

Schiller International University



2024 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. It provides students and employees of Schiller International University ("University") with information on: the University's security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the University will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Campus Director, Suheily Martinez, in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the University's campus security authorities and various other elements of the University. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Suheily Martinez, Campus Director's Office, 400 N. Tampa St., Tampa, FL 33602. The University is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The University does not have a campus security or police department.

While the University does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies, it does maintain a close working relationship with local police. Tampa PD headquarters are located across from the campus and there is regular police patrolling in the area. Additionally, the building in which the campus is located also hosts federal government agencies, which translates into enhanced security in the building

Contact Information for local law enforcement: Tampa Police Department: Emergencies: Dial 9-1-1 Administrative Line: (813) 276-3200 411 N Franklin St, Tampa, FL 33602 <https://www.tampa.gov/police> Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office: Emergency: 9-1-1 Administrative Line: (813) 247-8000 2008 E 8th Ave, Tampa, FL 33605 <https://teamhcsso.com>

Campus Security Authorities

The University has designated certain officials to serve as campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the University's annual report of crime statistics. The campus security authorities to whom the University would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Global Head of Compliance at egan.hanson@schiller.edu
- Campus Director at suheily.martinez@schiller.edu

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the University, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

Crimes in progress and crimes that have just occurred should be reported by calling 911. Whenever possible, the actual victim or witness of the crime should call directly. Firsthand information is always more accurate and complete. If someone merely gives you the information and leaves, please include the name and contact information of the source. The City of Tampa 911 emergency communications center is staffed 24 hours a day by trained public safety dispatchers.

The dispatchers receive calls from the 911 and business lines. They assign the appropriate police officers, firefighters or paramedics to handle the call. When calling to report a crime or incident, please be ready to give information such as: a brief description of what occurred, where the incident occurred, when the incident occurred. Did the suspect have a weapon? Where and when was the suspect last seen? What did the suspect look like (e.g., gender, race, age, height, weight, hair color/length, clothing, facial hair, tattoos, or scars)? Timely and accurate reporting of crimes assists investigations and helps develop timely warnings for the campus. Students and employees are encouraged to report crimes to the Police, and if requested, the Dean of Students, Director of Financial Aid, Academic Advisor, or any other administrators on campus will provide assistance in reporting incidents. Schiller International University policy requires that when a crime or student code of conduct violation occurs on campus it is to be reported as soon as possible, so that an accurate incident report can be filed

promptly. Crimes may be reported to the administrators and will ensure that the information will be used for processing timely warnings and preparing the annual statistical disclosure.

Anonymous incident reports can also be made by

<https://schiller-international-university.personiowhistleblowing.com/>

Confidential Reporting

The University will protect the confidentiality of victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity.

Pursuant to the University's sexual harassment policy when an employee who is not a confidential resource becomes aware of alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the employee is responsible for reporting that information, including the status of the parties if known, to the Title IX Coordinator. A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the University disciplinary system, or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. Upon the victim's request, a report of the details of the incident can be filed with the University without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still helps the University take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the University.

The University does not employ any pastoral or professional counselors and thus does not have procedures for these positions to inform the persons they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Campus Security Measures and Safety Information

ACCESS TO CAMPUS BUILDING AND GROUNDS The University has a small campus. That is centrally located in Tampa, Florida. The nature of the services provided at Schiller requires that our building be open and accessible during extended periods each day. Regardless of the time of day or night, no matter where you are on campus, you should be alert and aware of your surroundings and exercise common sense safety precautions. In an emergency: Call 911.

NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS Our campus has one main building which also includes valuable equipment. The building is unlocked during business hours, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. It is essential that staff, faculty, and students cooperate to keep all facilities secure. Never prop open exterior doors. Never open a door for an individual you do not know. Always keep your assigned keys safe and report any loss immediately. Always keep your University identification card with you. If you notice an unauthorized entry or other suspicious activity, call the reception desk immediately at (813)323-9082. In an emergency: Call 911.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

The Campus Administration works with the building administration to identify maintenance issues on campus that may be safety hazards. Safety checks are completed on a regular basis to identify any risks that may disrupt student life and overall safety. All University faculty and staff are responsible for reporting maintenance and other safety issues to the Campus Director as soon as possible. The Campus Director will then report the issue to facility management. This will help ensure that all lighting, door, sidewalk, parking lots and other areas are kept in good working order.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The University seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. These programs are discussed below.

The University provides information at the beginning of each intake for students and employees regarding the University's security procedures and practices. This information is made available electronically during orientation. Among other things, it advises students and employees of the importance of reporting criminal activity, to whom crimes should be reported, being responsible for their own safety and the safety of others and practices regarding timely warnings and emergency notifications.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The University does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off campus locations and therefore does not monitor or record criminal conduct occurring at such locations.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, the University will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex

offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

The University is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. Schiller encourages safe, responsible behavior toward alcohol. All students are personally responsible for their behavior, and all students should, consider themselves responsible for the safety of themselves and all fellow students. The following policies are in place to support healthy decisions and encourage responsible behavior: • The possession, use, consumption, manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21 is strictly prohibited and could result in both criminal charges in accordance to local law and university judicial proceedings in accordance with the student code of conduct.

The University also enforces federal and state drug laws. Underage drinking is not allowed on campus following state's laws. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus or as any part of the University's activities. Violators of the University's policies or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

In keeping with the mission of Schiller International University and the requirements of state and federal laws, the university has adopted the following policy to ensure a drug-free campus and workplace, and to prevent the use of controlled substances. The use of illegal drugs on the SIU campus or in facilities controlled by SIU are prohibited.

The university complies with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989. • The possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of any illegal drug is prohibited on property owned or controlled by the university. • Reporting for work, attendance by a student at any class, or attendance by either a student or employee at any activity of the university under the influence of any controlled substance is prohibited.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.05.2024)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the

United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally-defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. 812.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, “liquid ecstasy”), or flunitrazepam (or, “rohypnol”), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university (**21 U.S.C. § 860**) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at www.campusdrugprevention.gov/sites/default/files/2022-07/Federal_Trafficking_Penalties_Chart_6-23-22.pdf.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (Florida Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	Marijuana is currently only legal in Florida for qualified medical use. If a person is in possession of 20 grams or less of cannabis, they commit a

Category	Summary (Florida Statutes)
	<p>misdemeanor of the first degree. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.13. This is punishable by a definite term not exceeding 1 year in prison. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.082. As the amount of the marijuana increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. <i>Id.</i> A person may receive marijuana or a marijuana delivery device if the person has been diagnosed with a certain medical condition by a qualified physician, provided that the person possesses no more than a 70-day supply of marijuana, or the greater of 4 ounces of marijuana in a form for smoking or an amount of marijuana in a form for smoking approved by the State. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 381.986.</p>
Controlled Substances	<p>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.13 covers a wide range of offenses related to sale, manufacture, and delivery of the controlled substances enumerated in Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.03, including fentanyl, heroin, and many others. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs vary but generally include prison sentences up to 15 years, monetary fines up to \$15,000, and public service. Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 775.082, 775.083, and 775.091.</p> <p>Trafficking controlled substances, or engaging in a conspiracy to do so, can result in other penalties such as disqualification from employment by any agency of the state and disqualification from applying for occupational licenses, permits, or certificates if certain criteria are not met. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.16.</p> <p>For example, selling, manufacturing, or delivering certain controlled substances within 1,000 feet of an educational institution is a felony in the first or second degree, but penalties associated with other controlled substances will carry a \$500 fine and a sentence of 100 hours of community service on top of other applicable penalties. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.13.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is unlawful for any person under age 21 to have alcoholic beverages in his or her possession. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 562.11. Pursuant to Fla. Stat. Ann. § 562.11, a person may not sell, give, serve, or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to a person under 21 years of age or permit a person under 21 years of age to consume such beverages on the licensed premises. <i>Id.</i> It is unlawful for any person to misrepresent or misstate his or her age or the age of any other person for the purpose of inducing someone to sell, give, serve, or deliver alcohol to a person under 21 years of age, or for any person under 21 years of age to purchase or attempt to purchase alcoholic beverages. <i>Id.</i> Any person who is convicted of violating the above provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree and may be sentenced by a definite term of imprisonment not exceeding 60 days and/or a fine of \$500. <i>Id.</i>; Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 775.082 and 775.083.</p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>A person who is driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle is guilty of driving under the influence if they have a blood alcohol content of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 316.193. A person is also under the influence of a controlled substance when the person is affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired. <i>Id.</i> The penalty for a DUI is a fine</p>

Category	Summary (Florida Statutes)
	of \$500 to \$1000 and/or imprisonment of up to 6 months for the first conviction. <i>Id.</i> These penalties become more severe upon subsequent convictions. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 316.193.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

[Schiller International University Catalog 2024-2025](#)

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the University prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The University's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Sexual Harassment, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Policy :

The following sections of this report discuss the University's educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; provides information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses, and advises students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

The University conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the University prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (Florida Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence (Fla. Stat. § 784.046)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Dating violence” means violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the consideration of the following factors: (1) A dating relationship must have existed within the past 6 months; (2) The nature of the relationship must have been characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the

Crime Type (Florida Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>parties; and (3) The frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship must have included that the persons have been involved over time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship. The term does not include violence in a casual acquaintanceship or violence between individuals who only have engaged in ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Violence” means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, or false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death, by a person against any other person.
Domestic Violence (Fla. Stat. § 741.28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Domestic violence” means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member. • “Family or household member” means spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married. With the exception of persons who have a child in common, the family or household members must be currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit.
Stalking (Fla. Stat. § 784.048)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person commits the offense of stalking, a misdemeanor of the first degree. • A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person and makes a credible threat to that person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree. • A person who, after an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence, or an injunction for protection against domestic violence, or after any other court-imposed prohibition of conduct toward the subject person or that person's property, knowingly, willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree. • A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks a child under 16 years of age commits the offense of aggravated stalking. • The following definitions apply to the crimes of stalking outlined above:

Crime Type (Florida Statutes)	Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Harass” means to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes substantial emotional distress to that person and serves no legitimate purpose. ○ “Course of conduct” means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, which evidences a continuity of purpose. The term does not include constitutionally protected activity such as picketing or other organized protests. ○ “Credible threat” means a verbal or nonverbal threat, or a combination of the two, including threats delivered by electronic communication or implied by a pattern of conduct, which places the person who is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family members or individuals closely associated with the person, and which is made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat to cause such harm. It is not necessary to prove that the person making the threat had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of the person making the threat is not a bar to prosecution under this section. ○ “Cyberstalk” means: 1) To engage in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, directly or indirectly, words, images, or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at or pertaining to a specific person; or 2) To access, or attempt to access, the online accounts or Internet-connected home electronic systems of another person without that person's permission, causing substantial emotional distress to that person and serving no legitimate purpose.
Sexual Assault	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research that Florida law does not define the term sexual assault. Such offenses are generally prosecuted under the state’s sexual battery provisions (Fla. Stat. § 794.011 <i>et. seq.</i>).</p>
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	<p>For purposes of the Clery Act, the term “sexual assault” includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Florida law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Florida law does not define the term rape. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Florida law does not define the term fondling. • Incest (Fla. Stat. § 826.04): Whoever knowingly marries or has sexual intercourse with a person to whom he or she is related by lineal consanguinity, or a brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece, commits incest, which constitutes a felony of the third degree. “Sexual intercourse” is the penetration of the female sex

Crime Type (Florida Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>organ by the male sex organ, however slight; emission of semen is not required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Florida law does not define the term statutory rape. Such offenses are generally prosecuted under the state’s sexual battery provisions (Fla. Stat. § 794.011 <i>et. seq.</i>).
Other "sexual assault" crimes	<p>Other crimes under Florida law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Battery (Fla. Stat. § 794.011): “Sexual battery” means oral, anal, or female genital penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another or the anal or female genital penetration of another by any other object; however, sexual battery does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose. [note: the statute provides different degrees of sexual battery based on a variety of factors, including the ages of the parties involved and whether the victim was physically incapacitated]. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For purposes of this section “female genitals” includes the labia minora, labia majora, clitoris, vulva, hymen, and vagina. • Unlawful Sexual Activity With Certain Minors (Fla. Stat. § 794.05): A person 24 years of age or older who engages in sexual activity with a person 16 or 17 years of age commits a felony of the second degree. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As used in this section, the term: (a) “Female genitals” includes the labia minora, labia majora, clitoris, vuvla, hymen, and vagina. (b) “Sexual activity” means oral, anal, or female genital penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another or the anal or female genital penetration of another by any other object; however, sexual activity does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose. • Under Fla. Stat. 784.046 “Sexual Violence” means any one incident of: 1) Sexual battery, as defined in Chapter 794; 2) A lewd or lascivious act, as defined in chapter 800, committed upon or in the presence of a person younger than 16 years of age; 3) Luring or enticing a child, as described in chapter 787; 4) Sexual performance by a child, as described in chapter 827; or 5) Any other forcible felony wherein a sexual act is committed or attempted, regardless of whether criminal charges based on the incident were filed, reduced, or dismissed by the state attorney.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Fla. Stat. § 794.011(1)(a))	<p>“Consent” means intelligent, knowing, and voluntary consent and does not include coerced submission. “Consent” shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the alleged victim to offer physical resistance to the offender.</p>

University Definition of Consent

The University uses the following definition of consent in its sexual harassment policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

Statutory Definition of Consent “Consent” means intelligent, knowing, and voluntary consent and does not include coerced submission. “Consent” shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the alleged victim to offer physical resistance to the offender. Persons defined as incapable of consent to sexual activity include those whose judgment has been impaired due to the ingestion of drugs or alcohol, the mentally incapacitated, or someone who is unconscious.

Risk Reduction

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or GHB.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don’t make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don’t take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don’t be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; “playful” use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

The University also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the University. Methods include, but are not limited to: presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by the Office of Student Services during orientation. All new employees are required to complete an online training module on these topics upon hire and are required to retake the online training each year.

- As part of its ongoing campaign, the University uses a variety of strategies, such as in-person presentations by sexual assault organizations, emails blasts with pertinent information, portal announcements, etc. While programming occurs throughout the year, the University also offers educational sessions and literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Campus Administration at (813)323-9082. You may also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator - Egan Hanson (Egan.hanson@schiller.edu).

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at

Tampa General Hospital

Address: 1 Tampa General Cir, Tampa, FL 33606

Hours:

Open 24 hours

Phone: (813) 844-7000

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Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

-
- Tampa Police Department Address: 411 N Franklin St, Tampa, FL 33602 Hours: Open 24 hours Phone: (813) 276-3200
- If you have been assaulted by a member of the University community or on campus by a non community member, you may file a complaint by contacting one of the following people directly: • Campus Safety Officer may be contacted at any time by calling (813) 323-9082 • Title IX coordinator- (813) 323-9082 • Off-campus emergency services can be reached calling 911. These resource personnel can inform you of your options and provide assistance in pursuing them. You may contact them in person or by telephone. You should be aware that University personnel may likely be required to inform the police of any sexual assaults of which they become aware. Remember, it is important to preserve evidence that may be needed as evidence to prove a sexual assault.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

To obtain a restraining order visit <https://www.womenslaw.org/laws/fl/restraining-order>

The Campus Director will ensure students receive written notification of all their rights and options, regardless of whether a student chooses to report the incident to Law Enforcement Officers. This written notification will describe options for, available assistance in and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations or other protective measures. The University will make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if the complainant requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the incident to Campus Director or local law enforcement. A victim may also request that the alleged respondent's campus privileges be temporarily suspended (temporary suspension) until the investigation and judicial process is complete. This request can be filed with the Campus Director and if reasonable, action will be taken promptly. The Campus Director is responsible for overseeing these measures and that they are applied appropriately to ensure the safety and well-being of the victim.

Available Victim Services:

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the University and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

University Resources

A trained counselor can assist you during this time of need, advise you of your options and provide you with support in pursuing them. For referral to a counselor, contact Campus Safety Officer or Title IX coordinator.

Schiller International University, Tampa Campus, provides counseling for Financial Aid, Academics and Career Services on campus. Assistance is provided through the Admissions team to assist student in obtaining student visas and assistance with travel plans and temporary housing arrangements. Information is made available for assistance with Mental Health counselling.

Victim Advocates provide crisis intervention, criminal justice information and court accompaniment, assistance with filing crimes compensation, social service referrals and personal safety planning including assistance filing for injunctions for protections to victims and witnesses of crime. For more information about Victim Services, contact any Hillsborough Victim Assistance at (813) 272-6472 or victimassistance@sao13th.com.

Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The University's financial aid website can be found at: <https://schiller.edu/scholarships-and-financial-aid/financial-aid>

State/Local Resources

[Are You Safe](#) is a nonprofit organization that helps victims of domestic violence. It provides legal assistance such as help obtaining restraining orders and injunctions. For information, call (813) 997-7432 or visit their website.

[Aging Solutions Inc.](#) provides assistance to guardians for indigent wards of the state. The organization offers information on health care law as well as assistance to individuals who do not have an advocate. For information, call (813) 949-1888 or visit their website.

[The Bankruptcy Court Legal Assistance Program](#) helps low-income litigants in certain proceedings. For information, visit their website.

[Bay Area Legal Services](#) offers assistance with many legal issues such as foreclosures, family law and taxes. For information, call (813) 232-1343 or visit their website.

[Consumer Protection Services of Hillsborough County](#) gives free assistance for cases involving fraud, theft, deceptive business practices, and wage recovery. *Note: no legal advice/assistance is dispensed.* More information at (813) 635-8316 or [click here](#).

[The Family Forms Clinic](#) is a free program offered by Bay Area Legal Services that uses volunteer attorneys to help people complete the paperwork involved in family law cases. For information, call (813) 864-2280.

The Federal Forms Litigation Project. Call the Clerk's office of the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida at (813) 301-5400 to set an appointment for a consultation with the legal information clinic.

Florida Rural Legal Services serves individuals in Polk County with landlord-tenant issues, evictions, social security overpayment, foreclosures and power of attorney. For information, call (863) 688-7376.

[Guardiam ad Litem](#) is a group of volunteers who are appointed by the Court to speak up for children who are victims of abuse, neglect, or abandonment and are without legal representation. For information, call (813) 272-5110 or visit their website.

[Gulf Coast Legal Services](#) provides free legal assistance in areas such as foreclosure, elder law and immigration. For information, call (813) 490-9412 or visit their website.

The Hillsborough County Bar Association’s Lawyer Referral & Information Service offers free 30-minute consultations on legal matters involving Social Security, disability, workers’ compensation, bankruptcy, foreclosure, labor law, personal injury and active-duty military. It also offers reduced-cost consultations in all other legal matters. For information, **[click here](#)**.

[The Lemon Law Arbitration Division of the Attorney General’s Office](#) hosts a hotline to help individuals with “Lemon Law” cases. For information, call 1-800-321-5366 or visit their website.

[The Military & Veterans Affairs Committee Legal Assistance Registry](#) includes attorneys who may be available to assist veterans and active-duty personnel. Attorney’s fee options may include a full fee arrangement, a sliding fee scale, a reduced rate, or a pro bono or no charge basis.

[The Pro Bono Bankruptcy Clinic](#) led by the Tampa Bay Bankruptcy Bar Association provides information and prepares documents for people who are representing themselves in bankruptcy court. For additional pro se assistance information, **[click here](#)**.

Project H.E.L.P. (Homeless Experience Legal Protection) provides free legal advice to Hillsborough County’s homeless. Legal consultations are available every Tuesday night. For information, call (813) 209-1200.

[The Spring of Tampa Bay](#) is the local domestic violence center. The Spring's services are confidential and free of charge. The 24-hour domestic violence hotline number is (813) 247-SAFE (7233).

St. Michael’s Legal Center helps low-income women and men who need assistance with family law cases. The center’s primary service is in the collection of child support for those who cannot afford to hire an attorney. For information, call (813) 289-5385.

St. Paul’s Catholic Legal Clinic offers free consultations on family law cases. For information, call (813) 961-3023.

[Veterans Services of Hillsborough County](#) provides accredited consultation and claim assistance for VA benefits to Veterans of all eras and their families at no charge. More information at (813) 635-8316 or **[click here](#)**.

[The Victim Assistance Program of the State Attorney's Office](#) offers counseling to victims of crime. Counselors may also serve as liaisons between victims and law enforcement agencies. For information, call (813) 272-6472 or visit their website.

[Wills for Heroes](#), a program supported by the Hillsborough County Bar Foundation, provides essential legal documents such as wills, health care advance directives and durable powers of attorney to Hillsborough County's first responders and their spouses or domestic partners. For information, call (727) 471-0675.

Crisis Center of Tampa Bay is a community organization that runs a 24-hour hotline staffed by volunteers who are trained to assist people who have been sexually assaulted. Their numbers are: 2-1-1 or (813) 264-9961. You can also contact Crisis Center of Tampa Bay if you are experiencing thoughts of suicide; verbal, physical or psychological abuse; or have any reason to be afraid, please call 2-1-1 for support and services.

- Tampa General Hospital: <https://www.tgh.org>
- Office of the State Attorney: <https://www.sao13th.com/services/are-you-a-victim/>

City of Tampa Police Department: <https://www.tampa.gov/police>

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>
- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

The University will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available the University is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator, Egan Hanson (egan.hanson@schiller.edu), and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the University may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the University may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the University's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the University in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the University will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

REPORTING PROCEDURES

A student who has been sexually assaulted has several options for reporting the incident and receiving information and support: Report the Assault on Campus. If you have been assaulted by a member of the University community or on campus by a non community member, you may file a complaint by contacting one of the following people directly:

Egan Hanson Title IX Coordinator- (813) 323-9082

Off-campus emergency services can be reached calling 911

These resource personnel can inform you of your options and provide assistance in pursuing them. You may contact them in person or by telephone. You should be aware that University personnel may likely be required to inform the police of any sexual assaults of which they

become aware. Remember, it is important to preserve evidence that may be needed as evidence to prove a sexual assault.

DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS AND POSSIBLE SANCTIONS

Reports of sexual assaults, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are taken seriously by the university. Investigations and judicial proceedings are conducted in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner. Any student who is charged with rape, acquaintance rape, or other sex offense, forcible or non-forcible, may be subject to disciplinary action by the University in accordance with campus disciplinary procedures. Violations of this nature are considered especially heinous and are handled by the university's Rules Committee. The Rules Committee is comprised of the Campus Director, who acts as Chair and votes only to break ties, two professional or faculty members appointed by the Campus Director, and a designated Student Government Representative. The University's campus disciplinary procedures are separate and apart from criminal proceedings. Each process may impose sanctions independently. A student may be subject to suspension during the pendency of the investigation and disciplinary proceedings as deemed necessary and appropriate by the University.

The alleged perpetrator will be given 24-hours' notice to appear, unless there is an emergency or other extenuating circumstance. The hearing may be held in absentia if the alleged perpetrator(s) fail to appear. The complainant will be advised of the date, time, and location of the hearing. The complainant may attend the hearing to make his or her statement in person and may bring a support person with them if they so choose. The complainant may also submit a written statement. All efforts will be made to protect confidentiality and the safety and well-being of the victim. The Rules Committee will decide "Responsible" or "Not Responsible" and may assign sanctions.

The University uses a burden of proof called 'preponderance of evidence'. Preponderance of evidence means that evidence of an incident shows that the perpetrator 'more than likely' committed the offense. An individual found responsible for sexual assault may be subject to disciplinary sanctions including probation, suspension, expulsion, or dismissal.

If the Board finds the alleged perpetrator is "Not Responsible," the incident will be dismissed. The decision will be placed in the Rules Committee files. The Chairperson of the Judicial Board, the Title IX coordinator, and the Director of Campus Safety and Security will receive training on an annual basis on how to officiate including investigation techniques and how to remain fair and impartial during the hearing. An organization or individual found to have aided or abetted a sexual assault may face the same sanctions. Non-students may be banned from campus. A person found responsible for bringing a false accusation of sexual assault against another member of the campus community may be subject to disciplinary action including, but not limited to, probation, suspension, expulsion, or dismissal

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - Such training addresses topics such as the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the University's education programs and activities; how to conduct investigations, hearings, and appeals and informal resolutions (as applicable); relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding; proper techniques for questioning witnesses; basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding; and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest.
3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard .
5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, "result" means "any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters" and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that the University May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses:

Following a final determination in the institution's disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include: warning; reprimand; probation; restitution; fine; loss of privileges; housing probation; suspension or expulsion/termination; restriction on eligibility to represent the University at any official function or in any intercollegiate competition. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Director of Human Resources. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with Suheily Martinez the Campus Director to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

In addition, the University can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include: forbidding the accused from entering the victim's residence hall and from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, etc.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

The University will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the University to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

When a student or employee reports to the University that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the University will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the University of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Title IX Coordinator - Egan Hanson at Title IX Coordinator - Egan Hanson. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link:<https://offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/sops/offenderSearch.jsf>

Timely Warnings and Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (ERT) In the event of a significant

emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, the Emergency Response Team (ERT) is responsible for assessment and implementation of emergency procedures, including but not limited to, evacuations, lockdowns, crowd control, access controls, and coordination with responding emergency services. The ERT will assemble to direct the handling of the crisis. constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

- Director of Compliance, Egan.hanson@schiller.edu
- Campus Director, Suheily.martinez@schiller.edu

The University has communicated with local law enforcement asking them to notify the University if it receives reports or information warranting a timely warning.

Emergency Response

The University has an emergency management plan designed to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to: tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, fires, active shooters, etc. The University has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the University about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Campus Director Suheily.martinez@schiller.edu of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Campus Director at Campus Director of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

Campus Director will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and will be responsible for initiating the institution’s response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other University departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Campus Director will consult with other appropriate University officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the University community to be notified.

The Campus Director in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also, as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

The Campus Director will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

At the direction of the Campus Director, the University will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The method(s) listed below may be utilized when the University issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign Up Instructions
Schiller website	www.schiller.edu
On campus PA systems	
On campus fire alarms	
Email alerts via Blackboard and blast to Schiller students, faculty and staff accounts	

Testing & Documentation

The University tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times the Emergency Management Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the University’s emergency response plan.

The Campus Director maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the University will distribute to its students and employee’s information to remind them of the University’s emergency response and evacuation procedures

The Campus Director maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the University will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the University’s emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this University over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* The University does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

Hate crimes:

2023: No hate crimes reported.
 2022: No hate crimes reported.
 2021: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the University:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.
 2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the University's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the University's request for crime statistics.