

Universal Technical Institute

Annual Security Report October 2022



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Universal Technical Institute, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, “UTI”) are committed to providing a safe environment for students, faculty, staff and visitors at all Universal Technical Institute, Motorcycle and Marine Mechanics Institute, NASCAR Technical Institute and MIAT College of Technology facilities (collectively, the “Facilities”). Part of that commitment involves providing information about campus security to prospective and current students and employees.

Pursuant to the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act* (“Clery Act”), UTI publishes an Annual Security Report to provide students and staff with an overview of UTI’s resources, policies and procedures regarding safety and security. The Annual Security Report also includes UTI’s response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in accordance with the *Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act* (“VAWA”). As part of this report, UTI publishes specific crime statistics for each campus.

In 2022, MIAT College of Technology published its own Annual Security Report. This report and the campus-specific statistics are available at <https://miat.edu/asr/>. In 2023, MIAT College of Technology’s report and campus-specific statistics will be incorporated into the Universal Technical Institute Annual Security Report.

I. Reporting Criminal Activity

Procedure for Reporting Crime and Emergencies

Safety and security are a team effort and require the cooperation and support of everyone on campus. All students and staff (collectively “campus community members”) are encouraged to take responsibility for themselves and others and to maintain a secure campus by reporting criminal activity and suspected criminal activity in a timely manner.

All students, staff, and visitors should promptly report all crimes occurring on any UTI campus or on public property around any campus to a Campus Security Authority (CSA) and/or local law enforcement in a prompt and accurate manner for the purposes of making timely warning reports and the annual statistical disclosure as well to allow UTI to respond appropriately to ensure the safety and security of the campus community. UTI encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to local law enforcement when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

Avondale

To report a crime at the Avondale campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student Services Director	10695 W. Pierce Street, Avondale, AZ 85323	800-859-1202
Senior Student Affairs Advisor	10695 W. Pierce Street, Avondale, AZ 85323	800-859-1202
Student Affairs Advisor	10695 W. Pierce Street, Avondale, AZ 85323	800-859-1202
Education Director	10695 W. Pierce Street, Avondale, AZ 85323	800-859-1202
Education Manager	10695 W. Pierce Street, Avondale, AZ 85323	800-859-1202



Facilities Director	10695 W. Pierce Street, Avondale, AZ 85323	800-859-1202
Human Resources Coordinator	10695 W. Pierce Street, Avondale, AZ 85323	623-245-4641

- The Avondale campus does not have a security department or any security officers. The Avondale campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Avondale campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

Austin

To report a crime at the Austin campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Thursday from 8:00 AM to 7:00 PM and Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student and Career Services Director	301 W. Howard Lane, Austin, TX 78753	800-940-9101
Academic and Career Advisor	301 W. Howard Lane, Austin, TX 78753	800-940-9101
Education Director	301 W. Howard Lane, Austin, TX 78753	800-940-9101
Education Manager	301 W. Howard Lane, Austin, TX 78753	800-940-9101
Facilities Manager	301 W. Howard Lane, Austin, TX 78753	800-940-9101
Human Resources Coordinator	301 W. Howard Lane, Austin, TX 78753	737-284-3151

- The Austin campus does not have a security department or any security officers.
- The Austin campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Austin campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

Bloomfield

To report a crime at the Bloomfield campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Wednesday from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM and Thursday and Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.



Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student Services Director	1515 Broad Street, Bloomfield, NJ 07003	833-207-6077
Senior Student Affairs Advisor	1515 Broad Street, Bloomfield, NJ 07003	833-207-6077
Student Affairs Advisor	1515 Broad Street, Bloomfield, NJ 07003	833-207-6077
Education Director	1515 Broad Street, Bloomfield, NJ 07003	833-207-6077
Education Manager	1515 Broad Street, Bloomfield, NJ 07003	833-207-6077
Facilities Director	1515 Broad Street, Bloomfield, NJ 07003	833-207-6077
Human Resources Coordinator	1515 Broad Street, Bloomfield, NJ 07003	973-866-2207

- The Bloomfield campus has a security company that supports the gate house and main lobby entrance for all companies in the complex; security personnel are not employed by UTI but by the property management company. Security officers do not have arrest powers but will cooperate with local law enforcement when applicable. Security officers are typically responsible for patrolling parking lots and building areas to ensure the safety and security of all tenants. They can be contacted at 201-967-7800.
- The Bloomfield campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Bloomfield campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

Dallas

To report a crime at the Dallas campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Thursday from 8:30 AM to 6:30 PM and Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student Services Director	5151 Regent Boulevard, Irving, TX 75063	800-504-8786
Senior Student Affairs Advisor	5151 Regent Boulevard, Irving, TX 75063	800-504-8786
Student Affairs Advisor	5151 Regent Boulevard, Irving, TX 75063	800-504-8786
Education Director	5151 Regent Boulevard, Irving, TX 75063	800-504-8786
Education Manager	5151 Regent Boulevard, Irving, TX 75063	800-504-8786



Facilities Director	5151 Regent Boulevard, Irving, TX 75063	800-504-8786
Human Resources Coordinator	5151 Regent Boulevard, Irving, TX 75063	469-442-2361

- The Dallas campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Dallas campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

Exton

To report a crime at the Exton campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student Services Director	750 Pennsylvania Drive, Exton, PA 19341	877-884-3986
Senior Student Affairs Advisor	750 Pennsylvania Drive, Exton, PA 19341	877-884-3986
Student Affairs Advisor	750 Pennsylvania Drive, Exton, PA 19341	877-884-3986
Education Director	750 Pennsylvania Drive, Exton, PA 19341	877-884-3986
Education Manager	750 Pennsylvania Drive, Exton, PA 19341	877-884-3986
Human Resources Coordinator	750 Pennsylvania Drive, Exton, PA 19341	610-646-8781

- The Exton campus does not have a security department or any security officers.
- The Exton campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Exton campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

Houston

To report a crime at the Houston campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.



Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student and Career Services Director	721 Lockhaven Drive, Houston, TX 77073	800-325-0354
Senior Student Affairs Advisor	721 Lockhaven Drive, Houston, TX 77073	800-325-0354
Student Affairs Advisor	721 Lockhaven Drive, Houston, TX 77073	800-325-0354
Education Director	721 Lockhaven Drive, Houston, TX 77073	800-325-0354
Education Manager	721 Lockhaven Drive, Houston, TX 77073	800-325-0354
Facilities Manager	721 Lockhaven Drive, Houston, TX 77073	800-325-0354
Human Resources Coordinator	721 Lockhaven Drive, Houston, TX 77073	281-214-7205

- The Houston campus employs security officers from an outside agency and/or local police to provide general security from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. each day. Security officers do not have arrest powers but will cooperate with local law enforcement when applicable. Security officers are primarily responsible for patrolling campus parking lots to ensure the safety and security of students and staff and provide general traffic control during arrival, breaks, and dismissal. Police officers on campus will patrol the campus and parking lots to ensure safety and security of students and staff. They provide a visible presence for crime deterrence. Campus security can be reached by dialing (832) 609-1988 or by contacting a security member, Education Manager or Student Services Director on campus.
- The Houston campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Houston campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

Lisle

To report a crime at the Lisle campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student Services Director	2611 Corporate West Drive, Lisle, IL 60532	800-441-4248
Senior Student Affairs Advisor	2611 Corporate West Drive, Lisle, IL 60532	800-441-4248
Student Affairs Advisor	2611 Corporate West Drive, Lisle, IL 60532	800-441-4248
Education Director/Director	2611 Corporate West Drive, Lisle, IL 60532	800-441-4248



of Operations		
Education Manager	2611 Corporate West Drive, Lisle, IL 60532	800-441-4248
Facilities Manager	2611 Corporate West Drive, Lisle, IL 60532	800-441-4248
Human Resources Coordinator	2611 Corporate West Drive, Lisle, IL 60532	630-893-2646

- The Lisle campus does not have a security department or any security officers.
- The Lisle campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Lisle campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

Long Beach

To report a crime at the Long Beach campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Thursday from 8:00 AM to 7:00 PM and Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student Services Director	4175 E. Conant Street, Long Beach, CA 90808	844-308-8838
Senior Student Affairs Advisor	4175 E. Conant Street, Long Beach, CA 90808	844-308-8838
Student Affairs Advisor	4175 E. Conant Street, Long Beach, CA 90808	844-308-8838
Education Director	4175 E. Conant Street, Long Beach, CA 90808	844-308-8838
Education Manager	4175 E. Conant Street, Long Beach, CA 90808	844-308-8838 or 844-338-0036
Facilities Manager	4175 E. Conant Street, Long Beach, CA 90808	844-308-8838
Human Resources Coordinator	4175 E. Conant Street, Long Beach, CA 90808	562-541-7003

- The Long Beach campus does not have a security department or any security officers.
- The Long Beach campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Long Beach campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation



occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

Miramar

To report a crime at the Miramar campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student and Career Services Director	2601 SW 145 th Avenue, Miramar, FL 33027	866-460-2454
Academic and Career Advisor	2601 SW 145 th Avenue, Miramar, FL 33027	866-460-2454
Education Director	2601 SW 145 th Avenue, Miramar, FL 33027	866-460-2454
Education Manager	2601 SW 145 th Avenue, Miramar, FL 33027	866-460-2454
Facilities Manager	2601 SW 145 th Avenue, Miramar, FL 33027	866-460-2454
Human Resources Coordinator	2601 SW 145 th Avenue, Miramar, FL 33027	754-946-5591

- The Miramar campus does not have a security department or any security officers.
- The Miramar campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Miramar campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

MMI Phoenix

To report a crime at the MMI Phoenix campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student Services Director	10695 W. Pierce Street, Avondale, AZ 85323	877-201-2666
Senior Student Affairs Advisor	10695 W. Pierce Street, Avondale, AZ 85323	877-201-2666
Student Affairs Advisor	10695 W. Pierce Street, Avondale, AZ 85323	877-201-2666
Education Director	10695 W. Pierce Street, Avondale, AZ 85323	877-201-2666



Education Manager	10695 W. Pierce Street, Avondale, AZ 85323	877-201-2666
Human Resources Coordinator	10695 W. Pierce Street, Avondale, AZ 85323	623-245-4641

- The MMI Phoenix campus does not have a security department or any security officers.
- The MMI Phoenix campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The MMI Phoenix campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

NASCAR Tech – Mooresville

To report a crime at the Mooresville campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student Services Director	220 Byers Creek Road, Mooresville, NC 28117	866-316-2722
Senior Student Affairs Advisor	220 Byers Creek Road, Mooresville, NC 28117	866-316-2722
Education Director	220 Byers Creek Road, Mooresville, NC 28117	866-316-2722
Education Manager	220 Byers Creek Road, Mooresville, NC 28117	866-316-2722
Facilities Director	220 Byers Creek Road, Mooresville, NC 28117	866-316-2722
Human Resources Coordinator	220 Byers Creek Road, Mooresville, NC 28117	704-658-2118

- The Mooresville campus does not have a security department or any security officers.
- The Mooresville campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Mooresville campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

Orlando

To report a crime at the Orlando campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.



Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student Services Director	2212 Taft Vineland Road, Orlando, FL 32837	800-342-9253
Student Services Manager	2212 Taft Vineland Road, Orlando, FL 32837	800-342-9253
Senior Student Affairs Advisor	2212 Taft Vineland Road, Orlando, FL 32837	800-342-9253
Student Affairs Advisor	2212 Taft Vineland Road, Orlando, FL 32837	800-342-9253
Education Director	2212 Taft Vineland Road, Orlando, FL 32837	800-342-9253
Education Manager	2202 Taft Vineland Road, Orlando, FL 32837 (UTI) 2212 Taft Vineland Road, Orlando, FL 32837 (UTI) 2256 Taft Vineland Road, Orlando, FL 32837 (UTI)	800-342-9253
Facilities Director	2212 Taft Vineland Road, Orlando, FL 32837	800-342-9253
Human Resources Coordinator	2212 Taft Vineland Road, Orlando, FL 32837	321-281-9724

- The Orlando campus does not have a security department or any security officers.
- The Orlando campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Orlando campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

Rancho Cucamonga

To report a crime at the Rancho Cucamonga campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student & Career Services Director	9494 Haven Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	888-692-7800
Senior Student Affairs Advisor	9494 Haven Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	888-692-7800
Student Affairs Advisor	9494 Haven Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	888-692-7800
Education Director	9494 Haven Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	888-692-7800
Education Manager	9494 Haven Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	888-692-7800



Facilities Director	9494 Haven Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	888-692-7800
Human Resources Coordinator	9494 Haven Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	909-516-6444

- The Rancho Cucamonga campus does not have a security department or any security officers. The Rancho Cucamonga campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Rancho Cucamonga campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

Sacramento

To report a crime at the Sacramento campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Campus Security Authority Contact List		
Student Services Director	4100 Duckhorn Drive, Sacramento, CA 95834	877-884-2254
Senior Student Affairs Advisor	4100 Duckhorn Drive, Sacramento, CA 95834	877-884-2254
Student Affairs Advisor	4100 Duckhorn Drive, Sacramento, CA 95834	877-884-2254
Education Director	4100 Duckhorn Drive, Sacramento, CA 95834	877-884-2254
Education Manager	4100 Duckhorn Drive, Sacramento, CA 95834	877-884-2254
Facilities Director	4100 Duckhorn Drive, Sacramento, CA 95834	877-884-2254
Human Resources Coordinator	4100 Duckhorn Drive, Sacramento, CA 95834	916-473-6005

- The Sacramento campus does not have a security department or any security officers.
- Sacramento campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Sacramento campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a UTI policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

All Campuses

All campuses maintain a daily crime log. The daily crime log contains all crimes that are reported to a CSA that occurred on UTI Clery geography (as well as its patrol jurisdiction, where applicable), including the nature, date,



time, and general location of each crime, as well as the disposition of the complaint, if known. An entry to the crime log should be made within two business days unless the disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. The log is available for review upon request by contacting the Student Services department at the campus. Requests to review portions of the crime log that are older than 60 days may take up to two business days to process. Personally identifying information, including the names of any victims, is not included on the crime log available to the public.

It is important to ensure any reports of crime are as accurate as possible. When reporting criminal activity or suspected activity to law enforcement and to CSAs, campus community members should collect the following information:

- A brief description of what occurred;
- Where it occurred;
- When it occurred;
- Any weapons involved;
- Details regarding the suspect's appearance;
- Details regarding where the suspect was last seen; and
- Other relevant information.

Confidential Reporting

If an informant or victim of a crime does not wish to pursue action within the UTI system or the criminal justice system, that person has the right to decline notifying law enforcement authorities. The purpose of a confidential report only within UTI is to comply with the desire of the informant/victim to keep the matter private, while also taking steps to ensure the future safety of themselves and others. In addition, the information enables UTI to maintain accurate records of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community of potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for each campus regardless if the victim is pursuing action with UTI or the criminal justice system. In limited circumstances, UTI must pursue further action requiring the sharing of a victim's identity and will inform those involved in such instances.

Pastoral and professional counselors who are appropriately credentialed and hired by a school to serve in a counseling role are not considered CSAs when acting in the counseling role and thus are not required to disclose crimes reported to them. However, UTI does not employ practicing licensed counselors or pastoral counselors and, therefore, does not have procedures for said individuals to inform students/staff of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis. UTI staff will, however, provide a list of off-site resources where confidential discussions can occur.

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

Upon written request, UTI 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 a UTI campus 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 accuser/complainant and accused/respondent in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.



II. Issuing Crime Alerts

Timely Warning Policy

In the event UTI becomes aware of a situation, either on campus, on the public property surrounding the campus or on noncampus property, that, in the judgment of the Campus President, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Director, constitutes an ongoing threat to personal safety, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued to members of the applicable campus community using any one or a combination of the methods below. UTI will withhold as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims.

- Text message, phone calls, and/or email via Everbridge Mass Notification System (see below)
- Verbally communicated by authorized staff members
- Postings on bulletin boards (no sign-up required)
- Announcements (no sign-up required)

UTI recognizes the importance of providing information as soon as possible. To that end, UTI will issue the timely warning alert as soon as pertinent information is available, even if all information is not yet obtained. Timely warnings will be issued whenever the following criteria are met: (1) a Clery crime is committed and reported to a CSA or local law enforcement; (2) the crime occurred in UTI’s Clery geographical area; and (3) it has been determined by the Campus President or designee that there is an ongoing threat to the physical safety of other members of the campus community based on available information. Once a timely warning has been issued, updates will be provided as additional information becomes available through the aforementioned methods of communication.

The alert will provide relevant information about the situation, and generally will include the following:

- Crime that triggered the warning and the location/time the crime occurred;
- What students and staff should do to protect themselves;
- Any pertinent details, unless providing the information would compromise law enforcement efforts; and
- How to contact the school and law enforcement agency with additional information.

As each situation presents a different set and level of safety and security concerns, UTI may conclude upon review that a timely warning is not appropriate because the crime in question does not pose a serious or ongoing threat or that a warning may compromise law enforcement efforts. In those instances, the Campus President, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Director will document the decision and the supporting rationale on the “Timely Warning Determination Form.”

Everbridge Emergency Notification System

The Everbridge Emergency Notification System allows UTI to send important, time sensitive information to campus community members using multiple communication methods, such as email, phone calls, and text messages. Students and staff can log in and manage their preferred contact methods through the Everbridge portal at <http://notify.uti.edu>. Any student or staff member who has not elected a preference through the Everbridge portal will be contacted through his or her primary email address on file in the event of an emergency. For students, this will be their student email address. The primary email address for staff is his or her UTI issued email address.



III. Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs

Campus Safety and Education

UTI provides information to students and staff about security procedures and practices, encourages them to be responsible for their own safety and the safety of others, and informs them about crime prevention through a number of programs and publications including, but not limited to:

- New Hire Orientation safety segment: Newly hired employees receive safety information during the new hire orientation process.
- Safety Topics: A communication distributed through employee email, staff meetings, and the company intranet webpages addresses various preventative crime and safety topics, including emergency evacuation plans, how to report threats, accidents, or injuries, etc.
- Safety Committee/Safety Champion: Each campus has a committee and a champion (lead or point person) that meet regularly to discuss trends, develop, and implement training/education programs regarding trends, and research and correct any safety concerns.
- Emergency Evacuation Training: Annual employee training on emergency evacuation procedures is provided, and annual drills for the campus community to practice evacuation procedures are conducted. Evacuation procedures are reviewed with students each course during the Keys to Success presentation.
- Sexual Harassment Prevention Training: Employee participation in annual training on sexual harassment is required.
- Crime Prevention and Safety Brochures: Informational brochures on various safety topics are available in the Student Services Department at any time.
- Safety pages on UTI Intranet: Each campus has a safety page on Inside Track with safety related information for staff members.
- New Student Orientation: A review of campus safety tips, campus and local resources, and the Everbridge Emergency Notification System, including how to register, are covered at new student orientations. In addition, brochures on sexual assault are provided to all students.
- *Sexual Violence Prevention Program*: An online sexual assault prevention program that educates students and staff about important topics such as sexual assault, sexual harassment, consent, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and bystander intervention. This program has links to applicable policies and community resources. All students are notified of program availability 60 days prior to their start date, and the program is discussed during new student orientation. All students are encouraged to complete the program within their first course. Employees are required to complete this program within 60 days of hire as well as annually.
- Navigate360's ALICE Training: Employee participation in training is required. ALICE is an acronym that stands for Alert, Lockdown, Inform, Counter, and Evacuate. The training, both online and in-person, prepares individuals to appropriately respond in a violent critical incident [armed intruder/active shooter]. Using ALICE protocols increases an individual's ability to effectively participate in their own survival while leading others to safety.
- Campus Safety Page: Information on campus safety, filing a report of sexual misconduct, risk reduction, bystander intervention, emergency preparedness and other relevant topics are available to staff and students at www.uti.edu/campus-safety.

Crime Prevention Tips

In addition to the aforementioned programs, below is a list of crime prevention tips. Although students and staff members may not be able to prevent someone from committing a crime, there are certain preventative measures one could take:

- Always lock vehicles and keep keys protected.



- Do not leave books, packages, or any items of value in your vehicle in plain sight. Transfer articles to trunk or under the seats.
- Do not leave books or any other items of value unattended, even in the classroom.
- Mark books and property for identification.
- Do not carry large sums of money.
- Dial 911 when feeling unsafe or threatened.
- Report all suspicious persons, vehicles, and activities.
- Protect all personal information, including social security number, student identification number, passwords, etc.

IV. Campus Facilities Access and Security

Access to Facilities

During business hours, which are noted in the campus specific information above, the campus is open to students, staff, parents, contractors, and guests. During non-business hours, access to all UTI facilities is limited to designated staff members only.

From time to time, visitors may desire to view a UTI campus. Upon request, those individuals will be given a tour by a staff member. All visitors are required to register at the main reception desk and will be given a visitor identification badge.

Students and staff members must have their identification badges displayed on the front of their person above the waistline so as to be visible at all times while on campus. Students are not permitted on the premises outside of normal business hours or on weekends, except when participating in a school-sponsored activity.

UTI does not maintain any on-campus residences. In addition, UTI does not recognize and, therefore, does not track criminal activity related to any off-campus locations of student organizations.

Parking Lots

Parking is for staff member vehicles and for student vehicles during assigned class periods or for appointments during non-class times only. All staff member and student vehicles must be registered with the school and the UTI parking decal must be properly displayed at all campuses except Austin where decals are not required. The Lisle campus does not require staff members to register their vehicles but does issue parking decals.

Campus Security

UTI Facilities Department staff members or designees patrol the campus property several times a day to check for security and/or parking concerns. At some campuses, independent security contractors or local law enforcement perform this function as previously described in Section I. These staff members/contractors will resolve minor security issues and will report all major security issues to the appropriate staff member and/or the local police department/law enforcement as appropriate.

UTI Facilities Department staff members are also responsible for ensuring maintenance security issues are addressed. Security considerations in maintaining campus facilities include providing limited hours of operation for all facilities, enforcing access policies, ensuring adequate staffing, and conducting regular security surveys of facilities. Issues are discussed by the Safety Committee, with pressing issues being addressed in a timely manner and with the support of Campus Presidents.

Members of the campus community are encouraged to report any concerns or potential hazards to the Facilities Manager/Director, Student Services Director, or Education Manager/Director for prompt investigation and corrective action.



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

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

- Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy – www.uti.edu/campus-safety
- Sexual Misconduct Policy – www.uti.edu/campus-safety

The following sections of this report discuss UTI'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

UTI conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that UTI 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

[Appendix A](#) provides criminal law terms and definitions for Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Texas related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent.

UTI's Definition of Consent

UTI uses the following definition of consent in its Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

- Affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. Neither the lack of protest or resistance nor silence constitutes consent. Consent may be withdrawn at any time. Affirmative consent must be given by all parties to sexual activity. A person who is incapacitated cannot consent. Past consent does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Coercion, force, or threat of either invalidates consent.

UTI uses the following definition of consent in its Sexual Misconduct Policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

- Affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. Neither the lack of protest or resistance nor silence constitutes consent. Consent may be withdrawn at any time. Affirmative consent must be given by all parties to sexual activity. A person who is incapacitated cannot consent. Past consent does not imply future consent. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Coercion, force, or threat of either invalidates consent.
 - For cases involving California campuses, the following will not excuse a failure to obtain consent: a respondent's own intoxication or recklessness and a respondent's failure to take reasonable steps to ascertain whether the complainant affirmatively consented.

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 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.

UTI encourages campus community members to learn how to intervene in ways that are appropriate to the situation and fit each individual's comfort level. Possessing knowledge and understanding risk factors and warning signs helps provide confidence when encountering a situation that isn't right. Even if the outcome does not change, bystander intervention helps reinforce the role everyone plays in preventing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The *Sexual Violence Prevention* program reinforces the three D's approach as it relates to bystander intervention.

- Direct Intervention – Approach one or both people involved
- Distract – Create a distraction

Delegate – Enlist friends to address the situation, contact the host of the location, or call 911 if it's an emergency

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

UTI 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 UTI. 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.

- *Sexual Violence Prevention Program*: An online sexual assault prevention program that educates students and staff about important topics such as sexual assault, sexual harassment, consent, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and bystander intervention. This program has links to applicable policies and community resources. All students are notified of the program availability 60 days prior to their start date, and the program is discussed during new student orientation. All students are encouraged to complete the program within their first course. Employees are required to complete this program within 60 days of hire as well as annually. New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by the Student Services Department 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, UTI uses a variety of strategies, such as in-person presentations by sexual assault organizations, emails blasts with pertinent information, trainings, etc. While programming occurs



throughout the year, UTI 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 contact your campus's Student Services Director. Contact information is listed below:

Campus	Campus Address	Toll Free	Email Address
Avondale	10695 W. Pierce Street, Suite 100, Avondale, AZ 85323	800-859-1202	likingsley@uti.edu
Austin	301 W. Howard Lane, Austin, TX 78753	800-940-9101	rpadilla@uti.edu
Bloomfield	1515 Broad Street, Bloomfield, NJ 07003	833-207-6077	skerr@uti.edu
Dallas	5151 Regent Boulevard, Irving, TX 75063	877-873-1083	kimlaney@uti.edu
Exton	750 Pennsylvania Drive, Exton, PA 19341	877-884-3986	disidori@uti.edu
Houston	721 Lockhaven Drive, Houston, TX 77073	800-325-0354	swalker@uti.edu
Lisle	2611 Corporate West Drive, Lisle, IL 60532	800-441-4248	kstamp@uti.edu
Long Beach	4175 E. Conant Street, Long Beach, CA 90808	844-308-8838	cbarrington@uti.edu
Miramar	2601 SW 145th Avenue, Miramar, FL 33027	866-460-2454	davidcarter@uti.edu
MMI Phoenix	10695 W. Pierce Street, Suite 200, Avondale, AZ 85323	800-528-7995	tchakos@uti.edu
NASCAR Tech Mooresville	220 Byers Creek Road, Mooresville, NC 28117	866-316-2722	amason@uti.edu
Orlando	2202 Taft Vineland Road, Orlando, FL 32837	800-342-9253	tjohnson@uti.edu
Rancho Cucamonga	9494 Haven Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	888-692-7800	jdismukes@uti.edu
Sacramento	4100 Duckhorn Drive, Sacramento, CA 95834	877-884-2254	mraltin@uti.edu

You may also contact UTI's Title IX Coordinator at 623-445-0730 or iramirez@uti.edu or UTI's Deputy Title IX

Coordinator at 623-445-0813 or amanginelli@uti.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 or Deputy 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/law enforcement; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying police/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 an area hospital. Hospital



contact information is provided in the [community resources chart](#) below. The chart provides a list of resources by campus. 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

- Contact police/local law enforcement (see chart immediately below for contact information)

Avondale Avondale Police Department 11485 Civic Center Drive Avondale, AZ 85323 (623) 333-7001	Austin Austin Police Department 715 E. 8 th Street Austin, TX 78701 (512) 974-2000	Bloomfield Bloomfield Police Department 1 Municipal Plaza Bloomfield, NJ 07003 (973) 680-4141
Dallas Irving Police Department 305 North O'Connor Road Irving, TX 75061 (972) 273-1010	Exton Upper Uwchlan Police Department 140 Pottstown Pike, Chester Springs, PA 19425 (610) 458-5862	Houston Harris County Sheriff's Office 1200 Baker Street Houston, TX 77002 (713) 221-6000
Lisle Lisle Police Department 5040 Lincoln Avenue Lisle, IL 60532 (630) 271-4200	Long Beach Long Beach Police Department 400 West Broadway Long Beach, CA 90802 (562) 570-7260	Miramar Miramar Police Department 11765 City Hall Promenade Miramar, FL 33035 (954) 764-4357
MMI Phoenix Avondale Police Department 11485 Civic Center Drive Avondale, AZ 85323 (623) 333-7001	NASCAR Tech Mooresville Police Department 413 North Main Street Mooresville, NC 28115 (704) 663-3800	Orlando Orange County Sheriff's Department 2500 W Colonial Drive Orlando, FL 32804 Orlando, FL 32809 (407) 836-4357
Rancho Cucamonga Rancho Cucamonga Police Department 10510 Civic Center Drive Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730 (909) 477-2800	Sacramento Sacramento Police Department 5770 Freeport Blvd., Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95822 (916) 808-0800	

- To make a report, a victim should contact the local police/law enforcement agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

[Appendix B](#) of this report provides information regarding protection orders in the various states where UTI has campuses. UTI will enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX/Deputy Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the institution will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

UTI itself does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, UTI campuses may impose a no-contact directive between individuals in appropriate circumstances. UTI campuses may also issue a "no trespass warning" if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

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 UTI and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

UTI Resources

- Student Affairs Advisors/Academic and Career Advisors in the Student Services department are available to provide support and discuss community and national resources.
- Human Resources staff are available to provide support and discuss resources, including the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) information. The EAP is a confidential resource. HealthJoy provides a variety of referrals and face-to-face counseling options. Employees can contact the EAP by calling 888-731-3327 or going online at www.eap.healthjoy.com, ID| uti.
- 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 Deputy Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. UTI's financial aid website can be found at <https://www.uti.edu/financial-aid>.

State/Local Resources

Campus	Resource
Avondale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis Response Network: 602-222-9444, https://crisis.solari-inc.org/ • Community Bridges: 877-931-9142, https://communitybridgesaz.org/ • West Valley Advocacy Center: 623-930-3720, www.glendaleaz.com/police/wvac/index.cfm • AZ Coalition Against Domestic Violence: 800-782-6400 • Arizona Legal Aid: 480-389-6718, www.legalaidaz.com • Arizona Immigrant and Refugee Services: 602-944-1821, www.airsaz.org • Abrazo West Campus Hospital: 13677 W McDowell Road, Goodyear, AZ 85395, 623-882-1500, https://www.abrazohealth.com/our-locations/abrazo-west-campus
Austin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austin TX Victim Resources: https://www.austintexas.gov/page/victim-services-resources • Travis County Attorney: 512-854-9415 https://www.traviscountytx.gov/county_attorney • Texas Legal Services Center: 512-477-6000, https://www.tlsc.org/
Bloomfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault: 800-601-7200 • Essex County Sexual Violence Program/Rape Crisis Center: 877-733-2273 or 973-746-0800 • The Safe House: 973-759-2378 or 973-759-2154 • My Sister's Lighthouse Resource Center: 866-768-1987; www.mysisterslighthouse.org • Women Rising: 201-333-5700, www.womenrising.org • Montclair Counseling Center: 973-783-6977 • American Friends Service Committee – Immigrant Rights Program: 973-643-1924, https://www.afsc.org/office/newark-nj • Legal Services of New Jersey: 732-572-9100, www.lsnj.org • Mountainside Hospital: 1 Bay Avenue, Glen Ridge, NJ 07028, 973-429-6000, http://www.mountainsidehosp.com/



Dallas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dallas Area Rape Crisis Center (DARCC): 972-641-7273 • The Turning Point Rape Crisis Center: 1-800-886-7273 • Parkland Victim Intervention Program/Rape Crisis Center: 214-590-2926 or 214-590-0430 (24 hour hotline) • Dallas County Victim Services: 214-653-3600 • Brighter Tomorrows: 972-254-4003 • TX Council on Family Violence: 512-794-1133 • Texas Family Violence Program: 800-799-SAFE (7233) • Catholic Charities Dallas – Immigration and Legal Services: 866-223-7500, https://ccdallas.org/ • Legal Aid of North West Texas: 888-529-5277, www.lanwt.org • • Baylor Scott & White Medical Center: 1650 W. College Street, Grapevine, TX 76051, 817-481-1588, https://www.bswhealth.com/locations/grapevine/
Exton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Crime Victims' Center of Chester County, Inc: 610-692-7273; http://www.cvcofcc.org/ • Victim Services Center of Montgomery County: 610-277-0932; http://www.victimservicescenter.org/ • PA Coalition Against Domestic Violence: 717-545-6400 • Domestic Violence Center of Chester County: 610-431-1430 • Nationalities Service Center: 215-893-8400, www.nscphila.org • Legal Aid of Southern Pennsylvania: 877-429-5994 • Brandywine Regional Hospital: 201 Reeceville Road, Coatesville, PA 19320, 610-383-3000, https://brandywine.towerhealth.org/
Houston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Houston Area Women's Center: 713-528-2121; www.hawc.org • Family Time Crisis & Counseling Center: 281-446-2615 • TX Council on Family Violence: 512-794-1133 • Houston Immigration: https://www.houstonimmigration.org • Lone Star Legal Aid: 800-733-8394; www.lonestarlegal.org • HCA Houston Healthcare Northwest Medical Center: 710 Cypress Pkwy, Houston, TX 77019; 281-440-1000; www.hawc.org
Lisle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YWCA, Rape Crisis Hotline: 888-293-2080 (call or text). https://ywcachicago.org/our-work/sexual-violence-support-services/rapecrisis/ • Guardian Angel Community Services Sexual Assault Hotline: 815-730-8984; http://www.gacsprograms.org/ • IL Coalition Against Domestic Violence: 877-863-6338; https://www.ilcadv.org/ • Northern Illinois Justice for Our Neighbors: 773-609-4401, www.nijfon.org • Illinois Legal Aid: 312-977-9047; www.illinoislegalaid.org • Northwestern Medicine Central DuPage Hospital: 25 N. Winfield Road, Winfield, IL 60190, 630-933-1600; https://www.nm.org/locations/central-dupage-hospital • Center of Attention Counseling Services, LLC: (630) 687-0693; https://centerofattentioncounseling.com/
Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YWCA of Greater Los Angeles County: 877-943-5778 or 213-365-2991, https://ywcagla.org/

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace Over Violence: 213-626-3393, https://www.peaceoverviolence.org/ • LA Rape and Battering Hotline: 626-793-3385 • 1736 Family Crisis Center: 24 hour hotlines - 213-222-1237 or 310-370-5902, http://www.1736familycrisiscenter.org/ • Victim Resources: 1-800-842-8467, http://www.1800victims.org/ • Project Sister: 909-623-1619 or 626-915-2535, https://projectsister.org/ • Public Counsel: 610 South Ardmore Avenue, Los Angeles, 213-385-2977, www.publiccounsel.org • Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles: 800-399-4529, www.lafla.org • Long Beach Medical Center: 2801 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806, 562-933-2000, https://www.memorialcare.org/long-beach-medical-center • Women's Shelter of Long Beach: 562-437-7233, 24 hour domestic violence hotline 562-437-4663, https://www.womenshelterlb.org/
Miramar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women In Distress of Broward County: 954- 760-9800, https://www.womenindistress.org/ • Miami-Dade County Domestic Violence Resources: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/initiatives/domesticviolence/home.page • Legal Aid Service of Broward County: 954-765-8950, browardlegalaid.org
MMI Phoenix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis Response Network: 602-222-9444, www.crisisnetwork.org • Community Bridges: 877-931-9142, www.communitybridgesaz.org • West Valley Advocacy Center: 623-930-3720, www.glendaleaz.com/police/wvac/index.cfm • AZ Coalition Against Domestic Violence: 800-782-6400 • Arizona Legal Aid: 480-389-6718, www.legalaidaz.com • Arizona Immigrant and Refugee Services: 602-944-1821, www.airsaz.org • Abrazo West Campus Hospital: 13677 W McDowell Road, Goodyear, AZ 85395, 623-882-1500, https://www.abrazohealth.com/our-locations/abrazo-west-campus
NASCAR Tech (Mooreville)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioral Health Sciences of Lake Norman: 704-660-8321 • Fifth Street Ministries: 704-872-4045, www.fifthstreetministries.com • Lake Norman Community Health: (704) 316-6611, http://lnchc.org/ Legal Aid of North Carolina: 1-866-219-LANC (5262), www.legalaidnc.org • NC Coalition Against Domestic Violence: 919-956-9124 • Crisis Solutions of North Carolina: (800) 849-6127 • My Sister's House: (704) 200-2807 • NC Justice Center: 919-856-2570, www.ncjustice.org • Safe Alliance: 980-771-4673, www.safealliance.org • U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, North Carolina: 919-334-0072, https://refugees.org/uscri-north-carolina/
UTI/MMI Orlando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devereux Advanced Behavioral Health - Florida: 800-338-3738 • Victim Service Center of Central Florida: 24-hour crisis line 407-500-4325 or 407-254-9415; http://www.victimservicecenter.com/ • FL Coalition Against Domestic Violence: 800-500-1119 • Catholic Charities of Central Florida – Immigration and Refugee Services: 407-658-0110, www.cflcc.org • Legal Aid Society of the Orange County Bar Association: 407-841-8310, www.legalaidocba.org • Community Legal Services of Mid-Florida, Inc.: 800-405-1417, www.clsmf.org

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. P. Phillips Hospital: 9400 Turkey Lake Road, Orlando, FL 32819, 321-842-8587, https://www.orlandohealth.com/facilities/dr-p-phillips-hospital-er
Rancho Cucamonga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • / Cucamonga Counseling: 909-962-7323 • CA Partnership to End Domestic Violence: 916-444-7163 • Option House: 813 North D Street #3, San Bernardino, CA 92401, 909-381-3471, www.optionhouseinc.org • San Bernardino County Survivor Resources: www.1800victims.org • Public Counsel: 213-385-2977, www.publiccounsel.org/practice_areas/immigrant_rights • Inland Counties Legal Services, Inc.: 888-245-4257, www.inlandlegal.org • San Antonio Regional Hospital: 999 San Bernardino Road, Upland, CA 91786, 909-985-2811; www.sarh.org
Sacramento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WEAVE, Inc.: 916-920-2952; http://www.weaveinc.org/ • CA Partnership to End Domestic Violence: 916-444-7163 • Sacramento County Survivor Resources: www.1800victims.org • Catholic Charities of Sacramento: 916-733-0100, www.sacramentofoodbank.org/immigration-legal-services • Legal Services of Northern California, Inc.: 916-551-2150; www.lsnr.net • Sutter Medical Center: 2825 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, CA 95816, 916-887-1130, https://www.sutterhealth.org/find-location/facility/sutter-medical-center-emergency-department

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

UTI 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, UTI 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 or Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX or Deputy Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented. The contact information for the Title IX and Deputy Title IX Coordinator is listed below.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, UTI 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).

UTI will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair UTI'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 UTI 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, UTI 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

Allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking will be processed through the institution's Sexual Misconduct Policy or its Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy. The procedures are utilized whenever or wherever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and the respondent.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to one of the following individuals:

Director of Program Compliance
Title IX Coordinator
4225 E. Windrose Drive, Suite 200
Phoenix, AZ 85032
623-445-0730
jramirez@uti.edu

National Director—Student Services
Deputy Title IX Coordinator
4225 E. Windrose Drive, Suite 200
Phoenix, AZ 85032
800-859-7249 or 623-445-0813
amanginelli@uti.edu

An electronic form, available at www.uti.edu/campus-safety, can also be used to file a report for allegations related to the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy or the Sexual Misconduct Policy.

Pursuant to the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy, which is used in connection with Sexual Harassment (including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking allegations), reports may be made in person, by regular mail, telephone, electronic mail, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report.

Once a report is made, the Title IX/Deputy Title Coordinator and/or designees will determine whether the conduct as reported falls within the scope of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy. If so, the Title Coordinator will contact



the complainant, if known. If the complainant files a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will notify both parties within five (5) days, and an investigator selected by the Title IX Coordinator will commence an investigation. Although the length of each investigation may vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, UTI strives to complete each investigation within thirty (30) to forty-five (45) days of the transmittal of the written notice of Formal Complaint.

At the conclusion of the evidence-gathering phase of the investigation, but prior to the completion of the investigation report, the investigator will transmit to each party and their advisor all evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint. The parties will have ten (10) days to respond. The investigator will then complete a written report which is shared with the Title IX Coordinator, the parties, and their advisors.

The parties will then be able to choose between a hearing process and an administrative adjudication. The hearing process is the default process and both parties must agree in order for the administrative adjudication process to be used. Under the hearing process, a hearing officer will be appointed. The parties will have the opportunity to provide responses to the investigation report to the hearing officer. A prehearing conference and then a hearing will be conducted. After the hearing is complete, the hearing officer will make a determination using a preponderance of the evidence standard. If the hearing officer determines that the respondent violated the policy, the hearing officer will consult with the appropriate UTI official to determine discipline to be imposed. The hearing officer will then issue a written determination, including any sanctions as appropriate and a description of the process for appeals. UTI strives to issue the hearing officer's written determination within fourteen (14) days of the conclusion of the hearing.

In lieu of the hearing process, the parties may agree to administrative adjudication. If administrative adjudication is selected, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint an administrative officer. The parties will be able to provide a written response to the investigation report to the officer and will meet with the officer separately. The officer will then evaluate the evidence using a preponderance of the evidence standard and, if a violation is found, will consult with the appropriate UTI official regarding sanction. The officer will transmit a written decision, including any sanctions as appropriate and a description of the process for appeals. Although the length of each administrative adjudication will vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, UTI strives to issue the administrative officer's written determination within twenty-one (21) days of the transmittal of the initiating written notice. Administrative adjudication is not permitted if the respondent is a non-student employee accused of committing Sexual Harassment against a student.

Either party may appeal a final determination. A party must file an appeal within seven (7) days of the date they receive notice of dismissal or determination appealed from or, if the other party appeals, within three (3) days of the other party appealing, whichever is later. Promptly upon receipt of an appeal, the appeal officer will conduct an initial evaluation to confirm that the appeal is timely filed and that it invokes at least one of the permitted grounds for appeal. If so, the appeal officer will notify the other party that the appeal has been filed and that a response must be filed within seven (7) days. The appeal officer will promptly decide the appeal and transmit a written decision to the parties. No further review beyond the appeal is permitted. UTI strives to issue a written appeal decision within twenty-one (21) days.

At any time after the parties are provided written notice of the formal complaint and before the completion of any appeal, the parties may voluntarily consent, with the Title IX Coordinator's approval, to engage in informal resolution (separate from the administrative adjudication described above). The specific manner of any informal resolution process will be determined by the parties and the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation together. After receiving the written notice specified in this paragraph, each party must voluntarily provide written consent to the Title IX Coordinator, before the informal resolution may commence. If the parties reach a resolution through the informal resolution process, and the Title IX Coordinator agrees that the resolution is not clearly unreasonable, the Title IX Coordinator will reduce the terms of the agreed resolution to writing and present the resolution to the



parties for their written signature. Once both parties and the Title IX Coordinator sign the resolution, the resolution is final, and the allegations addressed by the resolution are considered resolved and will not be subject to further investigation, adjudication, remediation, or discipline by UTI, except as otherwise provided in the resolution itself, absent a showing that a party induced the resolution by fraud, misrepresentation, or other misconduct or where required to avoid a manifest injustice to either party or to UTI. Absent extension by the Title IX Coordinator, any informal resolution process must be completed within twenty-one (21) days. Informal resolution is not permitted if the respondent is a non-student employee accused of committing Sexual Harassment against a student.

Pursuant to the Sexual Misconduct Policy, which applies allegations of sexual misconduct (including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking) that does not fall within the scope of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy, reports can be made to the Title IX or Deputy Title IX Coordinator in person, by email, or by mail. In addition, a complaint form is available at <https://www.uti.edu/campus-safety>. Once a report is filed and the Title IX or Deputy Title IX Coordinator determines that it falls within the scope of the Sexual Misconduct Policy, UTI will provide written notice to the parties. The parties may agree to participate in informal resolution, such as mediation. If informal resolution is reached, it will be documented in writing and signed by both parties. An informal resolution cannot be appealed.

Alternatively, the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy or designee will review the report within seven (7) calendar days of receipt and determine the appropriate response. If the report is not dismissed, the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy or designee will commence the investigatory process within ten (10) calendar days of receiving the report.

During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses and other supporting evidence. The investigator(s) will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. At the conclusion of the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy or designee will prepare a preliminary report that makes factual findings and determination whether sexual misconduct has occurred. Both parties have three (3) days to respond in writing. Upon consideration of the parties' written comments to the preliminary report, if any, the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or designee may find the respondent responsible or not responsible for the alleged violation, or may find that there is insufficient evidence to make such a finding. If the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or designee finds the respondent responsible, the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator or, designee will impose an appropriate sanction and determine whether any remedies should be provided to the complainant and/or campus community. Within 15 calendar days of the conclusion of the investigation, the complainant and respondent will receive concurrent/simultaneous written notice of the outcome, including any sanction imposed, consistent with applicable state and federal privacy laws, as well as notification of the applicable appeal procedures.

The complainant and respondent have an equal right to appeal outcome decisions made by the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or designee. Appeals must be filed within 7 calendar days of the date that written notice of the outcome was provided. The EVP Campus Operations and Services will decide the appeal promptly but generally within thirty (30) calendar days and provide the respondent and complainant with concurrent/simultaneous written notice of the final determination within seven (7) calendar days of making the final determination, including any changes to the previous determination and/or the sanctions imposed. The appeal decision is final and not subject to further appeal.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding

During the course of the processes described in the previous section, both the accuser/complainant and the individual accused of the offense/respondent 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/complainant and the accused/respondent 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/complainant and the accused/respondent.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser/complainant or accused/respondent, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser/complainant, the accused/respondent 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/complainant or the accused/respondent.
- 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.
 - The Title IX Coordinator and Deputy attend various outside training seminars at least annually. Such training addresses topics such as 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.
 - Hearing panel members and appeal officers who participate in proceedings will be qualified and appropriately trained to perform the duties of that function.
- 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 UTI 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. Sanctions for students include sexual assault or other related training, no contact directives, bans from specific areas of campus, professionalism infractions, removal from a course, requirement to change sessions, suspension, or termination from school. If a student is terminated or suspended from school, the notification will outline any requirements that must be met for reinstatement as well as the minimum timeframe required for requesting reinstatement. For employees, sanctions may include mandated education, documented corrective action in personnel file, restrictions from all or portion of campus, unpaid suspension, removal from the class or teaching, or termination. As to third parties, UTI will implement available



sanctions, such as bans from campus, restrictions from all or a portion of campus, or termination of contract. UTI will abide by and support any sanctions imposed by law enforcement. UTI will also provide remedies to the complainant and campus community, as appropriate, such as educational programming, policy review and revision, and counseling.

In addition, UTI can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include: institutional no-contact directives, bans from specific areas of the campus, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, etc.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping

UTI 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 UTI to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights

When a student or employee reports to UTI 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, UTI will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sexual Offender Registration

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (Section 1601 of Public Law 106-386) is a federal law enacted in 2000 that provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at or employed by institutions of higher education. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 requires states to enact statutes or regulations that require those who are sexually violent predators or who are convicted of sexually violent offenses to register with appropriate state law enforcement agencies for ten years after release from prison. Sex offender information is compiled by the Department of Corrections (DOC). UTI does not have a Campus Police Department, and the institution is not officially notified by the state regarding any registered sex offenders. However, information on registered sex offenders can be obtained by contacting the local law enforcement agency in the area where the student is attending or by reviewing the state's website. See list below:

State	Website
Arizona	http://www.azdps.gov/services/sex_offender/
California	http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/
Florida	https://offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/sops/home.jsf
Illinois	https://isp.illinois.gov/Sor/Disclaimer
New Jersey	http://www.njsp.org/sex-offender-registry/
North Carolina	http://sexoffender.ncsbi.gov/
Pennsylvania	https://www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us/Home/TermsAndConditions
Texas	https://publicsite.dps.texas.gov /https://publicsite.dps.texas.gov/DpsWebsite/index.aspx

Additionally, to learn the identity of registered sex offenders on or near campus, visit: <https://www.nsopw.gov/>.

VI. Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy and Enforcement

UTI has developed a strict and rigidly enforced policy regarding drug and alcohol abuse. UTI cannot and does not condone drug or alcohol abuse by its students or staff. UTI's Annual Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) Notification can be found at www.uti.edu/daapp and includes standards of conduct, disciplinary



sanctions, applicable legal sanctions, health risks associated with drugs and alcohol, and available drug and alcohol treatment services. A printed copy of the notification may be obtained by contacting Student Services. UTI also performs a biennial review of its DAAPP to evaluate its effectiveness and ensure sanctions are being consistently enforced. The report is available upon request by contacting the Student Services Department at the applicable campus. UTI enforces state underage drinking laws.

UTI supports a drug-free environment and does not allow the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol on or off campus. As a condition of acceptance, students agree to random and for-cause drug testing throughout their attendance as set forth in Substance Abuse Prevention Policy. A violation will result in UTI taking appropriate action up to and including termination of enrollment. UTI will not allow the possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol by students or staff on its property or as part of any of its officially sponsored off-campus activities. Students are also prohibited from being under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs or any other substance that could adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of students, faculty or staff on UTI property or at any of its officially sponsored activities. This includes field trips and student-sponsored activities if they are considered sponsored by the school. All forms of synthetic marijuana are prohibited, regardless of the legality of the substance. UTI enforces federal and state drug laws.

Marijuana: Although UTI has campuses in some states that have passed laws allowing the use of medical and/or recreational marijuana in certain circumstances (i.e., possessing lawfully issued medical marijuana card, being over 21), federal laws classify marijuana as a controlled substance and prohibit marijuana use, possession, and distribution at institutions of higher education. As such, the use of marijuana is prohibited on all UTI campuses and as any part of their activities. In addition, UTI cannot accommodate off campus use of marijuana. This means students who fail a drug test due to marijuana usage cannot avoid responsibility under UTI policies by claiming that they are legally using marijuana.

UTI will report to local and/or state law enforcement, as applicable by federal and state drug laws, any student or staff member who is found in possession of, using, or selling illegal drugs on campus as well as anyone who is found to have broken the state laws regarding underage drinking. UTI enforces all federal and state drug laws and state underage drinking laws.

The possession, use, and sale of alcohol and controlled substances are regulated by UTI in accordance with: (1) the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, (2) The Drug-Free Workplace Act, (3) applicable provisions of federal, state, and municipal law, and (4) UTI policies. The possession, use, sale, and transfer of alcohol and/or controlled substances on UTI property are strictly prohibited. Violations of this policy will be referred to the Student Services Department (students) or Human Resources (employees) for conduct actions and/or to local law enforcement.

UTI recognizes that alcoholism and drug abuse may have an adverse effect on classroom performance and is concerned with this impact. In addition, UTI recognizes the significant health risks associated with the use of illegal drugs and the abuse alcohol. While the frequency, duration, and severity vary, there are a number of serious health consequences.

UTI recognizes that alcohol and drug abuse may be successfully treated, enabling students and staff members to return to a satisfactory performance level. Those who have a substance abuse problem are encouraged to voluntarily seek assistance and to deter others from engaging in illegal drug or alcohol use, possession, or distribution. Students may be subject to random drug testing at any time during their education and may also be tested for cause should UTI have reasonable suspicion that a student has been using illegal drugs or alcohol, as outlined in the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy in the Course Catalog (<http://www.uti.edu/catalog>). Employees must pass a pre-employment drug screen and may be tested for cause should there be reasonable suspicion or should they be involved in an accident on campus that results in injuries requiring medical attention. Details of the Employee Drug and Alcohol policy may be found in the Employee Handbook and on the company Intranet.



Violation of these policies will result in UTI taking appropriate action, up to and including termination and/or requiring the student or staff member to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse, alcohol abuse or other assistance/rehabilitation program. For students, first offenses lead to a required assessment by a certified substance abuse evaluator and the student must follow any recommendations made as a result of the evaluation. Students may also have the option to complete a drug education course for first offenses in lieu of the assessment where marijuana is the only substance identified. First offenses for staff members will typically lead to a recommended drug education program. Second offenses will lead to termination of schooling (students) and employment (staff members).

As part of an effort to promote the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy, UTI maintains pamphlets on drug and alcohol awareness to help educate campus community members; these are available in the Student Services Departments and from Human Resources. Student Services also incorporates educational programming into various student activities. Student Affairs Advisors are available for private discussions upon request. Staff members struggling with drug or alcohol related problems are encouraged to utilize the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) – a free, confidential program with online and in-person resources. Employees can contact the EAP by calling 888-731-3327 or going online to www.eap.healthjoy.com, ID | uti.

UTI regularly refers campus community members to the following drug and alcohol abuse education programs:

Campus	Resource
All campuses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: 800-662-HELP National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 800-NCA-CALL Start Your Recovery: www.startyourrecovery.org FindHelp.org – 24/7 Get Answers
Avondale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LLC Counseling Services: 602-224-5499 Terros: 602-685-6000 Community Bridges: 623-907-6520 Copper Springs: 480-565-3036
Austin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bluebonnet Trails Community Services: (844) 309-6385
Bloomfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJ Addictions Hotline: Dial 211 or 1-844-276-2777 Cope Center: 973-783-6655 Turning Point: 973-239-9400 The Bridge: 973-228-3000 Cura, Inc: 973-622-3570 Damon House, Inc: 973-279-5563
Dallas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dallas Challenge: 214-942-5166 Imagine Programs: 214-385-4264 LifePath Systems: 972-562-0190 Nexus Recovery Center: 214-321-0156 Phoenix House: 844-748-3927
Exton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creative Health Services: 610-327-1503 Pathway Counseling: 610-269-8396 Rehab After Work: 610-889-9939
Houston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Recovery: 346-704-1973 ADAPT Programs: 855-862-3278
Lisle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care Clinics Inc: 630-357-2012; https://www.careclinicsofnaperville.com Al Anon: 630-627-4441 Alcoholics Anonymous: 312-346-1475 Narcotic Anonymous: 708-848-4884



	Center of Attention Counseling Services, LLC: (630) 687-0693; https://centerofattentioncounseling.com
Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 211 County Infoline: Dial 211 or www.211la.org • Safe Refuge: 562-987-5722 or 888-476-2743, http://www.asafererefuge.org/ • HOPICS: 323-948-0444 or 424-403-5800, http://www.hopics.org/ • Homeless Health Care LA: 213-744-0724, http://www.hhcla.org/
Miramar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health America of Southeast Florida: (954) 746-2055 • NAMI Broward County: (954) 316-9907 • Broward Addiction Recovery Center: (954) 357-4880 • Broward House: (954) 568-7373 ext 7373
MMI Phoenix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LLC Counseling Services: 602-224-5499 • Terros: 602-685-6000 • Community Bridges: 623-907-6520 • Copper Springs: 480-565-3036
NASCAR Tech Mooresville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Loving Hand Counseling Service: 704-662-6118 • BK Professional Counseling Center, LLC: 704-662-3923 • Behavioral Health Services of Lake Norman: 704-660-8321 • Iredell County Social Services Mooresville – https://iredellcountync.gov/, 704-873-5631
UTI/MMI Orlando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspire Health Partners: 407-245-0045 • Sojourners Recovery & Wellness Center: 1-407-952-8444
Rancho Cucamonga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inland Valley Recovery Services: 909-949-4667 • Inland Behavioral Health Services: 909-881-6146 • Matrix Institute on Addictions: 909-689-4155 • Cucamonga Counseling: 909-962-7323 • Chino Hills Counseling/Stay Designated: 909-590-2260
Sacramento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 916-922-5121 • Sutter Outpatient Drug & Alcohol Program: 916-386-3077 • Sobriety Brings a Change: 916-454-4242 • Community Connection Resource Center: 916-552-5980

VII. Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

All members of the campus community are expected, upon learning of an emergency from any source, to immediately communicate all information to the Campus President or designee and local authorities, if applicable. The Campus President, the Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Director will work with local law enforcement and other public safety agencies as appropriate to confirm the situation.

Emergency Management Plan

UTI campuses have an Emergency Management Plan (EMP) to respond to the needs of the campus community and the broader community, during and after the occurrence of a critical situation. The EMP is intended to communicate the policies and procedures for employees and students to follow in an emergency situation. It also serves as a guide for UTI campus personnel, visitors, students, and community members to address a wide range of potential crisis situations. The plans' procedures are designed to be flexible in order to accommodate situations of various types and magnitudes. The EMP for each campus is located on campus-specific page of the Inside Track and on the Campus Safety page at www.uti.edu/campus-safety.

Accessing the Plan



The hard copy EMP and test records are located in each campus's Facilities Department under the responsibility of the Facilities Manager/Director. Each plan will indicate the date on which the last plan review and update was performed. UTI has also established a safety manual containing safety rules and policies to be observed by all employees at all times. Employees may access the safety manual on the UTI intranet.

Roles/Procedures

In the event of an emergency situation, the Campus President, the Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Director will confirm the existence of the situation and coordinate the campus' response to the critical incident while paying special attention to the safety and security needs of all members of the campus community. All members of the campus community are expected, upon learning of an emergency from any source, to immediately communicate such information to both local authorities and the Safety Committee Leader or Campus President. The Campus President or designee will work with local law enforcement and other public safety agencies as appropriate to confirm the situation.

Emergency Notification

When determining if a situation meets requirements to issue an Emergency Notification, the Campus President will review all information presented and complete the Emergency Notification Determination Form (unless doing so would cause a delay in notification; in that case the form would be completed later for record keeping purposes). The Campus President, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Director will take into consideration whether the situation is a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and employees on campus. Once the determination form has been completed and the decision has been made whether or not to issue an Emergency Notification, the form should be submitted to the Student Services Director. This form along with the Emergency Notification will be maintained in accordance with the Clery Document Retention Policy.

Determining Notification Audience

The Campus President, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Director will determine the appropriate segment(s) of the community to receive notification. For situations in which a small portion of the building is impacted (i.e. chemical spill in a lab), the Campus President, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Director may choose to notify only the campus community members who are located in that area of the building. However, given that the majority of UTI campuses are limited to one or two buildings, most notifications will be disseminated to the entire campus community. UTI will also continue to assess the situation and may expand communications to additional segments of the community as deemed necessary.

Determining Notification Content

As soon as a decision has been made to issue an Emergency Notification, UTI will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The notification will be issued to the appropriate segment(s) of the campus community. The Emergency Notification alert will include information on the nature of the incident, building(s) impacted, date, time, and any specific guidance relative to the situation, including evacuation procedures if applicable. UTI will withhold as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims if a victim is involved. In some instances, the Campus President, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Director will collaborate with the Home Office Public Relations team, Home Office Student Services team, Legal Department, and/or Human Resources Department when preparing the message. In addition, the Campus President, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Director may take into account feedback from the local authorities in determining appropriate content.



Initiating the Notification System

Depending on the nature of the situation, the following people will initiate the system immediately upon confirmation of the emergency/dangerous situation from the Campus President or designee:

- The Education Director/Manager(s), in collaboration with the Campus President, are responsible for any immediate announcements that require the public address system, including, but not limited to, announcements to trigger shelter-in-place procedures and lockdowns.
- The Student Services Director is responsible for initiating notifications regarding known or potential health risks, such as MRSA or meningitis outbreaks.
- The Facilities Manager/Director is responsible for notifications of incidents regarding campus infrastructure such as chemical spills, gas leaks, and fires.
- The Campus President, in collaboration with Public Relations personnel at Home Office, is responsible for notifications that require distribution beyond the campus community.

In situations where the notification system includes evacuation or lockdown procedures, the instructors are responsible for assisting students in responding correctly to the procedures and taking roll after the evacuation/lockdown. Department Directors and Managers are responsible for assisting staff in responding correctly to the procedures and accounting for their direct reports (taking "roll") after the evacuation/lockdown.

Campus Notification Methods

Depending on the incident and campus, different methods of communication may be utilized to notify the campus community of a significant emergency or dangerous situation. Some or all of these methods may be activated in the event of an immediate threat. Examples of notification methods include:

- Everbridge Emergency Notification System;
- Recorded messages to phones or other devices;
- Sirens;
- Public announcements;
- News and other media releases;
- Phone calls/call trees; and
- Postings on campus

Information regarding which of these notification methods require sign-up, and how to do so, appears earlier in this report.

Everbridge Emergency Notification System

The Everbridge Mass Notification System allows UTI to send important, time sensitive information to campus community members using multiple communication methods, such as email, phone calls, and text messages. Students and staff can log in and manage their preferred contact methods through the Everbridge portal at <http://notify.uti.edu>. Any student or staff member who has not elected a preference through the Everbridge portal will be contacted through their primary email address on file in the event of an emergency. For students, this will be their student email address. The primary email address for staff is his or her UTI issued email address.

Notifications/Communications to the Broader Community

In the event that a campus emergency may impact the neighboring community, UTI will partner with local public agencies to alert the broader community. UTI may use a variety of methods to inform the surrounding community of an emergency on campus, including, but not limited to:

- Circulating hard copy flyers or letters
- Email notifications to businesses in the area



- Posting notification on UTI's website and other community sites
- Phone calls/call trees

Additionally, UTI may provide notifications to family members and other emergency contacts of campus community members utilizing similar methods of communication.

Where applicable, UTI may issue a public service announcement or formal updates/communication, which may include but are not limited to radio, television or press releases. These communications will be provided through UTI's Corporate Communications Department.

Notifying/Partnership with Local Authorities

UTI campuses have varying relationships with city council, community relations officers, and local emergency authorities or agencies. These entities sometimes partner with UTI in crime prevention via reviewing escape or other emergency procedures and/or having an on-site presence for certain campus events.

In the case of a critical incident or emergency, UTI staff or students are empowered to immediately call 911 and notify local authorities. A designee from the Safety Committee will also call in the critical incident or emergency to the local authorities to report information and/or confirm that emergency response is in action.

Emergency Procedures

UTI has designated procedures to follow in case of most emergencies that could happen on campus. All students, staff, and visitors are expected to follow the established procedures to the best of their abilities. UTI regularly tests emergency preparedness by conducting response drills and evacuation procedures at least annually; tests are documented and maintained at each campus. UTI publicizes its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year.

Testing of the Emergency Evacuation Procedures (included in the EMP)

The Safety Committee reviews the written Emergency Evacuation Procedures and tests emergency response and evacuation procedures on at least an annual basis. Tests include both announced and unannounced drills and exercises. UTI documents the execution and results of each exercise and includes the date, time, description of drill or exercise, and status (announced or unannounced) as well as any partnerships in testing with local authorities (if applicable). After action reviews are conducted to evaluate EMP and capabilities.

Training Procedures

Procedures to train staff and students on the emergency evacuation plan and procedures include:

- Person-to-person coaching;
- Email notifications;
- Town-hall (employee) meetings;
- Hard copy literature or campus postings;
- Campus safety tours (emergency escape procedures and route assignments);
- Web-based training; and
- System and procedure tests/drills.

In all life-threatening emergencies, UTI staff or students should call 911 to notify local police authorities/law enforcement with follow-up notification to the Facilities Director and/or Campus President to coordinate on-site response during a critical incident.



VIII. The Preparation of the Annual Security Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Annual Security Report is compiled by the Home Office Student Services team in compliance with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Policy and Crime Statistics Act*. The report provides statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on the campus's Clery geography. Information for the report is gathered by the Student Services Director at each campus in cooperation with local law enforcement. In order to ensure campus safety and security and to provide the most accurate statistics, UTI encourages victims of, and witnesses to, the crimes and violations listed in the annual crime statistics to report them to a CSA promptly for the purposes of making timely warning reports and the annual statistical disclosure. CSA contact information is noted in [Section I](#) above.

UTI maintains the Annual Security Report, which includes campus specific Crime Statistics charts, on the disclosure page of our website, www.uti.edu/disclosure. The report and statistics are updated by October 1st¹ of each year. Students and employees receive a memo including the link/URL to the appropriate page on the website, an explanation of the content of the report, and instructions on how to request a paper copy of the report (with the campus statistics) should they wish to obtain one. The memos are distributed as follows:

- New students receive a memo in the registration packet at orientation.
- New employees receive information in the Employee Handbook.
- New employees receive information during the orientation presentation.
- Active students receive a memo by October 1st² of each year. The memo is distributed through email and campus postings.
- Current employees receive a memo by October 1st³ of each year via email.
- Prospective students receive a link to the catalog during the enrollment process. Clery information, as well as the ASR and crime statistic link, is provided on the enrollment application.
- For prospective employees, a brief explanation and link to the webpage is provided on the job listings website (search page for anyone interested in a career at UTI).

Students and staff members will be notified of any updates or changes to the report or statistics via memo distributed either in person or by email. Anyone, including prospective students and employees, may obtain a paper copy of this report by contacting the campus Student Services department.

IX. Notice of Non-Discrimination

Universal Technical Institute is dedicated to maintaining safe learning and working environments for students, employees, and third parties. UTI prohibits discrimination and harassment on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, disability, age, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, genetic information, and any other legally protected status in the provision of its courses, programs, services or activities.

¹ For 2020, the Department of Education gave schools an extension until December 31st.

² See footnote 1.

³ See footnote 1.



UTI has designated the Director of Program Compliance to coordinate its compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex. Questions or comments about discrimination or harassment can be directed to:

Director of Program Compliance
Title IX Coordinator
4225 E. Windrose Drive, Suite 200
Phoenix, AZ 85032
623-445-0730
jramirez@uti.edu

or

National Director – Student Services
Deputy Title IX Coordinator
4225 E. Windrose Drive, Suite 200
Phoenix, AZ 85032
800-859-7249 or 623-445-0813
amanginelli@uti.edu

Inquiries concerning Title IX also may be made to the Office for Civil Rights at:

U.S. Dept. of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Lyndon Baines Johnson Department of Education Bldg.
400 Maryland Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20202-1100
Telephone: 800-421-3481
FAX: 202-453-6012
TDD: 877-521-2172
Email: OCR@ed.gov



Universal Technical Institute – Avondale Crime Statistics

	January through December 2021			January through December 2020			January through December 2019		
Offenses	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2019, 2020, or 2021 at the Avondale campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.								

*The Avondale campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Avondale campus in 2019, 2020, or 2021.



Universal Technical Institute – Austin Crime Statistics

* The Austin campus opened on May 16th, 2022. Thus, there are no crimes to report for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

** The Austin campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Austin campus.¹



Universal Technical Institute – Bloomfield Crime Statistics

	January through December 2021			January through December 2020			January through December 2019		
Offenses	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	1***	N/A	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2019, 2020 or 2021 at the Bloomfield campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.								

*The Bloomfield campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Bloomfield campus in 2019, 2020 or 2021.

***This incident was reported in the statistics provided by the Bloomfield Police Department.



Universal Technical Institute – Dallas Crime Statistics

	January through December 2021			January through December 2020			January through December 2019		
Offenses	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
	<p>There were no hate crimes reported in 2020 or 2021 at the Dallas campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.</p> <p>2019: There was one on campus hate crime reported for simple assault based on racial bias.</p>								

*The Dallas campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Dallas campus in 2019, 2020, or 2021.



Universal Technical Institute – Exton Crime Statistics

	January through December 2021			January through December 2020			January through December 2019		
Offenses	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0**	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2019, 2020, or 2021 at the Exton campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.								

*The Exton campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Exton campus in 2019, 2020, or 2021.

**An update was made to the 2019 statistics in the 2021 Annual Security Report published on 9/29/2021. One report of a liquor law violation that resulted in an arrest was reported erroneously and has been removed from these statistics.



Universal Technical Institute – Houston Crime Statistics

	January through December 2021			January through December 2020			January through December 2019		
Offenses	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	1	0	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2019, 2020, or 2021 at the Houston campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.								

*The Houston campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Houston campus in 2019, 2020, or 2021.



Universal Technical Institute – Lisle Crime Statistics

	January through December 2021			January through December 2020			January through December 2019		
Offenses	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	3	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2019, 2020, or 2021 at the Lisle campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.								

*The Lisle campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Lisle campus in 2019, 2020, or 2021.



Universal Technical Institute – Long Beach Crime Statistics

	January through December 2021			January through December 2020			January through December 2019**		
Offenses	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2019, 2020 or 2021 at the Long Beach campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.								

*The Long Beach campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Long Beach campus in 2019, 2020, or 2021.

**Crime statistics for 2019 were requested from the Long Beach police department but no response received after multiple requests.



Universal Technical Institute – Miramar Crime Statistics

* The Miramar campus opened on August 8th, 2022. Thus, there are no crimes to report for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

** The Miramar campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Miramar campus.



Motorcycle Mechanics Institute – Phoenix Crime Statistics

	January through December 2021			January through December 2020			January through December 2019		
Offenses	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
Hate Crimes	<p>There were no hate crimes reported in 2020 or 2021 at the MMI Phoenix campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.</p> <p>2019: There was one on campus hate crime reported for intimidation based on racial bias.</p>								

*The MMI Phoenix campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the MMI Phoenix campus in 2019, 2020, or 2021.



NASCAR Technical Institute – Mooresville Crime Statistics

	January through December 2021			January through December 2020			January through December 2019		
Offenses	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
Hate Crimes	<p>2019: There was one on campus hate crime reported for destruction/damage/vandalism of property based on racial bias.</p> <p>There were no hate crimes reported in 2020 at the Mooresville campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.</p> <p>2021: There was one on campus hate crime reported for destruction/damage/vandalism of property based on racial bias.</p>								

*The Mooresville campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Mooresville campus in 2019, 2020, or 2021



Universal Technical Institute – Orlando Crime Statistics

	January through December 2021			January through December 2020			January through December 2019		
Offenses	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	2	N/A	0	6	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2019, 2020 or 2021 at the Orlando campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.								

*The Orlando campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Orlando campus in 2019, 2020, or 2021.



Universal Technical Institute – Rancho Cucamonga Crime Statistics

	January through December 2021			January through December 2020			January through December 2019		
Offenses	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	1**	N/A	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	2**	N/A	0	1**	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Dating Violence	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2019, 2020, or 2021 at the Rancho Cucamonga campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.								

*The Rancho Cucamonga campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Rancho Cucamonga campus in 2019, 2020, or 2021.

**These incidents were reported in the statistics provided by San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner's Department.



Universal Technical Institute – Sacramento Crime Statistics

	January through December 2021****			January through December 2020***			January through December 2019**		
Offenses	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2019, 2020, or 2021 at the Sacramento campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.								

*The Sacramento campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Sacramento campus in 2019, 2020, or 2021.

**Crime statistics were requested from the Sacramento Police Department for 2019, but we were referred to www.sacpd.org for crime information. While a good faith effort was made, the agency did not comply fully with the request.

***Crime statistics were requested from the Sacramento Police Department for 2020, but we were referred to <http://www.cityofsacramento.org/police/crime> for crime information. While a good faith effort was made, the agency did not comply fully with the request.

****Crime statistics were requested from the Sacramento Police Department for 2021, but we were referred to <http://www.cityofsacramento.org/police/crime> for crime information. While a good faith effort was made, the agency did not comply fully with the request.



APPENDIX A

UTI is making these definitions available pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act Amendments to the Clery Act.

ARIZONA

Crime Type (Arizona Revised Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Arizona law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13.3601)	<p>"Domestic violence" means any act that is a dangerous crime against children or one of the following offenses as prescribed in state law: negligent homicide, manslaughter, second degree murder, first degree murder, endangerment, threatening or intimidation, assault, aggravated assault, custodial interference, unlawful imprisonment, kidnapping, sexual assault, unlawful distribution of pictures depicting nudity or specific sexual acts, criminal trespass in the third degree, criminal trespass in the second degree, criminal trespass in the first degree, criminal damage, interference with judicial proceeding, disorderly conduct, intentional cruelty to animals, intentional interference or prevention of person making an emergency phone call, or use of electronic communication to terrify, intimidate, threaten or harass, harassment, aggravated harassment, stalking, surreptitious photographing, aggravated domestic violence, or child or vulnerable adult abuse, if any of the following applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship between the victim and the defendant is one of marriage or former or of persons residing or having resided in the same household. • The victim and the defendant have a child in common. • The victim or the defendant is pregnant by the other party. • The victim is related to the defendant or the defendant's spouse by blood or court order as a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister or by marriage as a parent-in-law, grandparent-in-law, stepparent, step-grandparent, stepchild, step-grandchild, brother-in-law or sister-in-law. • The victim is a child who resides or has resided in the same household as the defendant and is related by blood to a former spouse of the defendant or to a person who resides or who has resided in the same household as the defendant. • The relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship. The following factors may be considered in determining whether the relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship: (a) The type of relationship; (b) The length of the relationship; (c) The frequency of the interaction between the victim and the defendant; (d) If the relationship has terminated, the length of time since the termination.
Stalking (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-2923)	<p>A person commits stalking if the person intentionally or knowingly engages in a course of conduct that is directed toward another person and if that conduct causes the victim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffer emotional distress or reasonably fear that either: (a) The victim's property will be damaged or destroyed; or (b) Any of the following will be physically injured: (i) The victim; (ii) The victim's family member, domestic animal or livestock; (3) A person with whom the victim has or has previously had a romantic or sexual relationship; (4) A person who regularly resides in the victim's household or has resided in the victim's household within the six months before the last conduct occurred. • Reasonably fear death or the death of any of the following: (a) The victim's family member, domestic animal or livestock; (b) A person with whom the victim has or has previously had a romantic or sexual relationship; (c) A person who regularly resides in

	the victim's household or has resided in the victim's household within the six months before the last conduct occurred.
Sexual Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual assault (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1406): A person commits sexual assault by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person without consent of such person. • Violent sexual assault (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1423): A person is guilty of violent sexual assault if the offense involved the discharge, use or threatening exhibition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or involved the intentional or knowing infliction of serious physical injury and the person has a historical prior felony conviction for a sexual offense under this chapter or any offense committed outside this state that if committed in this state would constitute a sexual offense under this chapter.
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 Arizona law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Arizona law does not define the term rape. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Arizona law does not define the term fondling. • Incest (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3608): Persons who are eighteen or more years of age and are within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who knowingly intermarry with each other, or who knowingly commit fornication or adultery with each other are guilty of a class 4 felony. • Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Arizona law does not define the term statutory rape.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	<p>Other crimes under Arizona law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual abuse (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1404): A person commits sexual abuse by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual contact with any person who is fifteen or more years of age without consent of that person or with any person who is under fifteen years of age if the sexual contact involves only the female breast. It is not a defense to a prosecution for a violation of this section that the other person consented if the other person was fifteen, sixteen or seventeen years of age and the defendant was in a position of trust. • Sexual conduct with a minor (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1405): A person commits sexual conduct with a minor by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person who is under eighteen years of age. • Molestation of a child (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1410): A person commits molestation of a child by intentionally or knowingly engaging in or causing a person to engage in sexual contact, except sexual contact with the female breast, with a child who is under 15 years of age.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1401(7))	<p>"Without consent" includes any of the following: (a) The victim is coerced by the immediate use or threatened use of force against a person or property; (b) The victim is incapable of consent by reason of mental disorder, mental defect, drugs, alcohol, sleep or any other similar impairment of cognition and such condition is known or should have reasonably been known to the defendant. For the purposes of this subdivision, "mental defect" means the victim is unable to comprehend the distinctively sexual nature of the conduct or is incapable of understanding or exercising the right to refuse to engage in the conduct with another; (c) The victim is</p>

	intentionally deceived as to the nature of the act; (d) The victim is intentionally deceived to erroneously believe that the person is the victim's spouse.
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CALIFORNIA

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that California law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	<p>"Domestic violence" is abuse perpetrated against any of the following persons: (a) A spouse or former spouse. (b) a cohabitant or former cohabitant, as defined in Section 6209. (c) A person with whom the respondent is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship. (d) A person with whom the respondent has had a child, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child of the female parent under the Uniform Parentage Act. (e) A child of a party or a child who is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child to be protected. (f) Any other person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree. (Cal Fam. Code. § 6211)</p> <p>California law (Cal. Pen. Code §§ 242 & 243(e)(1)) provides penalties for battery (i.e., any willful and unlawful use of force or violence against another) when it is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiancé, or fiancée, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship.</p> <p>Also, Cal. Pen. Code § 273.5 provides penalties for willful infliction of corporal injury:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any person who willfully inflicts corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described in subdivision (b) is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars (\$6,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment. Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The offender's spouse or former spouse. The offender's cohabitant or former cohabitant. The offender's fiancé or fiancée, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship, as defined in paragraph (10) of subdivision (f) of Section 243. The mother or father of the offender's child. Holding oneself out to be the spouse of the person with whom one is cohabiting is not necessary to constitute cohabitation as the term is used in this section. As used in this section, "traumatic condition" means a condition of the body, such as a wound, or external or internal injury, including, but not limited to, injury as a result of strangulation or suffocation, whether of a minor or serious nature, caused by a physical force. For purposes of this section, "strangulation" and "suffocation" include impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure on the throat or neck.

	<p>5. For the purpose of this section, a person shall be considered the father or mother of another person's child if the alleged male parent is presumed the natural father under Sections 7611 and 7612 of the Family Code.</p>
Stalking (Ca. Pen. Code § 646.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking. The following definitions apply to the crime of stalking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "harasses" means engages in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments, or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose. "course of conduct" means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct." "credible threat" means a verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family, and made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of a person making the threat shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "credible threat." the term "electronic communication device" includes, but is not limited to, telephones, cellular phones, computers, video recorders, fax machines, or pagers. "Electronic communication" has the same meaning as the term defined in Subsection 12 of Section 2510 of Title 18 of the United States Code.
Sexual Assault	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that California law does not define the term sexual assault.
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 California law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rape (Cal. Pen. Code § 261): (a) Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under any of the following circumstances: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If a person who is not the spouse of the person committing the act is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act. This paragraph does not preclude the prosecution of a spouse

	<p>committing the act from being prosecuted under any paragraph of this subdivision or any other law.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. If it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another. 3. If a person is prevented from resisting by an intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or a controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused. 4. If a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions: (A) Was unconscious or asleep; (B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred; (C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact; (D) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose. 5. If a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief. 6. If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death. 7. If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape (Cal. Pen. Code § 261): (b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply: (1) "Duress" means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and the victim's relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress. (2) "Menace" means any threat, declaration, or act that shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that California law does not define the term fondling.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incest (Cal. Pen. Code § 285): Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry with each other, or who being 14 years of age or older, commit fornication or adultery with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison. • Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that California law does not define the term statutory rape.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	<p>Other crimes under California law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlawful sexual intercourse with person under 18 (Cal. Pen. Code § 261.5): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unlawful sexual intercourse is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is a minor. For the purposes of this section, a "minor" is a person under the age of 18 years and an "adult" is a person who is at least 18 years of age. 2. Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is not more than three years older or three years younger than the perpetrator, is guilty of a misdemeanor. 3. Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is more than three years younger than the perpetrator is guilty of either a misdemeanor or felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170. 4. Any person 21 years of age or older who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years. • Unlawful sexual intercourse, sexual penetration, oral copulation or sodomy; consent procured by false or fraudulent representation with intent to create fear (Cal. Pen. Code § 266c): Every person who induces any other person to engage in sexual intercourse, sexual penetration, oral copulation, or sodomy when his or her consent is procured by false or fraudulent representation or pretense that is made with the intent to create fear, and which does induce fear, and that would cause a reasonable person in like circumstances to act contrary to the person's free will, and does cause the victim to so act, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or in the state prison for two, three, or four years. As used in this section, "fear" means the fear of physical injury or death to the person or to any relative of the person or member of the person's family. • Aggravated sexual assault of a child (Cal. Pen. Code § 269): Any person who commits any of the following acts [as defined by state law] upon a child who is under 14 years of age and seven or more years younger than the person is guilty of aggravated sexual assault of a child: (1) Rape; (2) Rape or sexual penetration, in concert; (3) Sodomy; (4) Oral copulation; (5) Sexual penetration.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sodomy (Cal. Pen. Code § 286): Sodomy is sexual conduct consisting of contact between the penis of one person and the anus of another person. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime of sodomy. • Oral copulation (Cal. Pen. Code § 287): Oral copulation is the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ or anus of another person. • Forcible acts of sexual penetration (Cal. Pen. Code § 289): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. 2. Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration upon a child who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 8, 10, or 12 years. 3. Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration upon a minor who is 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 6, 8, or 10 years.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cal. Pen. Code § 261.6: In prosecutions under Section 261, 262, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 288a, in which consent is at issue, "consent" shall be defined to mean positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved. A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent where consent is at issue in a prosecution under Section 261, 262, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 288a. • Cal. Pen. Code § 261.7: In prosecutions under Section 261, 262, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 288a, in which consent is at issue, evidence that the victim suggested, requested, or otherwise communicated to the defendant that the defendant use a condom or other birth control device, without additional evidence of consent, is not sufficient to constitute consent.

FLORIDA

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

	<p>must have been characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the 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.... • The following definitions apply to the crimes of stalking outlined above: <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

	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o "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	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research that Florida law does not define the term sexual assault.
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 organ by the male sex organ, however slight; emission of semen is not required. • Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Florida law does not define the term statutory rape.
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 vaginal penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal 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 certain aggravating factors, such as if the victim was physically incapacitated]. • Unlawful Sexual Activity With Certain Minors (Fla. Stat. § 794.05(1)): 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.... As

	used in this section, "sexual activity" means oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object; however, sexual activity does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Fla. Stat. § 794.011(1)(a))	"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.

ILLINOIS

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	<p>Illinois' Domestic Violence Act indicates that "domestic violence" means "abuse", which means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in locoparentis. (750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 60/103).</p> <p>In addition, Illinois law includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-3.2): A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification: (1) Causes bodily harm to any family or household member; (2) Makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member. Aggravated Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-3.3): (a) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, knowingly causes great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement commits aggravated domestic battery. (a-5) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, strangles another individual commits aggravated domestic battery. For the purposes of this subsection (a-5), "strangle" means intentionally impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of an individual by applying pressure on the throat or neck of that individual or by blocking the nose or mouth of that individual. For purposes of the above crimes, "family or household members" is defined at 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-0.1 as: "Family or household members" include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren, and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and caregivers as defined in Section 12-4.4a of this Code. For purposes of this Article, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship.
Stalking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.3):

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress. ○ A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person. ○ A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion: (1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and (2) transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person. ○ A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly makes threats that are part of a course of conduct and is aware of the threatening nature of his or her speech. • Aggravated Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.4): A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she commits stalking and: (1) causes bodily harm to the victim; (2) confines or restrains the victim; or (3) violates a temporary restraining order, an order of protection, a stalking no contact order, a civil no contact order, or an injunction prohibiting the behavior described in subsection (b)(1) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986. • Cyberstalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.5): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she engages in a course of conduct using electronic communication directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress. ○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions, harasses another person through the use of electronic communication and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she knowingly, surreptitiously, and without lawful justification, installs or otherwise places electronic monitoring software or spyware on an electronic communication device as a means to harass another person and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person. ○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, creates and maintains an Internet website or webpage which is accessible to one or more third parties for a period of at least 24 hours, and which contains statements harassing another person and: (1) which communicates a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, where the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person, or (2) which places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, or (3) which knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.
Sexual Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.20): A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and: (1) uses force or threat of force; (2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent; (3) is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; or (4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age. • Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.30): • A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist during the commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7), occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10); (3) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person; (4) the person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; (5) the victim is 60 years of age or

	<p>older; (6) the victim is a person with a physical disability; (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception for other than medical purposes; (8) the person is armed with a firearm; (9) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; or (10) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act. • A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability. • Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.40): A person commits predatory criminal sexual assault of a child if that person is 17 years of age or older, and commits an act of contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person and the part of the body of another for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim or the accused, or an act of sexual penetration, and: (1) the victim is under 13 years of age; or (2) the victim is under 13 years of age and that person: (A) is armed with a firearm; (B) personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; (C) causes great bodily harm to the victim that: (i) results in permanent disability; or (ii) is life threatening; or (D) delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception, for other than medical purposes.
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define these terms.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	<p>Other crimes under Illinois law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.50): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person: (1) commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force; or (2) commits an act of sexual conduct and knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent. 2. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person is under 17 years of age and commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age. 3. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is less than 5 years older than the victim.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.60): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits criminal sexual abuse and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist (i) during the commission of the offense or (ii) for purposes of paragraph (7), as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim; (3) the victim is 60 years of age or older; (4) the victim is a person with a physical disability; (5) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person; (6) the person commits the criminal sexual abuse during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; or (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim for other than medical purposes without the victim's consent or by threat or deception. 2. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 18 years of age and the person is a family member. 3. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if: (1) that person is 17 years of age or over and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 13 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act; or (2) that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act. 4. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is at least 5 years older than the victim. 5. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability. 6. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age and the person is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim. • Sexual Relations Within Families (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-11): A person commits sexual relations within families if he or she: (1) Commits an act of sexual penetration as defined in Section 11-0.1 of this Code; and (2) The person knows that he or she is related to the other person as follows: (i) Brother or sister, either of the whole blood or the half blood; or (ii) Father or mother, when the child, regardless of legitimacy and regardless of
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	whether the child was of the whole blood or half-blood or was adopted, was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iii) Stepfather or stepmother, when the stepchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iv) Aunt or uncle, when the niece or nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (v) Great-aunt or great-uncle, when the grand-niece or grand-nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (vi) Grandparent or step-grandparent, when the grandchild or step-grandchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. §5/11.70)	"Consent" means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent. A person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct.

NORTH CAROLINA

Crime Type (Arizona Revised Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that North Carolina law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 50B-1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic violence means the commission of one or more of the following acts upon an aggrieved party or upon a minor child residing with or in the custody of the aggrieved party by a person with whom the aggrieved party has or has had a personal relationship, but does not include acts of self-defense: (1) Attempting to cause bodily injury, or intentionally causing bodily injury; or (2) Placing the aggrieved party or a member of the aggrieved party's family or household in fear of imminent serious bodily injury or continued harassment, as defined in G.S. 14-277.3A, that rises to such a level as to inflict substantial emotional distress; or (3) Committing any act defined in G.S. 14-27.21 through G.S. 14-27.33. As used above, the term "personal relationship" means a relationship wherein the parties involved: (1) Are current or former spouses; (2) Are persons of opposite sex who live together or have lived together; (3) Are related as parents and children, including others acting in loco parentis to a minor child, or as grandparents and grandchildren. For purposes of this subdivision, an aggrieved party may not obtain an order of protection against a child or grandchild under the age of 16; (4) Have a child in common; (5) Are current or former household members; (6) Are persons of the opposite sex who are in a dating relationship or have been in a dating relationship. For purposes of this subdivision, a dating relationship is one wherein the parties are romantically involved over time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship. A casual

	acquaintance or ordinary fraternization between persons in a business or social context is not a dating relationship.
Stalking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stalking (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-277.3A): A defendant is guilty of stalking if the defendant willfully on more than one occasion harasses another person without legal purpose or willfully engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person without legal purpose and the defendant knows or should know that the harassment or the course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to do any of the following: (1) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of the person's immediate family or close personal associates; (2) Suffer substantial emotional distress by placing that person in fear of death, bodily injury, or continued harassment. The following definitions apply to the crime of stalking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Course of conduct – Two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, is in the presence of, or follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to a person, or interferes with a person's property. Harasses or harassment – Knowing conduct, including written or printed communication or transmission, telephone, cellular, or other wireless telephonic communication, facsimile transmission, pager messages or transmissions, answering machine or voice mail messages or transmissions, and electronic mail messages or other computerized or electronic transmissions directed at a specific person that torments, terrorizes, or terrifies that person and that serves no legitimate purpose. Reasonable person – A reasonable person in the victim's circumstances. Substantial emotional distress – Significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. Cyberstalking (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-196.3): It is unlawful for a person to: (1) Use in electronic mail or electronic communication any words or language threatening to inflict bodily harm to any person or to that person's child, sibling, spouse, or dependent, or physical injury to the property of any person, or for the purpose of extorting money or other things of value from any person; (2) Electronically mail or electronically communicate to another repeatedly, whether or not conversation ensues, for the purpose of abusing, annoying, threatening, terrifying, harassing, or embarrassing any person; (3) Electronically mail or electronically communicate to another and to knowingly make any false statement concerning death, injury, illness, disfigurement, indecent conduct, or criminal conduct of the person electronically mailed or of any member of the person's family or household with the intent to abuse, annoy, threaten, terrify, harass, or embarrass; (4) Knowingly permit an electronic communication device under the person's control to be used for any purpose prohibited by this section; (5) Knowingly install, place, or use an electronic tracking device without consent, or cause an electronic tracking device to be installed, placed, or used without consent, to track the location of any person.

Sexual Assault	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that North Carolina criminal statutes do not define the term sexual assault.
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 North Carolina law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First-degree forcible rape (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.21): A person is guilty of first-degree forcible rape if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with another person by force and against the will of the other person, and does any of the following: (1) Uses, threatens to use, or displays a dangerous or deadly weapon or an article which the other person reasonably believes to be a dangerous or deadly weapon; (2) Inflicts serious personal injury upon the victim or another person; (3) The person commits the offense aided and abetted by one or more other persons. • Second-degree forcible rape (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.22): A person is guilty of second-degree forcible rape if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with another person: (1) By force and against the will of the other person; or (2) Who has a mental disability or who is mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know the other person has a mental disability or is mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that North Carolina law does not define the term fondling. • Incest (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-178): A person commits the offense of incest if the person engages in carnal intercourse with the person's (i) grandparent or grandchild, (ii) parent or child or stepchild or legally adopted child, (iii) brother or sister of the half or whole blood, or (iv) uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece. • Statutory Rape of a Child by an Adult (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.23): A person is guilty of statutory rape of a child by an adult if the person is at least 18 years of age and engages in vaginal intercourse with a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years. • First-Degree Statutory Rape (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.24): A person is guilty of first-degree statutory rape if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years and the defendant is at least 12 years old and is at least four years older than the victim. • Statutory Rape of Person Who is 15 Years of Age or Younger (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.25): (a) A defendant is guilty of a Class B1 felony if the defendant engages in vaginal intercourse with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and at least six years older than the person, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person. (b) Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, a defendant is guilty of a Class C felony if the defendant engages in vaginal intercourse with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and more than four but less than six years older than the person, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	Other crimes under North Carolina law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First-Degree Forcible Sexual Offense (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.26): A person is guilty of a first degree forcible sexual offense if the person engages in a sexual act with another person by force and against the will of the other person, and does any of the following: (1) Uses, threatens to use, or displays a dangerous or deadly weapon or an article which the other person reasonably believes to be a dangerous or deadly weapon; (2) Inflicts serious personal injury upon the victim or another person; (3) The person commits the offense aided and abetted by one or more other persons. • Second-Degree Forcible Sexual Offense (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.27): A person is guilty of second degree forcible sexual offense if the person engages in a sexual act with another person: (1) By force and against the will of the other person; or (2) Who has a mental disability or who is mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person has a mental disability or is mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless. • Statutory Sexual Offense With a Child by an Adult (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.28): A person is guilty of statutory sexual offense with a child by an adult if the person is at least 18 years of age and engages in a sexual act with a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years. • First-Degree Statutory Sexual Offense (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.29): A person is guilty of first-degree statutory sexual offense if the person engages in a sexual act with a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years and the defendant is at least 12 years old and is at least four years older than the victim. • Statutory Sexual Offense With a Person Who is 15 Years of Age or Younger (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.30): (a) A defendant is guilty of a Class B1 felony if the defendant engages in a sexual act with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and at least six years older than the person, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person. (b) Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, a defendant is guilty of a Class C felony if the defendant engages in a sexual act with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and more than four but less than six years older than the person, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person. • Sexual Battery (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.33): A person is guilty of sexual battery if the person, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, engages in sexual contact with another person: (1) By force and against the will of the other person; or (2) Who has a mental disability or is mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person has a mental disability or who is mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that North Carolina law does not define the term consent (as it relates to sexual activity).

NEW JERSEY



Crime Type (New Jersey Statutes Annotated)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New Jersey's criminal statutes do not define the term dating violence outside of the K-12 context.
Domestic Violence (N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:25-19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Domestic violence" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts inflicted upon a person protected under this act by an adult or an emancipated minor: (1) Homicide; (2) Assault; (3) Terroristic threats; (4) Kidnapping; (5) Criminal restraint; (6) False imprisonment; (7) Sexual assault; (8) Criminal sexual contact; (9) Lewdness; (10) Criminal mischief; (11) Burglary; (12) Criminal trespass; (13) Harassment; (14) Stalking; (15) Criminal coercion; (16) Robbery; (17) Contempt of a domestic violence order that constitutes a crime or disorderly persons offense; (18) Any other crime involving risk of death or serious bodily injury; (19) Cyber-harassment. • "Victim of domestic violence" means a person protected under this act and shall include any person who is 18 years of age or older or who is an emancipated minor and who has been subjected to domestic violence by a spouse, former spouse, or any other person who is a present household member or was at any time a household member. "Victim of domestic violence" also includes any person, regardless of age, who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with whom the victim has a child in common, or with whom the victim anticipates having a child in common, if one of the parties is pregnant. "Victim of domestic violence" also includes any person who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with whom the victim has had a dating relationship.
Stalking (N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:12-10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is guilty of stalking, a crime of the fourth degree, if he purposefully or knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his safety or the safety of a third person or suffer other emotional distress. • "Course of conduct" means repeatedly maintaining a visual or physical proximity to a person; directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, following, monitoring, observing, surveilling, threatening, or communicating to or about, a person, or interfering with a person's property; repeatedly committing harassment against a person; or repeatedly conveying, or causing to be conveyed, verbal or written threats or threats conveyed by any other means of communication or threats implied by conduct or a combination thereof directed at or toward a person.
Sexual Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated sexual assault (N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:14-2): An actor is guilty of aggravated sexual assault if the actor commits an act of sexual penetration with another person under any one of the following circumstances: (1) The victim is less than 13 years old; (2) The victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years old; and (a) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the third degree, or (b) The actor has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the actor's legal, professional, or occupational status, or (c) The actor is a resource family parent, a guardian, or stands in loco parentis within the household; (3) The act is committed during the commission, or attempted commission, whether alone or with one or more

	<p>other persons, of robbery, carjacking, kidnapping, homicide, aggravated assault on the victim or a person other than the victim, burglary, arson, or criminal escape; (4) The actor is armed with a weapon or any object fashioned in such a manner as to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a weapon and threatens by word or gesture to use the weapon or object; (5) The actor is aided or abetted by one or more other persons and the actor commits the act using coercion or without the victim's affirmative and freely-given permission; (6) The actor commits the act using coercion or without the victim's affirmative and freely-given permission and severe personal injury is sustained by the victim; (7) The victim, at the time of sexual penetration, is one whom the actor knew or should have known was: (a) physically helpless or incapacitated; (b) intellectually or mentally incapacitated; or (c) had a mental disease or defect which rendered the victim temporarily or permanently incapable of understanding the distinctively sexual nature of the conduct, including, but not limited to, being incapable of providing consent, or incapable of understanding or exercising the right to refuse to engage in the conduct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual assault: • N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:14-2: (b) An actor is guilty of sexual assault if the actor commits an act of sexual contact with a victim who is less than 13 years old and the actor is at least four years older than the victim. • N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:14-2: (c) An actor is guilty of sexual assault if the actor commits an act of sexual penetration with another person under any one of the following circumstances: (1) The actor commits the act using coercion or without the victim's affirmative and freely-given permission, but the victim does not sustain severe personal injury; (2) The victim is on probation or parole, or is detained in a hospital, prison or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the actor's legal, professional or occupational status; (3) The victim is at least 16 but less than 18 years old and: (a) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the third degree; or (b) The actor has supervisory or disciplinary power of any nature or in any capacity over the victim; or (c) The actor is a resource family parent, a guardian, or stands in loco parentis within the household; (4) The victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years old and the actor is at least four years older than the victim.
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 New Jersey law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New Jersey law does not define the term rape. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New Jersey law does not define the term fondling. • Incest: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New Jersey law does not define the term incest. • Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New Jersey law does not define the term statutory rape.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	Other crimes under New Jersey law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggravated criminal sexual contact (N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:14-3): (a) An actor is guilty of aggravated criminal sexual contact if he commits an act of sexual contact with the victim under any of the circumstances set forth in 2C:14-2a. (2) through (7) [above]. Criminal sexual contact (N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:14-3): (b) An actor is guilty of criminal sexual contact if he commits an act of sexual contact with the victim under any of the circumstances set forth in section 2C:14-2c. (1) through (5) [above].
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New Jersey law does not define the term consent (as it relates to sexual activity). However, the state's criminal code does have a provision relating to consent that pertains to all its criminal offenses. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:2-10 provides the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general – The consent of the victim to conduct charged to constitute an offense or to the result thereof is a defense if such consent negatives an element of the offense or precludes the infliction of the harm or evil sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense. Consent to bodily harm – When conduct is charged to constitute an offense because it causes or threatens bodily harm, consent to such conduct or to the infliction of such harm is a defense if: (1) The bodily harm consented to or threatened by the conduct consented to is not serious; or (2) The conduct and the harm are reasonably foreseeable hazards of joint participation in a concerted activity of a kind not forbidden by law; or (3) The consent establishes a justification for the conduct under chapter 3 of the code. Ineffective consent – Unless otherwise provided by the code or by the law defining the offense, assent does not constitute consent if: (1) It is given by a person who is legally incompetent to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or (2) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect or intoxication is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature of harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute an offense; or (3) It is induced by force, duress or deception of a kind sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.

PENNSYLVANIA

Crime Type (Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Pennsylvania law does not define the term dating violence, other than in the context of dating violence education, where it is defined as follows: Behavior where one person uses threats of, or actually uses, physical, sexual, verbal or emotional abuse to control the person's dating partner. 24 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 15-1553(f).
Domestic Violence	Pennsylvania defines domestic violence as follows (71 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 611.13): the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household member: (1) Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing or attempting to cause

	<p>bodily injury; (2) Placing, by physical menace, another in fear of imminent serious bodily injury.</p> <p>Pennsylvania law defines "Abuse" in its domestic relations statutes as follows (23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6102): The occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members, sexual or intimate partners or persons who share biological parenthood: (1) Attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing bodily injury, serious bodily injury, rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, sexual assault, statutory sexual assault, aggravated indecent assault, indecent assault or incest with or without a deadly weapon; (2) Placing another in reasonable fear of imminent serious bodily injury; (3) The infliction of false imprisonment pursuant to 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 2903; (4) Physically or sexually abusing minor children, including such terms as defined in Chapter 63 (relating to child protective services); (5) Knowingly engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts toward another person, including following the person, without proper authority, under circumstances which place the person in reasonable fear of bodily injury. The definition of this paragraph applies only to proceedings commenced under this title and is inapplicable to any criminal prosecutions commenced under Title 18 (relating to crimes and offenses).</p>
Stalking (18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 2709.1)	<p>A person commits the crime of stalking when the person either: (1) engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts toward another person, including following the person without proper authority, under circumstances which demonstrate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person; or (2) engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly communicates to another person under circumstances which demonstrate or communicate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person.</p>
Sexual Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Assault (18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3124.1): Except as provided in section 3121 (relating to rape) or 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse), a person commits a felony of the second degree when that person engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with a complainant without the complainant's consent. • Statutory Sexual Assault (18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3122.1): • Felony of the second degree – Except as provided in section 3121 (relating to rape), a person commits a felony of the second degree when that person engages in sexual intercourse with a complainant to whom the person is not married who is under the age of 16 years and that person is either: (1) four years older but less than eight years older than the complainant; or (2) eight years older but less than 11 years older than the complainant. • Felony of the first degree – A person commits a felony of the first degree when that person engages in sexual intercourse with a complainant under the age of 16 years and that person is 11 or more years older than the complainant and the complainant and the person are not married to each other. • For purposes of the statutes above, sexual intercourse and deviate sexual intercourse are defined in 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3101 as follows: • "Deviate sexual intercourse." Sexual intercourse per os or per anus between human beings and any form of sexual intercourse with an animal.

	<p>The term also includes penetration, however slight, of the genitals or anus of another person with a foreign object for any purpose other than good faith medical, hygienic or law enforcement procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Sexual intercourse." In addition to its ordinary meaning, includes intercourse per os or per anus, with some penetration however slight; emission is not required.
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 Pennsylvania law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape (18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3121): A person commits a felony of the first degree when the person engages in sexual intercourse with a complainant: (1) By forcible compulsion; (2) By threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution; (3) Who is unconscious or where the person knows that the complainant is unaware that the sexual intercourse is occurring; (4) Where the person has substantially impaired the complainant's power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing, without the knowledge of the complainant, drugs, intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance; (5) Who suffers from a mental disability which renders the complainant incapable of consent. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Pennsylvania law does not define the term fondling. • Incest (18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 4302): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General rule— Except as provided under subsection (b), a person is guilty of incest, a felony of the second degree, if that person knowingly marries or cohabits or has sexual intercourse with an ancestor or descendant, a brother or sister of the whole or half blood or an uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the whole blood. 2. Incest of a minor – A person is guilty of incest of a minor, a felony of the second degree, if that person knowingly marries, cohabits with or has sexual intercourse with a complainant who is an ancestor or descendant, a brother or sister of the whole or half blood or an uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the whole blood and: (1) is under the age of 13 years; or (2) is 13 to 18 years of age and the person is four or more years older than the complainant. 3. Relationships – The relationships referred to in this section include blood relationships without regard to legitimacy, and relationship of parent and child by adoption. • Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Pennsylvania law does not define the term statutory rape.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	<p>Other crimes under Pennsylvania law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse (18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3123): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offense defined— A person commits a felony of the first degree when the person engages in deviate sexual intercourse with a complainant: (1) by forcible compulsion; (2) by threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution; (3) who is unconscious or where the person

	<p>knows that the complainant is unaware that the sexual intercourse is occurring; (4) where the person has substantially impaired the complainant's power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing, without the knowledge of the complainant, drugs, intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance; (5) who suffers from a mental disability which renders him or her incapable of consent; or (6) (Deleted by amendment); (7) who is less than 16 years of age and the person is four or more years older than the complainant and the complainant and person are not married to each other.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse with a child – A person commits involuntary deviate sexual intercourse with a child, a felony of the first degree, when the person engages in deviate sexual intercourse with a complainant who is less than 13 years of age. 3. Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse with a child with serious bodily injury – A person commits an offense under this section with a child resulting in serious bodily injury, a felony of the first degree, when the person violates this section and the complainant is less than 13 years of age and the complainant suffers serious bodily injury in the course of the offense. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated Indecent Assault (18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3125): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offenses defined – Except as provided in sections 3121 (relating to rape), 3122.1 (relating to statutory sexual assault), 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse) and 3124.1 (relating to sexual assault), a person who engages in penetration, however slight, of the genitals or anus of a complainant with a part of the person's body for any purpose other than good faith medical, hygienic or law enforcement procedures commits aggravated indecent assault if: (1) the person does so without the complainant's consent; (2) the person does so by forcible compulsion; (3) the person does so by threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution; (4) the complainant is unconscious or the person knows that the complainant is unaware that the penetration is occurring; (5) the person has substantially impaired the complainant's power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing, without the knowledge of the complainant, drugs, intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance; (6) the complainant suffers from a mental disability which renders him or her incapable of consent; (7) the complainant is less than 13 years of age; or (8) the complainant is less than 16 years of age and the person is four or more years older than the complainant and the complainant and the person are not married to each other. 2. Aggravated indecent assault of a child – A person commits aggravated indecent assault of a child when the person violates subsection (a)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) or (6) and the complainant is less than 13 years of age.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indecent Assault (18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3126): A person is guilty of indecent assault if the person has indecent contact with the complainant, causes the complainant to have indecent contact with the person or intentionally causes the complainant to come into contact with seminal fluid, urine or feces for the purpose of arousing sexual desire in the person or the complainant and: (1) the person does so without the complainant's consent; (2) the person does so by forcible compulsion; (3) the person does so by threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution; (4) the complainant is unconscious or the person knows that the complainant is unaware that the indecent contact is occurring; (5) the person has substantially impaired the complainant's power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing, without the knowledge of the complainant, drugs, intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance; (6) the complainant suffers from a mental disability which renders the complainant incapable of consent; (7) the complainant is less than 13 years of age; or (8) the complainant is less than 16 years of age and the person is four or more years older than the complainant and the complainant and the person are not married to each other.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Pennsylvania law does not define the term consent (as it relates to sexual activity). However, Pennsylvania law does provide the following regarding consent to criminal offenses generally (18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 311(c)): Unless otherwise provided by this title or by the law defining the offense, assent does not constitute consent if: (1) it is given by a person who is legally incapacitated to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense; (2) it is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect or intoxication is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; (3) it is given by a person whose improvident consent is sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense; or (4) it is induced by force, duress or deception of a kind sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.</p>

TEXAS

Crime Type (Texas Code Annotated)	Definitions
Dating Violence (Tex. Fam. Code Ann. § 71.0021)	<p>The institution had determined, based on good-faith research, that the criminal statutes of Texas do not define the term dating violence.</p> <p>However, Section 71.0021 of the Texas Family Code provides the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> "Dating violence" means an act, other than a defensive measure to protect oneself, by an actor that: (1) is committed against a victim or applicant for a protective order: (A) with whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship; or (B) because of the victim's or applicant's marriage to or dating relationship with an individual with whom the actor is or has been in a dating relationship or marriage; and (2) is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that

	<p>reasonably places the victim or applicant in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. For purposes of this title, "dating relationship" means a relationship between individuals who have or have had a continuing relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of: (1) the length of the relationship; (2) the nature of the relationship; and (3) the frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. 3. A casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context does not constitute a "dating relationship" under Subsection (b). <p>In addition, Sections 51.251 and 51.281 of the Texas Education Code provide that "dating violence" shall have the meaning assigned by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 U.S.C. Section 1092(f)(6)(A)). This law defines dating violence to mean violence committed by a person (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) the length of the relationship; (ii) the type of relationship; and (iii) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.</p>
Domestic Violence	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Texas law does not define the term domestic violence.</p> <p>However, Texas law does define the term "Family Violence" (Tex. Fam. Code Ann. § 71.004) as follows: (1) an act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, but does not include defensive measures to protect oneself; (2) abuse [as defined under state law] by a member of a family or household toward a child of the family or household; or (3) dating violence, as that term is defined by Section 71.0021.</p>
Stalking (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 42.072)	<p>Stalking (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 42.072):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person commits an offense if the person, on more than one occasion and pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct that is directed specifically at another person, knowingly engages in conduct that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. constitutes an offense under Section 42.07, or that the actor knows or reasonably should know the other person will regard as threatening: (A) bodily injury or death for the other person; (B) bodily injury or death for a member of the other person's family or household or for an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship; or (C) that an offense will be committed against the other person's property; b. causes the other person, a member of the other person's family or household, or an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship to be placed in fear of bodily injury or death or in fear that an offense will be committed against the other person's property, or to feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended; and

	<p>c. would cause a reasonable person to: (A) fear bodily injury or death for himself or herself; (B) fear bodily injury or death for a member of the person's family or household or for an individual with whom the person has a dating relationship; (C) fear that an offense will be committed against the person's property; or (D) feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended.</p> <p>2. An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree, except that the offense is a felony of the second degree if the actor has previously been convicted of an offense under this section or of an offense under any of the following laws that contains elements that are substantially similar to the elements of an offense under this section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the laws of another state; the laws of a federally recognized Indian tribe; the laws of a territory of the United States; or federal law. <p>3. For purposes of this section, a trier of fact may find that different types of conduct described by Subsection (a), if engaged in on more than one occasion, constitute conduct that is engaged in pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct.</p> <p>4. In this section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> "Dating relationship," "family," "household," and "member of a household" have the meanings assigned by Chapter 71, Family Code; "Property" includes a pet, companion animal, or assistance animal, as defined by Section 121.002, Human Resources Code. <p>In addition, Sections 51.251 and 51.281 of the Texas Education Code provide that "stalking" shall have the meaning assigned by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 U.S.C. Section 1092(f)(6)(A)). This law defines stalking as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.</p>
Sexual Assault	<p>The Texas Penal Code provides the following definitions for sexual assault and aggravated sexual assault:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Assault (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 22.011): A person commits an offense: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the person intentionally or knowingly: (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent; (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent; or (C) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or Regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, the person intentionally or knowingly: (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means; (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor; (C) causes the sexual organ of a child

	<p>to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; (D) causes the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or (D) causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person, including the actor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated sexual assault (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 22.021): A person commits an offense: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the person: (A) intentionally or knowingly: (i) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent; (ii) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent; or (iii) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or (B) regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, intentionally or knowingly: (i) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means; (ii) causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor; (iii) causes the sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; (iv) causes the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or (v) causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; and ○ If: (A) the person: (i) causes serious bodily injury or attempts to cause the death of the victim or another person in the course of the same criminal episode; (ii) by acts or words places the victim in fear that any person will become the victim of an offense under Section 20A.02(a)(3), (4), (7), or (8) or that death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping will be imminently inflicted on any person; (iii) by acts or words occurring in the presence of the victim threatens to cause any person to become the victim of an offense under Section 20A.02(a)(3), (4), (7), or (8) or to cause the death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping of any person; (iv) uses or exhibits a deadly weapon in the course of the same criminal episode; (v) acts in concert with another who engages in conduct described by Subdivision (1) directed toward the same victim and occurring during the course of the same criminal episode; or (vi) with the intent of facilitating the commission of the offense; administers or provides to the victim of the offense any substance capable of impairing victim's ability to appraise the nature of the act or to resist the act; (B) the victim is younger than 14 years of age, regardless of whether the person knows the age of the victim at the time of the offense; or (C) the victim is an elderly individual or a disabled individual. • In addition, Sections 51.251 and 51.281 of the Texas Education Code provide that "sexual assault" shall have the meaning assigned by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 U.S.C. Section 1092(f)(6)(A)). This law defines sexual
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	assault as any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Texas law does not define these terms.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	<p>Other crimes under Texas law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited Sexual Conduct (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 25.02): A person commits an offense if the person engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with another person the actor knows to be, without regard to legitimacy: (1) the actor's ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; (2) the actor's current or former stepchild or stepparent; (3) the actor's parent's brother or sister of the whole or half blood; (4) the actor's brother or sister of the whole or half blood or by adoption; (5) the children of the actor's brother or sister of the whole or half blood or by adoption; or (6) the son or daughter of the actor's aunt or uncle of the whole or half blood or by adoption. Indecency With a Child (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 21.11): A person commits an offense if, with a child younger than 17 years of age, whether the child is of the same or opposite sex and regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, the person (1) engages in sexual contact with the child or causes the child to engage in sexual contact; or (2) with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person: (A) exposes the person's anus or any part of the person's genitals, knowing the child is present; or (B) causes the child to expose the child's anus or any part of the child's genitals.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 22.011)	A sexual assault is without the consent of the other person if: (1) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by the use of physical force, violence, or coercion; (2) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against the other person or to cause harm to the other person, and the other person believes that the actor has the present ability to execute the threat; (3) the other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unconscious or physically unable to resist; (4) the actor knows that as a result of mental disease or defect the other person is at the time of the sexual assault incapable either of appraising the nature of the act or of resisting it; (5) the other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unaware that the sexual assault is occurring; (6) the actor has intentionally impaired the other person's power to appraise or control the other person's conduct by administering any substance without the other person's knowledge; (7) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against any person, and the other person believes that the actor has the ability to execute the threat; (8) the actor is a public servant who coerces the other person to submit or participate; (9) the actor is a mental health services provider or a health care services provider who causes the other person, who is a patient or former patient of the actor, to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the actor; (10) the actor is a clergyman who causes the other person to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the clergyman in the clergyman's professional character as spiritual

	adviser; (11) the actor is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident, unless the employee and resident are formally or informally married to each other under Chapter 2, Family Code; or (12) the actor is a health care services provider who, in the course of performing an assisted reproduction procedure on the other person, uses human reproductive material from a donor knowing that the other person has not expressly consented to the use of material from that donor.
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APPENDIX B

Information about Legal Protection Orders

Arizona

The purpose of a Protective Order is to restrain a person from committing an act of harassment or domestic violence against another person or persons. Requested petitions are typically seen by a judge and ruled on the same day. In Arizona, there are two types of protective orders, Orders of Protection and Injunction against Harassment, as outlined below. More information is available at: <https://www.phoenix.gov/court/protection-orders#typesof>.

- An Order of Protection ([A.R.S. 13-3602](#)) is a court order to seek protection from a person you live with, now or in the past, or is an immediate family member.
- An Injunction Against Harassment ([A.R.S. 12-1809](#)) is a court order to seek protection from a person other than someone you live with, a person with whom you have no relationship, or a current or former non-family member. To have an injunction granted or issued, the defendant must have committed acts of harassment *in the last year* and there must be *at least two specific acts* of harassment committed. Injunctions Against Harassment can be issued for individuals and workplaces.

A protective order provides you with legal recourse for **one year** if the person who is served violates the order. To obtain a protective order in Arizona, the following steps are needed:

- 1) Go to Protective Orders office on the 6th floor (Room 608) at the Phoenix Municipal Court located at 300 West Washington Street Phoenix, AZ.
- 2) Court staff will help you determine the correct Court action for your situation.
- 3) Complete the paperwork for the judge to review.
- 4) Once completed, you will meet with a judge to discuss your request.

California

A domestic violence restraining order (DVRO) is a civil court order that is signed by a judge and tells the abuser to stop the abuse or face serious legal consequences. There are four types of domestic violence restraining orders: 1) **Emergency Protective Order**, 2) **Temporary (ex parte) Restraining Order** 3) **“Permanent” Restraining Order after Hearing** 4) **Criminal Protective Order or “Stay-Away” Order**. More information is available at: <https://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-domesticviolence.htm>

1) **Emergency Protective Order**

A judge will only issue an emergency protective order if s/he believes that there is an immediate and present danger of domestic violence or that a child is in immediate or present danger of abuse or abduction (kidnapping) by a parent or relative and that the order is necessary to prevent domestic violence, child abuse or child abduction. An emergency protective order can last only **five business days or seven calendar days** (whichever is shorter).

2) **Temporary (ex parte) Restraining Order**

When you go to court to apply for a restraining order, the clerk will give you a date, usually within three weeks, when you will have to come back to court for a full hearing. If you are in immediate danger and need protection right away, you can



ask for a temporary (ex parte) restraining order, which can order the abuser to have no contact with you. These usually last between 20 and 25 days, until the court hearing date.

3) **“Permanent” Restraining Order After Hearing**

Whether or not you get a temporary order, you will be scheduled for a hearing to get a final DVRO. After having a court hearing, a judge can grant you a “restraining order after hearing” that can last up to **five years**. However, if there is no termination date on the order, the order will last 3 years from the date it was issued.

4) **Criminal Protective Order or “Stay-Away” Order**

Sometimes, when there is a domestic violence incident (or series of incidents), the district attorney will file criminal charges against the abuser. This starts a criminal court case going. It is common for the criminal court to issue a criminal protective order against the defendant (the person who is committing the violence and abuse) while the criminal case is going on, and, if the defendant is found guilty or pleads guilty, for 3 years after the case is over.

- You can get the request (application) for a domestic violence restraining order from the court clerk at the county courthouse. Once you have completed the forms the clerk will give you a court hearing date. Get the court papers served to the abuser. Go to the court hearing and present information to the judge. Once the judge has signed the restraining order after hearing form, take all the copies to the clerk's office so they can be stamped and returned to you.

For more information, contact the following:

Long Beach Superior Court

275 Magnolia Avenue
1st Floor, Room 1004
Long Beach, CA 90802
Phone: 562-256-3100

Rancho Cucamonga District Courthouse

8303 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
Phone: (909) 350-9764
URL: <http://www.sb-court.org/Locations/RanchoCucamonga.aspx>
Hours: Monday - Friday 8:00am-2:00pm

William R. Ridgeway Family Relations Courthouse- Sacramento

3341 Power Inn Road
Sacramento, CA 95826
Phone: (916) 875-3400
URL: <https://www.saccourt.ca.gov/locations/locations.aspx>
Self-Help Center Monday - Thursday 8:30am-4:00pm.

Florida



An injunction (protective order) is a legal order issued by a state court which requires one person to stop harming another. In Florida, you could qualify for an injunction for protection against domestic violence; an injunction against repeat, dating, or sexual violence; an injunction for protection against stalking/cyberstalking; or a risk protection order. More information is available at: <https://www.flcourts.org/core/fileparse.php/293/urlt/980a.pdf>.

- An injunction for protection against **domestic violence** (sometimes called an injunction or a restraining order) is a court document that orders the abuser to stop doing certain acts (such as abusing you, contacting you or coming near you) and makes the abuser do other acts (such as leaving your home, and paying you temporary child support). To get an injunction, you must file your petition for an injunction for protection against domestic violence with the clerk of the circuit court. The following steps must be taken: 1) Go to the courthouse and get necessary forms 2) Fill out the forms 3) A judge will then review your petition 4) Service of process 5) Appear at the hearing
- According to Florida's criminal law, **stalking** is defined as when someone willfully (intentionally), maliciously, and repeatedly follows, **harasses**, or **cyberstalks** another person. **Harassment** is when someone commits a series of acts over a period of time against you, which causes you to have substantial emotional distress. **Cyberstalking** is when someone commits a series of acts that communicate (or cause to be communicated) words, images, or language through e-mail or other electronic communication that is directed at you, causing you substantial emotional distress. The following steps must be taken: 1) Go to the courthouse and get necessary forms 2) Fill out the forms 3) A judge will then review your petition 4) Service of process 5) Appear at the hearing

For more information and to obtain a legal order of protection, contact:

Orange County Courthouse

425 N. Orange Ave., Suite 2110
Orlando, FL 32802
Phone 2: (407) 836-2000 (Main)
URL: <https://www.myorangeclerk.com/>

Harbor House of Central Florida

Harbor House of Central Florida provides services to victims of domestic violence. Services include a 24-hour hotline, emergency shelter, court injunctions, and educational training for everyone from children to business leader.

P.O. Box 680748
Orlando, FL 32868
24-hour Hotline: (407) 886-2856 Phone: (407) 886-2244
URL: <https://www.harborhousefl.com/>
Email: contactus@harborhousefl.com

Illinois

There are three types of orders in Illinois. Emergency and interim orders of protection provide temporary, short-term protection. A plenary order offers longer-term protection. More information available at:

<http://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/women/OrdersofProtectionPoster.pdf> or
<https://www.dupageco.org/CourtClerk/3363/> or
<https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/women/ordersofprotection.html#:~:text=An%20order%20of%20protection%20is,personal%20liberty%2C%20or%20willful%20deprivation>.



- 1) **Emergency orders** - An emergency order can be obtained based solely on your testimony to a judge. The judge can grant this order ex parte (without prior notice to the abuser and without him/her being in court) if the harm you are trying to prevent would be likely to happen if s/he is notified that you applied for the order. You can file a petition for a **21-day** emergency order before any available circuit judge or associate judge. The emergency order will last until you can have a full hearing for a plenary order, usually within **14-21 days**.
 - 2) **Interim orders** - You do **not** need to have a full court hearing to be granted an interim order. Interim orders are often used to protect you in-between the time when your emergency order expires and your full court hearing for a plenary order takes place. An interim order lasts for up to **30 days**.
 - 3) **Plenary orders** - A plenary order of protection can be issued only after a court hearing in which you and the abuser both have a chance to present evidence. A plenary order may last up to **two years**, and there is no limit on the number of times an order of protection can be renewed.
- To obtain an order of protection, the following steps must be followed, 1) Go to a circuit court and request a petition 2) Fill out the petition 3) Bring your petition to the court clerk to have it forwarded to a judge 4) Service of process to the abuser 5) Appear at the court hearing.

For more information or to obtain a legal order of protection please contact:

Lisle (DuPage County)
Eighteenth Judicial Circuit
 505 N. County Farm Rd.
 Wheaton, IL 60187
 Phone: (630) 407-8700

URL: <https://www.dupageco.org/CourtClerk/>

New Jersey

In New Jersey, there are two types of restraining orders: **Temporary restraining order (TRO)** and **Final restraining order**. More information available at: https://www.njcourts.gov/forms/11253_dv_act.pdf.

- **Temporary restraining order (TRO)** - A judge can grant you a TRO if s/he finds that it is necessary to protect your life, health or well-being. The order will last until the hearing for a final restraining order, which is generally scheduled within **10 days**.
- **Final restraining order** - After a hearing in which you both have an opportunity to tell your side of the story through testimony, evidence, and witnesses, a judge can grant you a final restraining order. A final restraining order has **no end date** and can last forever -- or until one of one of the parties files a legal motion in court asking the judge to end or modify (change) the order and the judge agrees.

In order to obtain an order of protection, you must follow these steps:

- 1) Go to the courthouse to get the necessary forms. You can file a complaint for a restraining order with the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court in the county



where you live, the county where the abuser lives, or the county where the violence occurred.

- 2) Carefully fill out the forms.
- 3) A judge will review your complaint and may grant you a temporary restraining order (TRO). If the judge grants you a TRO, the police will serve the abuser with the TRO and the complaint, which will notify the abuser of the date for the full hearing for the final restraining order.
- 4) The full court hearing. It is very important that you attend the court hearing. If you do not go to the hearing, your temporary restraining order will expire and you will have to start the process over.

A restraining order is not a guarantee of your safety. Ongoing safety planning is important after receiving the order.

For more information, contact:

Robert N. Wilentz Justice Complex

Family Courthouse

212 Washington St.

Newark, NJ 07102

Phone: (973) 776-9300

Phone 2: (973) 776-9300 ext. 56667

URL: <https://www.njcourts.gov/courts/vicinages/essex.html>

Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. (for filing complaints)

Additionally, New Jersey residents may call the Statewide Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-572-SAFE (1-800-572-7233) with questions about the restraining order process and other resources for domestic violence victims.

North Carolina

In North Carolina, there are two types of domestic violence protective orders: Ex parte temporary protective orders; and Final domestic violence protective orders (also called a DVPO or a 50B order or a restraining order). In addition, there are no-contact (50C) orders for situations where the victim does not have a qualifying relationship with the accused. More information available at: <https://www.nccourts.gov/help-topics/domestic-violence/how-to-get-a-protection-order>.

- **An ex parte temporary protective order** is a court order designed to provide you and your family members with immediate protection from the abuser. A judge may issue an ex parte order the same day you file your complaint for a domestic violence protective order (without the abuser present) if s/he believes that there is a serious and immediate danger to you or your child. An ex parte temporary protective order will protect you until your full court hearing takes place, usually **within 10 days** from when the order is granted **or within 7 days** from the date the respondent is served, whichever occurs later.
- **A final domestic violence protective order (also called a DVPO or a 50B order or restraining order) and a 50C order** lasts up to one year. You can ask the court to extend the order for an additional two years (with the exception of the custody provisions), but you must do so before it expires.

You must follow these steps in order to obtain a protective order:

- 1) Go to the courthouse to get and file the necessary forms.
- 2) You can ask for an ex parte temporary order for immediate protection.
- 3) Take the forms to the sheriff's department



- 4) Prepare for the domestic violence protective order hearing
 - 5) Attend the hearing
- You can also request a civil no-contact order (50C order). A civil no-contact order ("50C") provides protection from nonconsensual sexual conduct and stalking from someone with whom you do **not** have an intimate or familial relationship, such as an acquaintance, co-worker, neighbor, or stranger.

To receive more information or to file for a protective order, please visit the courthouse at:

Mooresville Courthouse

610 E Center Ave
Mooresville, NC 28115
Phone: (704) 799-1141

Pennsylvania

A Protection from Abuse Order is the same as a restraining order. Even if you choose not to bring criminal charges against the abuser, Pennsylvania has a civil law called the "Protection From Abuse Act" (PFA) that can give you and your children protection through the court system. In Pennsylvania, there are a few different types of protection from abuse orders (PFA). The type of PFA you may initially get depends on whether the judge believes you need protection or not. More information available at: <http://www.pcadv.org/Learn-More/Domestic-Violence-Topics/Protection-From-Abuse/>.

- **Emergency order** - An emergency order will only last until the next business day. An emergency order is designed to give you protection until a court opens and you have a chance to ask for an **ex parte temporary PFA**.
- **Ex Parte Temporary PFA** - When you ask the court for a PFA, a judge will give you an **ex parte temporary PFA** if s/he finds that you or your minor children are in danger of further domestic abuse and need immediate protection.
- **Final PFA** - After a hearing in which you both have an opportunity to tell your side of the story through your testimony, evidence, and witnesses, a judge can grant you a **final protection from abuse order (PFA)**. A final PFA lasts up to 3 years and can be extended under certain circumstances. More information can be found at <https://www.womenslaw.org/laws/pa/restraining-orders/all>.

You can file for a PFA at the following locations and times:

Chester County Justice Center

County of Chester
201 West Market Street
West Chester, PA 19380
Phone: 610-344-6000

Family Court

1501 Arch St.
Philadelphia, PA 19102
Domestic Violence Intake Unit 8th floor
Phone: (215) 686-7466



Criminal Justice Center

1301 Filbert St. Room B-03 Philadelphia, PA 19107

Phone: (215) 686-1776

If you would like assistance or information on other steps you can take to increase your safety, please call the Philadelphia Domestic Violence Hotline at (866) SAFE-014, or contact the Victim/Witness Services Unit at (215) 686-8027.

Texas

In Texas, there are three types of orders of protection based on domestic abuse, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

- 1) Temporary ex parte protective order - A temporary ex parte order lasts for the period of time stated in the order, **usually up to 20 days**. The temporary ex parte order **can be extended for additional 20-day periods** if you request it or if the judge decides to extend it, usually due to the fact that the respondent was not yet served.
 - 2) Final (permanent) protective order - A permanent protective order is effective for the time period stated in the order, which **generally may be up to a maximum of 2 years**. If there is no time period written on the order, then it expires on the second anniversary of the date the order was issued. However, **the may judge to issue an order for longer than two years**.
 - 3) Magistrate's order of emergency protection (typically referred to as *emergency protective order*). A magistrate's order for emergency protection is usually good for between **31-61 days**. However, if the abuser was arrested for a crime that involves family violence where the abuser used (or displayed) a deadly weapon when committing the assault, the order would be good for between **61-91 days**.
- The first two orders are issued by the civil court upon your application. The abuser does not have to be arrested for you to get one of these orders. The third order is issued by the criminal court after the abuser is arrested.
 - In many counties, the county attorney or district attorney will help you file for a protective order and represent you in court.
 - The steps for obtaining a protective order can vary from county to county. To ensure accuracy, you might consider first going to your local domestic violence organization or prosecutor's office, to find out how to get a protective order in your county.

Contact the following counties for more information:**Dallas County Municipal Court**

133 N Riverfront Blvd

Dallas, TX 75207

(214) 653-5740

Houston Municipal Court

1400 Lubbock St

Houston, TX 77002

(713) 247-5479

