

# Schiller International University



## 2022 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

### Introduction

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

### Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Campus Director in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the University's campus security authorities and various other elements of the University. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Allan Alvarez, 400 N. Tampa St., Suite 1700, Tampa, FL 33602. The University is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and

comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

## **General Safety and Security Policies**

### **Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement**

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

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

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

### **Campus Security Authorities**

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

- Campus Director at [allan.alvarez@schiller.edu](mailto:allan.alvarez@schiller.edu)
- Global Head of Compliance at [egan.hanson@schiller.edu](mailto:egan.hanson@schiller.edu)

### **Reporting a Crime or Emergency**

The University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the University, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged even when the victim of a crime elects not to make a report or is unable to do so.

Crimes in progress and crimes that have just occurred should be reported by calling 911. Whenever possible, the actual victim or witness of the crime should call directly. Firsthand information is always more accurate and complete. If someone merely gives you the information and leaves, please include the name and contact information of the source. Campus Safety Officer may be contacted at • Tampa Bay, Florida – (727) 228-7875 / (312) 618 7540 The City of Tampa 911 emergency communications center is staffed 24 hours a day by trained public safety dispatchers.

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

## **Confidential Reporting**

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

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

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

## **Security of and Access to Campus Facilities**

Campus Security Measures and Safety Information

**ACCESS TO CAMPUS BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS** The University is not considered a large campus. It is centrally located. The nature of the services provided at Schiller requires

that our building be open and accessible during extended periods each day. Since the campus is open, some individuals may engage in criminal activity. Therefore, regardless of the time of day or night, no matter where you are on campus, you should be alert and aware of your surroundings and exercise common sense safety precautions. In an emergency: Call 911.

**SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS USED IN THE MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES** All university faculty and staff are responsible for reporting maintenance and other safety issues to the Campus Director as soon as possible. The Campus Director will then report the issue to facility management. This will help ensure that all lighting, doors, sidewalks, parking lots, and other areas are kept in good working order.

**NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS** Our campus has one main building which also includes valuable equipment. The building is unlocked during business hours, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. It is essential that staff, faculty, and students cooperate to keep all facilities secure. Never prop open exterior doors. Never open a door for an individual you do not know. Always keep your assigned keys safe and report any loss immediately. Always keep your University identification card with you. If you notice an unauthorized entry or other suspicious activity, call the reception desk immediately at (727)736- 5082. In an emergency: Call 911.

### **Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities**

The Campus Security Department works with the building administration to identify maintenance issues on campus that may be safety hazards. Safety checks are completed on a regular basis to identify any risks that may disrupt student life and overall safety.

### **Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity**

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

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

### **Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations**

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

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

Upon written request, the University will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

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

## **Drug and Alcohol Policy**

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

The University also enforces federal and state drug laws. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus or as any part of the University's activities. Violators of the University's policies or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

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

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

### **Federal Drug Laws** (updated 08.04.2022)

**Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862)** A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction. Federal drug convictions for possession may result in denial of

federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions, successful completion of a drug treatment program, including periodic testing, and appropriate community service, or any combination of the three.

**Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853)** Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

**Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841)** Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (Florida Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	If a person is in possession of 20 grams or less of cannabis, he or she commits a misdemeanor of the first degree. <i>See</i> Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.13. This is punishable by a definite term not exceeding 1 year in prison. <i>See</i>

Category	Summary (Florida Statutes)
	<p>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.082. As the amount of the marijuana increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. <i>Id.</i> A person may receive marijuana or a marijuana delivery device if the person has been diagnosed with a certain medical condition by a qualified physician, provided that the person possesses no more than a 70-day supply of marijuana, or the greater of 4 ounces of marijuana in a form for smoking or an amount of marijuana in a form for smoking approved by the state. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 381.986.</p>
Controlled Substances	<p>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.13 covers a wide range of offenses related to sale, manufacture, and delivery of the controlled substances enumerated in Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.03. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs vary but generally include prison sentences, monetary fines, and public service. <i>See</i> Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 775.083 and 775.091.</p> <p>Trafficking controlled substances, or engaging in a conspiracy to do so, can result in other penalties such as disqualification from employment by any agency of the state and disqualification from applying for occupational licenses, permits, or certificates if certain criteria are not met. <i>See</i> Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.16.</p> <p>For example, selling, manufacturing, or delivering certain controlled substances within 1,000 feet of an educational institution is a felony in the first or second degree, but penalties associated with other controlled substances will carry a \$500 fine and a sentence of 100 hours of community service on top of other applicable penalties. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.13.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is unlawful for any person under age 21 to have alcoholic beverages in his or her possession. <i>See</i> Fla. Stat. Ann. § 562.11. Pursuant to Fla. Stat. Ann. § 562.11, a person may not sell, give, serve, or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to a person under 21 years of age or permit a person under 21 years of age to consume such beverages on the licensed premises. <i>Id.</i> It is unlawful for any person to misrepresent or misstate his or her age or the age of any other person for the purpose of inducing someone to sell, give, serve, or deliver alcohol to a person under 21 years of age, or for any person under 21 years of age to purchase or attempt to purchase alcoholic beverages. <i>Id.</i> Any person who is convicted of violating the above provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree and may be sentenced by a definite term of imprisonment not exceeding 60 days and/or a fine of \$500. <i>Id.</i>; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.082; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.083.</p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>A person who is driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle is guilty of driving under the influence if he or she has a blood alcohol content of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 316.193. A person is also under the influence of a controlled substance when the person is affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired. <i>Id.</i> The penalty for a DUI is a fine of \$500 to \$1000 and/or imprisonment of up to 6 months for the first conviction. <i>Id.</i> These penalties become more severe upon subsequent convictions. <i>See</i> Fla. Stat. Ann. § 316.193.</p>

## **Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program**

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONTROL 893.13 Prohibited acts; penalties.— (1)(a) Except as authorized by this chapter and chapter 499, a person may not sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance. A person who violates this provision with respect to: 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 3. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(5) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. (b) Except as provided in this chapter, a person may not sell or deliver in excess of 10 grams of any substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (b), or any combination thereof, or any mixture containing any such substance. A person who violates this paragraph commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. (c) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person may not sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a child care facility as defined in s. 402.302 or a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary school between the hours of 6 a.m. and 12 midnight, or at any time in, on, or within 1,000 feet of real property comprising a state, county, or municipal park, a community center, or a publicly owned recreational facility. As used in this paragraph, the term “community center” means a facility operated by a nonprofit community-based organization for the provision of recreational, social, or educational services to the public. A person who violates this paragraph with respect to: 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. The defendant must be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 3 calendar years unless the offense was committed within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a child care facility as defined in s. 402.302. 2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law. This paragraph does not apply to a child care facility unless the owner or operator of the facility posts a sign that is not less than 2 square feet in size with a word legend identifying the facility as a licensed child care facility and that is posted on the property of the child care facility in a conspicuous place where the sign is reasonably visible to the public. (d) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person may not sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private college, university, or other postsecondary educational institution. A person who violates this paragraph with respect to: 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in



addition to any other penalty prescribed by law. Except as authorized by this chapter, a person may not sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance not authorized by law in, on, or within 1,000 feet of a physical place for worship at which a church or religious organization regularly conducts religious services or within 1,000 feet of a convenience business as defined in s. 812.171. A person who violates this paragraph with respect to: 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law. (f) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person may not sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public housing facility at any time. As used in this section, the term “real property comprising a public housing facility” means real property, as defined in s. 421.03(12), of a public corporation created as a housing authority pursuant to part I of chapter 421. A person who violates this paragraph with respect to: 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law. (g) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person may not manufacture methamphetamine or phencyclidine, or possess any listed chemical as defined in 893.033 in violation of s. 893.149 and with intent to manufacture methamphetamine or phencyclidine. If a person violates this paragraph and: 1. The commission or attempted commission of the crime occurs in a structure or conveyance where any child younger than 16 years of age is present, the person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 5 calendar years. 2. The commission of the crime causes any child younger than 16 years of age to suffer great bodily harm, the person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 10 calendar years. (h) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person may not sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising an assisted living facility, as that term is used in chapter 429. A person who violates this paragraph with respect to: 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law. (2)(a) Except as authorized by this chapter and chapter 499, a person may not purchase, or possess with intent to purchase, a controlled substance. A person who

violates this provision with respect to: 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 38 | P a g e 2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 3. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(5) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. (b) Except as provided in this chapter, a person may not purchase more than 10 grams of any substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (1)(b), or any combination thereof, or any mixture containing any such substance. A person who violates this paragraph commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. (3) A person who delivers, without consideration, 20 grams or less of cannabis, as defined in this chapter, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. As used in this subsection, the term “cannabis” does not include the resin extracted from the plants of the genus Cannabis or any compound manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such resin. (4) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person 18 years of age or older may not deliver any controlled substance to a person younger than 18 years of age, use or hire a person younger than 18 years of age as an agent or employee in the sale or delivery of such a substance, or use such person to assist in avoiding detection or apprehension for a violation of this chapter. A person who violates this subsection with respect to: (a) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. (b) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. (c) Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Imposition of sentence may not be suspended or deferred, and the person so convicted may not be placed on probation. (5) A person may not bring into this state any controlled substance unless the possession of such controlled substance is authorized by this chapter or unless such person is licensed to do so by the appropriate federal agency. A person who violates this provision with respect to: (a) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. (b) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. (c) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(5) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. (6)(a) A person may not be in actual or constructive possession of a controlled substance unless such controlled substance was lawfully obtained from a practitioner or pursuant to a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of his or her professional practice or to be in actual or constructive possession of a controlled substance except as otherwise authorized by this chapter. A person who violates this provision commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. (b) If the offense is the possession of 20 grams or less of cannabis, as defined in this chapter, the person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. As used in this subsection, the term “cannabis” does not include the resin extracted from the plants of the genus Cannabis, or any compound manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such resin. (c) Except as provided in this chapter, a person may not possess more than 10

grams of any substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), or (2)(b), or any combination thereof, or any mixture containing any such substance. A person who violates this paragraph commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. (d) If the offense is possession of a controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(5), the person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. (e) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of the laws of this state relating to arrest, a law enforcement officer may arrest without warrant any person who the officer has probable cause to believe is violating the provisions of this chapter relating to possession of cannabis. (7)(a) A person may not: 1. Distribute or dispense a controlled substance in violation of this chapter. 2. Refuse or fail to make, keep, or furnish any record, notification, order form, statement, invoice, or information required under this chapter. 3. Refuse entry into any premises for any inspection or refuse to allow any inspection authorized by this chapter. 4. Distribute a controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1) or (2) except pursuant to an order form as required by s. 893.06. 5. Keep or maintain any store, shop, warehouse, dwelling, building, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or other structure or place which is resorted to by persons using controlled substances in violation of this chapter for the purpose of using these substances, or which is used for keeping or selling them in violation of this chapter. 6. Use to his or her own personal advantage, or reveal, any information obtained in enforcement of this chapter except in a prosecution or administrative hearing for a violation of this chapter. 7. Possess a prescription form unless it has been signed by the practitioner whose name appears printed thereon and completed. This subparagraph does not apply if the person in possession of the form is the practitioner whose name appears printed thereon, an agent or employee of that practitioner, a pharmacist, or a supplier of prescription forms who is authorized by that practitioner to possess those forms. 8. Withhold information from a practitioner from whom the person seeks to obtain a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance that the person making the request has received a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance of like therapeutic use from another practitioner within the previous 30 days. 9. Acquire or obtain, or attempt to acquire or obtain, possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge. 10. Affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing a controlled substance. Furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any report or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter or any record required to be kept by this chapter. 12. Store anhydrous ammonia in a container that is not approved by the United States Department of Transportation to hold anhydrous ammonia or is not constructed in accordance with sound engineering, agricultural, or commercial practices. 13. With the intent to obtain a controlled substance or combination of controlled substances that are not medically necessary for the person or an amount of a controlled substance or substances that is not medically necessary for the person, obtain or attempt to obtain from a practitioner a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge, or concealment of a material fact. For purposes of this subparagraph, a material fact includes whether the person has an existing prescription for a controlled substance issued for the same period of time by another practitioner or as described in subparagraph 8. (b) A health care practitioner, with the intent to provide a controlled substance or combination of controlled substances that are not medically necessary to his or her patient or an amount of controlled substances that is not medically necessary for his or her patient, may not provide a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge, or concealment of a material fact. For purposes of this paragraph, a material fact includes whether the patient has an existing prescription for a controlled substance issued for the same period of time by

another practitioner or as described in subparagraph (a)8. (c) A person who violates subparagraphs (a)1.-6. commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, except that, upon a second or subsequent violation, the person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. (d) A person who violates subparagraphs (a)7.-12. commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. (e) A person or health care practitioner who violates the provisions of subparagraph (a)13. or paragraph (b) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if any controlled substance that is the subject of the offense is listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV. (8)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (9), a prescribing practitioner may not:

1. Knowingly assist a patient, other person, or the owner of an animal in obtaining a controlled substance through deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in or related to the practice of the prescribing practitioner's professional practice;
2. Employ a trick or scheme in the practice of the prescribing practitioner's professional practice to assist a patient, other person, or the owner of an animal in obtaining a controlled substance;
3. Knowingly write a prescription for a controlled substance for a fictitious person; or
4. Write a prescription for a controlled substance for a patient, other person, or an animal if the sole purpose of writing such prescription is to provide a monetary benefit to, or obtain a monetary benefit for, the prescribing practitioner.

(b) If the prescribing practitioner wrote a prescription or multiple prescriptions for a controlled substance for the patient, other person, or animal for which there was no medical necessity, or which was in excess of what was medically necessary to treat the patient, other person, or animal, that fact does not give rise to any presumption that the prescribing practitioner violated subparagraph (a)1., but may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the prescribing practitioner knowingly assisted a patient, other person, or the owner of an animal to obtain a controlled substance in violation of subparagraph (a)1. (c) A person who violates paragraph (a) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. (d) Notwithstanding paragraph (c), if a prescribing practitioner has violated paragraph (a) and received \$1,000 or more in payment for writing one or more prescriptions or, in the case of a prescription written for a controlled substance described in s. 893.135, has written one or more prescriptions for a quantity of a controlled substance which, individually or in the aggregate, meets the threshold for the offense of trafficking in a controlled substance under s. 893.135, the violation is reclassified as a felony of the second degree and ranked in level 4 of the Criminal Punishment Code. (9) The provisions of subsections (1)-(8) are not applicable to the delivery to, or actual or constructive possession for medical or scientific use or purpose only of controlled substances by, persons included in any of the following classes, or the agents or employees of such persons, for use in the usual course of their business or profession or in the performance of their official duties: (a) Pharmacists. (b) Practitioners. (c) Persons who procure controlled substances in good faith and in the course of professional practice only, by or under the supervision of pharmacists or practitioners employed by them, or for the purpose of lawful research, teaching, or testing, and not for resale. (d) Hospitals that procure controlled substances for lawful administration by practitioners, but only for use by or in the particular hospital. (e) Officers or employees of state, federal, or local governments acting in their official capacity only, or informers acting under their jurisdiction. (f) Common carriers. (g) Manufacturers, wholesalers, and distributors. (h) Law enforcement officers for bona fide law enforcement purposes in the course of an active criminal investigation. (10) If a person violates any provision of this chapter and the violation results in a serious injury to a state or local law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10, firefighter as defined in s. 633.102, emergency medical technician as defined in s. 401.23, paramedic as defined in s. 401.23, employee of a public utility or an electric utility as defined

in s. 366.02, animal control officer as defined in s. 828.27, volunteer firefighter engaged by state or local government, law enforcement officer employed by the Federal Government, or any other local, state, or Federal Government employee injured during the course and scope of his or her employment, the person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the injury sustained results in death or great bodily harm, the person commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Violation of any of the prohibitions may result in immediate dismissal and/or criminal charges according to state and federal law

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

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

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

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

### **Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:**

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

### **Crime Definitions**

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

<b>Crime Type (Florida Statutes)</b>	<b>Definitions</b>
	<p>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"> <li>• "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.</li> </ul>
Domestic Violence (Fla. Stat. § 741.28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "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.</li> <li>• "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.</li> </ul>
Stalking (Fla. Stat. § 784.048)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person commits the offense of stalking, a misdemeanor of the first degree....</li> <li>• 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....</li> <li>• 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....</li> <li>• The following definitions apply to the crimes of stalking outlined above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ "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.</li> <li>○ "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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Crime Type (Florida Statutes)</b>	<b>Definitions</b>
	<p>or other organized protests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ "Credible threat" means a verbal or nonverbal threat, or a combination of the two, including threats delivered by electronic communication or implied by a pattern of conduct, which places the person who is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family members or individuals closely associated with the person, and which is made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat to cause such harm. It is not necessary to prove that the person making the threat had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of the person making the threat is not a bar to prosecution under this section.</li> <li>○ "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.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Florida law does not define the term rape.</li> <li>• Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Florida law does not define the term fondling.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Florida law does not define the term statutory rape.</li> </ul>

<b>Crime Type (Florida Statutes)</b>	<b>Definitions</b>
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"> <li>• 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].</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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.

University Definition of Consent

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

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

Risk Reduction

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

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.



- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or GHB.

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

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

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

### *Bystander Intervention*

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

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

### Other Information Covered by the PPAP

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

### **Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:**

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

### **PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:**

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

- New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by the Office of Student Services and the Campus Security 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, the University uses a variety of strategies, such as inperson presentations by sexual assault organizations, emails blasts with pertinent information, portal announcements, etc. While programming occurs throughout the year, the University also offers educational sessions and literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

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

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Campus Security Department at (727)228-7875. You may also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator - Allan Alvarez (allan.alvarez@schiller.edu).

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

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.

3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

### Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

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

Tampa General Hospital

Address: 1 Tampa General Cir, Tampa, FL 33606

[Hours:](#)

Open 24 hours

[Phone: \(813\) 844-7000](#)

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

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

### Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Allan Alvarez (727)228-7875 (312)618-7540
- Tampa Police Department Address: 411 N Franklin St, Tampa, FL 33602 Hours: Open 24 hours Phone: (813) 276-3200
- If you have been assaulted by a member of the University community or on campus by a non community member, you may file a complaint by contacting one of the following people directly: • Campus Safety Officer may be contacted at any time by calling 727 228 7875 • Title IX coordinator- (727)736-5082 • Off-campus emergency services can be reached calling 911. These resource personnel can inform you of your options and provide assistance in pursuing them. You may contact them in person or by telephone. You should be aware that University personnel may likely be required to inform the police of any sexual assaults of which they become aware. Remember, it is important to preserve evidence that may be needed as evidence to prove a sexual assault.

### Information about Legal Protection Orders

Florida domestic violence laws specifically include a minimum punishment of five days served in county jail. The court can also sentence a convicted offender to a period of imprisonment in Florida state prison. Alternatively, state laws permit the court to decide on a sentence of probation or community service. Additionally, a state prosecutor can charge a perpetrator of domestic violence with other criminal offenses established by Florida law. For example, a domestic violence incident may result in charges of assault and battery. Domestic violence may be charged as an assault, which is a second degree misdemeanor, or aggravated assault, which is a third degree felony. Battery may be charged as a first degree misdemeanor or as a third degree felony. Misdemeanor sentences range from a maximum of sixty days to one year, while a third degree felony conviction may result in a sentence of imprisonment for a term lasting up to five years. A domestic violence incident charged as a second degree felony can lead to a sentence of imprisonment for up to fifteen years. If a victim of domestic violence had an injunction or restraining order in place against the defendant, the state may prosecute a violation of the order as a first degree misdemeanor. A conviction for a first degree misdemeanor may result in a sentence of imprisonment for up to one year. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting. Stalking- Florida Law at a Glance Statute Florida Statutes Sections 784.048 Definitions Stalking: Willful, malicious, and repeated following or harassing. Aggravated Stalking: Willful, malicious and repeated following or harassing another with credible threats with the intent to place person in reasonable fear of death or bodily injury; or willfully, maliciously, repeatedly follows or harasses minor under 16; or after injunction for protection or any court-imposed prohibition of conduct, knowingly, willfully, maliciously and repeatedly follows or harasses another person. Punishment/Classification Stalking: Misdemeanor of the 1st degree. Aggravated Stalking: Felony of the 3rd degree Sentencing/Fines: Apply 775.082, 083,084 Penalty for Repeat Offense Violating Injunction/Protective Order: • Judge must impose a minimum sentence of twenty-one (21) months imprison and can impose any additional penalties of: • Up to five (5) years in prison. • Up to five (5) years of probation. • Up to \$5,000 in fines. Arrest or Restraining Order Specifically Authorized by Statute? Arrest without warrant if probable cause to believe statute is violated. Possible Defenses First Amendment Activities including picketing and organized protests Legitimate Purpose For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

### **Available Victim Services:**

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

#### *University Resources*

A trained counselor can assist you during this time of need, advise you of your options and provide you with support in pursuing them. For referral to a counselor, contact Campus Safety Officer or Title IX coordinator. Suncoast Center Inc. is a community organization that runs a 24-hour hotline staffed by volunteers who are trained to assist people who have been sexually assaulted. Their numbers are: Sexual Assault Service Helpline: 727.530.7273 Abuse

Hotline: 800.962.2873. You can also contact Crisis Center of Tampa Bay if you are experiencing thoughts of suicide; verbal, physical or psychological abuse; or have any reason to be afraid, please call 2-1-1 for support and services. Schiller International University, Tampa Bay Campus, provides counseling for Financial Aid, Academics and Career Services on campus. Assistance is provided through the Admissions team to assist student in obtaining student visas and also assistance with travel plans and temporary housing arrangements. Information is made available for assistance with Mental Health counselling. The Tampa campus also provides immediate assistance to students who may be a victim of a crime. Victim Advocates provide crisis intervention, criminal justice information and court accompaniment, assistance with filing crimes compensation, social service referrals and personal safety planning including assistance filing for injunctions for protections to victims and witnesses of crime. For more information about Victim Services, contact any staff member or the Hillsborough Victim Assistance at (813) 272-6472 or [victimassistance@sao13th.com](mailto:victimassistance@sao13th.com)

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

#### *State/Local Resources*

- <https://www.tgh.org>
- <https://www.sao13th.com/services/are-you-a-victim/>
- <https://www.tampa.gov/police>

#### *National Resources*

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

- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

### **Accommodations and Protective Measures:**

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

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator, Allan Alvarez (allan.alvarez@schiller.edu), and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

The university does not have the authority to issue or enforce legally mandated protective orders but will assist the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking in applying for and obtaining such an order from the local court system. Campus Director and staff will remain vigilant and assist in reporting violations of protective orders. The university is obligated to offer reasonable interim measures that are used to protect the safety and well-being of alleged victims of a crime. Campus Director, will ensure students receive written notification of all their rights and options, regardless of whether a student chooses to report the incident Campus Security or to Law Enforcement Officers. This written notification will describe options for, available assistance in and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations or other protective measures. The university will make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if the complainant requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the incident to Campus Director or local law enforcement. A victim may also request that the alleged respondent's campus privileges be temporarily suspended (temporary suspension) until the investigation and judicial process is complete. This request can be filed with the Campus Director and if reasonable, action will be taken promptly. Protective measures and accommodations will remain confidential to the fullest extent possible. The Campus Director is responsible for overseeing these measures and that they are applied appropriately to ensure the safety and well-being of the victim.

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

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

The University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the University's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective

measure. Such decisions will be made by the University in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the University will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

## **Procedures for Disciplinary Action:**

### REPORTING PROCEDURES

A student who has been sexually assaulted has several options for reporting the incident and receiving information and support: Report the Assault on Campus. If you have been assaulted by a member of the University community or on campus by a non community member, you may file a complaint by contacting one of the following people directly: • Campus Safety Officer may be contacted at any time by calling 727 228 7875 • Title IX coordinator-(727)736-5082 • Off-campus emergency services can be reached calling 911. These resource personnel can inform you of your options and provide assistance in pursuing them. You may contact them in person or by telephone. You should be aware that University personnel may likely be required to inform the police of any sexual assaults of which they become aware. Remember, it is important to preserve evidence that may be needed as evidence to prove a sexual assault.

### CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality will be kept as much as possible although it may hinder the investigation process. Confidentiality may be withdrawn to prevent future incidents and/or to eliminate a threat to the community. The university is required to report sexual assaults, domestic/dating violence, and stalking allegations in the Annual Security Report and to the Department of Education. All personally identifying information is not included on in any public record keeping. Personally identifying information is defined in Section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 as individually identifying information for or about an individual, including information likely to disclose the location of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, regardless of whether the information is encoded, encrypted, hashed or otherwise protected, including: a first and last name; a home or other physical address; contact information (including a postal, e-mail or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number); a social security number, driver's license number, passport number or student identification number; and any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation that would serve to identify any individual.

**REPORT THE ASSAULT TO THE POLICE.** A complaint can be filed with the Tampa Police Department or other law enforcement agency. Schiller International University personnel may be required to report the incident to law enforcement to assist in the investigation process. Reporting an assault is not the same thing as prosecuting the alleged offender. You can decide later if you want to prosecute. The Campus Safety Officer can assist you with this process if you choose.

**PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE** The preservation of evidence will help in proving that a criminal offense did occur and may assist in obtaining a protective order. Reporting the

incident immediately is a good way to help with this process. Campus Security Officials can assist you. Depending on what occurred during the incident, the DNA of your offender might be obtained from a variety of sources, from body hair, saliva, bite marks, semen or vaginal discharge, debris under your fingernails, etc. To preserve evidence, it is best to go to the hospital in the clothing you were wearing at the time of the assault and refrain from bathing, brushing your teeth, washing your hands, and urinating/defecating. Educational resources are available to learn what steps you can take to preserve evidence.

**GO TO A HOSPITAL** Seek assistance at the hospital of your choice, where you may receive treatment for injuries as well as tests that can provide evidence that may be crucial, should you decide to prosecute. You should call 911 and have them take you to the hospital. Campus Safety Officer cannot provide transportation. Being treated at the hospital does not mean you have to press charges.

**SEEK COUNSELING.** A trained counselor can assist you during this time of need, advise you of your options and provide you with support in pursuing them. For referral to a counselor, contact Campus Safety Officer or Title IX coordinator. Suncoast Center Inc. is a community organization that runs a 24-hour hotline staffed by volunteers who are trained to assist people who have been sexually assaulted. Their numbers are: Sexual Assault Service Helpline: 727.530.7273 Abuse Hotline: 800.962.2873. You can also contact Crisis Center of Tampa Bay if you are experiencing thoughts of suicide; verbal, physical or psychological abuse; or have any reason to be afraid, please call 2-1-1 for support and services. Schiller International University, Tampa Bay Campus, provides counseling for Financial Aid, Academics and Career Services on campus. Assistance is provided through the Admissions team to assist student in obtaining student visas and also assistance with travel plans and temporary housing arrangements. Information is made available for assistance with Mental Health counselling. The Tampa campus also provides immediate assistance to students who may be a victim of a crime. Victim Advocates provide crisis intervention, criminal justice information and court accompaniment, assistance with filing crimes compensation, social service referrals and personal safety planning including assistance filing for injunctions for protections to victims and witnesses of crime. For more information about Victim Services, contact any staff member or the Hillsborough Victim Assistance at (813) 272-6472 or [victimassistance@sao13th.com](mailto:victimassistance@sao13th.com)

Reporting an Assault to the Tampa Police Department Regardless of where you have been assaulted or by whom, you may call the City of Tampa Police Department at 911 or (813) 231-6130. Or call Sexual Assault Service Helpline: (813) 264- 9961. ou can also contact Crisis Center of Tampa Bay if you are experiencing thoughts of suicide; verbal, physical or psychological abuse; or have any reason to be afraid, please call 2-1- 1 for support and services. Filing a report is not the same as pressing charges and does not obligate you to press charges. However, if sufficient evidence exists, the Prosecutor's Office could decide to press charges and may require you to testify. The following provides information regarding your options within the criminal justice system:

**FILE A REPORT.** A uniformed, on-duty police officer will take your report. He or she probably will ask a number of questions regarding the incident to be certain that he or she has all the information needed.

**PRESS CHARGES.** There is no requirement that you press charges. If sufficient evidence exists, the Prosecutor's Office may decide to press charges and may require you to testify. If



you press charges, you likely will be interviewed by the police again, perhaps by a detective. After the authorities have gathered statements and evidence, they will turn them over to the Prosecuting Attorney of the corresponding County. Based on a review of these materials, the Prosecutor will decide if the evidence is sufficient to warrant a preliminary hearing. Choosing not to press charges immediately following an assault does not mean that you may not press charges later. However, you should be aware that your decision to delay making a report or pressing charges could make it harder for the prosecution.

**PROTECTIVE ORDERS AND OTHER INTERIM MEASURES** The university does not have the authority to issue or enforce legally mandated protective orders but will assist the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking in applying for and obtaining such an order from the local court system. Campus Director and staff will remain vigilant and assist in reporting violations of protective orders. The university is obligated to offer reasonable interim measures that are used to protect the safety and well-being of alleged victims of a crime. Campus Director, will ensure students receive written notification of all their rights and options, regardless of whether a student chooses to report the incident Campus Security or to Law Enforcement Officers. This written notification will describe options for, available assistance in and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations or other protective measures. The university will make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if the complainant requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the incident to Campus Director or local law enforcement. A victim may also request that the alleged respondent's campus privileges be temporarily suspended (temporary suspension) until the investigation and judicial process is complete. This request can be filed with the Campus Director and if reasonable, action will be taken promptly. Protective measures and accommodations will remain confidential to the fullest extent possible.

The Campus Director is responsible for overseeing these measures and that they are applied appropriately to ensure the safety and well-being of the victim.

## VICTIM'S RIGHTS RIGHTS OF THE COMPLAINANT

In our efforts to encourage reporting and ensure fairness in the campus judicial process, Schiller International University will take all reasonable measures to ensure that any person making a report of sexual assault will be given the following considerations:

- Immediate and comprehensive information on all procedural aspects of the process.
- Be accompanied by a person or persons of his or her choice throughout the reporting and campus discipline processes.
- Prompt, fair, and impartial investigation of complaints.
- Privacy and confidentiality wherever possible.
- Freedom from pressure to report or not to report an assault to the police.
- Requests for information will be answered in a way that protects privacy interests to the extent possible under the law.
- To the extent possible, be shielded from the presence or actions of the alleged assailant while on campus.
- The right to participate in campus judicial proceedings in accordance with university's policies and procedures.
- Have their past sexual or relationship history excluded from the campus discipline process to the extent possible under the law.
- The opportunity to describe the impact of the event and recommend an appropriate penalty if the accused is found responsible. (The complainant may do this by means of a taped statement, to be presented to the disciplinary body)
- Learn the outcome of campus discipline proceedings in a timely fashion by simultaneous written notification sent to complainant and accused.
- The opportunity to appeal any decision made in campus discipline hearings as provided by the

applicable policies and procedures. • The option to change academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, if so requested, and if such changes are reasonably necessary. **RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED** If you have been accused of sexual assault, contact the Campus Safety Officer (727)736-5082 or call extension 3812. In the pursuit of fairness to all parties involved in a complaint of sexual assault, the University will take all reasonable measures to ensure that any person so accused will be given the following considerations: • Prompt notification that a complaint has been filed against him or her. • The right to be accompanied by a person or persons of his or her choice throughout the campus judicial process. • Prompt and thorough investigation of complaints. • Privacy and confidentiality wherever possible. Requests for information will be answered in a way that protects privacy interests to the extent possible under the law. • Learn the outcome of campus discipline proceedings in a timely fashion by simultaneous written notification sent to complainant and accused. • The right to appeal any decision made in campus disciplinary hearings. All University procedures will be followed.

**DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS AND POSSIBLE SANCTIONS** Reports of sexual assaults, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are taken seriously by the university. Investigations and judicial proceedings are conducted in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner. Any student who is charged with rape, acquaintance rape, or other sex offense, forcible or non-forcible, may be subject to disciplinary action by the University in accordance with campus disciplinary procedures. Violations of this nature are considered especially heinous and are handled by the university's Rules Committee. The Rules Committee comprises the Campus Director, who acts as Chair and votes only to break ties, two professional or faculty members appointed by the Campus Director, and a designated Student Government Representative. The University's campus disciplinary procedures are separate and apart from criminal proceedings. Each process may impose sanctions independently. A student may be subject to suspension during the pendency of the investigation and disciplinary proceedings as deemed necessary and appropriate by the University. The alleged perpetrator will be given 24-hours' notice to appear, unless there is an emergency or other extenuating circumstance. The hearing may be held in absentia if the alleged perpetrator(s) fail to appear. The complainant will be advised of the date, time, and location of the hearing. The complainant may attend the hearing to make his or her statement in person and may bring a support person with them if they so choose. The complainant may also submit a written statement. All efforts will be made to protect confidentiality and the safety and well-being of the victim. The Rules Committee will decide "Responsible" or "Not Responsible" and may assign sanctions. The University uses a burden of proof called 'preponderance of evidence'. Preponderance of evidence means that evidence of an incident shows that the perpetrator 'more than likely' committed the offense. An individual found responsible for sexual assault may be subject to disciplinary sanctions including, but not limited to, probation, suspension, expulsion, or dismissal. If the Board finds the alleged perpetrator is "Not Responsible," the incident will be dismissed. The decision will be placed in the Rules Committee files. The Chairperson of the Judicial Board, the Title IX coordinator, and the Director of Campus Safety and Security will receive training on an annual basis on how to officiate including investigation techniques and how to remain fair and impartial during the hearing. An organization or individual found to have aided or abetted a sexual assault may face the same sanctions. Non-students may be banned from campus. A person found responsible for bringing a false accusation of sexual assault against another member of the campus community may be subject to disciplinary action including, but not limited to, probation, suspension, expulsion, or dismissal.

**DISCLOSURE OF RESULTS OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS** Consistent with the Student Code of Conduct and related documents regarding the handling of violations of same, the decisions reached by the committees related to an alleged crime will be conveyed in writing to the alleged perpetrator and to the victim or next of kin if the victim is deceased. If it appears that a violation of law may have occurred, the victim will be advised that the University's procedure for processing violations of the Student Code of Conduct does not limit, encumber, or reduce the legal remedies that may be available to the victim under the law. The results of any disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking require simultaneous notification, in writing, to both the accuser and the accused. Student Code of Conduct The University Standard of Conduct is detailed on page 26 of the Catalog. Students are advised to study and to abide by this code of conduct. Violations are handled by an internal disciplinary process that is separate and apart from any criminal proceedings that may arise. The University's disciplinary process and criminal proceedings may impose sanctions independently and without collaboration or consultation. A student may be subject to suspension during the pendency of the investigation and disciplinary proceedings as deemed necessary and appropriate by the University. An individual found responsible for a violation of the student code of conduct may be subject to disciplinary sanctions including, but not limited to, fines, loss of residence hall privileges, probation, suspension, expulsion, or dismissal. An organization or individual, whether a student or not, that is found to have aided or abetted a violation may face the same sanctions as well as being banned from campus. A student found responsible for bringing a false accusation against a member of the campus community may be subject to the same disciplinary sanctions. Registered Sex Offender Information The State of Florida requires sex offenders to register with the State Police. The State makes this information available to law enforcement agencies. This information is available to the public at the following websites: <https://offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/sops/offenderSearch.jsf> or <https://offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/sops/faq.js>

### **Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:**

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

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
  - o A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
    - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
    - Conducted in a manner that:
      - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
      - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
      - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
    - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
  - o Such training addresses topics such as the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the University's education programs and activities; how to conduct investigations, hearings, and appeals and informal resolutions (as applicable); relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding; proper techniques for questioning witnesses; basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding; and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest.
3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard .
5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, "result" means "any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters" and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

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

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

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

## **Publicly Available Recordkeeping:**

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

## **Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:**

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

## **Sex Offender Registration Program:**

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

## **Timely Warnings and Emergency Response**

### *Timely Warnings*

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

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

- Campus Director, [allan.alvarez@schiller.edu](mailto:allan.alvarez@schiller.edu)
- Dean of Students, [Jeanette.espinal@schiller.edu](mailto:Jeanette.espinal@schiller.edu)

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

### Emergency Response

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

the Campus Director will make an immediate assessment identifying the nature of the emergency or dangerous situation and notify emergency services to discuss what actions should be taken next. A member of the ERT will then be notified, who will brief the other members. If a mass notification or limited notification is deemed necessary by local emergency services, the ERT will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification, and decide the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to receive the notification. The ERT will assist the Campus Director in initiating the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Members of the ERT will notify their respective departments via phone, text messaging, or e-mail to ensure that all faculty and staff are aware of the situation. MASS NOTIFICATION Emergency Notifications are required upon the confirmation of a significant emergency. It is sent by the President or designee, to all Students, Faculty and Staff via email, the PA system, and fire alarm system if applicable. Phone calls are made if needed. All emergency notifications may be communicated through one or more of the following systems: • Schiller website ([www.schiller.edu](http://www.schiller.edu)) • Email alert sent to Students, Faculty and Staff • On campus PA system • On Campus fire alarms COMMUNICATION WITH THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY AND GENERAL PUBLIC The ERT will determine the need to give notice to individuals and organizations outside the campus, including the police or other local authorities as well as the campus community. The ERT will collaborate with local authorities in determining the need for and content of the notice. The notice will be provided to local emergency services as a first priority. Updated information will be provided if necessary. In the event of an emergency or dangerous situation, the University's security phone number will be the main line for contacting security and providing information regarding individuals confirmed to be on campus. Tampa, Florida – Allan Alvarez: (727) 228-7875 or (312) 618 7540

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications*

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

<b>Method</b>	<b>Sign Up Instructions</b>
Schiller website	www.schiller.edu
Email alert to students	via blackboard and blast to schiller.students.edu accounts
On campus PA systems	
On campus fire alarms	

*Testing & Documentation*

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

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

**Crime Statistics**

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

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

**Hate crimes:**

2021: No hate crimes reported.

2020: No hate crimes reported.

2019: No hate crimes reported.

**Crimes unfounded by the University:**

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

2019: 0 unfounded crimes.

**Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:**

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

2019: 0 unfounded crimes.

**Data from law enforcement agencies:**



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