Worsham College
of MORTUARY SCIENCE

Annual Security Report
2024

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Worsham College of Mortuary Science
Annual Crime Report and Statistics

Worsham College is committed to promoting the safety and security of the College community – students, faculty and staff, as well as College vendors, contractors, visitors, guests and third parties. Colleges and universities are required by various federal laws and regulations to disseminate information related to campus safety and security. The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, as amended by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), (collectively referred to as the "Clery Act"), requires colleges and universities to disclose certain timely and annual information about campus crime, and security and safety policies. The material in this Annual Security Report (ASR) provides critical information related to safety and security at Worsham College.

All members of the College community are encouraged to read the ASR. We hope that you will use the information to help foster a safe environment for yourself and others. But it is important to stress that safety is a shared responsibility. The College relies on every community member to contribute to safety and security on campus by reporting crime and suspicious activities in a timely manner, and by using common sense when going about daily activities.

Any person, who witnesses a crime or becomes a victim of a crime while on campus, must report it immediately to the Worsham College administration. If necessary, for example, incidents of personal safety and property crimes, the Wheeling Police will be contacted immediately by the administration.

While students and employees are encouraged to be responsible for their own safety and security, Worsham College endeavors to reduce the likelihood and opportunity for unsafe activity on campus through a proactive risk management program. The College distributes materials to inform students and employees about the dangers of substance abuse, and maintains a policy of a substance free environment. Further, strict penalties may be imposed upon students and employees for violations of the policy.

College community members are annually notified via a campus wide e-mail of the availability of the Report, posted web address and is distributed during orientation for all new students and faculty members. Paper copies of this Report are also available from College upon request. To request a paper copy, please contact Molly Moghari at MMoghari@worsham.edu or by calling (847) 808-8444.

Worsham has designated the Title IX Coordinator, with assistance of the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, to coordinate Worsham's compliance with Title IX and VAWA and to respond to reports of violations and reporting requirements.

The Annual Security Report is prepared by the Program Director/Title IX Coordinator and the Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The coordinators use information gathered from incident reports and also information provided by Wheeling Police Department.

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REPORTING CRIMES AND EMERGENCIES

When making your report of an incident you will be asked to provide the following information:

1. Description of the incident
2. Date, time and location of the incident
3. Description of the persons or vehicles involved in the incident
4. Detail regarding who was notified about the incident

The College strongly encourages reporting of sexual misconduct. Members of the College community who believe they have experienced sexual misconduct have the right to choose whether to report the incident to the College or law enforcement, and, in most circumstances, have the right to choose whether to pursue a sexual misconduct complaint with the College once the College receives a report.

Worsham College provides options for making reports in person, by email, by regular mail, or by phone. While anonymous reports will be reviewed by the Title IX Coordinator, the College's ability to address alleged misconduct reported by anonymous sources is significantly limited. The staff identified below are trained to work with individuals who report sexual misconduct and have knowledge about on- and off-campus resources, services, and options—including the availability of interim measures and accommodations.

The College has generally designated the Title IX Coordinator or designee to oversee complaints of sexual misconduct involving staff, faculty, and third parties, and the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students to oversee complaints of sexual misconduct involving students.

To File a Report Electronically Individuals may file a report by email to: info@worsham.edu. An auto-response email with information about resources and options will be sent in response to reports filed electronically. Worsham College will respond to an electronic report within 12 hours of receipt.

Upon receipt of this report Worsham College will determine the appropriate response, which could include disciplinary action against the offender(s), notification to local law enforcement, notification to the campus community or other public safety alternatives deemed appropriate given the circumstances. Worsham College does not maintain any security personnel nor does it employ campus police. Worsham College maintains a working relationship with the Wheeling Police Department. Worsham College does not have a Memorandum of Understanding with the Wheeling Police Department.

Worsham College does not have any on or off-campus housing for students. Also, Worsham College does not have any non-campus (off-campus) buildings or property owned or controlled by officially recognized student organizations.

INTERIM MEASURES AND ACCOMMODATIONS

Interim measures and accommodations are reasonable measures the College can put in place for an individual who reports having experienced sexual misconduct. Interim measures and accommodations can provide immediate support and help protect the individual's safety and ability to access their education and employment, at no cost to that individual. These measures can be temporary in duration pending the results of an investigation, but can become permanent. Interim measures and accommodations include, but are not limited to:

- A no-contact directive issued by the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students, or their designee;
- Adjustment of course schedules or other changes to an individual's academic situation;
- Time off from class or work, or a leave of absence;
- Transportation arrangements;
- Safety planning;
- As feasible, honoring an order of protection entered by a court if the College has been notified of the order and its terms.

Accommodations are available regardless of whether an individual chooses to report an incident to local law enforcement or pursue a complaint with the College. The Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students, or their designee will determine whether interim measures and accommodations are reasonable and should be implemented, and, if so, will work to ensure that these measures and accommodations are implemented as soon as possible.

INVESTIGATION AND RESOLUTION OF ALLEGED POLICY VIOLATIONS

Reporting an incident of sexual misconduct or retaliation to the College can result in the investigation of whether a violation of this policy occurred and can also result in disciplinary action against any student, staff or faculty member, or outside party, who is determined to have violated this policy. The College has generally designated the Program Director to receive and oversee complaints of sexual misconduct and retaliation. Upon receiving a report of sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, dating or domestic violence, or sexual harassment, the Program Director will provide the complainant with information about their rights and options.

The College's process for resolving reports of violations of this policy will be prompt, fair, and impartial. The complaint resolution process, which is described in in this document, is intended to afford a prompt response to reports of sexual misconduct, to maintain privacy and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on violators of this policy.

Because allegations of violations of this policy can sometimes raise challenging new issues and involve competing interests, the College reserves discretion to take reasonable actions to address those issues in a manner consistent with the spirit of this policy, and which preserves fairness for both parties and maintains the integrity of the investigation and complaint resolution processes.

There is no time limit for when an incident of sexual misconduct may be reported; however, reports should be made as soon as possible after the incident, preferably within one year, because the passing of time makes a review of the evidence more difficult and the memories of involved parties may become less reliable. The Title IX Coordinator reserves the right to conduct an initial inquiry, investigate, or otherwise address any report, regardless of the time it is made, based on concern for the safety or well-being of the College community. If, based on an initial inquiry into the report, the Title IX Coordinator determines that insufficient information exists to move forward or that the alleged misconduct, even if substantiated, would not be a violation of the policy, they may close the case.

COLLEGE SEXUAL MISCONDUCT RESOLUTION PROCESS

In order for the College to investigate a complaint and/or enable a respondent to fully respond to the allegations, most situations will require the complainant's participation and that their identity be disclosed to the respondent. If a complainant decides not to participate, but wants disciplinary action to be taken, the College will determine whether it is possible to move forward with a case without the participation of the complainant. In some cases, it will not be possible for disciplinary action to be taken without the participation of the complainant.

When individuals report allegations of sexual misconduct to the College and do not consent to the disclosure of their names and/ or do not disclose the identity of the alleged offenders or identifiable information about the alleged offenders, the College's ability to respond to the complaints may be limited. In cases where an individual reporting sexual misconduct requests anonymity or does not wish to proceed with an investigation, the College will attempt to honor that request but, in some cases, the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students, or designee may determine that the College needs to proceed with an investigation based on concern for the safety or well-being of the broader College community (e.g., risk of future acts of sexual violence or a pattern of sexual misconduct). Worsham College reserves the right to take appropriate action in such circumstances, including in cases when the individual reporting the misconduct is reluctant to proceed; however, the College will not compel an individual to participate.

All investigations into reports of sexual misconduct will be handled in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner. The same procedure shall apply to all students.

In summary, under the Sexual Misconduct Complaint Resolution Process:

- The College will strive to resolve complaints of sexual misconduct, including sanctions and/or corrective actions, within 60 days of receiving the complaint;
- The College will investigate claims through a formal resolution process, involving a trained investigator;
- The resolution process will operate under a standard of fairness, including providing the complainant with the opportunity to describe their allegations and providing the respondent with notification of the alleged misconduct, the policy violations under consideration, and an opportunity to be heard;
- Both parties will have equal opportunities to share information and have their information considered;
- Both parties will have the opportunity to present names of witnesses they suggest the investigator solicit information from and questions that they request that the investigator ask the other party;
- Both parties shall receive notice of which individuals will resolve the complaint and will have time to request substitution where a conflict of interest is present;
- A student will not be compelled to testify in the presence of the other party;
- Administrative resolution will be used in all sexual misconduct cases involving faculty, staff, or third-party respondents, or in cases involving student respondents that do not have the potential to result in separation from the College.
- A panel hearing will be used where the alleged violation has the potential to result in separation of a student respondent from the College or where the respondent chooses to have a panel hearing instead of an administrative resolution.
- Both parties will be notified simultaneously of the outcome and rationale of administrative resolutions or panel hearing.
- Both parties may appeal the findings in an administrative resolution or a panel hearing and, if sanctions are imposed, a determination of sanctions.

Advisors:

Complainants and respondents may be accompanied by one advisor throughout the investigation and any hearing process, provided that the involvement of the advisor does not result in an undue delay of the process. It is the responsibility of each party to coordinate scheduling with their advisor for any meetings or hearings. An advisor is a support person who is present to provide support to a complainant or respondent throughout an investigation and/ or hearing. An advisor may not speak, write, or otherwise communicate with an investigator, hearing officer, or panel on behalf of the complainant or respondent. Advisors may not engage in behavior or advocacy that harasses, abuses, or intimidates either party, a witness, or individuals involved in resolving the complaint. Advisors who do not abide by these guidelines may be excluded from the process.

In any matter involving a complaint of sexual assault, stalking, or dating or domestic violence, the advisor may be any person of the party's choosing, including an attorney. However, an advisor may not also serve as a witness in the same matter. Further, the advisor is still limited to the supportive and not participatory role described above. In all other matters, advisors cannot be a witness or party in the matter or a related matter, a family member of the complainant or respondent, or an attorney.

Standard of Proof:
The College uses the preponderance of the evidence standard to determine responsibility of violations of the Policy on Sexual Misconduct.

SANCTIONS
Violations of Worsham College's Policy may result in sanctions and corrective actions, which can include, but are not limited to:

- Verbal warning
- Written warning
- Advisory letter
- Conduct review
- Disciplinary hold on academic and/or financial records
- Performance improvement/management process
- Required counseling
- Required training or education
- Campus access restrictions
- No contact directive (with respect to an individual)
- Loss of privileges
- Probation
- Demotion
- Loss of pay increase
- Revocation of offer (employment or admissions)
- Disciplinary suspension
- Suspension with pay
- Suspension without pay
- Exclusion
- Expulsion
- Degree revocation
- Termination of employment

The College may assign other sanctions as appropriate in each particular situation. Sanctions and corrective actions will be imposed in accordance with relevant policies and/or procedures and other requirements set forth in the applicable Faculty Handbook, Student Handbook, other policies or handbooks that may be developed over time, or contracts. In addition, the College may take steps to remediate the effects of a violation on victims and others.

SEEKING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
Experiencing any form of sexual misconduct, especially acts of violence, is difficult and overwhelming. Survivors often experience a range of emotions, including fear, anxiety, and confusion, and may be unsure of what they want to, or should, do next. Regardless of whether the individual chooses to report the incident, the College strongly encourages survivors of any form of violence to seek medical attention as soon as possible, even if they feel no injury was sustained. Medical assistance providers can treat visible physical injuries and identify injuries that may not be visible, and, where appropriate, also address concerns regarding sexually

transmitted infections and pregnancy, and provide emergency contraception (if requested). In addition, a hospital can test for the presence of alcohol or drugs (e.g., "date rape" drugs) and perform a rape evidence collection procedure, which are also strongly recommended to maintain all legal options.

Preserving Evidence

Many sexual misconduct offenses also are crimes in the state or locality in which the incident occurred. For that reason, survivors of sexual misconduct often have legal options that they can pursue. For example, a survivor may seek a protective order from a court against the perpetrator(s); pursue a civil action against the perpetrator(s); and/or participate in a law enforcement investigation and criminal prosecution of the perpetrator(s). Regardless of whether an incident of sexual misconduct is reported to the police or the College, Worsham College strongly encourages individuals who have experienced sexual misconduct to preserve evidence to the greatest extent possible, as this will best preserve all legal options for them in the future.

Additionally, such evidence may be helpful in pursuing a complaint with the College. While the College does not conduct forensic tests for parties involved in a complaint of sexual misconduct, results of such tests that have been conducted by law enforcement agencies and medical assistance providers may be submitted as evidence that may be considered in a College investigation or proceeding, provided they are available at the time of the investigation or proceeding.

Below are suggestions for preserving evidence related to an incident of sexual misconduct. It is important to keep in mind that each suggestion may not apply in every incident:

General evidence preservation suggestions:

- In order to best preserve their legal options in the future, individuals should consider not altering, disposing of, or destroying any physical evidence of sexual misconduct.
- If there is suspicion that a drink may have been drugged, an individual should inform a medical assistance provider and/or law enforcement as soon as possible so they can attempt to collect possible evidence (e.g., from the drink, through urine or blood sample).
- Individuals can preserve evidence of electronic communications by saving them and/or by taking screen shots of text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, or other electronic communications, and by keeping pictures, logs, or copies of documents that relate to the incident and/or perpetrator.
- Even if survivors choose not to make a complaint with the College regarding sexual misconduct, they may consider speaking with law enforcement to preserve evidence.

Evidence preservation suggestions specific to sexual assault:

- Because some evidence, particularly evidence that may be located on the body, dissipates quickly (within 48-96 hours), individuals who have been sexually assaulted and wish to preserve evidence should go to a hospital or medical facility immediately to seek a medical examination and/or evidence collection. Under Illinois law, any cost for an emergency medical or forensic examination for a victim of sexual violence that is not covered by private insurance or Illinois Public Aid will be covered by the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services, and should not be billed to the patient.

- An individual who has been sexually assaulted and wishes to preserve evidence should, if possible, not shower, bathe, douche, smoke, brush teeth, eat, drink, use the bathroom, or change clothes or bedding before going to the hospital or seeking medical attention.
- If the individual who has been sexually assaulted decides to change clothes or bedding and wishes to preserve evidence, they should not wash the clothes worn or bedding used during the assault, and should bring them to a hospital, medical facility, or the police in a non-plastic (e.g., paper) bag.
- In Illinois, individuals who have been sexually assaulted may allow the collection of evidence even if they choose not to make a report to law enforcement. After the evidence is collected, Illinois law requires hospital staff to store it for two weeks. A sexual assault evidence collection kit may not be released by an Illinois hospital without written consent from the survivor.

Nearest Hospital
Northwest Community Hospital
800 W. Central Road
Arlington Heights, IL
847-618-1000

EMERGENCY/NON EMERGENCY CONTACT
In response to a reported emergency, Worsham College will respond and summon the appropriate resources to assist in response to the incident. In an emergency, community members, students and college administration can dial 911. For non-emergencies, contact Worsham College by dialing (847) 808-8444 this line is answered 24 hours a day.

CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY
Worsham College is committed to promoting the safety and security of the college community. Although Worsham College works hard to ensure the safety of all individuals within our college community, everyone must take responsibility for their own personal safety and property security. Realizing you could be a victim is the first step in self-protection.

Prevention
Simple, common sense proactive precautions are the most effective means of maintaining personal safety and property security. Individuals who practice crime prevention can make this special community a safer place to learn and work. The common tenets of crime prevention are straight forward: remain alert and attentive to potential dangers; don't put yourself or your property at risk; and immediately report suspicious activity to the College administration or the police. A safe and secure campus is everyone's responsibility.

Theft
Theft prevention is the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a risk of theft and taking steps to reduce or remove that risk. The techniques outlined here are designed to reduce the opportunity for theft and increase risk for a would-be thief.
- Lock your office or study area whenever you are absent.
- Secure all valuables out of sight during your absence.
- Don't leave valuables lying around in open areas which are unattended.

- Never leave valuables and property in plain view in a parked vehicle.
- Practice vigilance - watch for and immediately report suspicious activity and behavior.
- When contacting Worsham College administration, provide detailed information.
- Report criminal incidents on a timely basis to Worsham College administration.

SAFETY PROGRAMS

Worsham College engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated educational programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to promote campus safety and security and prevent crime. Worsham College provides various crime prevention and safety programs during the course of the year.

The vast majority of incidents on college campuses can be avoided if students recognize that they can become victims and take basic precautions. This message is given to students the first day they arrive through our orientation program and is continually reinforced by regular educational programs presented by College administrators and College partners. In addition, the Worsham College Program Director is available to discuss crime prevention in areas such as personal safety and theft, as well as general campus safety procedures.

1. New Student Orientation – Crime prevention presentations accompanied by brochures and other printed material are made available to new students. Orientation is a mandatory event for all new students during this time new students are made aware that Worsham College prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking as those terms are defined for purposes of the Clery Act
2. Rape Awareness, Education and Prevention – in cooperation with the Wheeling Police Department, the Rape Aggression Defense Program (RAD), which teaches self-defense tactics to female students is offered at least once for each class.
3. Self Defense classes are offered for students, faculty and staff. The Classes provide participants with tools for their empowerment and safety
4. During the month of April, Worsham College presents a series of programs and/or events/discussions in observance of Sexual Assault Awareness Month.
5. Faculty and Administration have programs during faculty meetings which deal with topics such as active shooters/extreme violence; Discrimination and Harassment Prevention Training -where Title IX Coordinator provided sexual harassment prevention training, including some information on sexual violence and mandatory reporting; also new hire training which is mandatory for all new College employees – handbook is distributed and policies and procedures are reviewed.
6. During the year, programs are also offered on such topics as safety awareness, substance abuse, drunk driving – these programs are offered to both students and faculty

Worsham College also has a security brochure which is updated annually and is provided to all students and employees. Additional detailed information on campus security is distributed to each student and staff member in the Worsham College handbook.

Worsham College participates in a task force that includes members of law enforcement, campus administration, the community and students. The task force meets twice a year.

TIMELY WARNING/SAFETY BULLETIN.
In the event that it is necessary to alert students and staff to an emergency situation on campus, the message will be conveyed by email correspondence from the Program Director or by individual meetings with students. The College will provide as immediate and specific information as soon as possible and attempt to answer all questions raised by students. At the discretion of the Vice President, parents may also be contacted.

Worsham College will:

- Test emergency response and evacuation procedures on an annual basis
- Document each test, including the date, time, and whether it was announced or unannounced
- Publicize emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year

Campus Access & Facility Security
The President maintains the building and grounds with a concern for safety and security. The President's staff inspect the facility regularly, and promptly make repairs affecting safety and security hazards. The President and staff respond to reports of potential safety and security hazards such as broken windows, locks, etc. Students, faculty and staff can assist the President by calling 847-808-8444 to report concerns. Additionally, the President routinely inspects the grounds and building to review lighting and other environmental concerns for safety. There are fire alarms and pull stations throughout the facility that should be used only in the event of an emergency. If an emergency requires evacuation, there are signs clearly posted throughout the building indicating the best routes for evacuation.

The building is generally open from 7:30AM to 4:00PM Monday through Friday. Access to classrooms and laboratories is limited to those enrolled in the courses meeting there. Access to campus activities is limited to actively enrolled students. Worsham College reserves the right to require that Worsham College identification cards be presented for admittance.

CLERY CRIME STATISTICAL REPORTING
Among other things, the Clery Act requires colleges and universities to maintain and disclose statistics about the number of incidents of specific crimes that are reported to local police agencies, College Police or campus security authorities (CSAs). These specific crimes are referred to as "Clery crimes" and are listed below. The crime statistics must include the three most recent calendar years.

A. Clery Crimes[1] :
    1. Criminal homicide
        i. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
        ii. Negligent manslaughter
    2. Sexual assault*

[1] The list of Clery Crimes was amended by U.S. Department of Education regulations, effective July 1, 2015. These regulations generally re-categorized listed sex offenses. New categories are identified with an "*". For reporting years prior to 2015, sex offense, instead of "sexual assault" included: (1) forcible sex offenses: (a) rape, (b) forcible sodomy, (c) sexual assault with an object, and (d) forcible fondling; and (2) non-forcible sex offenses: (a) incest; (b) statutory rape.

    i. Rape*
    ii. Fondling*
    iii. Incest*
    iv. Statutory rape*
3. Dating violence or domestic violence
4. Stalking
5. Robbery
6. Aggravated assault
7. Burglary
8. Motor vehicle theft
9. Arson
10. Arrests for liquor law violations, drug law violations and illegal weapons possession
11. Referrals for disciplinary actions for liquor law violations, drug law violations and illegal weapons possession
12. Hate crimes associated with any of the crimes listed in points 1 – 10, any crime involving bodily injury or associated with a larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation or destruction / damage/vandalism of property.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT
Worsham College has established a policy prohibiting sexual misconduct which explains options and resources available for members of the College community and how reported incidents are handled. That policy is available in the student handbook and is included here:

In addition, Worsham College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution 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 this paragraph.

POLICY ON SEXUAL MISCONDUCT
Worsham College prohibits all forms of sexual misconduct, including but not limited to, sexual assault, stalking, dating or domestic violence, and sexual harassment. Such conduct violates the community values and principles of our institution and disrupts the living, learning, and working environment for students, faculty, staff and other community members.

In furtherance of this policy, Worsham College has adopted the following standards of conduct for all members of our community – students, faculty, and staff, as well as College vendors, contractors, visitors, guests, and third parties – with respect to sexual misconduct.

These standards apply equally to all regardless of the sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression of any of the individuals involved.

Reason for Policy/Purpose
Worsham College is committed to fostering an environment in which all members of our campus community are safe, secure, and free from sexual misconduct of any form. Our community

expects that all interpersonal relationships and interactions – especially those of an intimate nature – will be grounded upon mutual respect, open communication, and clear consent. When learning of conduct or behavior that may not meet these standards, community members are expected take an active role in upholding this policy and promoting the inherent dignity of all individuals.

Who Approved This Policy:
Board of Directors
Vice President
Program Director

Who Needs to Know This Policy:
All Worsham College community members, including students, faculty and staff, as well as College vendors, contractors, visitors, guests, volunteers and third parties.

Policy
The terms and definitions used here are important components of College policy. The definitions are intended to give meaning to these terms in the context of the Worsham College community. Worsham College's use of terms and definitions correspond with Illinois criminal law terms and definitions.

I. Consent
Consent represents the cornerstone of respectful and healthy intimate relationships. Worsham College strongly encourages its community members to communicate – openly, honestly and clearly – about their actions, wishes, and intentions when it comes to sexual behavior, and to do so before engaging in intimate conduct. It is always the requirement of the individual initiating sexual contact (or undertaking a new type of sexual activity) to ensure that consent is present before acting and is present during sexual activity. When determining whether consent was present, the College will consider whether a sober, reasonable person in the same position should have known whether the other party could or could not consent to the sexual activity.

A. For purposes of this policy, consent is present when clearly understandable words or actions manifest a knowing, active, voluntary, and present and ongoing agreement to engage in specific sexual or intimate conduct.
   a. Consent must be all of the following:
      i. **Knowing:** Consent must demonstrate that all individuals understand, are aware of, and agree to the "who" (same partners), "what" (same acts), "where" (same location), "when" (same time), and "how" (the same way and under the same conditions) of the sexual activity.
      ii. **Active:** Consent must take the form of "clearly understandable words or actions" that reveal one's expectations and agreement to engage in specific sexual activity. This means that silence, passivity, submission, or the lack of verbal or physical resistance (including the lack of a "no") should not – in and of themselves – be understood as consent. Consent cannot be inferred by an individual's manner of dress, the giving or acceptance of

gifts, the extension or acceptance of an invitation to go to a private room or location, or going on a date.

iii. **Voluntary:** Consent must be freely given and cannot be the result of force (violence, physical restraint, or the presence of a weapon), threats (indications of intent to harm, whether direct or indirect), intimidation (extortion, menacing behavior, bullying), coercion (undue pressure) or fraud (misrepresentation or material omission about oneself or the present situation in order to gain permission for sexual or intimate activity).

iv. **Present and ongoing:** Consent must exist at the time of the sexual activity. Consent to previous sexual activity does not imply consent to later sexual acts; similarly, consent to one type of sexual activity does not imply consent to other sexual acts. Consent may also be withdrawn at any time – provided the person withdrawing consent makes that known in clearly understandable words or actions.

B. Consent is not present when an individual does not have the capacity to give consent, voluntarily or involuntarily, due to age (generally 17 in Illinois), physical condition, or disability that impairs the individual's ability to give consent. Reasons why one could lack capacity to give consent due to a physical condition include, but are not limited to, consumption of drugs or alcohol (voluntarily or involuntarily) or being in a state of unconsciousness, sleep, or other state in which the person is unaware that sexual activity is occurring.

a. Signs of incapacitation include when an individual demonstrates that they are unaware of where they are, how they got there, or why or how they became engaged in a sexual interaction. Some indicators of a lack of capacity to give consent due to consumption of drugs or alcohol may include, but are not limited to:

i. Lack of full control over physical movements (for example, difficulty walking or standing without stumbling or assistance)

ii. Lack of awareness of circumstances or surroundings (for example, lack of awareness of where one is, how one got there, who one is with, or how or why one became engaged in sexual interaction)

iii. Inability to effectively communicate for any reason (for example, slurring speech, difficulty finding words)

A person may appear to be giving consent but may not have the capacity to do so, in which case the apparent consent is not effective. If there is any doubt as to another person's capacity to give consent, community members should assume that the other person does not have the capacity to give consent. Being intoxicated or impaired by drugs or alcohol does not excuse one from the responsibility to obtain consent. Being intoxicated or impaired by drugs or alcohol is never an excuse to commit sexual misconduct.

II. Prohibited Conduct

Worsham College prohibits all forms of sexual misconduct. Such conduct violates the community values and principles of our institution and disrupts the living, learning, and working environment for students, faculty, staff and other community members. Therefore, the College prohibits the actions listed below. An attempt to commit an act identified in this policy, as well

as assisting or willfully encouraging any such act, is also considered a violation of this policy. An act may violate one or more parts of this policy. Community members may also be held responsible for the misconduct of their visitors and guests.

A. Sexual Assault

1. Sexual Penetration without Consent (e.g., rape): Any penetration of the sex organs or anus of another person when consent is not present, or any penetration of the mouth of another person with a sex organ when consent is not present. This includes penetration or intrusion, however slight, of the sex organs or anus of another person by an object or any part of the body, specifically including cunnilingus, fellatio, vaginal intercourse, and anal intercourse.
2. Sexual Contact without Consent (e.g., fondling): Knowingly touching or fondling a person's genitals, breasts, thighs, groin, or buttocks, or knowingly touching a person with one's own genitals, breasts or buttocks, when consent is not present. This includes contact done directly or indirectly through clothing, bodily fluids, or with an object. It also includes causing or inducing a person, when consent is not present, to similarly touch or fondle oneself or someone else.
3. Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the laws of the state in which the incident occurred.
4. Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent under the laws of the state in which the incident occurred.

B. Sexual Exploitation: Taking sexual advantage of another person for the benefit of oneself or a third party when consent is not present. This includes, but is not limited to, the following actions (including when they are done via electronic means, methods or devices):

1. Sexual voyeurism or permitting others to witness or observe the sexual or intimate activity of another person without that person's consent;
2. Indecent or lewd exposure or inducing others to expose themselves when consent is not present;
3. Recording any person engaged in sexual or intimate activity in a private space without that person's consent;
4. Distributing sexual information, images, or recordings about another person without that person's consent;
5. Recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining another person for the purpose of sexual exploitation;
6. Inducing incapacitation in another person with the intent to engage in sexual conduct, regardless of whether prohibited sexual conduct actually occurs.

C. Stalking: A course of conduct directed at a specific person that is unwelcome and that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety (or the safety of a third party) or suffer substantial emotional distress. Conduct that can amount to stalking may include two or more actions directed at another person, whether done directly, indirectly, through others, via devices, or via any other methods or means (specifically including electronic means), including but not limited to:

1. Following a person;
2. Being or remaining in close proximity to a person;

3. Entering or remaining on or near a person's property, residence, or place of employment;
4. Monitoring, observing or conducting surveillance of a person;
5. Threatening (directly or indirectly) a person;
6. Communicating to or about a person;
7. Giving gifts or objects to, or leaving items for, a person;
8. Interfering with or damaging a person's property (including pets); or
9. Engaging in other unwelcome contact.

D. Dating/Domestic Violence: Intimidation, harassment, physical abuse, sexual abuse, or interference with personal liberty of any person by someone in an intimate relationship, as described below. These actions may include, but are not limited to:

1. Physical abuse: hitting, slapping, shoving, grabbing, pinching, biting, or hair pulling.
2. Sexual abuse: marital rape, attacks on sexual parts of the body, forcing sex after physical violence, treating one in a sexually demeaning manner, coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact or behavior without consent.
3. Psychological or emotional abuse: a pattern of behavior undermining an individual's sense of self-worth or self-esteem, constant criticism, diminishing one's abilities, name-calling, or damaging one's relationship with one's children.

Individuals encompassed in the definition of Dating Violence include, but are not limited to:

- Persons who have or have had a dating relationship
- Persons who have or have had a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature

Individuals encompassed in Domestic Violence include, but are not limited to:

- Current and former spouses
- Current and former domestic partners
- Intimate partners or dating partners who share or formerly shared a common dwelling
- Persons who otherwise have a child in common or share a relationship through a child

E. Sexual Harassment: Sexual harassment is any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature where: sexual favors are used or threatened to be used as a basis for academic or employment decisions (quid pro quo harassment); where the conduct creates a hostile, intimidating or offensive academic or working environment; where the conduct has the effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance; or where other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive to limit a person's ability to participate in or benefit from an educational program or activity.

Some examples of sexual harassment may include:

- Pressure for a dating, romantic, or intimate relationship
- Unwelcome sexual advances
- Unwelcome touching, kissing, hugging, or massaging
- Pressure for or forced sexual activity

- Unnecessary references to parts of the body
- Remarks about a person's gender, nonconformity with gender stereotypes, or sexual orientation
- Sexual innuendoes or humor
- Obscene gestures
- Sexual graffiti, pictures, or posters
- Sexually explicit profanity
- Stalking or cyberbullying that is based on gender or sex
- E-mail, texting ("sexting") and Internet use that violates this policy
- Sexual assault or violence

All forms of sexual misconduct identified in this policy are also prohibited forms of sexual harassment. The College's Policy on Sexual Harassment has been restated here, but is also available separately in the student and faculty handbooks.

Reporting Obligation: All College employees, as well as non-employees with teaching or supervisory authority, are obligated to promptly report sexual misconduct of which they become aware to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator.

Retaliation

Worsham College strictly prohibits any material adverse action against any individual for reporting, providing information, exercising one's rights or responsibilities under this policy, or otherwise being involved in the process of responding to, investigating, or addressing allegations of sexual misconduct.

Therefore, retaliatory actions such as intimidation, threats, or coercion against any such individual for having engaged in the above activities will be addressed in the most serious way by Worsham. Individuals who engage in such actions are subject to disciplinary action that may include, but is not limited to, the sanctions listed in the handbook, up to and including exclusion, expulsion, or dismissal from the College, and termination of employment.

Anyone who is aware of possible retaliation or has other concerns regarding the response to a complaint of sexual misconduct should report such concerns to the Title IX Coordinator or to a Deputy Title IX Coordinator, who shall investigate the matter and make findings so the College can take appropriate actions to address such conduct in a fair and impartial manner.

Bystander Reports

Bystander Intervention is a philosophy and strategy for prevention of various types of violence, including but not limited to bullying, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence. We want to promote a culture of community accountability where each member of our community can contribute to providing a safe learning environment for all. Bystanders are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about the violence. The goals of bystander intervention are to

- Raise awareness of helping behaviors,
- Increase motivation to help,

- Develop skills and confidence when responding to problems or concerns and
- Ensure the safety and well-being of self and others.

If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt. The following is a summary of steps that can be taken in this regard:

- Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are okay.
- Confront people who seclude, hit on, and try to make out with, or have sex with someone who is incapacitated.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior or are experiencing stalking behaviors.
- Don't joke about sexual assault; comments and jokes that are meant to "ease tension" or are "just kidding around" can trivialize the severity of the behavior.
- Refer peers to services on and off campus for support.

AMNESTY FOR SEXUAL MISCONDUCT COMPLAINANTS AND WITNESSES

Worsham College encourages reporting of sexual misconduct and seeks to remove any barriers to making a report. The College recognizes that an individual who has been drinking or using drugs at the time of the incident may be hesitant to make a report because of potential consequences for their own conduct. To encourage reporting, an individual who makes a good faith report of sexual misconduct that was directed at them or another person will not be subject to disciplinary action by the College for a conduct or policy violation that is related to and revealed in the sexual misconduct report or investigation, unless the College determines that the violation was serious and/or placed the health or safety of others at risk. Amnesty does not preclude or prevent action by police or other legal authorities. This Amnesty provision shall also apply to student groups making a report of sexual misconduct.

Free Expression and Academic Freedom

Worsham College is firmly committed to free expression and academic freedom. We are equally committed to creating and maintaining a safe, healthy, and harassment-free environment for all members of our community. We firmly believe that these two legitimate interests can coexist. Discrimination, harassment, and retaliation against members of the Worsham community are not protected expression or the proper exercise of academic freedom.

The College will consider academic freedom in the investigation of reports of sexual misconduct or retaliation that involve an individual's statements or speech.

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Statement

As noted earlier, it is the policy of Worsham College to comply with the federal Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and

Campus Crimes Statistics Act, and the accompanying regulations which became effective on July 1, 2015 (collectively referred to as VAWA). VAWA imposes additional duties on universities and colleges to investigate and respond to reports of sexual assault, stalking, and dating or domestic violence, and to publish policies and procedures related to the way these reports are handled. Worsham has directed its Title IX Coordinator, with assistance of the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, to coordinate Worsham's compliance with VAWA and to respond to reports of violations, and its Clery Coordinator to coordinate Worsham's compliance with the Clery reporting related VAWA requirements.

CONFIDENTIAL SUPPORT

The following resources are available for individuals to discuss incidents and issues related to sexual misconduct on a confidential basis. Confidential resources will not disclose information about incidents of sexual misconduct to anyone, including law enforcement or the College, except in very limited situations, such as when failure to disclose the information would result in imminent danger to the individual or to others or where federal or state law requires a report be made. Confidential resources can provide survivors with information about support services and their options. Because of the confidential nature of these resources, disclosing information to or seeking advice from a confidential counselor does not constitute a report or complaint to the College and will not result in a response or intervention by the College. A person consulting with a confidential resource may later decide to make a report to the College or law enforcement.

A confidential advisor is available to provide emergency and ongoing support to victims of sexual misconduct. Confidential advisors will not disclose information regarding sexual misconduct without the permission of the complainant, except where there is an imminent threat of danger to the campus community, or as required by state and federal law. Students may reach the confidential advisor by emailing info@worsham.edu or calling (847) 808-8444 or meeting with Heather Braatz on campus.

Sexual Offense Awareness

Additional information regarding Worsham College's procedures to follow once an incident occurs (which includes a standard of evidence that will be used during any institutional conduct proceeding arising from such a report), of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking can be found in Worsham College's student handbook.

RESOURCES

Local Resources

Northwest Center Against Sexual Assault
415 West Golf Road, Suite 47,
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
(847) 806-6526
http://www.nwcasa.org/

LifeSpan
701 Lee Street #700
Des Plaines, IL 60016
(847) 824-0382
http://life-span.org/

Zacharias House
4232 Dempster St,
Skokie, IL 60076
(847) 872-7799
http://zcenter.org/

Between Friends
24-hour hotline (800) 603-HELP
P.O. Box 608548
Chicago, IL, 60660
(773) 274-5232

Northwest Community Hospital
800 W. Central Road
Arlington Heights, IL
847-618-1000

National Resources

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network
1-800-656-HOPE (4673)
https://www.rainn.org/get-help/national-sexual-assault-hotline

National Child Abuse Hotline
1-800-422-4453
www.childhelp.org

National Domestic Violence Hotline
1-800-799-7233
1-800-787-3224 (TTY)
www.thehotline.org

National Teen Dating Abuse Lifeline
1-800-273-8255
www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

State Domestic Violence Coalition Resources
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Assault
1-217-789-2830
1-877-863-6338
www.ilcadv.org

Chicago Metro Rape Crisis Hotline (YWCA):
(888) 293-2080

Chicago Domestic Violence Line:
(877) 863-6338

State Sexual Assault Coalition Resources Illinois
Coalition Against Sexual Assault
1-217-753-4117

ON-LINE RESOURCES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT
http://www.victimsofcrime.org/

Alcohol and Other Drug Policies / Programs
Worsham College fully supports federal laws that require that academic and working environments be free from illicit drug and alcohol use. For further information, consult the College's policy statement complying with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (copies are available from the Program Director). The College's alcohol and drug policies are also available in the student and faculty handbooks respectively; and in the booklet Worsham College Policy on Drugs and Alcohol, which outlines legal sanctions for the unlawful possession, sale and use of drugs and alcohol and describes a variety of assistance programs for students and employees. Worsham College abides by all local, State and Federal drug and liquor laws, including underage drinking violations.

Worsham College Crime Data					
Type of Offense	**Year**	**On campus**	**Non-campus**	**Public Property**	**Total**
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Rape					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Fondling					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Incest					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Robbery					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Burglary					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Type of Offense	Year	On campus	Non-campus	Public Property	Total
Drug Law Violations					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Arson					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Stalking					
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Hate crimes There were no reported hate crimes for 2021, 2022 or 2023.					
Unfounded Crimes There were no unfounded crimes in the above listed categories in 2021, 2022 or 2023.					

Notes on statistics:
On October 20, 2014, the U.S. Department of Education published the final regulations for the Violence Against Women Act amendments which require reporting of "Unfounded" crimes starting with the 2014 calendar year. Unfounded reports are not recorded in the total crime numbers, though they are also listed under a category as "Unfounded." Reports are only declared "Unfounded" where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and have made a determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore ''unfounded.'' The U.S. Department of Education also published the final regulations for the Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Clery Act to include additional reporting categories of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

The list of Clery Crimes was amended by U.S. Department of Education regulations, effective July 1, 2015. These regulations generally re-categorized listed sex offenses. For reporting years prior to 2015, sex offense, instead of "sexual assault" included: (1) forcible sex offenses: (a) rape, (b) forcible sodomy, (c) sexual assault with an object, and (d) forcible fondling; and (2) non-forcible sex offenses: (a) incest; (b) statutory rape.

Clery Act Crimes and Reportable Locations (Definitions)

Provided crime data tables reflect the mandatory reporting offenses as specified in the Jeanne Clery Act (Act). The tables display crime data over the past three calendar years and are separated by Act defined geography (see Clery Geography section below). The data reported on liquor laws, drug laws, and weapons offenses represent the number of people arrested or referred to Worsham College for respective violations.

CRIMES

Murder: The willful (non-negligent) killing of a human being by another. Note: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence. Gross negligence is the intentional failure to perform a manifest duty in reckless disregard of the consequences as affecting the life or property of another.

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. The taking of personal property in the possession of another, from his/ her immediate presence, and against his/her will, accomplished by means of force or fear. (Includes attempts)

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed. An unlawful assault upon the person of another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. (Includes attempts, and whether or not an injury occurred.)

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned - including joy riding).

Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Sexual Assault

a. *Sexual Penetration without Consent (e.g., rape):* Any penetration of the sex organs, anus, or mouth of another person when consent is not present. This includes penetration or intrusion, however slight, by an object or any part of the body.

b. *Sexual Contact without Consent (e.g., fondling)*: Knowingly touching or fondling a person's genitals, breasts, thighs, groin, or buttocks, or knowingly touching a person with one's own genitals, breasts or buttocks, when consent is not present. This includes contact done directly or indirectly through clothing, bodily fluids, or with an object. It also includes causing or inducing a person, when consent is not present, to similarly touch, fondle, or contact oneself or someone else.
c. *Incest:* Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the laws of the state1 in which the incident occurred.
d. *Statutory Rape:* Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent under the laws of the state in which the incident occurred. In the state of Illinois the age of consent is 17.

Dating Violence: The term ''dating violence'' means violence committed by a person:

a. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
b. Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
    i. The length of the relationship.
    ii. The type of relationship.
    iii. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

1. A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
2. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common
3. By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
4. By a person similarly situated to a spouse or the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
5. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws or the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

1. Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
2. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

CLERY ACT REPORTABLE ARRESTS AND REFERRALS

Drug/Narcotic Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadones); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine). (Drug/narcotic violations referred for college disciplinary action under the College's Code need not be reported to the Police Department).

Alcohol Violations: The violation of state laws or ordinance prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.) (Alcohol violations referred for college disciplinary action under the College's Code need not be reported to the Police Department.) The Clery Act does not require the reporting of public drunkenness or driving while under the influence offenses.

Weapons Violation: the violation of state laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

CLERY ACT REPORTABLE HATE CRIMES

Hate Crimes: A crime involving one or more of the above listed crimes, the crimes of theft, simple assault, intimidation and/or vandalism (see below) reported to local police agencies or to a campus authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. The categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

- *Larceny-Theft*: (Except Motor Vehicle Theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

- *Simple Assault*: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

- *Intimidation*: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

- *Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property:* To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Clery Geography
Under the Clery Act, reported crimes must have occurred on, or within, what is referred to as the institution's "Clery geography." This includes property located in the following areas:

On-Campus – any property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographical area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, institutional educational purposes.

Non-Campus – any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is being used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequented by students and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Property – all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The Clery Act does not require disclosure of crime statistics for public property that surrounds non-campus buildings or property.