



University
of Phoenix®

2026 Annual Security Report

Phoenix Main Campus

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Safety and Security at the Phoenix Main Campus

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act ("Clery Act"). It provides students and employees of University of Phoenix ("University" or "UOPX") with information on the University's security arrangements, policies, and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as alcohol and drug 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. A well-informed campus community helps create a safety-conscious public.

Education requires a safe environment for success. UOPX is strongly committed to crime prevention and the safety of our members. Your cooperation is essential to minimize criminal activity and create a safer community for all.

The Phoenix Main Campus does not have on-campus student housing facilities; therefore, this report does not include information regarding missing student notification policies or fire safety reports and statistics.

Note: For a complete compilation of related policies, review the [Campus Safety Policies](https://www.phoenix.edu/content/dam/edu/about/doc/campus-safety-policies.pdf) at <https://www.phoenix.edu/content/dam/edu/about/doc/campus-safety-policies.pdf>.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Security Report

The University's Clery Compliance Officer in conjunction with Resolution Services and Corporate Security and in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities prepared this report which includes information provided by them as well as by the University's Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) and various other elements of the University. The Clery Compliance Officer collects applicable policies between January and August each year from various areas within the University to combine into the policy statements required under the Clery Act. The crime statistics included herein are reported via telephone, email, in-person conversation, the Ethics Helpline, or by submission of an internal incident report form, and gathered by UOPX Corporate Security, contracted security professionals, local law enforcement, identified CSAs, Resolution Services (to include student conduct), the Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, and through the office of Ethics, Compliance, and Data Privacy.

Each year an e-mail notification is made to all employees and enrolled students 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 any [CSA](#), any University official, or Jessica Flores, Clery Compliance Officer, at 4035 S. Riverpoint Pkwy., Phoenix, AZ 85040, (602) 412-9253, or Jessica.Flores@phoenix.edu.

The University is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure environment for all. As a member of the campus community, you can feel assured knowing security procedures are in place and are routinely tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

UOPX does not have an on-site police department. UOPX has a centralized campus security department located at the Phoenix Main Campus that establishes policy, protection strategies, and response strategies. The jurisdiction of the campus security department extends just beyond the on-campus property boundaries. UOPX security personnel do not have the authority to make law enforcement arrests.

UOPX currently does not have any formal Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) between the Phoenix Main Campus and any law enforcement agencies (local or state). The Phoenix Main Campus does not have a working relationship with any state law enforcement agencies; however, we maintain communication with the Phoenix Police Department by reporting all incidents that occur on or around campus and by assisting with investigations unrelated to UOPX, including evidence collection and sharing intelligence when disruptive and unlawful activities occur in the general vicinity of the campus.

Campus Security Authority

To help ensure the safety of the campus community, UOPX has designated certain officials to serve as [Campus Security Authorities \(CSAs\)](#). 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 CSAs at the Phoenix Main Campus to whom the University would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Security Operations Center (SOC)
 - (866) 992-3301 or SOC@phoenix.edu
- Jennifer High, Director Campus Operations
 - (602) 557-6269 or Jennifer.High@phoenix.edu
- Jessica Flores, Clery Compliance Officer
 - (602) 412-9253 or Jessica.Flores@phoenix.edu

Note: For a complete list of designated CSAs refer to the appendix in the [Safety and Security](#) volume of the Campus Safety Policies.

Reporting Safety and Security Concerns

UOPX encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned or controlled by the University, or on nearby public property to the campus security department 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.

- If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing **9-1-1**.
- All crimes occurring on or near UOPX property should be reported immediately to the Security Operations Center (SOC) or one of the CSAs listed above. To contact the SOC call (866) 992-3301 or email SOC@phoenix.edu. The SOC is available 24/7/365.

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- Staff are also encouraged to complete an [Online Incident Report Form](#)
 - Students, faculty, and staff are all encouraged to utilize the AlertMedia app
 - AlertMedia is a free mobile safety application, available for download in the [Google Play](#) and [Apple Store](#) marketplaces, which offers interactive life safety resources such as live chat with the SOC and push notifications of campus alerts
 - Students, faculty, staff, and visitors should also report situations to any CSA. Once reported, individuals are also encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agency. If requested, a UOPX staff member will assist in making the report to the police.
 - An individual may request confidentiality or anonymity when making crime reports to law enforcement. The anonymous tip line for Phoenix, AZ is (480) 948-6377.
 - Anonymous incident reports can also be made by contacting the Ethics Helpline at (888) 310-9569 or by visiting the [Ethics Helpline](#) at <http://www.UOPXhelpline.com>.

Confidential Reporting

UOPX 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 [Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Nondiscrimination Policy](#), when an employee 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 identities of the parties, if known, to the Title IX Coordinator at TIXC@phoenix.edu. Victims or witnesses can report crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking on a voluntary and confidential basis by contacting the [Ethics Helpline](#) at (888) 310-9569 or <http://www.UOPXhelpline.com>.

A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the University's disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is encouraged to make a confidential report through the [Ethics Helpline](#) at (888) 310-9569 or <http://www.UOPXhelpline.com>. 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 to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the University.

Crime victims seeking professional counseling through the Counseling Skills Centers will have their information kept in confidence. Even if a victim gives the counselor permission to release their identity, the counselor may only report the occurrence of the event itself to be included in the crime log and annual crime statistics, unless otherwise required by law.

UOPX operates two educational training facilities. The Phoenix Main Campus has a Counseling Skills Center offering in-person and virtual telehealth services by appointment (walk-ins are not accepted) for Arizona residents. The California Virtual Counseling Skills Center offers virtual services by appointment for California residents. These centers model mental health clinics and

offer complimentary services to members of the University and local community. The centers are staffed by counseling graduate students who work under the direct supervision of licensed, experienced professionals. For more information, please visit <http://www.phoenix.edu/students/counseling-skills-centers.html>. To make an appointment at the Phoenix Main Campus Counseling Skills Center, please call (602) 557-2217. To make an appointment with the California Virtual Counseling Skills Center, please call (909) 472-3798 or email uopxccsc@gmail.com.

Note: UOPX does not have pastoral counselors, and it does not have policies or procedures that encourage its professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics.

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 (VAWA) both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

The Phoenix Main Campus is usually accessible to the public during the campus hours posted inside the lobby; however, classrooms and office buildings are generally locked when not in use. Only faculty and staff have access to secured administrative and institutional facilities. This restricted access is obtained using electronic access control badging systems or security locks. In addition to signing in at the front desk area, non-employees must be escorted by an employee throughout their visit to any restricted access areas. Certain areas at the campus (e.g., Faculty Resource Center and IT Support rooms) have secured access for all non-authorized personnel.

Reminder: The Phoenix Main Campus does not have any residence halls and does not provide student housing.

Students, faculty, and staff are asked to be alert and to not circumvent practices and procedures that are meant to preserve their safety and that of others:

- Do not prop doors open or allow strangers into campus buildings that have been secured.
- Do not lend keys or access cards to anyone, and do not leave them unattended.
- Do not give access codes to anyone who does not belong to the campus community.

Keys to the offices, resource centers, laboratories, and classrooms at the Phoenix Main Campus will be issued to employees only as needed and after receiving the proper authorization. Each department supervisor is responsible for assuring their area is secured and locked. Employee and student identification cards may be used to verify the identity of people suspected of being in campus facilities without permission.

Safety and Access to the Phoenix Main Campus

The security and access features for the Phoenix Main Campus include:

- Public address system
- Access control to/within facility
- Security cameras
- Duress buttons
- On-site duress notification
- Window blinds
- “No Weapons” signage
- On-site safety escort services, upon request
- Regular patrols of campus grounds conducted by security personnel

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Phoenix Main Campus CSAs ensure campus maintenance issues affecting safety or potentially enabling criminal activity are resolved by notifying the appropriate facilities personnel and requesting prompt attention to the problem.

University facilities personnel or their agents maintain and repair campus facilities. This includes repairs to defective doors and locking mechanisms. Exterior lighting is another important part of our commitment to campus safety. Phoenix Main Campus CSAs regularly check to ensure landscaping is not overgrown, pathways are well lit, and egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells. Safety and security equipment such as alarms, video surveillance, and emergency call boxes are audited regularly by the Security Operations Center (SOC) to ensure that the equipment is functioning. We ask that you promptly report any problems or hazards you notice directly to the SOC or any CSA.

Educational Programs and Safety Events

UOPX 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 safety procedures and practices, to encourage them to be responsible for their own security and the security of others, and to inform them about the prevention of crimes.

The Phoenix Main Campus sponsors several safety events annually, which are conducted during a time and at a location (i.e., classroom or virtual platform) to maximize participation from students, faculty, and staff. A common theme of our safety events is developing campus members’ awareness of their responsibility for their own safety and the safety of others. We also focus on increasing security alertness. Annual safety events include:

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- Training describing the differences between a timely warning notification, an emergency mass notification, and a campus alert
 - Training on sexual assault awareness and prevention
 - A discussion on reducing the stigma around mental health conditions
 - Training on recognizing and reporting hazing activities
 - Training on recognizing the signs of relationship abuse

Please contact the [Clery Compliance Officer](#) for information on where and when these educational events will occur. In addition to coordinating these safety events, the Clery Compliance Officer makes a good-faith effort to inform new and existing personnel of security reporting procedures. Staff members who have regular interaction with the campus community are informed that students may approach them with crime-related incidents that need to be reported quickly to a CSA.

New employees are also required to complete the “Campus Safety: Awareness, Prevention, and Action” online course within 30 days of employment. In this online course, employees learn key information on environmental, medical, and criminal risks and the role of CSAs.

Safety Awareness and Crime Prevention

Part of crime prevention is being alert to and aware of your immediate environment. Here are some important ways you can help keep yourself – and the Phoenix Main Campus – safer and more secure:

- Roll up windows and lock your car
- Always take and keep your car keys with you
- At night, travel in well-lit areas and, if possible, in pairs; avoid short cuts and deserted areas
- Walk with a sense of purpose – show you are calm, aware, confident, and that you know where you are going
- Scan the area around and inside your car before entering
- Do not leave valuable items visible inside your car, including personal items and school related materials such as textbooks
- Do not park in isolated or poorly lit areas
- Leave valuable items at home
- Do not leave your personal property unattended
- Do not carry more cash than necessary
- Keep your purse, backpack, or briefcase close to your body
- Mark personal items that you bring on campus, including textbooks, laptops, and calculators with your name or some other traceable identification
- Never bring any kind of weapon onto UOPX property

UOPX routinely provides safety tips to students, faculty, and staff annually via [MyPhoenix](#) and intranet but does not offer any other specific crime prevention training programs.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Student Organizations

UOPX does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off campus (i.e., noncampus) locations and therefore does not monitor or record criminal conduct occurring at any such location.

Campus Notifications

Timely Warnings

In the event of a Clery Act offense occurring within the Phoenix Main Campus Clery Act geography which may pose a serious or ongoing threat to the UOPX community, the Clery Compliance Officer, with assistance from Corporate Security and the Security Operations Center (SOC), may issue a "Timely Warning." Timely Warnings are specific to Clery Act offenses; therefore, non-Clery Act offenses may warrant a "Campus Alert." The purpose of a Timely Warning is to notify the UOPX campus community of an incident and to provide information that may enable community members to better protect themselves from similar incidents. 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.

Timely Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or several of the following methods: email, on digital video monitors around campus, messages on UOPX intranet/internet sites, or posters on campus entry doors. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Tip: Review each Clery Act offense in the Definitions section of this report.

Anyone with information that may warrant a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

- [Security Operations Center \(SOC\)](#), (866) 992-3301
- [Jennifer High](#), Director Campus Operations, (602) 557-6269
- [Jessica Flores](#), Clery Compliance Officer, (602) 412-9253

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

Note: The complete Timely Warning Notifications policy is within the [Notifications](#) volume of the Campus Safety Policies.

Emergency Mass Notifications

The University's emergency response is designed to ensure there is an expeditious and effective reaction in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring at the Phoenix Main Campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Dangerous situations may not be directly on campus, but rather that the situation presents a danger to the campus. Such situations include, but are not limited to, fire/smoke/explosion, severe weather, hazardous material, earthquake/power outage, active shooter, disease outbreaks, bomb threats, etc. UOPX has communicated with local law enforcement requesting their cooperation in informing us about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response to our campus community.

Students, employees, and visitors are encouraged to notify the SOC at (866) 992-3301 or SOC@phoenix.edu of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

Reporting Emergencies

Individuals should **immediately call emergency 9-1-1 first for assistance** if they believe the situation warrants it. In addition to 9-1-1 involvement, incidents that may warrant contacting the SOC or a CSA are those posing a serious or continuous health or safety threat to the campus community such as dangerous or otherwise high-risk situations at the Phoenix Main Campus. Students, faculty, staff, and visitors are encouraged to report such situations in the following ways:

- Contact the SOC directly at (866) 992-3301, SOC@phoenix.edu, or by initiating emergency/panic alarms available throughout the Phoenix Main Campus
- Contact a CSA
 - The Phoenix Main Campus contact is Jennifer High, Director Campus Operations, (602) 557-6269 or Jennifer.High@phoenix.edu
 - The Clery Compliance Officer can be reached at (602) 412-9253 or Jessica.Flores@phoenix.edu
 - A quick reference list of [CSAs](#) is available online under “Campus safety contacts” at: <https://www.phoenix.edu/about/campus-safety.html>
- Other contacts include the University’s contracted security guards, who are available at the Phoenix Main Campus’ front desk

Emergency Response

The Emergency Mass Notification (EMN) process includes emergency escalation procedures, mass notifications, and supporting systems. In an emergency, dangerous, or otherwise high-risk situation, the SOC will use these protocols without delay and taking into account the safety of the community to determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification to students, faculty, and staff unless issuing the notification will, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The University has the flexibility to alert only a segment of the campus community that may be at risk. When there is at least the potential that a very large segment of the campus community would be affected by a situation, or when a situation threatens the operation of the campus as a whole, the entire campus community will be notified. If, however, the risk is limited to a small area of the campus community, only those students, faculty, and staff associated with such an area will be notified (the SOC will continue assessment of the situation and additional segments of the campus community may be notified if the situation warrants such action). Generally, campus community members in the immediate area (i.e., the main campus building, adjacent buildings, or surrounding area) of the dangerous situation will receive the emergency notification first. Depending on the segments 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. As appropriate, the notification may give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

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

Emergency notifications are issued when the SOC confirms with the Corporate Security department, local campus director, designated CSAs, local authorities, or verified media sources that there is a significant emergency or a dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. The process used involves multiple layers of information gathering and multiple people and departments. While confirmation does not necessarily mean all pertinent details are known or available, confirmation does include when internal individuals (i.e., local campus director and/or CSAs), internal departments (i.e., Corporate Security and the SOC), and external sources (i.e., local authorities and/or verified media sources) have verified a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation exists. The processes for confirming such situations are coordinated by Corporate Security, the SOC, and, if necessary, the Crisis Management Team¹ in-office, over the phone, and via email. Once confirmed, the SOC is responsible for initiating the emergency response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance.

The process to initiate the EMN system is triggered as soon as the SOC receives notice of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty, and/or staff. Upon notification, the SOC will immediately perform the following functions:

- Use pre-templated messaging and EMN standard operating procedures to develop messaging content that can be used if an EMN is to be issued
- Recommend which campus community segments should receive notifications
- Initiate a notice to be sent out to the impacted campus community by the University's EMN system based on the direction of Corporate Security, the Crisis Management Team, or SOC protocols
- Depending on the severity of the situation, notify the Crisis Management Team to convene and review the issue considering factors described in the next paragraph below

The SOC, in conjunction with the UOPX Crisis Management Team, is responsible for reviewing issues on a case-by-case basis, considering factors such as:

- The nature of the situation
- The continuing danger to the campus community
- The content of the notification
- The possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts
- Those incidents that, in the judgment of the SOC, Corporate Security, or Crisis Management Team, warrant an EMN

If deemed necessary, at the direction of Corporate Security or the Crisis Management Team, the SOC will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and, when appropriate, the UOPX Communications & Public Relations Department may relay further status

¹ Designated staff from Legal Services, Corporate Security, Resolution Services, Human Resources, Marketing, Real Estate & Facilities, Campus Operations, Student Services, and other departments as deemed necessary.

information to local media outlets to ensure the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

Emergency Response Management and Maintenance

The University has assigned responsibility of managing the EMN policy and procedures to Corporate Security and the Clery Compliance Officer. The review of emergency events and the related issuance of EMNs is the responsibility of the SOC in partnership with the University's Crisis Management Team. UOPX uses the emergency notification system to provide alerts via email, text message, phone call, or push notification through the AlertMedia app.

The SOC is responsible for maintaining copies and tracking all emergency notifications. UOPX executive leadership, Corporate Security, the Crisis Management Team, and the SOC receive copies of all notifications and alerts. Some CSAs also maintain records of all emergency notifications, including tests of the emergency notification system, in the private "CSA Notebook."

Methods for Issuing Emergency Mass Notifications

The methods listed below may be utilized when the University issues a timely warning or emergency mass notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign Up Instructions
Text messaging, recorded messages to phones, and email messages	No formal sign-up or opt-in required. Students, faculty, and staff are responsible, though, for ensuring current and accurate contact information is on file with the University. Students and faculty can update and review their contact information through MyPhoenix. Staff can update and review their information through MyHR.
Push notifications via the AlertMedia mobile app	Free download in the Google Play and Apple Store marketplaces and uses Single Sign On (SSO) (students/faculty use MyPhoenix credentials and staff use network credentials).
News releases, electronic alerts via intranet and internet, posters on entry doors and other accessible areas on campus	No formal sign-up or opt-in required. Visit the UOPX website (phoenix.edu), message boards, or student website (MyPhoenix).
Person-to-person notifications, direct phone calls, public address system, phone trees, and other media releases	No formal sign-up or opt-in required. Students, faculty, and staff are responsible, though, for ensuring current and accurate contact information is on file with the University.

Campus Alerts

There are circumstances for issuance of a notice that is broader than the minimum Clery Act requirements of a Timely Warning or EMN, and UOPX will issue a "Campus Alert" when deemed

appropriate. The SOC, Corporate Security Department, Clery Compliance Officer, or other CSA may choose to issue a Campus Alert via phone, email, text message, or push notification to notify the campus community of a situation. The content of a Campus Alert may vary depending on the type of incident reported, circumstance, and the location of the occurrence.

Examples of a Campus Alert include campus closings or delayed openings, significant systems/network outages, recurring non-Clery Act crimes, or other important information that must be disseminated to the University or segments of its population quickly.

Changes to Operating Hours: The decision to close or modify the operating hours of the Phoenix Main Campus is at the discretion of the campus director, senior management, or their designee. All closing or delayed opening decisions must be reported to the SOC as soon as possible. The SOC will then send a Campus Alert to the appropriate recipients. The content of these notifications will follow templates developed by the SOC. Alerts regarding location closings or delayed openings will only be sent during the hours of 7:00 AM to 9:00 PM Arizona time (campus directors may contact the SOC at any time to schedule these alerts).

Testing and Documentation

UOPX tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. Tests are scheduled, contain drills (e.g., testing our emergency mass notification system or conducting a fire drill), contain exercises (e.g., testing our coordination efforts with first responders), contain follow-through activities (e.g., the collection of feedback from participants), are designed for assessment of emergency plans and capabilities (e.g., a checklist of measurable goals), and are designed for evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities (e.g., uses the assessment to determine whether or not the test met the University's goals). The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times, Corporate Security will meet to train, test, and evaluate the University's emergency response plan.

Corporate Security 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, UOPX will distribute information reminding students and employees of the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention

The University abides by the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and related regulations, regardless of individual state policies. UOPX prohibits the unlawful use, sale, possession, or distribution of illicit alcohol and drugs on University Controlled Property² or at a UOPX function and complies with state underage drinking laws. The legal drinking age in the United States is 21 and over. Misconduct violations relating to our Student Code of Conduct, Faculty Code of Conduct, related employee alcohol and drug abuse prevention policies, and Code of Ethics are subject to disciplinary sanctions. Consequences UOPX may impose for misconduct can be severe, up to and including dismissal from the University. If an individual is found violating any alcohol or drug related law while on University Controlled Property or at a UOPX function, UOPX will fully cooperate with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, as appropriate.

Note: Refer to the complete [Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention](#) volume within the Campus Safety Policies for the University's full policy.

Prevention and Assistance Program

UOPX has established the following programs and protocols to generate awareness, prevent misconduct, and provide assistance in the event of alcohol and drug abuse:

- All new students must acknowledge the [Academic Catalog](#), which includes information on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, the Student Code of Conduct, and other prohibited conduct.
- Each year, all students, faculty, and staff receive notifications informing them of the [location](#) of the [Campus Safety Policies](#) and the University's [Consumer Information Guide](#).
- The [Campus Safety Policies](#), specifically the [Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention](#) policy and the [Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Prevention and Awareness](#) policy, are available to all students, faculty, and staff on the public University website or upon request.
- Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to report instances of alcohol and drug abuse:
 - Students can report concerns to faculty members, the [Security Operations Center \(SOC\)](#), any [Campus Security Authority \(CSA\)](#), or on their end of course surveys.
 - Faculty can report concerns to their immediate supervisor, the SOC, any CSA, on their end of course surveys, or to Human Resources.
 - Staff can report concerns to their immediate supervisor, the SOC, any CSA, or Human Resources.
- Students, faculty, staff, visitors, or business partners can report concerns to the [Ethics Helpline](#) at (888) 310-9569 or online at <http://www.UOPXhelpline.com>.
- Alcohol-related advertising or promotions are not permitted on campus or at University sponsored events.
- The [Clery Compliance Officer](#) and [Phoenix Main Campus CSAs](#) maintain a list of area treatment facilities as well as alcohol and drug abuse counseling resources for individuals and their family members.

² Land and/or in buildings owned, leased, or under the control of UOPX or its affiliated or related entities.

- Employee benefits and student assistance programs offer resources to assist with alcohol and drug addiction related issues.
- Managed and maintained by Ethics, Compliance, and Data Privacy (ECDP), UOPX conducts a biennial review of its alcohol and drug abuse prevention program to determine its effectiveness, implement changes to the program if needed, and to ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistent and enforced. For more information on the biennial report, please contact ECDP at office.complianceUOPX@phoenix.edu.

Note: UOPX offers sexual assault awareness and prevention training annually to students, faculty, and staff, including information about how alcohol and drugs can be a contributing factor in sexual assault. Please contact the [Clery Compliance Officer](#) for information on where and when this educational event will occur. Students have [access to this training](#) from the Policy and Compliance link on [MyPhoenix](#). In addition to the information provided in this offering, UOPX provides the following prevention and assistance resources.

Student Resources

Substance abuse and various counseling services are available to all currently enrolled students via the [Life Resource Center](#), directly accessible from the [MyPhoenix](#) student website in the “Academic Plan” section under “Self Service.” The Life Resource Center offers services that are confidential and free to students by calling (844) 492-0546, texting “Hi” to (650) 825-9634, or through the Uprise Health app (download the [iPhone app here](#) or the [Android version here](#) and use code UOPXSAP to create an account). Services include, but are not limited to:

- Up to three free counseling sessions per incident per year
- Up to 10 free online support group sessions for issues including addiction recovery, anxiety, depression, grief/loss, parenting, and more
- Unlimited financial coaching offers guidance on money management, budgeting, housing, credit, debt counseling, and community resources
- My Stress tools help to identify the causes of stress and provide guidance for achieving health and well-being

Staff Resources

An Employee Assistance Program (EAP) administered by [Uprise Health](#) is a company-paid benefit that supports staff and their families. Information about the EAP is available 24/7. This benefit provides confidential counseling, online peer support groups, as well as work-life resources such as financial help, legal services, adult and elder care, and more. Call Uprise Health at (800) 395-1616 anytime – 24 hours a day, seven days a week – for assistance, visit <https://uopx.uprisehealth.com/> (enter access code UOPX), or by going to the HR Portal, My Life Live Well: Benefits site on PhoenixView. Staff enrolled in medical coverage should check their health plan for substance abuse benefits, including outpatient and inpatient services, through contracted providers.

A mental wellness benefit, Headspace, is another company-paid benefit for staff and their dependents age 13 and older. Headspace is an emotional support app that provides you with the right level of emotional support at the right time, through coaching via text-based chats, self-guided activities, and video therapy and psychiatry – all from the privacy of your smartphone. Headspace

coaches are available 24/7 and all your conversations are completely confidential. To get started, download the Headspace mobile app at the [Google Play](#) or [Apple Store](#) marketplaces. In the app, tap "Get Started", select My Organization, enter in University of Phoenix, and then enter in your work email and follow the instructions sent to your inbox.

[LifeGuides](#) is a benefit that includes confidential support for staff and their family members (18+). Connect with a Guide who has experienced similar life events for personal or professional support. Visit [LifeGuides](#) to learn more or schedule a session.

Faculty Resources

An Employee Assistance Program (EAP) administered by [Uprise Health](#) is a company-paid benefit that supports faculty and their families. Information about the EAP is available 24/7. This benefit provides confidential counseling, online peer support groups, as well as work-life resources such as financial help, legal services, adult and elder care, and more. Call Uprise Health at (800) 395-1616 anytime – 24 hours a day, seven days a week – for assistance or visit <https://uopx.uprisehealth.com/> (enter access code UOPX). Additional resources can be found by visiting [Faculty Mental Wellness page](#) on PhoenixView Faculty. Faculty enrolled in medical coverage should check with their health plan for substance abuse benefits, including outpatient and inpatient services, through contracted providers.

National Resources

We encourage anyone dealing with substance abuse issues to contact national agencies for guidance and assistance in identifying counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs. You are not alone. Support is always available with confidentiality and discretion.

- [Al-Anon Family Groups](#) at (888) 4AL-ANON (425-2666) or <https://al-anon.org/>
- [Alcoholics Anonymous](#) at <https://www.aa.org/>
- [Cocaine Anonymous](#) at <https://ca.org/>
- [Narcotics Anonymous](#) at <https://www.na.org/>
- [National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism](#) (NIAAA) at <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/>
- [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#) at (800) 662-HELP (662-4357) or <https://nida.nih.gov/>
- [Recovered](#) at (855) 648-7228 or <https://recovered.org/>
- [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#) (SAMHSA) at <https://findtreatment.gov/>

If you do not wish to speak with a counselor or referral service, you may also access the following free informational and educational videos to further educate yourself on alcohol and drug abuse:

- [Get Smart About Drugs](#) at <https://www.getsmartaboutdrugs.gov/>
- [Alcoholics Anonymous Media Library](#) at <https://www.aa.org/resources/media>
- [Partnership to End Addiction](#) at (855) 378-4373 or <https://drugfree.org/>
- [Operation Prevention](#) at <https://operationprevention.discoveryeducation.com/>

Additional Resources

The [Clery Compliance Officer](#) can provide additional referral resources in your local area.

The SOC provides student, faculty, and staff support 24/7/365. To report information or seek assistance, call (866) 992-3301 or email SOC@phoenix.edu.

You may also contact local Silent Witness or Crime Stopper programs to report information anonymously, or you can report anonymously to the University's [Ethics Helpline](tel:(888)310-9569) at (888) 310-9569 or online at <http://www.UOPXhelpline.com>.

UOPX operates two educational training facilities. The Phoenix Main Campus has a [Counseling Skills Center](#) offering in-person and virtual telehealth services by appointment (walk-ins are not accepted) for Arizona residents. The California Virtual Counseling Skills Center offers virtual services by appointment for California residents. These centers model mental health clinics and offer complimentary services to members of the UOPX and local community. The centers are staffed by counseling graduate students who work under the direct supervision of licensed, experienced professionals. For more information, please visit <http://www.phoenix.edu/students/counseling-skills-centers.html>. To make an appointment at the Phoenix Main Campus Counseling Skills Center, please call (602) 557-2217. To make an appointment with the California Virtual Counseling Skills Center, please call (909) 472-3798 or email uopxccsc@gmail.com. Crime victims seeking professional counseling through a [Counseling Skills Center](#) will have their information kept in confidence. Even if a victim gives the counselor permission to release their identity, the counselor may only report the occurrence of the event itself to be included in the annual crime statistics, unless otherwise required by law.

Important: UOPX does not disclose personally identifiable information in publicly available records, including its campus crime statistics located within the [Annual Security Report](#), the public Campus Crime Log (located at the front desk), or other reporting and/or disclosures.

Health Risks of Alcohol and Drugs

The health consequences of alcohol and drugs depend on the frequency, duration, and intensity of use and can include both physical and psychological effects. Overdose is a risk for all alcohol and drugs. It can result in mental confusion, difficulty remaining conscious, vomiting, seizures, trouble breathing, coma, convulsions, psychosis, permanent brain damage, or death. Combinations of certain drugs, such as alcohol and barbiturates, can be lethal. The purity and strength of doses of illegal drugs are uncertain.

Continued use of substances can lead to tolerance (requiring more of a substance to get the same effect), dependence (physical or psychological need), or withdrawal (painful, difficult, and dangerous symptoms when stopping the use of substances). Long-term use of alcohol and drugs can lead to malnutrition, organ damage, and psychological problems. The risk of AIDS and other diseases increases if drugs, specifically, are injected.

The consumption of alcohol or drugs when pregnant may cause abnormalities in babies.

Physical and Psychological Dependence and Effects of Specific Drugs

There is a vast array of health risks associated with chronic alcohol and drug use, including but not limited to: depression, liver and kidney disease, psychosis and impaired thinking, heart attack,

seizures, stroke, high blood pressure, violent outbursts, paranoia, anxiety, and increased risk of birth defects and developmental issues during and after pregnancy. For more information about the health risks associated with alcohol and particular types of drugs, please visit the [National Institute on Drug Abuse's Commonly Used Drugs Chart](https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts) at <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts>.

Standards of Conduct

Additional standards of conduct for students and faculty are addressed in the Student Code of Conduct and Faculty Code of Conduct (as found in the Faculty Handbook), respectively. All faculty and staff are subject to the Code of Ethics, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention policy, and related policies found in the internal Policy Library.

Sanctions UOPX will Impose for Alcohol or Drugs Violations

UOPX will impose sanctions consistent with local, state, and federal law. For student violations, sanctions may include, but are not limited to, an assigned workshop or tutorial, a failing course grade, suspension, expulsion, or rescission of a conferred degree. For faculty violations, sanctions may be imposed singly or in combination and include, but are not limited to, participation in counseling or coaching, adherence to and completion of a remediation plan, removal from assigned course(s), restrictions on future teaching assignments, and/or rescission of teaching privileges. For staff violations, including those faculty who are also staff, sanctions include, but are not limited to, corrective action plans such as completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program as a condition of continued employment, dismissal from UOPX, or referral to law enforcement.

Any member of the campus community who is determined to have violated the University's standards of conduct is subject to disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution.

Federal Drug Laws

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

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

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

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, "liquid ecstasy"), or flunitrazepam (or, "rohypnol"), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more

than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

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

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

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

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

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

For the most recent and complete [Federal Trafficking Penalties](https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/content/drug-scheduling-and-penalties) information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/content/drug-scheduling-and-penalties>.

State Alcohol and Drug Laws

Category	Summary (Arizona Revised Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	The possession, consumption, or purchase of marijuana for personal use, under certain circumstances by an individual of at least 21 years of age, is lawful. A.R.S. § 36-2852. Possession of more than one ounce (but less than 2.5 ounces) or more than five grams (but less than 12.5 grams) of marijuana concentrate is a petty offense and, for a first violation, results in a fine of up to \$300. A.R.S. § 36-2853(A) and § 13-802(D). The possession, consumption, transportation or transport of marijuana by individuals under the age of 21 is illegal and can result in civil penalty of \$100 and drug education or counseling for a first or second offense; a third offense is a class 1 misdemeanor. A.R.S. § 36-2853(B). Medical marijuana for certain conditions is allowed if the person possesses 2.5 ounces of usable marijuana. See A.R.S. § 36-2801.

Category	Summary (Arizona Revised Statutes)
Controlled Substances	Arizona statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to the possession and delivery of controlled substances. A.R.S. §§ 13-3401 – 13-3423. Penalties vary widely based on the type and amount of substance(s) confiscated, and if multiple controlled substances are found, sentencing is tied to either the unlawful substance of the greatest proportionate amount or the unlawful substance constituting the highest class of offense. A.R.S. §§ 13-3420 and 13-3401. Felony sentences can carry fines of up to \$150,000, and the court may order a person convicted of a drug offense to pay an additional fine of at least \$1,000 for the first offense and at least \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense. A.R.S. §§ 13-801 and 13-821. The terms of imprisonment for a presumptive, minimum, maximum, mitigated, or aggravated sentence for first offense felonies and are prescribed under A.R.S. § 13-702 and range from less than one year to 12.5 years. Serious drug offenses, patterns of violation/repeat offenses, and involvement in enterprises yielding a significant source of income each result in more severe penalties, including a prison sentence of no less than 25 years. A.R.S. §§ 13-3410 and 13-803. Involving minors in drug offenses or selling to underage persons also enhances applicable penalties. A.R.S. §§ 13-3409.
Alcohol and Minors	It is unlawful for a person under age 21 to buy, receive, have in their possession, or consume any “spirituous liquor.” A.R.S. § 4-244. It is also a violation to sell, furnish, or give a person under age 21 alcohol. <i>Id.</i> A person under 21 who solicits another person to purchase, sell, give, or serve them alcohol is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. A.R.S. § 4-241. Any underage person who misrepresents their age by means of a fraudulent or false written instrument of identification or the identification of another person in an effort to induce someone to sell or serve them alcohol is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i> If another person knowingly influences another to sell or serve alcohol to an underage person by misrepresenting the age of the minor, they are also guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i> Class 1 misdemeanors are punishable by up to six months in prison and fines up to \$2,500; class 3 misdemeanors are punishable by up to thirty days in prison and fines up to \$500. A.R.S. §§ 13-707 and 13-802.
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	A person is guilty of a DUI if the person drives under the influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug, a vapor releasing substance containing a toxic substance or any combination of liquor, drugs, or vapor releasing substances if the person is impaired to the slightest degree, has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more within two hours of driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle and the alcohol concentration results from alcohol consumed either before or while driving, or while there is any drug (as defined by statute) or its metabolite in the person’s body. A.R.S. § 28-1381. A person convicted of a DUI is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor (see sentences and fines above). <i>Id.</i>

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

UOPX abides by the Clery Act, as amended by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022 (VAWA), in addition to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking (i.e., VAWA offenses). When a student or employee reports they have been a victim of a VAWA offense, the University is obligated to respond regardless of whether the offense occurred on or off campus.

While UOPX policies may use different standards and definitions than state law, sex- and gender-based incidents often overlap with the VAWA offenses. Acts of violence and harassment based on sex or gender, including sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression, may also constitute crimes. VAWA offenses are forms of sexual harassment prohibited by Title IX and UOPX policy.

Note: The [Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Nondiscrimination Policy](https://www.phoenix.edu/content/dam/edu/about/doc/equal-opportunity-harrasment-and-nondiscrimination-policy.pdf) may be viewed in its entirety at <https://www.phoenix.edu/content/dam/edu/about/doc/equal-opportunity-harrasment-and-nondiscrimination-policy.pdf> and the [VAWA Prevention and Awareness Policy](https://www.phoenix.edu/content/dam/edu/about/doc/vawa-policies.pdf) may be viewed in its entirety at <https://www.phoenix.edu/content/dam/edu/about/doc/vawa-policies.pdf>.

UOPX does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the education programs or activities that it operates as required by Title IX and its regulations and other federal, state, and local civil rights laws, including in admissions and employment. Inquiries about Title IX may be referred to the [Title IX Coordinator](#), to the [Assistant Secretary of Education](#) at the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, or both.

Individuals who believe they have experienced sex discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation should contact the Title IX Coordinator at TIXC@phoenix.edu.

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, provide 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 advise 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 (PPAP)

UOPX offers programming each year to identify and prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking (i.e., VAWA offenses). UOPX conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises that the University prohibits the VAWA offenses. Students and employees are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions and information on risk reduction and bystander intervention.

State Definitions (VAWA Offenses)

Crime Type	Definitions (Arizona Revised Statutes)
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Arizona law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3601)	"Domestic violence" means any act that is a dangerous crime against children or one of the following offenses as prescribed in state law: negligent homicide, manslaughter, second degree murder, first degree murder, endangerment, threatening or intimidation, assault, aggravated assault, custodial interference, unlawful imprisonment, kidnapping, sexual assault, unlawful distribution of pictures depicting nudity or specific sexual acts, criminal trespass in the third degree, criminal trespass in the second degree, criminal trespass in the first degree, criminal damage, interference with judicial proceeding, disorderly conduct, intentional cruelty to animals, intentional interference or prevention of person making an emergency phone call, or use of electronic communication to terrify, intimidate, threaten or harass, harassment, aggravated harassment, stalking, surreptitious photographing, aggravated domestic violence, or child or vulnerable adult abuse, if any of the following applies: • The relationship between the victim and the defendant is one of marriage or former marriage or of persons residing or having resided in the same household. • The victim and the defendant have a child in common. • The victim or the defendant is pregnant by the other party. • The victim is related to the defendant or the defendant's spouse by blood or court order as a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister or by marriage as a parent-in-law, grandparent-in-law, stepparent, step-grandparent, stepchild, step-grandchild, brother-in-law or sister-in-law. • The victim is a child who resides or has resided in the same household as the defendant and is related by blood to a former spouse of the defendant or to a person who resides or who has resided in the same household as the defendant. • The relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship. The following factors may be considered in determining whether the relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship: (a) The type of relationship; (b) The length of the relationship; (c) The frequency of the interaction between the victim and the defendant; (d) If the relationship has terminated, the length of time since the termination.
Stalking (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-2923)	A person commits stalking if the person intentionally or knowingly engages in a course of conduct that is directed toward another person and if that conduct causes the victim to: • Suffer emotional distress or reasonably fear that either: (a) The victim's property will be damaged or destroyed; or (b) Any of the following will be physically injured: (i) The victim; (ii) The victim's family member, domestic animal or livestock; (3) A person with whom the victim has or has previously had a romantic or sexual relationship; (4) A person who regularly resides in the victim's

Crime Type	Definitions (Arizona Revised Statutes)
	household or has resided in the victim's household within the six months before the last conduct occurred. Reasonably fear death or the death of any of the following: (a) The victim's family member, domestic animal or livestock; (b) A person with whom the victim has or has previously had a romantic or sexual relationship; (c) A person who regularly resides in the victim's household or has resided in the victim's household within the six months before the last conduct occurred.
Sexual Assault	- Sexual assault (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1406): A person commits sexual assault by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person without consent of such person. - Violent sexual assault (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1423): A person is guilty of violent sexual assault if the offense involved the discharge, use or threatening exhibition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or involved the intentional or knowing infliction of serious physical injury and the person has a historical prior felony conviction for a sexual offense under this chapter or any offense committed outside this state that if committed in this state would constitute a sexual offense under this chapter.
Rape, Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, nonconsensual sexual contact (fondling), incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Arizona law are as follows: - Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Arizona law does not define the term rape. These crimes are prosecuted under Arizona's sexual assault statutes. See Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1406, et. seq. - Nonconsensual Sexual Contact: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Arizona law does not define nonconsensual sexual contact or fondling. - Incest (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3608): Persons who are eighteen or more years of age and are within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who knowingly intermarry with each other, or who knowingly commit fornication or adultery with each other are guilty of a class 4 felony. - Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Arizona law does not define the term statutory rape. Arizona prosecutes statutory rape offenses under its "sexual conduct with a minor" statutes which prohibit "intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person who is under eighteen years of age." (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1405).
Other "sexual assault" crimes	Other crimes under Arizona law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following: Sexual abuse (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1404): A person commits sexual abuse by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual contact with any person who is fifteen or more years of age without consent of that person or with any person who is under fifteen years of age if the sexual contact involves only the female

Crime Type	Definitions (Arizona Revised Statutes)
	breast. It is not a defense to a prosecution for a violation of this section that the other person consented if the other person was fifteen, sixteen or seventeen years of age and the defendant was in a position of trust. • Sexual conduct with a minor (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1405): A person commits sexual conduct with a minor by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person who is under eighteen years of age. • Molestation of a child (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1410): A person commits molestation of a child by intentionally or knowingly engaging in or causing a person to engage in sexual contact, except sexual contact with the female breast, with a child who is under 15 years of age.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1401(7))	"Without consent" includes any of the following: (a) The victim is coerced by the immediate use or threatened use of force against a person or property; (b) The victim is incapable of consent by reason of mental disorder, mental defect, drugs, alcohol, sleep or any other similar impairment of cognition and such condition is known or should have reasonably been known to the defendant. For the purposes of this subdivision, "mental defect" means the victim is unable to comprehend the distinctively sexual nature of the conduct or is incapable of understanding or exercising the right to refuse to engage in the conduct with another; (c) The victim is intentionally deceived as to the nature of the act; (d) The victim is intentionally deceived to erroneously believe that the person is the victim's spouse.

University Definition of Consent

The University uses the following definition of consent in its [Campus Safety Policies](#) for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

Consent means equal approval, given freely, willingly, and knowingly of each participant to desired sexual involvement. Consent is an affirmative, conscious decision – indicated clearly by words or actions – to engage in mutually accepted sexual contact and can be withdrawn at any time. A person forced to engage in sexual contact by force, threat of force, or coercion has not consented to contact. Lack of mutual consent is the crucial factor in any sexual assault. A person's lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use or threat of force does not constitute consent. Consent is not given by a person's manner of dress or past sexual activity. A person's consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Consent cannot be given if a person is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent. Consent cannot be given if a person's ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition, if there is a significant age or perceived power differential, or due to the circumstances. Examples include, but are not limited to being:

- Asleep or unconscious,
- Underage,
- Frightened,
- Physically or psychologically pressured or forced,

- Intimidated,
- Substantially impaired because of a psychological health condition,
- Substantially impaired because of voluntary intoxication,
- Substantially impaired because of the deceptive administering of any drug, intoxicant, or controlled substance
- Incapacitated due to the use or influence of alcohol or drugs, or
- Incapacitated due to a mental disability.

Risk Reduction

Risk reduction includes strategies designed to promote safety and decrease incidents of violence and bystander inaction. As bystanders, stepping in is not always easy but can have a big impact. UOPX strives to have a cohesive network of students, faculty, and staff that look out for each other, which ultimately creates a safer community for all.

The following suggestions may help foster a safer community. If you find yourself in an uncomfortable situation, these suggestions may also help to reduce your risk:

- Know your resources.
 - Determine who you should contact and where you should go if you or a friend needs help.
 - Notice where emergency phones are located and program the Security Operations Center (SOC) number, (866) 992-3301, into your cell phone.
- Stay alert and aware of your surroundings. Avoid putting headphones in both ears or looking down to focus on your cell phone, especially when walking alone.
- Be careful about posting your location on social media.
- Make others earn your trust and make your limits known ahead of time.
- Consider back-up plans. Think about what you would need to do in various sticky situations such as if your phone dies, if your car runs out of gas, or if you become stranded without any cash or credit cards.
- 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 an aggressor. Be as direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Locate someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Attend events with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you. Show up together and leave together. If plans change, discuss with the group. Do not leave a friend stranded in an unfamiliar or unsafe situation.

Technology may also aid with preventing violence before it happens. The [myPlan App](#) is a free app for iPhone and Android created to help people with safety decisions if they, or someone they care about, is experiencing abuse in their intimate relationship. myPlan is for everyone and can help identify, navigate, and provide resources for a range of relationship abuse concerns. For more information, visit <https://myplanapp.org/>.

Everyone should keep the following in mind before engaging in sexual behavior:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.

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- 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 and obtain consent before proceeding.
 - "Mixed messages" may be a 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 intoxicated 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 abuse or violence, breaking objects, using force during an argument, jealousy, controlling behavior, quick involvement, unrealistic expectations, isolation, blaming others for problems, hypersensitivity, cruelty to animals or children, "playful" use of force during sex, and Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Become familiar with some of the warning signs and red flags of abusive relationships:

- Telling you that you can never do anything right
- Showing extreme jealousy of your friends and time spent away
- Keeping you or discouraging you from seeing friends or family members
- Insulting, demeaning, or shaming you
- Controlling all household funds and all money spent
- Taking your money or refusing to give you money for necessary expenses
- Looking at you or acting in ways that scare you
- Controlling who you see, where you go, or what you do
- Telling you that you are a bad parent or threatening to harm or take away your children
- Preventing you from working or attending school
- Destroying your property or threatening to hurt or kill your pets
- Intimidating you with guns, knives, or other weapons
- Pressuring you to have sex when you don't want to or do things you're not comfortable with
- Pressuring you to use drugs or alcohol
- Punishing you by withholding affection

Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention includes safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. As a bystander, you can help prevent such violence by using safe and positive options. Stepping in can make all the difference, but it should never put your own safety at risk. If you find yourself in a situation where someone looks uncomfortable or something does not seem right, consider the **three Ds of active bystander intervention**: 1) Direct, 2) Distract, 3) Delegate.

Direct – Step in and voice your opinion. For example, call out inappropriate behavior or ask if someone is okay.

Distract – Disrupt the interaction by creating a diversion. For example, ask a random question (e.g., Where’s the bathroom?) or provide a random comment (e.g., I love the color of your shirt).

Delegate – Recruit others for help with the situation. For example, ask friends for help, inform campus resources, or call the police.

In addition to reporting incidents to the appropriate authorities, below are additional considerations for active bystanders:

- 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.
- Create a distraction to interrupt the situation.
- 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.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC)

UOPX also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. The OPAC covers the same material as provided in the PPAP but is intended to increase understanding of these topics and to improve upon skills for addressing the VAWA offenses.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods

Programs and other campaigns offered throughout the year to all students and employees include strong messages regarding not just awareness but also primary prevention (including bystander intervention) and discuss institutional policies on sex- or gender-based discrimination, harassment, and violence as well as federal and state definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent in reference to sexual activity. Taking an unbiased approach, programs also offer information on risk reduction that strives to empower individuals to learn how to recognize warning signs and how avoid potential attacks. Bystander engagement is encouraged through safe and positive intervention techniques and by empowering third-party intervention and prevention such as calling for help, using intervention-based apps, identifying allies, and/or creating distractions.

Both 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 UOPX community. 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.

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- **Title IX Training** for students, faculty, and staff. Faculty and staff are informed of employee requirements to help keep the UOPX community safe and free from discrimination including sexual harassment and the VAWA offenses. Students are provided with contact and reporting information.
 - **Employee Sexual Harassment Awareness Training and Title IX for Higher Education Training** must be completed by all new employees upon hire (within 30 days). Once hired, all employees must complete Employee Sexual Harassment Awareness training on a biennial basis.
 - The **Campus Safety: Awareness, Prevention, and Action** online course is always available to staff via the Learning Marketplace and must be completed by all new staff upon hire (within 30 days). This course discusses key information on environmental, medical, and criminal risks.
 - **Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Training** is an annual virtual offering to all students, faculty, and staff. This training includes:
 - The definitions of VAWA offenses and the University's definition of consent in reference to sexual activity
 - The stance that UOPX prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking
 - Information on risk reduction and safe and positive options for bystander intervention (e.g., the three Ds of active bystander intervention: direct, distract, delegate)
 - Resources for survivors
 - Information on how alcohol and drug use could impact the risk of sexual assault
 - **Student Resource:** UOPX offers resources and counseling services to all currently enrolled students via the Life Resource Center, directly accessible from MyPhoenix. The Life Resource Center offers services that are free, confidential, available 24/7/365, and accessible by calling (844) 492-0546.
 - **Faculty and Staff Resource:** UOPX provides an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) administered by Uprise Health as an employee benefit. All employees have access to the EAP regardless of whether they obtain other benefits through UOPX. Information about the [EAP](https://uopx.uprisehealth.com/) is available at all times at <https://uopx.uprisehealth.com/> (enter access code UOPX) or by calling (800) 395-1616. This benefit provides referral services and treatment sessions as needed. Calls and online inquiries are tracked by category. Employees enrolled in health care plans can obtain added substance abuse benefits, including outpatient and inpatient services through providers contracted with their health care plan.
 - **Denim Day Messaging:** For the last Wednesday in April in honor of Sexual Violence Awareness Month, UOPX prepares a message of awareness and solidarity. Through additional virtual engagement strategies, students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to wear jeans on this day to support survivors and promote awareness of sexual violence.
 - **Relationship Abuse Prevention and Awareness Workshops:** The Clery Compliance Officer has worked with the Clery Center and One Love Foundation to bring film-based workshops which highlight the warning signs of relationship abuse. Participants will understand the difference between healthy and unhealthy relationship behaviors and learn ways to safely intervene to help a friend. These are annual events and are also available upon request.
 - **Digital Campaigns and Additional Education Programs:** Emails and articles provide awareness of various important topics such as sexual assault, personal safety, theft, incidents, and alcohol and drug abuse prevention. UOPX community members may contact
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the [Clery Compliance Officer](#) to learn about additional educational programs related to these topics.

- **Security Escort Service:** Security personnel will provide an onsite safety escort service within the confines of the Phoenix Main Campus to/from the parking facility, if requested.
- **Persona Non Grata:** A trespass notice may be issued to individuals who have violated UOPX policy or who have demonstrated that they present a threat to anyone in the campus community. Violators can be arrested for trespassing.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP and OPAC

The PPAP and OPAC also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that a VAWA offense 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, as described above and below.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of a VAWA Offense

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you are encouraged to get to a safe place and, if in immediate danger or seriously injured, **call 9-1-1**. You may also report any incident to:

- The Title IX Coordinator at TIXC@phoenix.edu
- The Title IX Office at TitleIX.VAWA@phoenix.edu
- The Security Operations Center (SOC) at (866) 992-3301 or SOC@phoenix.edu
- The Clery Compliance Officer at (602) 412-9253 or Jessica.Flores@phoenix.edu
- Any [Campus Security Authority](#) (CSA)
- The [Ethics Helpline](#) at (888) 310-9569 or <http://UOPXhelpline.com>

Complaints may be submitted to the Ethics Helpline anonymously; however, the Ethics, Compliance, and Data Privacy Department is required to report any instances of alleged sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator.

For offenses occurring within the University's defined Clery Act geography or Title IX jurisdiction, 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 security personnel or local police, (b) the option to be assisted by CSAs 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

Preserving evidence is important as it may be useful in obtaining a protection order or in proceeding with a criminal investigation. Victims 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, wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred.

To find a location near you that performs sexual assault forensic exams, you may call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at (800) 656-HOPE (4673) or talk to your local sexual assault service provider by visiting <https://centers.rainn.org/>. Sexual assault service providers can also offer information and resources for ongoing support related to sexual violence. For those in the Phoenix area, an exam can be obtained at **HonorHealth Forensic Nursing Services, 10225 E. Via Linda, Scottsdale, AZ 85258, (480) 312-6340**.

Forensic exams are available to victims free of charge. 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.

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

- Security Operations Center (SOC)
 - 4035 S. Riverpoint Pkwy., Phoenix, AZ 85040, (866) 992-3301
- Phoenix Police Department
 - 620 W. Washington St., Phoenix, AZ 85003, (602) 262-6151
 - To make a police report, a person should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. As much information as possible should be provided, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the person's knowledge.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

UOPX does not issue orders of protection. Orders of protection, restraining orders, injunctions, or similar lawful orders may be obtained through the local court system and can be enforced by the University's security department. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX Coordinator, a CSA, and the SOC and provide a copy of the order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced, if necessary.

Although UOPX does not issue orders of protection, individuals may request that the University issue an administrative directive for no contact and/or a no trespass notice/persona non grata notice. Upon request, a determination will be made by the University whether to issue an administrative directive for no contact and/or a no trespass notice/persona non grata notice. Requests should be directed to the [SOC](#).

For [information on how to obtain an order of protection in Arizona](#), which provides protective relief for victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, visit <https://azpoint.azcourts.gov/>.

Available Victim Services

UOPX urges victims of the VAWA offenses to seek counseling promptly. UOPX provides written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available, both within UOPX and nationally. Upon request, UOPX can assist with providing local resources in the surrounding community.

University Resources

Student Resources: Various services are available to all currently enrolled students via the [Life Resource Center](#), directly accessible from the [MyPhoenix](#) student website in the “Academic Plan” section under “Self Service.” The Life Resource Center offers services that are confidential and free to students by calling (844) 492-0546, texting “Hi” to (650) 825-9634, or through the Uprise Health app (download the [iPhone app here](#) or the [Android version here](#) and use code UOPXSAP to create an account). Services include, but are not limited to:

- Up to three free counseling sessions per incident per year
- Up to 10 free online support group sessions for issues including addiction recovery, anxiety, depression, grief/loss, parenting, and more
- Unlimited financial coaching offers guidance on money management, budgeting, housing, credit, debt counseling, and community resources
- My Stress tools help to identify the causes of stress and provide guidance for achieving health and well-being

Staff Resources: An Employee Assistance Program (EAP) administered by [Uprise Health](#) is a company-paid benefit that supports staff and their families. Information about the EAP is available 24/7. This benefit provides confidential counseling, online peer support groups, as well as work-life resources such as financial help, legal services, adult and elder care, and more. Call Uprise Health at (800) 395-1616 anytime – 24 hours a day, seven days a week – for assistance, visit <https://uopx.uprisehealth.com/> (enter access code UOPX), or by going to the HR Portal, My Life Live Well: Benefits site on PhoenixView. Staff enrolled in medical coverage should check their health plan for substance abuse benefits, including outpatient and inpatient services, through contracted providers.

A mental wellness benefit, Headspace, is another company-paid benefit for staff and their dependents age 13 and older. Headspace is an emotional support app that provides you with the right level of emotional support at the right time, through coaching via text-based chats, self-guided activities, and video therapy and psychiatry – all from the privacy of your smartphone. Headspace coaches are available 24/7 and all your conversations are completely confidential. To get started, download the Headspace mobile app at the [Google Play](#) or [Apple Store](#) marketplaces. In the app, tap “Get Started”, select My Organization, enter in University of Phoenix, and then enter in your work email and follow the instructions sent to your inbox.

[LifeGuides](#) is a benefit that includes confidential support for staff and their family members (18+). Connect with a Guide who has experienced similar life events for personal or professional support. Visit [LifeGuides](#) to learn more or schedule a session.

Faculty Resources: An Employee Assistance Program (EAP) administered by [Uprise Health](https://uopx.uprisehealth.com/) is a company-paid benefit that supports faculty and their families. Information about the EAP is available 24/7. This benefit provides confidential counseling, online peer support groups, as well as work-life resources such as financial help, legal services, adult and elder care, and more. Call Uprise Health at (800) 395-1616 anytime – 24 hours a day, seven days a week – for assistance or visit <https://uopx.uprisehealth.com/> (enter access code UOPX). Additional resources can be found by visiting [Faculty Mental Wellness page](#) on PhoenixView Faculty. Faculty enrolled in medical coverage should check with their health plan for substance abuse benefits, including outpatient and inpatient services, through contracted providers.

Student Financial Aid: Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school, and they should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with the University's [Student Financial Services](#) department at (888) 346-8679 and [Student Services](#) department at (800) 366-9699, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. Additional information on student financial aid is available at [Finaid](#) and [Fastweb](#).

State/Local Resources

- Central Arizona Crisis Hotline (602) 222-9444
- Arizona Victim Services (602) 542-1853
- Arizona Crime Victim Rights Law Group (480) 946-0832
- [HonorHealth Forensic Nursing Services](#) (480) 312-6340
- [HonorHealth Tempe Medical Center](#) (480) 784-5500

National Resources

- [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#): (800) 799-7233
- [RAINN's National Sexual Assault Hotline](#): (800) 656-4673
- [loveisrespect](#): (866) 331-9474
- [Lumina Alliance](#) (survivors with disabilities): (805) 545-8888
- [Deaf Hotline](#) (ASL accessible): (855) 812-1001
- [Anti-Violence Project](#): (212) 714-1141
- [Forge-forward](#): (414) 559-2123
- [Trans Lifeline](#): (877) 565-8860
- [LGBT National Help Center](#): (888) 843-4564
- [Esperanza United](#): (651) 772-1611
- [Fierberg National Law Group](#): (866) 628-5291
- [WomensLaw Email Hotline](#)
- [U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services](#)
- [Immigration Advocates Network](#)

Protective Measures and Accommodations

The University must respond when any member of the campus community discloses a VAWA offense regardless of where the offense occurred, and the University has procedures for reviewing and responding to VAWA disclosures that did not occur within the University's Clery Act geography or Title IX jurisdiction. The Clery Compliance Officer, in partnership with the Title IX Office, manages, maintains, and implements these procedures. Upon notice of a VAWA disclosure, UOPX provides

written notification to victims about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available both within the University and in the community. Additionally, the Title IX Office will review options for or available assistance in a range of protective measures such as changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations; referrals to applicable assistance programs; placing restrictions on contact applied to one or more parties involved; security escorts; increased security and monitoring of certain areas; and other similar measures. If such modifications to policies, practices, or procedures are requested and they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the incident is reported to authorities and irrespective of whether an individual pursues a formal complaint through the grievance process, UOPX is obligated to provide them.

Note: UOPX does not provide assistance related to changing living situations because it does not provide student housing.

Protective measures and accommodations should minimize the burden of those involved. Factors that might be considered during the review process include, but are not limited to, the specific needs expressed by those involved, the ages of the individuals involved, the severity and pervasiveness of the offense(s), any continuing effects on those involved, whether those involved share the same class or job location, and whether judicial measures have been taken (e.g., civil protection orders).

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

Tip: Questions regarding protective measures and accommodations should be directed to the Title IX Coordinator at TIXC@phoenix.edu.

Disciplinary Proceedings

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking within the University's jurisdiction are resolved under the [University's Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Nondiscrimination Policy](#) and are subject to the disciplinary proceedings therein. All students, faculty, and staff are subject to this policy. Upon receipt of a report, the Title IX Coordinator determines jurisdiction and which processes apply.

The University's procedures for disciplinary action in cases of alleged VAWA offenses are provided in writing and acknowledged by students in the Academic Catalog. Further, rights and options are provided to involved parties upon disclosure of an allegation. Only incidents falling within the Title IX definition of sexual harassment will be subject to the Title IX Formal Grievance Process. An informal resolution process may only be used if certain criteria are met.

Informal Resolution

Parties are not required to participate in an Informal Resolution process, and this process may only be used if a formal complaint is filed. Any party participating in Informal Resolution can stop the process at any time and begin or resume the Title IX Formal Grievance Process. Informal Resolution may be used with the voluntary, written consent of both parties:

- When the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating policy and wants to accept a sanction and end the resolution process; or
- When the Title IX Coordinator can resolve the matter by providing protective measures to remedy the situation.

Prior to implementing Informal Resolution, both parties will be provided with written notice of the reported misconduct and any sanctions or measures that may result from participating in such a process. If Informal Resolution is applicable, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether all parties and the University are able to agree on responsibility, sanctions, and/or remedies. If so, the Title IX Coordinator accepts the Respondent's admission of responsibility and promptly implements agreed-upon sanctions and/or remedies, in coordination with other appropriate administrator(s), as necessary. The result is not subject to appeal once all parties indicate their written assent to all agreed upon terms of resolution.

A good faith effort is made to complete investigations as promptly as circumstances permit, and UOPX aims to complete all investigations within a sixty (60) day period, which can be extended as necessary for appropriate cause by the Title IX Coordinator, with notice to the parties as appropriate.

Note: Informal Resolution is not available to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

Formal Grievance Process

When appropriate, or upon receipt of a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will initiate a prompt, fair, and impartial process, commencing with an investigation, which may lead to the imposition of sanctions for a Respondent based upon a preponderance of evidence. The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to the Title IX Coordinator.

Once a formal complaint of alleged domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is made, the Title IX Coordinator will provide a Notice of Allegations as soon as practicable to both parties, including the identities of the parties (if known), the precise misconduct being alleged, the date and location of the alleged incident(s) (if known), the specific policies implicated, a description of the applicable procedures, a statement that UOPX presumes the Respondent is not responsible for the reported misconduct unless and until the evidence supports a different determination, a statement that determinations of responsibility are made at the conclusion of the process and that the parties will be given an opportunity to inspect and review all directly related and/or relevant evidence obtained during the review and comment period, and a statement that the parties may have an advisor of their choice (who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney).

Through the investigation process, all parties have a full and fair opportunity to suggest witnesses and questions, to provide evidence and expert witnesses, and to review and respond to all evidence on the record.

Once a final investigation report is shared with the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will refer the matter for a live hearing and select an appropriate decision-maker. At the hearing, the decision maker has the authority to hear and make determinations on all allegations. The decision maker(s) will issue a written determination of responsibility, a statement of any disciplinary sanctions and whether any remedies will be provided to the Complainant, and a description of the procedures and permissible grounds for appeal. The parties will be notified simultaneously of this determination in writing within three (3) days of it being made. The institution strives to complete investigations of this nature within sixty (60) to ninety (90) calendar days.

A Notice of Outcome will be shared simultaneously in writing with both parties. Either party may file a Request for Appeal in writing with the Title IX Coordinator within ten (10) days of the delivery of the Notice of Outcome. The non-appealing party will be notified of the appeal and permitted to submit a written statement in response. A three-member Appeals Panel will resolve the appeal within three (3) business days of receiving all relevant documentation. All decisions are by majority vote and apply the preponderance of the evidence standard.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding

Throughout the processes described in the previous section, both parties are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final outcome.
 - a. A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - i. Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by UOPX policy, including extensions of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the parties of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - ii. Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with UOPX policies and transparent to the parties.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the parties may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials for any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - iii. Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against either party.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who are trained on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process impartially and without bias.
 - a. Training addresses topics such as the definition of sexual harassment; 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; avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest; relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding; proper techniques for questioning witnesses; and basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding. As mandated by

Title IX, all training completed by Title IX Coordinators, Investigators, Decision-makers, Advisors, and the Appeal Panel is posted at

https://www.phoenix.edu/about_us/title-ix.html.

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. UOPX 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. A determination based on 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.
6. Protection against retaliation.

Sanctions the University May Impose for VAWA Offenses

Following a determination of responsibility that a VAWA offense occurred in violation of the [Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Nondiscrimination Policy](#), the following sanctions may be imposed:

- **Students**
 - Warning – A formal statement that the conduct was unacceptable and a warning that further violation of any UOPX policy, procedure, or directive will result in more severe sanctions.
 - Suspension – Termination of student status for a definite period of time not to exceed two years and/or until specific criteria are met.
 - Expulsion – Permanent termination of a student status and revocation of rights to be on campus for any reason or to attend recipient-sponsored events.
 - Withholding Diploma – UOPX may withhold a student's diploma for a specified period of time and/or deny a student participation in commencement activities.
 - Revocation of Degree – UOPX reserves the right to revoke a degree previously awarded for violations committed by a student prior to graduation.
- **Part-Time Faculty**
 - Warning – A formal statement that the conduct was unacceptable and a warning that further violation of any UOPX policy, procedure, or directive will result in more severe sanctions, including the rescission of active faculty status.
 - Implementation of a remediation plan.
 - Removal from assigned course(s).
 - Restrictions on future teaching assignments.
 - Loss of teaching privileges altogether.
- **Staff and Full-Time Faculty**
 - Warning – Verbal or written.
 - Performance improvement/management process.
 - Required training or education.
 - Loss of oversight or supervisory responsibility.
 - Demotion.

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- Suspension with pay (dependent on situation).
 - Suspension without pay (dependent on situation).
 - Termination.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping

UOPX 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. 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.

Sex Offender Registration Program

The [UOPX Campus Safety](https://www.phoenix.edu/about/campus-safety.html) website at <https://www.phoenix.edu/about/campus-safety.html> provides a link to the [National Sex Offender Public Website](http://www.nsopw.gov) at <http://www.nsopw.gov>. Sex offenders who are required to register in a state must provide notice to each institution of higher education in that state at which the offender is employed or is a student. This notice should be directed to the [Clery Compliance Officer](#) or the [SOC](#).

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 provides minimum national standards for state sex offender registration and community notification programs. This act requires the state agencies to obtain information concerning registered sex offenders' enrollment or employment at institutions of higher education. To access this information for the state of Arizona, contact the Arizona Department of Public Safety Sex Offender Compliance Unit [via email](#), telephone at (602) 255-0611, or by mail to Arizona Department of Public Safety, Attn: Sex Offender Compliance, P.O. Box 6638, Mail Drop #9999, Phoenix, AZ 85005-6638. [State registry of sex offender information](https://www.azdps.gov/services/public-services-center/sex-offender-compliance) may be accessed at the following link: <https://www.azdps.gov/services/public-services-center/sex-offender-compliance>.

Stop Campus Hazing Policy and Programming

Education requires a safe environment for success. UOPX is strongly committed to the safety of our members. As part of this commitment, UOPX prohibits hazing by any member of the campus community. In all forms, hazing is abusive, degrading, psychologically damaging, often life-threatening, and has no place within the UOPX community.

UOPX complies with the Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA), the federal anti-hazing law. Hazing is a reportable offense under the Clery Act and is a violation of institutional codes of conduct. The University's [Hazing Awareness and Prevention policy](#) utilizes the Clery Act definition of hazing.

Filing a Report of Hazing

Anyone can report a hazing violation, and nothing prohibits anyone from reporting an incident directly to law enforcement. Options for filing a report of hazing include:

- Students, faculty, and staff
 - Conduct Resolutions ConductResolutions@phoenix.edu
 - Office of Collaborative Learning and Educational Engagement student.organizations@phoenix.edu
 - Security Operations Center (866) 992-3301 or SOC@phoenix.edu
 - Clery Compliance Officer (602) 412-9253 or Jessica.Flores@phoenix.edu
- Internal reporting
 - [Online Incident Report Form](#)
- Confidential or anonymous reporting
 - [Ethics Helpline](#) (888) 310-9569
 - Silent Witness - Phoenix, AZ (480) 948-6377
 - Phoenix Main Campus Counseling Skills Center (602) 557-2217
 - California Virtual Counseling Skills Center (909) 472-3798
- Local law enforcement
 - Phoenix Police Department Non-Emergency (602) 262-6151
 - Phoenix Police Department Emergency 911

Investigative Process

When a report of hazing is received, the appropriate office(s) will make a determination regarding whether an investigation must occur. If so, an investigator will be assigned to gather information and conduct interviews, as appropriate. The investigator will report any findings and make a recommendation for sanctions, as appropriate, to the relevant administrator for implementation. The institution strives to complete the investigation in a timely manner.

An individual, organization, or group may appeal the decision to the appropriate office within 10 calendar days of being notified of the decision. The appeal committee will provide a timely decision, and their decision is final.

Student Hazing Allegations

[Conduct Resolutions](#) coordinates the investigation of all Student Code of Conduct violations, including student hazing allegations. When appropriate, other institutional offices may assist with

the University's response (e.g., Title IX Office, Office of Collaborative Learning and Educational Engagement, etc.). Any policy violations will be processed under the Procedure for Processing Alleged Violations of the [Student Code of Conduct](#).

During an investigation, the Clery Compliance Officer and Conduct Resolutions will assess the need for interim measures, including but not limited to, placing a hold on student records; removal from class, campus-sanctioned events, and other University events; or, in exceptional circumstances, suspension.

Actions that the University believes in good faith are criminal will be reported to law enforcement.

Note: Please see the [Academic Catalog](#) for the Student Code of Conduct.

Faculty or Staff Hazing Allegations

Faculty Resolutions coordinates the investigation of Faculty Code of Conduct violations. Human Resources coordinates the investigation of Code of Ethics and staff policy violations. When appropriate, other institutional offices may assist with the University's response (e.g., Ethics, Compliance, and Data Privacy; Corporate Security, Clery Compliance Officer, etc.).

Sanctions

Those found responsible for violating the University's anti-hazing policy are subject to disciplinary action up to and including removal from the University. Sanctions extend to an individual, organization, or group.

Hazing Prevention Strategies

UOPX advises students, faculty, and staff on primary prevention strategies intended to stop hazing before it occurs. Prevention strategies include programming and education designed to help with identifying the warning signs of hazing, understanding the reporting process, and taking appropriate steps to act.

Conducted by the [Clery Compliance Officer](#), UOPX provides **Recognizing and Reporting Hazing Activities**, a research-informed program. This is a voluntary, online training event offered annually for all students, faculty, and staff designed to break down barriers related to reporting hazing by providing an overview of UOPX policy as well as information regarding bystander intervention, ethical leadership, and promotion of strategies for building group cohesion without hazing. The community is also reminded that hazing is prohibited and is provided information regarding how to file a report, how reports of hazing are investigated, and information regarding local, state, and tribal laws on hazing.

Hazing State Laws

Summary (Code of Arizona)

- A. A person commits hazing by intentionally, knowingly or recklessly, for the purpose of preinitiation activities, pledging, initiating, holding office, admitting or affiliating a minor or student into or with an organization or for the purpose of continuing, reinstating or enhancing a minor's or student's membership or status in an organization, causes, coerces or forces a minor or student to engage in or endure any of the following:
 1. Sexual humiliation or brutality, including forced nudity or an act of sexual penetration, or both.
 2. Conduct or conditions, including physical or psychological tactics, that are reasonably calculated to cause severe mental distress to the minor or student, including activities that are reasonably calculated to cause the minor or student to harm themselves or others.
 3. The consumption of any food, nonalcoholic liquid, alcoholic liquid, drug or other substance that poses a substantial risk of death, physical injury or emotional harm.
 4. An act of restraint, confinement in a small space or significant sleep deprivation.
 5. Conduct or conditions that violate a federal or state criminal law and that pose a substantial risk of death or physical injury.
 6. Physical brutality or any other conduct or conditions that pose a substantial risk of death or physical injury, including whipping, beating, paddling, branding, electric shocking, placing harmful substances on the body, excessive exercise or calisthenics or unhealthy exposure to the elements.
- B. This section does not apply to reasonable and customary athletic, law enforcement or military training, contests, competitions or events.
- C. A person may not be charged with or prosecuted for hazing or for a crime arising out of hazing if the evidence for the violation was gained solely as a result of either of the following:
 1. The person transported the minor or student who was experiencing a medical emergency to a law enforcement agency, campus security office or health care facility.
 2. The person, promptly and in good faith, reported the medical event caused by the hazing to a law enforcement officer, 911 or E911 service, campus security officer or emergency services personnel and the person reasonably believed that the minor or student needed immediate medical attention that was necessary to prevent the death of or serious physical injury to the minor or student. This paragraph applies only to a person to whom all of the following apply:
 - a. If physically capable, the person provided the person's name and the location of the minor or student who was in need of medical attention.
 - b. The person remained with the minor or student until a law enforcement officer, campus security officer or emergency services personnel arrived.
 - c. The person cooperated with law enforcement, campus security or emergency services personnel.
- D. Subsection C of this section does not do any of the following:
 1. Prohibit charging or prosecuting a person for a violation of this section if law enforcement obtains evidence of the violation before or independent of the person's act of seeking or obtaining medical assistance pursuant to subsection C of this section.

Summary (Code of Arizona)

2. Prohibit the admissibility of evidence in connection with an investigation and prosecution for any other crime that is not prohibited by subsection C of this section.
 3. Prohibit the admissibility of evidence in connection with the investigation and prosecution of a violation of this section against another person who is not immune from prosecution pursuant to subsection C of this section.
- E. It is not a defense to hazing if either of the following applies:
1. The victim or person against whom the hazing was directed, acquiesced or consented, whether implied or expressed, to the conduct.
 2. The conduct was sanctioned or approved by the organization or the educational institution or the conduct was traditional and customary, or both.
- F. Hazing is a class 1 misdemeanor, except that if the hazing results in a person's death it is a class 4 felony.
- G. For the purposes of this section, "organization" means any official fraternity, sorority, association, corporation, order, society, corps, cooperative, club, service group, social group, band, spirit group, athletic team or similar group whose members are primarily students at, or former students of, a high school or postsecondary institution. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13-1215.

Additionally, Arizona statute defines hazing planning or organizing as,

- A. A person commits hazing planning or organizing by doing any of the following:
1. With the intent to promote or aid the commission of hazing, the person agrees with one or more persons that at least one of them or another person will engage in hazing and one of the parties commits an overt act in furtherance of hazing.
 2. Intentionally or knowingly engages in conduct that would constitute hazing if the attendant circumstances were as the person believes them to be.
 3. Intentionally or knowingly does anything that, under the circumstances as the person believes them to be, is any step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in committing hazing.
 4. Intentionally or knowingly engages in conduct that is intended to aid another to commit hazing, although the hazing is not committed or attempted by the other person, if the person's conduct would establish the person's complicity under chapter 3 of this title¹ and the hazing was committed or attempted by the other person.
- B. A person may not be charged with or prosecuted for a violation of this section if the person, in writing, transmits to the others involved in the hazing or hazing planning or organizing a complete and voluntary renunciation of the person's criminal intent or takes active steps to thwart the planned hazing from occurring.
- C. A violation of this section is a class 2 misdemeanor. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13-1216.

Furthermore, Arizona requires that –

- A. Every public educational institution in this state shall adopt, post and enforce a hazing prevention policy. The hazing prevention policy shall be printed in every student handbook for distribution to parents and students. Each hazing prevention policy shall include:
1. A definition of hazing pursuant to subsection C, paragraph 2 of this section.
 2. A statement that hazing is prohibited.

Summary (Code of Arizona)

3. A statement that any solicitation to engage in hazing is prohibited.
 4. A statement that aiding and abetting another person who is engaged in hazing is prohibited.
 5. A statement that it is not a defense to a violation of the hazing prevention policy if the hazing victim consented to or acquiesced in the hazing activity.
 6. A statement that all students, teachers and staff shall take reasonable measures within the scope of their individual authority to prevent violations of the hazing prevention policy.
 7. A description of the procedures for students, teachers and staff to report violations of the hazing prevention policy and the procedures to file a complaint for a violation of the hazing prevention policy.
 8. Procedures to investigate reports of violations of the hazing prevention policy and to investigate complaints for a violation of the hazing prevention policy.
 9. A description of the circumstances under which a violation of the hazing prevention policy shall be reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency.
 10. A description of appropriate penalties, sanctions and appeals mechanisms for persons and organizations that violate the hazing prevention policy. The sanctions shall include the revocation or suspension of an organization's permission to conduct operations at the educational institution if the organization knowingly allowed, authorized or condoned the hazing activity. Any teacher or staff who knowingly allowed, authorized or condoned the hazing activity is subject to disciplinary action by the educational institution.
- B. Violations of hazing prevention policies adopted pursuant to this section do not include either of the following:
1. Customary athletic events, contests or competitions that are sponsored by an educational institution.
 2. Any activity or conduct that furthers the goals of a legitimate educational curriculum, a legitimate extracurricular program or a legitimate military training program.
- C. For purposes of this section:
1. "Educational institution" means any of the following:
 - a. A public school that provides instruction to pupils in any combination of kindergarten programs and grades one through twelve.
 - b. A public community college or a vocational education program that provides academic instruction or training not exceeding two years' duration in the arts, sciences and humanities beyond the twelfth grade of the public or private high school course of study.
 - c. Any public college or university that provides academic instruction beyond the twelfth grade of the public or private high school course of study and that offers any combination of baccalaureate, master's or doctoral degrees to students that complete specified academic requirements.
 2. "Hazing" means an act in violation of § 13-1215 or 13-1216.
 3. "Organization" means an athletic team, association, order, society, corps, cooperative, club or other similar group that is affiliated with an educational institution and whose membership consists primarily of students enrolled at that educational institution.

Summary (Code of Arizona)

4. "Student" means any person who is enrolled at an educational institution, any person who has been promoted or accepted for enrollment at an educational institution or any person who intends to enroll at or be promoted to an educational institution within the next twelve calendar months. The hazing prevention policy of the educational institution where a person has been accepted for or promoted to enrollment, or where a person intends to enroll or be promoted to within the next twelve calendar months, shall be the effective policy. A person who meets the definition of a student for purposes of this paragraph shall continue to be defined as a student for purposes of this section until the person graduates, transfers, is promoted or withdraws from the educational institution. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 15-2301.

Local and Tribal Laws

Arizona currently does not have any local ordinances against hazing, nor do any tribal lands have regulations against hazing.

Crime Statistics

Please refer to the Definitions section for Clery-reportable offense definitions and for Clery Act geography definitions. The statistical summary of offenses for the Phoenix Main Campus over the past three calendar years is as follows:

Offense	On-Campus			Noncampus			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
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
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (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
Hazing*	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

*The capturing of hazing statistics is a new Clery Act requirement beginning in calendar year 2025. Therefore, no hazing statistics are reflected in 2023 or 2024.

Reminder: UOPX does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

Hate crimes

Accounted for in this section are all the Clery-reportable offenses listed in the table above, within the University's Clery geography (on-campus, noncampus, and public property), as well as the offenses of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property when motivated by a 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.

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Statistics for Unfounded Offenses Provided by Law Enforcement Agencies

Included in this section are the total number of reports for all Clery-reportable offenses that were "unfounded" and subsequently withheld from the University's statistics during each of the three most recent calendar years. The University may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported offense from its statistics in the rare situation where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported offense and based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the report is false or baseless and therefore "unfounded." Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may "unfound" a crime report.

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from Law Enforcement Agencies

The data above reflects statistics provided in 2025 and 2024 from law enforcement agencies related to offenses that occurred on the University's Clery geography. Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the University's request for 2023 crime statistics.

Definitions

Clery Act Offenses

Criminal Offenses

Criminal Homicide—Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter – The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Criminal Homicide—Manslaughter by Negligence – The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sexual Assault—Sex Offenses³ – Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- **Rape** – The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- **Nonconsensual Sexual Contact** – The intentional touching clothed or unclothed body parts without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation. The forced touching by the victim of the actor's clothed or unclothed body parts, without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation. This offense includes instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or incapacity due to temporary or permanent mental or physical impairment or intoxication.
- **Incest** – Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape** – Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery – The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault – An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.

Burglary – The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft – The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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.

³ Sexual Assault is also a Violence Against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) Offense but is included in the Criminal Offenses category for Clery Act reporting purposes.

Hate Crimes

Larceny-Theft – The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included.

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.

The Clery Act recognizes eight categories of bias:

Race – A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.

Religion – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

Sexual Orientation – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Gender – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender.

Gender Identity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity.

Ethnicity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.

National Origin – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.

Disability – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

VAWA Offenses

Dating Violence – Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence – A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with who the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or 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 of 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 fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition, *course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property. *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

These include persons arrested for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession as well as persons referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession. *Referred for campus disciplinary action* is the referral of any person to any campus official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept, and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Weapons Law Violations – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Drug Abuse Violations – The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations – The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Hazing

Hazing – Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate that—

- i. is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in a student organization; and
- ii. causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including—
 - a. whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
 - b. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
 - c. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
 - d. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
 - e. any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
 - f. any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, state, tribal, or federal law; and
 - g. any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, state, tribal, or federal law.

Clery Act Geography

For the purpose of collecting statistics, Clery Act geography includes—buildings and property that are part of the institution's campus (i.e., **on-campus**), the institution's **noncampus** buildings and property, and **public property** within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. For the purposes of maintaining the crime log, Clery Act geography also includes areas within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus security department.

On-Campus

Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes.

Noncampus

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 used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used 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 are within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Phoenix Main Campus Clery Act Geography

Legend: On-Campus, Public Property, Patrol Jurisdiction



Note: Patrol jurisdiction includes areas regularly patrolled 24/7.