



ANNUAL CAMPUS SAFETY, SECURITY, AND FIRE REPORT 2023 Dayton Campus

This report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on-campus; in certain off campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Bryan College; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies concerning sexual assault, violence against women, and other matters. You can obtain a paper copy of this report by Operations Services (423-775-7284) operations@bryan.edu.

The college policy concerning the possession, use or sale of alcohol is as follows:

The possession and/or use of alcohol, illegal drugs, or tobacco are prohibited.

The college policy concerning the possession, use and sale of illegal drugs is as follows:

The possession and/or use of alcohol, illegal drugs, or tobacco are prohibited. As well the smoking of any other substance is prohibited. In addition, individuals are not to abuse legal or prescription substances.

The college is a participant in both the drug-free workplace and drug-free campus programs. These programs include dissemination of information through handouts, and the signing of a drug-free workplace agreement by all employees.

The college policy concerning sexual violence, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking is as follows:

Sexual violence is an intolerable intrusion into the most personal and private rights of an individual, and is prohibited at Bryan College. Bryan College is committed to eliminating sexual violence in all forms and will take appropriate remedial action against any individual found responsible for acts in violation of this policy. Acts of sexual violence may also constitute violations of criminal or civil law. As part of its commitment against sexual violence, Bryan College provides reporting options, an investigative and disciplinary process, and prevention training for the Bryan College community.

Sexual Offenses Defined:

Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Violence Against Women Act:

Although the Violence Against Women Act, the Clery Act, and the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act have only recently been enacted, the spirit of these Acts has been part of the Bryan College community culture for many years.

The health, safety, and security of those (regardless of gender) who frequent the Bryan College campus in Dayton, Tennessee is a priority. The college has been proactive in establishing a safe educational and living environment through a comprehensive planning process that integrates physical security enhancements with modern communications systems.

For example, the Bryan College *Crisis Management Plan* was developed to provide guidelines and procedures to prepare for emergencies, as well as to identify actions to be taken in the event of an emergency situation that may threaten lives and property at our educational venues. This plan includes both passive and active mitigation strategies to avoid problems completely or to minimize damage in the event of an emergency. In addition, the Bryan College *Emergency Quick Reference Guide* provides specific guidance for what to do in the event of a natural or man-made emergency situation (including personal threats).

The college has enhanced its Dayton campus security capabilities. In addition to the campus Night Watchman staff which patrols the campus from midnight to 7am each night to deter criminal activity, the college has also established an agreement with the City of Dayton which provides a campus police presence from 1-9 pm, Monday through Friday.

All Bryan campus students are issued a magnetic student access card which is used to access all buildings on campus. This includes all resident halls, student services, library, classroom and meeting room buildings on campus.. All residence hall rooms are also periodically subjected to safety inspection, and all safety-related repairs or problems are given first priority by the college maintenance staff.

The college has improved street and parking lot lighting, and has deployed a comprehensive closed circuit TV monitoring system which utilizes dozens of cameras placed in appropriate locations around the campus. In addition, campus directional road signage has been augmented to smooth the flow of traffic and minimize conflicts with pedestrian traffic.

Finally, the college carefully follows guidance from the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) regarding compliance with the VAWA which is validated by TBI audits of college reporting procedures. The college safety staff completes annual training and is certified by TBI.

Timely Warnings:

In the event that a situation arises on our campus, that is in the judgment of the Vice President of Student Services or other designee of Bryan College to constitute an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus wide ‘timely warning’ will be issued through the college’s emergency alert system which will send the alert via text, voice, and email messaging.

Because the intent of a warning regarding a criminal incident(s) is to enable people to protect themselves, a warning will be issued as soon as the pertinent information is available. Upon first issuance of the timely warning, not all of the facts surrounding a criminal incident or incidents may be included; however, additional information will continue to be provided at a later time.

The Clery Act Requirements:

The *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*, more commonly known as the *Clery Act*, requires that colleges and universities:

- Publish an annual report by October 1 that contains three (3) years of campus crime and fire safety statistics and certain campus security policy statements;
- Disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain non-campus facilities and remote classrooms. The statistics must be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement, and other university officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities”;
- Provide timely warning notices of those crimes that have occurred and pose an ongoing threat to students and employees;
- Implement emergency notification procedures if there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus;
- Disclose in a public crime log “any crime that occurred on campus . . . or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or the campus security department and is reported to the campus police or security department”; and
- Maintain in a public fire log a record of any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility.

Clery Act Criminal Offenses:

- Non-negligent Manslaughter
- Negligent Manslaughter
- Sex Offenses
- Non-Forcible Sex Offenses
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson

SaVE Act Compliance:

The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act represents a turning point in our nation’s handling of sexual misconduct on college campuses and universities. The Campus SaVE Act seeks to address the violence women face on campus: the highest rates of stalking, the highest risk of nonfatal intimate partner violence, and 20-25% of female students experiencing rape or attempted rape. This legislation will update the Jeanne Clery Act to create:

Transparency:

Incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are now disclosed in annual campus crime statistic reports. Additionally, students or employees reporting victimization will be provided with their written rights to:

- Be assisted by campus authorities if reporting a crime to law enforcement
- Change academic, living, transportation, or working situations to avoid a hostile environment
- Obtain or enforce a no contact directive or restraining order
- Have a clear description of their institution’s disciplinary process and know the range of possible sanctions

- Receive contact information about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services available both on-campus and in the community

Accountability:

Institutional disciplinary procedures covering domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking ensure that:

- Proceedings shall provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution and are conducted by officials receiving annual training on domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Both parties may have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding and any related meeting, including an advisor of their choice
- Both parties will receive written outcomes of all disciplinary proceedings at the same time

Education:

Bryan College now provides training for students and employees addressing the issues of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. This training includes:

- Primary prevention and awareness training for all incoming students and new employees
- Safe and positive options for bystander intervention
- Information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior
- Ongoing prevention and awareness programs for students and faculty

Alcohol and Controlled Substances:

The Drug-Free Schools and Community Act requires the college to prevent students, faculty, and staff from using, distribute, or possessing illegal drugs and alcohol on college property or at college activities. The college is also required to explain the risks that drug and alcohol use may cause to one's health. Failure to have such a program will jeopardize the institution's qualification for federal funding or financial aid to students.

State of Tennessee Sanctions

This document contains a summary of state and federal sanction for the unlawful use of illicit drugs and alcohol. Portions of the summary were provided by the federal government, and while the summary is a good faith effort to provide information, Bryan College does not guarantee its accuracy. Under state law, it is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one (21) to buy, possess, transport (unless in the course of their employment), or consume alcoholic beverages for or furnish them for any purpose to anyone under twenty-one years of age. These offenses are classified Class A Misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment for not more than eleven months and twenty-nine days, or a fine of not more than \$2,500 or both. (T.C.A. § 1-3-113, 39-15-404, 57-5-301.) The offense of public intoxication is a Class C Misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of not more than thirty days or a fine of not more than \$50, or both. (T.C.A. § 39-17-310.) Under Tennessee law, the offense of possession or casual exchange of a controlled substance (such as marijuana) is punishable as a Class A Misdemeanor (eleven months twenty-nine days and/or a fine of \$2500). For the third or subsequent offense of possession of ½ oz. or less of marijuana, punishment is one to six years of imprisonment and a \$3,000 fine. If there is an exchange from a person over twenty-one years of age to a person under twenty-one, the older person is at least two years older than the younger, and the older person knows the younger is under twenty-one years of age, *then the offense is classified as a felony.* (T.C.A. § 39-17-417, 21 U.S.C. § 801, et. Seq.; T.C.A. § 39-17-417). Possession of more than ½ oz. of marijuana under circumstances where intent to resell may be implicit is punishable by one to six years of imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine for the first offense.

State penalties for possession of substantial quantities of a controlled substance or for manufacturing or distribution range up to a maximum of fifteen to sixteen years of imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine for the first offense.

State penalties for possession of substantial quantities of a controlled substance or manufacturing or distribution range up to a maximum of fifteen to sixteen years of imprisonment and a \$500,000 fine. (Title 39, T.C.A., Chapter 17.) For example, possession of more than twenty-six grams of cocaine is punishable by eight to thirty years of imprisonment and a \$200,000 fine for the first offense.

The state may, under certain circumstances, impound a vehicle used to transport or conceal controlled substances.

United State Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance 21 U.S.C 844(a)

First conviction: Up to one year imprisonment and fine of at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both. After a prior drug conviction: at least fifteen days in prison, not to exceed two years, and a fine of at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000 or both. After two or more prior drug convictions: at least ninety days in prison, not to exceed three years, and a fine of at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000 or both.

Special sentencing for possession of crack cocaine:

Mandatory, at least five years on prison, not to exceed twenty years, and a fine of up to \$250,000, or both if:

- First conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds five grams.
- Second crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds three grams.
- Third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds one gram.

21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7): Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if

that offense is punishable by more than one year of imprisonment

21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4): Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance [An automobile may be impounded in cases involving any controlled substance in any amount.]

21 U.S.C. 884(a): Civil fine of up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations).

21 U.S.C. 853(a): Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for first offense, up to five years for second and subsequent offenses.

18 U.S.C. 922(g): Ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm

Miscellaneous: Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, are vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies.

Resources

As a Christ-centered, educational institution, the college is primarily concerned with helping the individual student achieve academic and spiritual success. When health problems do arise, the college may assist and guide a student whose mental or physical health is threatened. Should students or their friends have a problem with alcohol or other drugs, there are several places on campus where one can receive assistance:

- The Resident Assistant (RA) or Resident Director (RD) is available to listen to students with such problems and make a referral if necessary. (RD Cell Phone: 423-521-5454)
- The Office of Student Life, located in Latimer Student Center, has professional counselors.

Several drug and alcohol rehabilitation centers are found locally. Bryan College is not responsible for the quality of treatment at these facilities.

- Rhea County Medical Center, 9400 Rhea County Highway, Dayton, TN 37321 (423-775-1121)
- C.A.D.A.S., 207 Spears Avenue, Chattanooga, TN 37421 (423-756-7644)
- HCA Valley Hospital, Shallowford Road, Chattanooga, TN 37421 (423) 894-4220
- Young Life Center, 516 Cherokee Blvd., Chattanooga, TN 37405
- Cleveland Community Hospital, 2800 Westside Drive, Cleveland, TN 37312 (423-339-4134)
- SUMA, 632 Morrison Springs Road, Red Bank, TN 37415 (423) 778-3450
- Greenleaf Center, 500 Greenleaf Circle, Ft. Oglethorpe, GA 30742 (423-861-4357)

Health Risks

The following is a summary of known health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol. The federal government provided part of the summary, and Bryan College does not guarantee its accuracy.

Effects of Alcohol Abuse

Acute: Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Accidents are the leading cause of death among individuals aged fifteen to twenty-four years. Most are related to drinking and driving. Poor decisions and aggressive acts such as sexual assaults are almost always associated with alcohol use. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effect just described.

Chronic: Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Some studies suggest that brain cells are actually permanently lost (killed) by high levels of alcohol.

Women who drink alcohol during pregnancy give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are a greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Effects of Other Drugs

Marijuana: Marijuana and related compounds are usually used for their "relaxation" effects or to produce an altered sense of reality – a "high." Disorders of memory (loss) and mood often occur in chronic users.

Cocaine (stimulant): Cocaine, crack, and all related forms are usually used for stimulation and to produce a sense of euphoria. All forms of cocaine are highly addictive, producing a habit that is extremely difficult to stop. In some individuals, cocaine may produce fatal cardiac rhythm disturbances.

Amphetamines (stimulants): Amphetamines, and their new derivatives "crystal," "ice," and Ecstasy, are used for stimulation. These compounds are very addictive and may produce psychotic and violent behaviors.

LSD & PCP (hallucinogens): These chemicals are used to produce "altered states" to escape reality. They are very dangerous and can cause psychosis.

Valium, Barbiturates, etc. (depressants): These and other prescription drugs of this type are usually used for their sedative or hypnotic effects. Some of these drugs are highly addictive, and others can cause seizures (convulsions) in individuals who take them over long periods of time. These drugs can be fatal if mixed with alcohol or other depressants.

Heroin, Codeine, etc. (narcotics): These are some of the most addictive substances known. They produce a high or euphoria. Withdrawal can

produce convulsions or even coma. Overdose is common and can result in death. Needle drug uses are in high-risk group for infection with the human immunodeficiency virus, though to be the cause of AIDS.

Other: Many medications and drugs have potential for abuse. If you have concerns or questions, ask for professional advice. For further information on commonly abused drugs go to the National Institute on Drug Abuse at

<http://www.drugabuse.gov>.

Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act:

Public Law, 101-542, Title II

Campus Security Awareness/Education

Students are made aware of security procedures and maintain their own security through the following means:

1. New student orientation held annually at the beginning of the fall semester
3. Monthly residence hall meetings
4. Student handbook-distributed annually
5. Educational pamphlets

Procedures for Reporting Crime or Emergencies:

In cases of emergencies, the appropriate emergency services should be called immediately. All complaints or reports should be reported

- to:
- the Office of Student Life -**423-775-7209** (during office hours)
 - to a Resident Director or the RD on duty **423-521-5454** (after hours)
 - Night Watchman **423-718-6696**
 - Dayton City Police Department **423-775-3876**
 - Call **911** (emergencies only)

Report all emergencies and crimes as soon as possible.

Sex Offense Procedures:

In the case of a sex offense, the victim, any witnesses, or any students hearing about the incident should report it immediately to one of the following college officials:

Dean of Resident Life and Student Accountability -Mr. Stephen Ricketts – **423-775-7400**
Vice President of Students Life – Mr. Nicholas Pacurari – **423-775-7217**
Counseling Services – **423-775-7450**
Urgent Response- **423-521-5454**

The victim should also contact the **Dayton Police Department** or ask a college official to contact the police if the victim so desires. – **423-775- 3876 or call 911.**

It is very important for all victims and witnesses not to disturb any evidence that may be useful in criminal investigation.

Both on and off campus counseling and support services available for the victims of sex offenses can be contacted through the Counseling Services Office.

The Office of Student Life (in conjunction with local law enforcement officials should the alleged victim contact them) will conduct a thorough investigation of any alleged incidents.

Victims and alleged victims may seek assistance in changing academic or living situations by contacting the Dean of Resident Life and Student Accountability -Mr. Stephen Ricketts – **423-775-7400** or Vice President of Students Life – Mr. Nicholas Pacurari – **423-775-7217**.

Enforcement

Bryan security personnel turn in daily reports to the Operations Services Department. College personnel will cooperate fully with local law enforcement and emergency services to assure that quick and efficient action is taken.

Information for Crime Victims about Disciplinary Proceedings

In accordance with federal law, HEOA Sec. 493 (a) (1) (A) amended HEA Sec. 487 (a) (20 U.S.C. 1094) (a): added HEA Sec. 487 (a) (26), Bryan College must upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of any crime of violence or non-forcible sex offenses, the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the information shall be provided, upon request, to the next of kin of the alleged victim. This provision applies to any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution on or after August 14, 2009.

Missing Persons

In accordance with federal law HEOA Sec. 488 (g) amended HEA Sec. 485 (20 U.S.C. 1092): added HEA Sec. 485 (j); HEOA amendment effective August 14, 2008; August 21, 2009 NPRM (revised 34 CFR 668.41 (a), added 34 CFR 668.46 (b) (14) and 34 DFR 668.46 (h), which requires an institution that provides any on-campus student housing facility to include in its annual security report a statement of policy regarding missing student notification procedures for students who reside in on-campus student housing facilities, Bryan College has the following policy:

Upon determining that a resident student has been missing for 24 hours, the Dean of Students or the Assistant Dean of Students will notify the local law enforcement agency.

The Dean of Students or the Assistant Dean of Students will notify the contact person that has been designated by the student (this contact will be registered confidentially.)

If the missing student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, Bryan College will (as required by law) notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours when the student is determined to be missing (if such person is different from the contact person designated by the student).

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act:

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act and the Tennessee College and University Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2002 require that whenever a sex offender becomes employed, enrolls as a student or volunteers at an institution of higher education in the state of Tennessee, he or she must complete or update the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) sexual offender registration/monitoring form and deliver it to TBI headquarters in Nashville. As defined in section 40-39-201 et seq. of the Tennessee Code, a "sexual offender" means a person who is, or has been, convicted in this state of committing a sexual offense or who is, or has been, convicted in another state or another county or who is, or has been, convicted in a federal or military court of committing an act that would be constituted a sexual offense if it had been committed in this state. A "sexual offense" means the commission of acts including but not limited to aggravated and statutory rape, sexual battery, sexual exploitation of a minor, aggravated prostitution, and kidnapping.

Both laws designate certain information concerning a registered sexual offender as public information and therefore amend and supersede the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and other federal and state laws that previously prohibited the disclosure of such personal information. Since the laws require the publication of information pertaining to sexual offenders employed, enrolled or volunteering at an educational institution, said publication does not constitute grounds for a grievance or complaint under institutional or Tennessee Board of Regents policies or procedures.

In compliance with the federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act and the Tennessee College and University Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2002, members of the campus community may obtain the most recent information received from the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) concerning sex offenders employed, enrolled or volunteering at this institution from the Dayton Police Department Officer assigned to Bryan College. Information is also available on the TBI's web site listing of sex offenders: <http://www.tbi.state.tn.us/sorint/SOMainpg.aspx>.

Discrimination Policy Statement

The following policy is issued for guidance of all students, employees, and prospective students and employees:

Bryan College does not discriminate on the basis of age, sex, race, color, national origin, ethnic group, or disability in the education programs and activities which it operates according to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Title IX of the Education Amendment of the 1972, Public Law 93-112. This policy extends to both employment and admission to the college.

Inquiries concerning Title IX and Section 504 should be directed as follows:

Title IX Section 504
Title IX Coordinator
Bryan College Bryan College
721 Bryan Drive
Dayton, TN 37321

Fire, Safety, and Security Report:

Fire Drills

In accordance with the NFPA 101 Code which states that fire drills should be conducted "with sufficient frequency to familiarize occupants with drill procedure and to establish conduct of the drill as a matter of routine," Bryan College fire drills are conducted in the residence halls a minimum of once each semester. Although unplanned evacuations due to nuisance alarms, actual fires, or such causes do facilitate evacuation practice, they do not count as fire drills.

Fire Safety Procedures:

- Upon discovering a fire, exit and close the door to the room where the fire is located and immediately sound the building fire alarm. Pull stations are located near exits and stairwells.
- Dial **911** and state the problem and where in the building the fire exists. Do not hang up until the operator tells you to do so, or you are in danger and must leave the vicinity of the phone.
- If in a residence hall, call the RD on duty (**423-521-5454**) and give your name and the location of the fire. • Alert people in your area of the danger and of the need to evacuate, assisting those with disabilities.
- Walk to the nearest stairway exit and **DO NOT** use elevators!
- Exit the building, closing doors between you and the fire.
- If in a resident hall, go to your gathering place
- Stay out of the way of emergency response personnel. However, notify firefighters of other public safety personnel if you suspect someone may be trapped inside the building.
- Do not return to the building until instructed to do so by the fire scene incident Commander or other public safety official.

IF TRAPPED IN SMOKE:

- If you are able, drop to your knees and crawl toward an exit
- Hold your breath as much as possible
- Breathe slowly through your nose using a towel or shirt as a filter.

IF TRAPPED IN A ROOM:

- Close as many doors as possible between you and the fire.
- Place cloth material (wet if possible) around or under the door to prevent smoke from entering the room.
- Be prepared to signal from a window to someone outside or by shouting at regular intervals.
- Place an article of clothing outside a window as a marker for rescue crews.

WHEN TO USE AN EXTINGUISHER:

- An extinguisher can be used to suppress a fire that blocks your exit from the building.
- Only use an extinguisher to attempt to extinguish a small fire.
- Remember PASS, the four basic steps to operate a fire extinguisher:
 - P = Pull the pin
 - A = Aim the extinguisher at the base of the fire
 - S = Squeeze the lever
 - S = Sweep from side to side
- If the fire is large, very smoky or rapidly spreading, evacuate the building immediately.

BUILDING EVACUATION:

- When the fire alarm is activated, immediately evacuate the building
- Take personal belongings only
- Assist people with disabilities
- Walk (do not run) to the nearest stairway exit and **DO NOT** use elevators.
- If in a residence hall, go to your gathering place
- Remain in the designated shelter area until the all-clear is given by the Operations Office or the RD on Duty when the emergency is over and normal operations can be resumed.

Crime Statistics and Fire Statistics Reports

A copy of Bryan College’s Annual Security Report: **Dayton Campus**

Reported occurrences of crime to date on campus for the **January 1,- December 31** school year are as follows:

CRIME REPORTS DAYTON CAMPUS

Description of Crimes	2020	2021	2022
		1	

Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary/Theft/Robbery	0	2	1
Dating Violence	0	0	0

Disorderly Conduct/Threats	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	2
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	1
Stalking	0	1	0
Theft from a Building	0	0	0
Theft from Motor Vehicle	0	0	0
other students Title IX complaints against	1	2	5
against Faculty/Staff Title IX Complaint	0	2	4

Unfounded Criminal Events	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0
Wire Fraud	0	0	0

HATE CRIME REPORT FOR DAYTON CAMPUS

There were no reported hate crimes for 2015, 2016, 2017

FIRE REPORT

Description of Fire	2020	2021	2022
Unintentional Fires	0	0	0
Intentional Fires	0	0	0
Undetermined Fires	0	0	0
Deaths Related to Fire	0	0	0
Injuries Related to Fire	0	0	0

Value of Property	\$0	\$0	\$0