

2026

Annual Security Report (ASR) & Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP)

Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) and its amendments is a federal law which requires institutions of higher learning that receive Title IV funding to publish annually a report which outlines policies related to campus security and emergency response that discloses crime prevalence statistics for crimes reported to the institution's Security/Public Safety Department and other campus authorities designated as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). The reported statistics must cover the most recent three-year period and include those crimes occurring on the campus, any public property immediately adjacent and accessible to the campus and any non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the institution. METRO BARBER ACADEMY publishes this report with the required information for its campus locations in compliance with this act.

Pennsylvania Compliance

This publication is compiled in compliance with the Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting Act. It contains Uniform Crime Report statistics and crime rates as submitted to the Pennsylvania State Police for the most recent three - year period as well as the policy disclosures mandated under these acts.

If you feel Metro Barber Academy has failed to comply with the requirements of these acts, please file a complaint with:

Bryant Mathes
Designee
717-307-9333
metropolitanbarberacademy@gmail.com

If, after submitting a complaint with the above, you do not feel your complaint has been resolved, you may contact the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General, which will investigate the alleged violation. Contact information for the Office of Attorney General is available upon request.

Availability

This report is published annually no later than Oct. 1 of the calendar year and made available free-of-charge to all Metro Barber Academy students, prospective students, employees and prospective employees via printed media. To obtain a free print copy contract the Administrative Assistant.

All policy statements reflect current policies and practices at Metro Barber Academy unless otherwise noted.

Public Safety and Security Department Overview

The Metro Barber Academy is a small one building campus. We do not have a Public Safety and Security Department. We rely on the local and state police to respond to and conduct preliminary investigations of criminal and other incidents on Metro Barber Academy.

Reporting Crime

All members of the community are encouraged to report immediately any known or suspected criminal activity on school property to the local police department. Reports may be made on a voluntary confidential basis in person, by phone, or by completing our crime report form. Individuals reporting to may elect to remain anonymous. You may include as much or as little identifying information on the form as you are comfortable sharing. Please note while reports made to local police, Campus Security Authorities, or other responsible employees of the school will be held confidential, disclosure of personally identifiable information may be mandated by law in the furtherance of a Title IX investigation. Individuals reporting should also consider that reports that withhold information might affect the ability of outside authorities to conduct a timely and effective investigation into an alleged crime.

The Metro Barber Academy will report criminal activity to the local police and the Pennsylvania State Police as necessary and/or immediately upon request of a crime victim. The Metro Barber Academy maintains a professional working relationship with the state and local police departments and obtains crime statistics from them for inclusion in Metro Barber Academy's Annual Security Report.

Criminal actions or policy violations committed by students will also be referred to the Designee who will review the complaint and initiate possible student disciplinary action. Any disciplinary action will be separate from actions taken by civil authorities. The disciplinary procedure is governed by Metro Barber Academy Student Disciplinary Action Policy, which may be found in the Catalog or by contacting the administrative assistant. Victims of violent crime or non- Clery sex offenses will be provided, upon written request, with the outcome of disciplinary proceedings against the alleged offender. If a victim is killed as a result of a violent crime, the victim's next-of-kin may also be notified upon written request. In cases of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking notification to both complainant and respondent are made without need for request and as simultaneously as possible.

Per federal Clery Act requirements, all criminal activity reported to Campus Security Authorities must be reported for inclusion in the daily crime log, Annual Security Report and for possible dissemination as timely warning notices. No information about the reporting party or any information that may easily identify a victim is included in these disclosures.

Metro Barber Academy recognizes crime victims may elect not to involve police or seek School disciplinary action.

Victims electing not to pursue police or disciplinary action are still encouraged to immediately report crimes. In cases where a victim may be unable to report a crime for any reason, witnesses or others having knowledge of the crime are encouraged to report the crime on behalf of the victim.

For public safety and security assistance call 911 for emergencies, the local police 717-732-3633, or state police 717-567-3110

Campus Crime Log

The Metro Barber Academy maintains a log of all criminal activity by nature of offense, date, time, location and disposition of the complaint. The information in the log is available for public review in the main office during campus operating hours, unless such disclosure would be prohibited by law, would jeopardize the confidentiality of a victim, would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation, would cause a suspect to flee or evade detection or would result in the destruction of evidence. NOTE: Logs older than 60 days may be archived and will be made available within two business days of request per federal requirements.

Campus Security Authorities

A Campus Security Authority (CSA) is an individual associated with and designated by an institution to fill any of the following four roles as defined by the Clery Act:

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
- Any individual who has responsibility for campus security but does not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department. This category includes student workers employed by the Public Safety and Security Department and contracted security officers for events.
- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to act or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution. This category includes student organization/club advisors and coaches/assistant coaches among others.

Please note: Metro Barber Academy does not have a campus police department or campus security

It is required by law those designated as CSAs report to the designee actual or alleged crimes they become aware of by report from a victim, witness and offender or by other means. They need only have a reasonable, "good faith" belief a crime has occurred. There is no requirement for an investigation be conducted by police or other authority nor a finding of guilt or innocence be made by a court or student judicial authority when a report is made.

Reports made by CSAs will be referred to outside police agencies as appropriate. CSA reports may be used, as other crime reports, to produce campus crime log entries, and Timely Warning notices /Immediate Notifications depending upon the nature of the report. Statistics derived from CSA reports are included in the annual Clery Act statistics published in the Annual Security Report and reported to the Department of Education.

While victim information may be reported to the designee, victims can rest assured their identity will not be included in any public disclosure.

Behavior Reporting

In general, any behavior that disrupts the mission or learning environment of the school or causes concern for a student's well-being should be reported. These behaviors include:

- Suspected violations of school policies
- Incidents of academic dishonesty resulting in the lowering of a course grade, failure in a course or dismissal from a course
- Concerns about a student's well-being

Potential Outcomes of Reports

Upon reviewing the submitted Behavioral Report Form:

- Recommend no action, pending further observation
- Assist faculty or staff in developing a plan of action
- Refer student to appropriate community resources
- Make recommendations consistent with School policies and procedures

Crime Prevention for the Campus Community

Crime prevention is addressed during new student and new employee orientations. The designee covers crime prevention, emergency procedures, and general security and safety information during this time.

Campus Crime Prevention Tips

Crime can be broken down into three elements: ability, opportunity and intent. Ability denotes the offender's skill set: whether the offender has the knowledge and skills necessary to perpetrate a given criminal action. Opportunity denotes a chance to commit a crime, whether through the carelessness of others or of the offender's making. Intent denotes the offender's will to commit a crime. It is our job as conscientious citizens to remove the opportunity component of crime. By diminishing opportunity, the likelihood of becoming a victim will be significantly lowered. Below are some tips to diminish opportunity:

- Keep vehicles locked at all times
- Do not leave valuables in plain view in vehicles
- Walk with others whenever possible, especially after dark
- Be aware of your surroundings
- Lock office areas, Barber Stations, and computers when they are not in use
- Do not leave personal belongings unattended at any time
- Maintain control of keys issued by Metro Barber Academy
- Be careful what is posted on social networking sites – do not publicly post schedules or other information that may allow strangers to learn where you are located
- Report any safety or security concerns
- Trust your instincts – if something feels wrong, it probably is!

Access to Facilities

Students, faculty, staff and members of the public have access to most academic and administrative facilities on an open basis during operating hours. After hours and holiday access needs should be brought to the attention of the designee who will arrange for access based on need.

School Access Hours:
Monday- Closed
Tuesday-Friday 1:30pm-9:00pm
Saturday- 9:00am-1:00pm
Sunday- Closed

Note: METRO BARBER ACADEMY has no student or employee residential facilities.

Facility Safety

The designee will send alert for issues on campus that may potentially present a safety or security hazard. They must report the issues promptly, so the issues can be corrected as quickly as possible. Areas where safety and security can be improved on campus will be addressed.

Firearms and Other Weapons

Metro Barber Academy broadly prohibits the carrying and use of firearms or other weapons campus or school owned property. This policy includes students, visitors and employees. A valid Pennsylvania License to Carry Firearms does not exempt the holder from this policy.

The policy specifically exempts pepper / OC (Oleoresin Capsicum) spray from the definition of a weapon. Students, visitors and employees may possess and carry pepper spray on Metro Barber Academy property for the purposes of lawful self-defense.

Individuals seeking authorization to bring an item that may be considered a weapon onto the property for use as a visual aid during a classroom presentation must first obtain permission from the designee of Metro Barber Academy.

Mass Notification

Metro Barber Academy has 20 or less students at a time. We contact students through group text or phone calls.

Timely Warning Notices

In the event the Metro Barber Academy receives a credible report of a Clery Act crime that may present a serious or ongoing threat to members of the community on campus, Metro Barber Academy - owned or controlled property, or any portion thereof, or on public property within immediate vicinity to Metro Barber Academy campus, an alert will be issued to the community. Possible methods of notification are employee and student emails, group text, and phone call alerts. Methods of notification designee to best fit the nature of any given threat. Local and state police agencies will also be advised of any potential risk.

By law no information that might identify a crime victim may be included in Timely Warning notices.

Safety and Emergency Procedures

After an evaluation has been made of a possible emergency situation that could arise, including those in which the closing and evacuation of the school would be required. These situations include fire, gas leaks, bomb threats, tornadoes, earthquakes, aircraft accidents, hazardous materials spills on or near a campus, power outages, flooding, snow emergencies, medical or public health emergencies, an incident at a nuclear power plant and mass violence, among others. The extent of and manner in which a shelter-in-place response or the evacuation of a portion of or entire school would be conducted would depend on the particular incident, the immediate impact on life safety and the availability and safety of evacuation routes from the school.

The designee continually monitors conditions and events at the school. Should they become aware of a situation that constitutes an emergency; local police will be called to confirm and determine the nature and extent of the threat. Should an emergency situation pose an immediate threat to the health and safety of the community, local police will determine what level response is required (shelter-in- place or the evacuation of a building, buildings or the entire campus). The designee will maintain the capability to directly activate procedures in those emergencies requiring immediate action.

If you observe a situation that may create an emergency, please immediately the designee. If there is an immediate threat to life, call 911 first.

Emergency and Immediate Notification

The designee, upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation which poses an immediate threat to the community, or any portion thereof, will without delay and considering the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system. The designee will disseminate the emergency notification via any or all of the following systems:

- Employee and student emails
- Telephone calls
- Group text messages
- Activation of a building emergency alarm
- Direct notification

Notifications may be issued on a schoolwide basis or to directly affected members of the school community as the situation dictates. This will be done unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the designee and/or outside emergency responders, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The designee may issue additional notifications and instructions to the school community as the situation requires. Upon resolution of an emergency, an all-clear notification will be issued.

Shelter-in-Place

Shelter-in-place is defined as taking immediate shelter where you are. On campus, this will generally mean using a classroom or office as an enclosed shelter to protect you and others from the dangers of an emergency.

Basic Shelter-in-Place Guidance

If the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside in an interior room until you receive notification it is safe to leave. If the building is damaged, take your personal belongings and follow the evacuation routes posted in the building. Once you have evacuated the building, seek shelter at an undamaged building nearby. If emergency responders are on scene, follow their directions.

How to Know When to Shelter-in-Place

The primary means for communicating shelter-in-place instructions will be through the designee. You may also receive instructions directly from emergency responders. On the scene or by any other means of communication previously listed.

How to Shelter-in-Place

If you have received direction to shelter-in-place and it is safe to do so, or if evacuation of a building is not possible or safe, adhere to the following guidelines:

- Stay inside the building you are in or seek an interior room
- Seek shelter in the nearest undamaged building if you are outside, or follow instructions given by emergency responders
- Seek a room above ground level and turn off ventilation systems, if possible, in cases of the release of a noxious substance. The Designee will disable any automatic systems in this situation
- Stay away from windows
- Keep your silenced cell phone available for emergency communication and updates
- Close and lock any windows or doors in the room
- For mass violence emergencies, prevent the perpetrator from entering the room by using furniture or other heavy objects in the event doors cannot be locked
- Turn off lights and equipment in the room
- Remain calm, quiet and alert

Emergency Procedures Tests and Drills

The Metro Barber Academy will conduct emergency drills and tests at least once per calendar year. These tests and drills may be announced or unannounced. The type of tests and drills may vary, but will be designed to assess and evaluate the procedures for a specific emergency type, such as active shooter, building fire, bomb threat, hazardous materials spill, or other emergency conditions. Depending on the type of emergency response being tested, shelter- in- place and/or the evacuation of campus building drills may be included. Tests may be a live exercise or a table-top simulation.

As required by the Clery Act, the designee will document each test in a report which includes the date of the test, a description of the drill or test conducted, start and end times, and whether the test or drill was announced or unannounced. Additionally, this report will contain any deficiencies discovered in procedure or equipment, lessons learned, and the possible solutions for any deficiencies noted.

Drug and Alcohol Policies, Awareness and Prevention

Metro Barber Academy is committed to providing a safe, healthy learning community for all its members.

Metro Barber Academy endeavors to conform to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act (DFSCA) Codified as Part 86 of EDGAR (34 CFR Part 86), and all associated regulations, including a drug and alcohol awareness program to inform students and employees of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol. Metro Barber Academy's alcohol policy and procedures encourage its community to make responsible decisions about the use of alcoholic beverages, and to promote safe, legal and healthy patterns of social interaction.

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 and of 1996, and the Pennsylvania liquor laws, Title 47 and Title 18 section 6317 and the School's Student Code of Conduct, specifically prohibit the direct or indirect possession, sale, distribution, production, promotion, advertising and/or use of illegal alcohol or drugs, including unauthorized or illegal possession of alcohol or drugs, on campus and sites or at school-sponsored activities off campus.

Alcoholic Beverages

The use, possession, or distribution of beverages containing alcohol is governed by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Drug and Alcohol Policy for Students and School Drug and Alcohol Workplace Policy.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania prohibits consumption of alcoholic beverages by anyone younger than 21 years of age. It is unlawful to sell, purchase, deliver or furnish alcoholic beverages to anyone younger than 21 years of age or to an intoxicated person. It is unlawful to consume alcohol in a public place or to misrepresent one's age to obtain alcoholic beverages. Further, it is unlawful for anyone 21 years of age or older to sell or furnish alcoholic beverages to anyone under the age of 21.

Metro Barber Academy specifically prohibits the possession, sale, distribution and/or use of illicit drugs or unauthorized or illegal use or possession of alcohol on campus or at school- sponsored activities off campus.

Illegal Drugs

Metro Barber Academy prohibits illegal drugs and drug paraphernalia on property owned or controlled by the school or as part of any school activity. Drug paraphernalia is defined as any legitimate equipment, product or material that is modified for making, using or concealing illegal drugs and includes, but is not limited to bongs, roach clips, drug pipes and any items modified or adapted so they can be used to consume drugs. Drug paraphernalia found on school property will be confiscated by designee and surrendered to a law enforcement agency or otherwise lawfully destroyed.

Federal drug laws prohibit the manufacture, distribution, dispensation and possession of controlled substances unless specifically permitted by statute. The government categorizes controlled substances according to Schedules I through V. Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse, with no accepted medical use. Schedule I drugs include, but are not limited to, heroin, marijuana, hashish, LSD and other hallucinogens. Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse, but some medical use, and include opium, morphine, codeine, barbiturates, cocaine and its derivatives, amphetamines, phencyclidine (PCP) and other narcotics. Schedule III, Schedule IV and Schedule V drugs have some potential for abuse, but less than Schedule I and II drugs, with Schedule III drugs having the most potential for abuse and Schedule V the least. Schedule III, IV and V drugs include chloral hydrate (IV), certain barbiturates (III and IV), benzodiazepines (IV), glutethimide (III), other depressants and narcotics (III and IV), amphetamines (III) and other stimulants (III and IV). A complete listing of controlled substances and their classifications is contained in Title 21 of the United States Code at Section 812.

Penalties for the unauthorized possession, manufacture, sale, distribution or delivery of drugs varies according to the type and quantity of drug(s), existence of prior offenses and/or whether death or serious injury resulted from the drug involved. Special federal penalties apply to the sale or distribution of controlled substances to persons under age 21 or within 1,000 feet of school property.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Law prohibits, among other things, the unauthorized manufacture, sale, delivery and possession of controlled substances. Consistent with Federal law, Pennsylvania classifies controlled substances according to Schedules I through V. Penalties vary according to the type of controlled substance involved. For a simple possession of a small amount of marijuana (misdemeanor), persons may be subject to 30 days imprisonment and a $500 fine. A person may be subject to a maximum of 15 years imprisonment and a $25,000 fine for the manufacture, delivery or possession of a Schedule I or II controlled drug such as cocaine, PCP or LSD (felony). Sentences can be doubled for second and subsequent offenses. Sentences can also be doubled for distribution of controlled substances to persons under the age of eighteen. Penalties range from a mandatory minimum sentence of seven years and a $50,000 fine for

subsequent convictions for the manufacture, delivery or possession of 100 grams or more of a Schedule I or II controlled narcotic drug.

Enforcement

Metro Barber Academy will report known drug or liquor law violations, including underage drinking to, and fully cooperate with, law enforcement in the investigation and prosecution of local, state, and federal drug and liquor law violations. Violations of law and school alcohol/drug policies will also be referred the designee for disciplinary action.

School sanctions for violations of law and policy will result in appropriate discipline, including warning, probation, suspension or dismissal for both students and employees. Violators may also be subjected to applicable legal sanctions, which may include fines, imprisonment and loss of financial aid eligibility. The findings of the school disciplinary review and any disciplinary penalties imposed are separate from and independent of the rulings of the criminal court system and any penalties the courts may impose on the offender.

Pursuant to Clery Act reporting requirements, violations of local or state liquor or drug laws known to Metro Barber Academy that result in either a disciplinary referral or an arrest by a police agency are counted and recorded in the Clery Act statistical disclosures found in this report. For Pennsylvania compliance, law drug and liquor law violations are recorded in this report's UCR disclosures under the appropriate UCR category. Law violations are also disclosed in the Daily Crime Log maintained by the Metro Barber Academy.

For Employees (DRUG AND ALCOHOL WORKPLACE POLICY, CP 895):

In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, and other legislative requirements, all employees of the school must abide by this policy and the procedures as a condition of employment.

Employees must report any conviction involving unlawful use, possession, manufacture, distribution or dispensation of drugs or controlled substances occurring at the school or at a school event no later than five (5) days after such conviction. If the employee is engaged in the performance of a federal grant or contract, the school must notify the contracting agency within ten (10) days after receiving notice of such conviction.

For Students (DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY FOR STUDENTS, CP 591):

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 and the Student Code of conduct, Metro Barber Academy specifically prohibits the possession, sale, distribution, and/or use of illicit drugs or unauthorized or illegal use or possession of alcohol on campus or at school- sponsored activities off campus.

School sanctions for violation(s) of these policies will result in appropriate discipline including warning, probation, suspension or dismissal. Students are also subject to applicable legal sanctions, which may include fines and/or imprisonment, for use of illicit drugs or illegal use of alcohol.

The designee will provide confidential referrals to agencies in the community offering rehabilitation therapy and counseling for students suffering from drug or alcohol abuse.

Prevention

Metro Barber Academy's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy and Prevention is state in the catalog and faculty handbook. It educates students and other members of the school community on the health risks of alcohol and illegal drugs and provide information about the availability of alcohol and drug counseling, treatment and rehabilitation programs. It provides information regarding the legal sanctions under local, state and federal laws for the possession, use or

distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol and the disciplinary sanctions the school may impose for violations of the drug and alcohol policies.

On-Campus Resources

Students and staff are encouraged to seek assistance from outside sources as the school does not offer Professional counseling

Off-Campus and Community Resources

There are many community resources available locally and nationally. Members of the School community wishing to take advantage of these services may contact their local prevention agency or request assistance from their campus staff in contacting these agencies as listed:

White Deer Run Crisis Call Center (Statewide)
866-769-6822

Harrisburg Area
Pyramid Healthcare
866-416-1238
Harrisburg Comprehensive Treatment Center (CTC)
717-678-7779
Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs
717-783-8200

National Hotlines
National Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Information Center
800-784-6776
National Cocaine Hotline
800-262-2463
National Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE)
800-668-9277
National Secret Witness Hotline to Report Drug Activity
800-782-7463
National Institute on Drug Abuse Drug Information Hotline
800-662-4357

Rape and Sexual Assault (Sexual Misconduct) Information and Resources

The Clery Act defines sexual assault as any sexual action by a person directed at another person either by force or the threat of force and/or without the person's consent. The activity is also considered a sexual assault when the victim is incapable of giving their consent due to age, incapacitation or mental disability. For the purposes of the Clery Act, sexual assault includes the crimes of rape, nonconsensual fondling, incest and statutory rape.

Consent may be defined as an affirmative, unambiguous and voluntary agreement to engage in a specific sexual activity during a sexual encounter. The lack of verbal and/or physical resistance does not imply or affirm consent. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not specifically define consent in reference to sexual activity under law. Consent is considered to be generally defined by its common legal definition.

The Clery Act defines rape as "non-consensual sexual intercourse involving 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." Rape may also occur if the victim is incapable of providing consent due to intoxication, mental disability or age. This definition also includes attempts to commit rape.

Under Pennsylvania law (PA CS Title 18 Subsections 3121), rape occurs when sexual intercourse is achieved against a victim under the following circumstances:

1. By forcible compulsion.
2. By threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution.
3. (Against a person) who is unconscious or where the person knows that the complainant is unaware the sexual intercourse is occurring.
4. Where the person has substantially impaired the complainant's power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing, without the knowledge of the complainant, drugs, intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance.
5. (Against a person) who suffers from a mental disability which renders the complainant incapable of consent.

Further, under Clery and UCR (Uniform Crime Reporting) definitions, the Pennsylvania Crimes Code sections relating to sexual assault (PA 18 CS § 3124.1), involuntary deviate sexual intercourse (PA 18 CS § 3123) and aggravated indecent assault (PA 18 CS § 3125) are considered rape for the purposes of Clery and PA UCR reporting.

Fondling is defined by the Clery Act as "the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim and/or by force or threat of force or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to age, incapacitation or mental disability."

Under Pennsylvania law (PA 18 CS § 3126), fondling is called indecent assault and occurs when the person has indecent contact with the complainant, causes the complainant to have indecent contact with the person or intentionally causes the complainant to come into contact with seminal fluid, urine or feces for the purpose of arousing sexual desire in the person or the complainant and:

1. the person does so without the complainant's consent;
2. the person does so by forcible compulsion;
3. the person does so by threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution;
4. the complainant is unconscious or the person knows that the complainant is unaware the indecent contact is occurring;

5. the person has substantially impaired the complainant's power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing, without the knowledge of the complainant, drugs, intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance;
6. the complainant suffers from a mental disability which renders the complainant incapable of consent;
7. the complainant is less than 13 years of age; or
8. the complainant is less than 16 years of age and the person is four or more years older than the complainant and the complainant and the person are not married to each other.

Incest is defined by the Clery Act as "sexual intercourse between persons related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law."

Under Pennsylvania law (PA 18 CS § 4302), incest occurs when the persons are related as follows: ancestor or descendant, a brother or sister of the whole or half blood or an uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the whole blood.

Statutory Rape is defined by the Clery Act as "sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent."

Under Pennsylvania Law (PA 18 CS § 3122.1) statutory rape is called statutory sexual assault. Statutory sexual assault occurs when a person has sexual intercourse with another person who is under the age of 16 and is four or more years older and is not married to the underage person. Persons under the age of 13 cannot legally consent regardless of age difference.

For Pennsylvania UCR reporting purposes, fondling, incest, and statutory rape are counted and classified as "sex offenses" per UCR rules. Additionally, PA UCR statistics contained in this report will include the following crimes as sex offenses: indecent exposure (PA 18 CS § 3127), open lewdness (PA 18 CS § 5901), and sexual intercourse with an animal (PA 18 CS § 3129).

If the crimes of incest or statutory rape are achieved by force or threat of force, they are classified and counted as rape in both the Clery and PA UCR statistical disclosures.

The Clery Act, as amended by the 2013 VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) reauthorization, and in accordance with Federal Title IX requirements, further prohibits acts of stalking, dating violence and domestic violence. In compliance with these requirements, these acts are included as sexual misconduct under this policy and are subject to the same investigative and disciplinary policies outlined in this section.

Under the Clery Act, **domestic violence** is defined as a ***"felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom 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 or intimate partner under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; 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."***

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania law defines domestic abuse as knowingly, intentionally or recklessly causing bodily injury of any kind, causing fear of bodily injury of any kind, assault (sexual or not sexual), rape, sexually abusing minor children, or knowingly engaging in a repetitive conduct toward a certain person (i.e. stalking) that puts them in fear of bodily injury. These acts can take place between family or household members, sexual partners or those who share biological parenthood in order to qualify as domestic abuse. There is no separate criminal law section that addresses domestic violence specifically. Police officers responding to a report of domestic abuse are required by law to make an

arrest on probable cause allegations of domestic abuse. There is no separate criminal charge in the Pennsylvania Crimes Code for domestic violence or abuse. Persons arrested for domestic violence / abuse will be charged with crimes such as assault.

For the purposes of Clery Act disclosures and School disciplinary action, domestic violence is counted as any felony or misdemeanor crime of violence under PA Title 18 Consolidated Statutes (Crimes Code) in which the victim and offender meet one or more of the Clery Act definitions set above.

Dating violence is defined by the Clery Act as "***violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between persons between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse."***

Pennsylvania law does not have a separate definition or crime category for dating violence as defined. For the purposes of Clery Act disclosures and School disciplinary action, dating violence includes any felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence previously listed when the victim and offender are in a relationship as described above but not in a relationship that would qualify the crime as a domestic violence incident.

Dating violence also includes other crimes which may be of a lower grading, such as physical harassment (PA 18 CS § 2709 (a)(1)).

Threats to commit any act of violence or abuse are also counted as a dating violence crime.

Stalking is defined by the Clery Act as ***"engaging in a course of conduct 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, a course of conduct is 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."***

A reasonable person is a 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.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania defines stalking under PA 18 CS §2709.1 as follows: A person commits the crime of stalking when the person either:

1. engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts toward another person, including following the person without proper authority, under circumstances which demonstrate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person; or
2. engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly communicates to another person under circumstances which demonstrate or communicate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person.

As the Pennsylvania law requires evidence of the offender's intent to place a victim in reasonable fear or suffer substantial emotional distress, instances coded as simple harassment for purposes of PA UCR compliance may be counted as stalking for the purposes of Clery Compliance if they meet the definition of stalking set forth under the Clery Act. Clery requires consideration of the victim's perception of fear for their or another's safety or the use of the

'reasonable person' standard in which someone of similar circumstances and identities would feel fear for their safety and/or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Metro Barber Academy collectively terms rape, sexual assault, non-Clery (UCR) sexual offenses, and other inappropriate sexually based or motivated behavior as sexual misconduct. This includes rape and all of the previously defined sex offenses as well as sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence. All sexual misconduct is prohibited on any Metro Barber Academy owned or controlled location by school policy.

Investigation and Disciplinary Procedures

Victims of sexual misconduct are strongly encouraged to report the crime immediately to the police. Immediate reporting will assist authorities in the preservation of evidence and the apprehension of the offender. Immediate reporting also facilitates School and law enforcement authorities in assisting the victim of a sexual misconduct in getting any help they need to recover.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is a form of misconduct that undermines the integrity of the academic environment and will not be tolerated. All members of the school community, especially of faculty and other individuals who exercise supervisory authority have an obligation to promote an environment is free of sexual harassment. All Metro Barber Academy employees are considered "responsible employees" under Title IX and have an obligation to report sexual harassment to the designee.

Retaliation Policy

Metro Barber Academy prohibits any form of retaliation by any employee or student against another employee or student who has made a complaint in good faith. Persons violating this policy are subject to disciplinary action.

Student Procedures

In the event a sexual assault, act of stalking, dating violence or domestic violence does occur, Metro Barber Academy takes the matter very seriously. Anyone with knowledge about a sexual assault is encouraged to report it immediately. If you are sexually assaulted:

1. Go to a safe place and speak with someone you trust. Tell this person what happened. If there is any immediate danger, call 911 if you are off campus.
2. Preserve any written documentation, emails or text messages regarding the offense.
3. For your safety and well-being, immediate medical attention is encouraged. Further, being examined as soon as possible, ideally within 72-120 hours (3-5 days), is important in the case of sexual assault. The hospital will arrange for a specific medical examination at no charge. To preserve evidence, it is recommended you do not bathe, shower, douche, eat, drink, smoke, brush your teeth, urinate, defecate or change clothes before the exam. Even if you have already taken any of these actions, you are still encouraged to have prompt medical care. Additionally, you are encouraged to gather bedding, linens or unlaundered clothing and any other pertinent articles that may be used for evidence. Secure them in a clean paper bag or clean sheet. It is very important to preserve evidence to help in proving an alleged criminal offense as well as assist in obtaining legal orders or protection.
4. Having a sexual assault medical examination conducted at a hospital does not obligate you to make a police report or talk to police about what happened if you do not want to at that time. NOTE: Doctors and nurses may be obligated to report a sexual assault of a minor to the police under law.
5. Even after the immediate crisis has passed, consider seeking support one of the local rape crisis centers listed at the end of this section.

6. Contact the designee if you need assistance with concerns, such as no-contact orders or other protective measures. They will also assist in any needed advocacy for students who wish to obtain protective or restraining orders from local authorities.

Education and Prevention

It is Metro Barber Academy's policy to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, rape, sexual assault (including stranger and known offender assaults) and stalking each year. Educational information is offered to raise awareness for all incoming students and employees and are conducted during new student and new employee orientation sessions. This information offered throughout the year includes strong messages communicating that Metro Barber Academy prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other sexual misconduct and awareness and primary prevention (including normative messaging, environmental management and bystander intervention), and discuss the Pennsylvania and Federal definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, rape, sexual assault, stalking and consent in reference to sexual activity.

Bystander Intervention

There are a number of simple, safe and effective things everyone can do to help others and help reduce the likelihood of sexual assaults. A few of these are listed here courtesy of notalone.gov

1. Talk to your friends honestly and openly about sexual assault.
2. Don't just be a bystander—if you see something, intervene in any way you can.
3. Trust your gut. If something looks like it might be a bad situation, it probably is.
4. Be direct. Ask someone who looks like they may need help if they're okay.
5. Get someone to help you if you see something—enlist a friend, teacher, or parent to help step in.
6. Keep an eye on someone who has had too much to drink.
7. If you see someone who is too intoxicated to consent, help them leave safely.
8. Recognize the potential danger of someone who talks about planning to target another person at a party.
9. Be aware if someone is deliberately trying to intoxicate, isolate, or corner someone else.
10. Create a distraction, draw attention to the situation, or separate the people you are concerned about.
11. Understand if someone does not or cannot consent to sex, it is rape.
12. Never blame the victim.

Civil Protection Orders

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania offers three types of legal orders through the court system, which hold the force of civil law as set forth in the Protection from Abuse (PFA) Act and the Protection of Victims of Sexual Violence or Intimidation (PSVI) Act. These orders are as follows:

- **Protection from Abuse Order (PFA):** This type of order is available to victims who have or have had an intimate, family, or household relationship with the offender. This includes spouses, ex-spouses, domestic partners, dating partners, sexual partners, persons who have a child in common, parents, children, other blood relations and those related by marriage. PFAs offer numerous forms of relief, which include, but are not limited to no contact directives, changes in living arrangements from the victim or offender, monetary restitution, custody and protective measures for children, or other appropriate relief, as the court deems appropriate.

- **Sexual Violence Protection Order (SVP):** This type of order is available to victims of sexual violence who do not have an intimate relationship as defined in the PFA act (e.g. offenders may be strangers, acquaintances, co-workers, classmates, etc.). Relief available under this order type includes no contact directives and any other appropriate relief requested by the victim and approved by the court.

- **Protection from Intimidation Order (PFI):** This order type is available to victims under the age of 18 who are victims of harassment or stalking committed by offenders who are 18 or older.

- **Out of State Protection Orders:** The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recognizes and will enforce protective orders lawfully issued by jurisdictions out of state. For example, a no contact order issued by a Maryland court will be recognized and enforced by Pennsylvania Courts of Common Pleas.

Persons violating protective orders are subject to arrest by police. Metro Barber Academy will assist in the enforcement of protective orders by contacting the police to arrest the offender and will escort the petitioner as requested. Persons wishing assistance in the enforcement of a protective order on Metro Barber Academy property must make the designee aware of the order and provide a copy of the order.

Please note: Protective orders contain information regarding the nature of the offenses in the complaint. Metro Barber Academy. In this case, confidentiality cannot be guaranteed. Any such information received by Metro Barber Academy which constitutes a previously unknown Clery Act crime occurring within Metro Barber Academy's Clery Act Geography will require us by law to disclose the crime as non-identifying statistical, crime log, and/or timely warning notices as appropriate.

Obtaining a Protective Order

To request a PFA, SVP, or PFI, contact the court prothonotary's office in the county in which you live, work, or attend school. You may also apply in the county in which the offender lives or in which the abuse occurred. Parents or Guardians may petition on behalf of minors.

For assistance in obtaining a protective order, contact a local domestic violence organization, rape crisis center or advocacy center. The contact information for many of these off-campus resources are listed at the end of this section. Many of these community-based organizations can provide legal services and advocacy as well as other confidential services to assist victims of sexual violence.

Megan's Law\Sex Offender Registries

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania requires all individuals convicted of sexual offenses in Pennsylvania to register their address of residence and place of employment or study with the Pennsylvania State Police.

This information is made available via the Internet so the public may be aware when an offender is present in their community. For more information about the Pennsylvania Megan's Law or to view the offender database, visit pameganslaw.state.pa.us. The U.S. Department of Justice maintains a national registry of sex offenders compiled from each state's registry. This database is accessible online at nsopw.gov.

Campus Designees

Bryant Mathes
Owner
717-307-9333
metropolitanbarberacademy@gmail.com

Theodora Webb
Instructor
717-307-9333
metropolitanbarberacademy@gmail.com

Lucia Watkin
Student Services Rep
717-307-9333
metropolitanbarberacademy@gmail.com

Court Prothonotary

Contact within the county where Metro Barber Academy is located:

Dauphin County Prothonotary

717-780-6520

Off -Campus Crisis Intervention and Community Resources

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) National Sexual Assault Hotline
800-656-4673

Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape
Crisis and Victim Assistance Hotline (Statewide)
888-772-7227

Dauphin County Crisis Intervention
717-232-7511

YWCA Harrisburg
800-654-1211 24-hour Sexual Assault Crisis
877- 874-HERO Child Sexual Abuse Hotline

Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence Resource Hotline
800-799-7233

Dauphin County Victim/Witness Assistance
888-292-9611

Statistical Disclosures – Clery Act

In compliance with the Clery Act, all known Clery Act reportable crimes must be submitted annually to the U.S. Department of Education via its web-based reporting system. Metro Barber Academy is required to publish in the Metro Barber Academy Annual Security Report statistics of Clery crimes for the last three years that were reported on school property, school-owned or controlled non-campus property at which educational programs or support are conducted, and any public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from a campus property.

Crime data is collected from Metro Barber Academy reports and records, student conduct records, Campus Security Authority (CSA) disclosures, and data received from local or state police agencies in the campus or non-campus location jurisdiction.

Metro Barber Academy must make a good faith effort to request data on all reportable crime categories from the local and state police agencies, which have jurisdiction over the campus, and its adjacent and accessible public property, or any non-campus location.

Clery reportable crimes use the FBI's UCR (Uniform Crime Reporting) program definition for all categories except fondling, incest and statutory rape, which use FBI NIBRS (National Incident-Based Reporting System) program definitions. Both attempted and completed crimes are included.

Clery reportable crime categories are as follows:

- Criminal Homicide
  - Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
  - Negligent Manslaughter
- Sexual Assault \ Sexual Offenses
  - Rape (UCR Definition)
  - Fondling (NIBRS Definition)
  - Incest (NIBRS Definition)
  - Statutory Rape (NIBRS Definition)
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault (includes attempts to murder)
- Burglary (includes entry by force, entry without force and attempts to burglarize)
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson

The amendments made to the Clery Act by the 2013 reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) add additional categories to Clery reportable crimes. These crimes are reported using the definition assigned to them under the VAWA. They are as follows:

- Dating Violence
- Domestic Violence
- Stalking

Certain crimes are only Clery reportable when committed as a hate crime. A hate crime occurs when a crime is committed against a person or property and is motivated, whole or in part, by the offender's bias against the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or national origin.

Clery hate crimes may be any of the previously listed Clery Act crimes (excluding VAWA-defined crimes) or any of the following crimes that are not otherwise reported in the Clery Act statistics:

1. Larceny/theft
2. Simple assault
3. Intimidation
4. Vandalism/property destruction

The Clery Act further requires violations of local or state drug, liquor and weapons laws be disclosed as having been referred to student conduct for school disciplinary action or to a law enforcement agency, which results in the arrest of the offender. In cases where both a referral and an arrest have been made, only the arrest is counted.

In instances where more than one Clery reportable crime is committed in an incident, the UCR hierarchy rule is applied. The hierarchy rule states only the most serious offense is counted in multiple crime incidents.

NOTE: There are multiple exceptions to the hierarchy rule under the Clery Act. The hierarchy rule does not apply to arson, hate crimes, VAWA offenses, rape and sexual assault coincident with murder, or drug, liquor, and weapons law violations referrals\arrests. In cases of arson or VAWA offenses coincident with other reportable criminal offenses, the arson or VAWA offense is counted in addition to the most serious offense as well as any hate and\or drug, liquor, and weapons law violation referrals\arrests that also occurred during the same incident. For hate crime, all bias motivated crimes that occur in a single incident are counted and disclosed as hate crimes. However, the hierarchy rule will apply when hate crimes are counted under the general offense category (ex: A bias motivated aggravated assault and rape occurs in the same incident. Both are counted in the hate crimes category, but only the rape would be counted in the general offenses.) In cases of sexual assault (rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape) occurring in the same incident as a murder both the murder and the sexual assault offense would be counted. In cases where a drug, liquor, or weapons law violation occurs coincident to other crimes and the offender was arrested or referred for disciplinary action, the referral or arrest is counted and disclosed in addition to the most serious Clery Act criminal offense and any VAWA and\or hate crimes that were also committed during an incident.

Crimes determined to be unfounded (false or baseless) by the investigation of a sworn law enforcement officer are disclosed at the end of each campus section in narrative format. Unfounded crimes are not counted in the totals for the offense category. Clery offenses ruled unfounded are reported to the US Department of Education's web-based reporting system.

This section provides crime statistics in Clery Act required format for METRO BARBER ACADEMY.

Clery Act Reportable Crimes	On Campus			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offenses									
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary									
Forcible Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted Burglary	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

Arrests and Disciplinary Actions		On Campus			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
		2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Drug Law Violations	Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests by Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests by Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations	Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests by Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Crimes	On Campus			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

There were no hate or bias-related crimes, as defined by federal law, and there were no crimes ruled UNFOUNDED by investigation of a sworn law enforcement entity occurring within the Metro Barber Academy reporting geography for 2023, 2024 or 2025.

Appendix

Clery Act Crime Definitions

Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter- The killing of one human being by another through gross negligence.

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.

Fondling – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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. The statutory age of consent is defined by Pennsylvania Law.

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 purring the victim in fear. Robbery may occur with or without the use of aweapon.

Aggravated Assault – An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Includes assaults where a weapon is displayed.

Burglary – The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. Includes entry by force, entry without force, and attempted forcible entry.

Motor Vehicle Theft – The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Includes automobiles, trucks, busses, and other motorized vehicles.

Arson – Willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn with or without intent to defraud a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Arrest and referrals for disciplinary action – Incidents in which a local or state drug, liquor, or weapons law is violated and the offender is either arrested by a police officer or referred to a student judicial authority for institutional disciplinary action. Does not include incidents where referrals are based on institutional policy alone without an alleged law violation.

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 Law 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.

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 or drunkenness.

Hate Crimes - Certain crimes are only Clery reportable when committed as a hate crime. A hate crime occurs when a crime is committed against a person or property and is motivated, whole or in part, by the offender's bias against the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or national origin. Clery hate crimes may be any of the previously listed Clery Act crimes (excluding VAWA-defined crimes) or any of the following crimes which are not otherwise reported in the Clery Act statistics: Larceny/theft, simple assault, intimidation, and vandalism/property destruction.

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. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between persons between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

Domestic Violence - Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom 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 or intimate partner under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; 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 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, a course of conduct is 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. A reasonable person is a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with identities as 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.

Unfounded Crime – An alleged criminal offense report that is ruled false or baseless by the investigation of a duly sworn or commissioned law enforcement official; criminal offenses determined through investigation to have never occurred or were never attempted.

View of Campus and Surrounding Area

