



2025

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Bethesda University is located at 730 N Euclid St. Anaheim, California. The University building has two points of entry. The entries are controlled by an electronic access system. Access to the building is either by access identification card or phone pass. Visitors are required to check through the intercom system to receive permission to enter.

Bethesda University facilities include the main building, parking lot and module classrooms. All external groups must have the approval of the Office of General Affairs to use BU's facilities.

The school building entry doors are locked 24 hours / 7 days a week. Students, faculty, staff employees with a school issued access card are allowed to self-access the building during operating hours. Bethesda University hires a security guard to patrol the parking lot on a regular basis and work with the Office of General Affairs to enforce security measures.

Security Maintenance

Bethesda University's facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. The facility manager regularly patrols the campus and fixes malfunctioning lights and other unsafe conditions.

Campus Law Enforcement

The mission of Campus Security is to provide the safest educational environment possible for all faculty, staff, students and visitors at Bethesda University. Campus security is provided by a professional security company. The main campus is located within the city of Anaheim and it is under the jurisdiction of the Anaheim Police Department to assist in the handling of major crimes.

Jurisdiction

The Office of General Affairs provides primary rule enforcement service to the BU Main Campus.

MISSION STATEMENT

Bethesda University is a Christ-centered community of higher education which aims to prepare students with the academic knowledge, professional skills and spiritual values to become servant leaders in global society.

TIMELY WARNING

The Office of General Affairs or designee will issue a campus-wide "timely warning" in the occurrence of a crime that is serious in nature or poses a continuing threat to the campus community. The university email system will be the primary mode of communication for timely

warnings. The Office of General Affairs or designee may also use its social networking websites, text messaging and/or flyers to further disseminate information depending upon the circumstances.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to Office of General Affairs at 714-683-1382. Information for Alerts/Timely Warnings may also come from other law enforcement agencies or officers.

Alerts/Timely Warnings will be issued to the campus community as soon as pertinent information about the crime is available. Information included in Campus Crime Alerts/Warnings will include, at minimum:

- A description of the incident and type of crime, including location, date and time of occurrence.
- A physical description of the suspect, including gender and race.
- Composite drawing of the suspect, if available.
- Apparent connection to previous incidents, if applicable.
- Race of the victim, but only if there was an apparent bias motive.
- Sex of the victim, if relevant.
- Injury sustained by the victim.
- Date and time the campus alert was released.
- A notice to the campus community to exercise caution.

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT (ASR)

This report is part of an on-going effort to promote safety and security at Bethesda University and to comply with the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. Under this Act, all colleges and Universities across the country are required to publish this report by October 1 of each year. These reports must contain applicable policies and procedures regarding safety and security and the statistical data from the previous calendar year and the two preceding calendar years.

The information below provides context for the crime statistics reported in compliance with the Clery Act.

The purpose of the Clery Act is to provide current and prospective students and employees with accurate, complete and timely information about campus safety so that they can make informed decisions. Bethesda University publishes the Annual Campus Safety and Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act, and also offers it as a resource guide, directing readers to campus safety and security services and providing crime prevention and personal safety guidance and strategies. The Annual Campus Safety and Security Report meets Clery Act federal requirements, as set forth by the Department of Education, including the Higher Education Opportunity Act of

2008, as related to the Jeanne Clery Act, and including amendments to the Clery Act under the Higher Education Act of 1965 and more recently, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, for which Department of Education final regulations became effective July 1, 2017. Compliance with these provisions does not constitute a violation of section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C.1232g), commonly known as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).

The statistics in this report are published in accordance with the standards and guidelines used by the Handbook for Campus Crime Reporting issued by the U.S. Department of Education Office of Secondary Education. A staff, Office of General Affairs submits the annual crime statistics published in the report to the Department of Education. The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education is available to the public through the ED website. The annual disclosure of crime statistics includes reporting statistics to the University community obtained from the following sources: Office of General Affairs, Anaheim Police Department and the Chair of Student Affairs of Bethesda University.

Designated campus security authority includes but is not limited to the University administrators, deans, chairs, administrative staffs and academic counselors. These designated campus security authorities report crime or discipline issues to the Office of General Affairs when issues arise. The incidents that rise to the level of reporting in the Clery Act report are included in the annual report.

The Clery Act requires all colleges and universities to:

- Compile and submit crime statistics to the United States Department of Education. Each year, the University submits crime statistics for Clery Act crimes by type, location, and year to the U.S. Department of Education.
- Maintain a daily crime log of alleged criminal incidents that is open to public inspection.
- Issue campus alerts. BU issues a timely warning to the University community when there is information that a Clery crime has occurred that represents a serious or ongoing threat to campus safety.
- Issue emergency notifications. Bethesda University issues an emergency notification upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus.
- The University tests the emergency notification procedure at least twice annually.
- Publish and maintain an Annual Security Report containing safety and security-related policy statements and statistics of Clery Act crimes occurring on the University property, adjacent property, and non-university property owned or controlled by the University.

PREPARATION OF ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The Office of General Affairs prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Safety Crime Statistics Act.

Annually, on or before October 1, the Office of General Affairs sends an email to all current students and university employees notifying them of the existence of the Annual Security and Safety Report and providing a link to the webpage where they can access and review the report. An electronic copy of the ASR is also attached to that email.

Students will receive a notice of the ASR's availability online via Populi when they register for subsequent term classes. Prospective students and their parents/guardians will be informed of the availability of the ASR on the University's website via the Office of General Affairs, during orientation programs, and in the Student Guide (distributed during the summer and fall orientation programs). Prospective employees will be informed of the availability of the ASR on the University's website by Human Resources during new employee orientation.

Copies of the report may also be obtained at the General Affairs office located in the campus building at 730 N Euclid St. Anaheim, or by calling (714) 683-1382 to request a copy. Prospective students and employees can obtain a copy of the report online or by contacting the Office of General Affairs (for prospective students), or the Office of Human Resources (for prospective employees).

The report is prepared using 2023 annual crime statistics information provided by the City of Anaheim Police Department in accordance with the Clery Act.

Campus crime, arrests, and referral statistics include those reported to the Office of Student Affairs, Office of General Affairs, and local law enforcement agencies. Crime statistics and other information included in BU's Annual Security and Safety Report will be maintained by the Office of General Affairs pursuant to federal law.

The Office of General Affairs also submits the crime statistics to the U.S. Department of Education in response to that agency's annual web-based data collection.

DEFINITIONS: CRIME CATEGORIES

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 accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Arson

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

Burglary

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

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 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.

Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and § 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Disciplinary Referrals

Includes those individuals referred to Student Conduct for liquor law, drug law and illegal weapons violations. The numbers include incidents reported via Department of Campus Safety incident reports and reports provided directly to Student Conduct from other members of the University community.

Domestic Violence

Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes 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, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Drug Abuse Violations

Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine), marijuana, synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone), and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

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 or physical incapacity.

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.

Incest

Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Intimidation

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

Liquor Law Violations

The violation of laws or ordinance prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places, bootlegging, operating a still, furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person or the using of a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor. Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.

Manslaughter by Negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Motor Vehicle Theft

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

Murder

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

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, violence and/or causing the victim fear.

Sexual Assault with an Object

The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Simple Assault

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

Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition, course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

Statutory Rape

Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Weapons Law Violations

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

Definitions: Geographical Locations

On-Campus

Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes.

Non-Campus Building or Property

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

Public Property

All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Cautionary Note

The crime statistics found in this report represent alleged criminal offenses reported to campus safety authorities and /or local law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the data collected do not necessarily reflect prosecutions or convictions for crimes. Because some statistics are provided by non-police authorities, the data are not directly comparable to data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System which only collects statistics from police authorities.

REPORTING A CRIME

The Institution will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or non forcible sex offense, the report of the results of any disciplinary proceedings conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crimes or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for the purposes of this paragraph.

Assistance for Victims

Rights and options regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the university will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options. In California, a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has rights to be compensated for medical and counseling costs as well as the right to be notified of the status of criminal proceedings.

Further, the University complies with California law in recognizing orders of protection, which are called restraining orders, and requests that any person who obtains an order of protection from California or any U.S. State should provide a copy to Campus Safety and the Office of the Title IX Coordinator.

Restraining Order

A restraining order (also called a "protective order") is a court order that can protect someone from being physically or sexually abused, threatened, stalked, or harassed. The person getting the restraining order is called the "protected person." The person the restraining order is against is the "restrained person." Sometimes, restraining orders include other "protected persons" like family or household members of the protected person.

Emergency Protective Order (EPO)

An EPO is a type of restraining order that only law enforcement can ask for by calling a judge. Judges are available to issue EPOs 24 hours a day. So, a police officer that answers a domestic violence call can ask a judge for an emergency protective order at any time of the day or night. The emergency protective order starts right away and can last up to 7 days. The judge can order the abusive person to leave the home and stay away from the victim and any children for up to a week. That gives the victim of the abuse enough time to go to court to file for a temporary restraining order. To get an order that lasts longer than an EPO, you must ask the court for a temporary restraining order.

Temporary Restraining Order (TRO)

When you go to court to ask for a domestic violence restraining order, you fill out paperwork where you tell the judge everything that has happened and why you need a restraining order. If the judge believes you need protection, he or she will give you a temporary restraining order. Temporary restraining orders usually last between 20 and 25 days, until the court hearing date.

"Permanent" Restraining Order

When you go to court for the hearing that was scheduled for your TRO, the judge may issue a "permanent" restraining order. They are not really "permanent" because they usually last up to 3 years. At the end of those 3 years (or whenever your order runs out), you can ask for a new restraining order so you remain protected.

Criminal Protective Order or "Stay-Away" Order

Sometimes, when there is a domestic violence incident (or series of incidents), the district attorney will file criminal charges against the abuser. This starts a criminal court case. It is common for the criminal court to issue a criminal protective order against the defendant (the person who is committing the violence and abuse) while the criminal case is going on, and, if the defendant is found guilty or pleads guilty, for 3 years after the case is over.

Institutional No Contact Order

The University may issue an institutional no contact order if deemed appropriate or at the request of the victim or accused. To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, university offices will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal university investigation of the complaint. Additionally, Personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant (for example, publicly available record keeping for purposes of Clery Act reporting and disclosures will be made without inclusion of identifying information about the victim, as defined in 40002(a)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1194 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(20)). Further, the institution will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Publication of Names

The University does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the Daily Crime Log or online. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from public sources by request. Students may visit their online student portal and change their classification, which would subsequently restrict what information is able to be released. Students can do this with whatever frequency they choose. Employees who need to restrict directory access to personally identifiable information should contact Human Resources. The University can provide written notification to students and employees about existing resources available within the University.

REPORTING A COMPLAINT

Confidential Reporting Options

You can seek advice from certain resources that are not required to tell anyone else your private, personally identifiable information unless there is cause for fear for your safety, or the safety of others. These are individuals who the University has not specifically designated for purposes of putting the institution on notice and for whom mandatory reporting is required, other than in the stated limited circumstances. If you are unsure of someone's duties and ability to maintain your privacy, ask them before you talk to them. They will be able to tell you, and help you make decisions about who can help you best. If personally identifiable information is shared, it will only be used as necessary with as few people as possible, and all efforts will be made to protect individual privacy.

If one desires that details of the incident be kept confidential, he or she may speak with on-campus counselors. Campus counselors are available to help free of charge, and may be seen on an emergency basis. In addition, you may speak on and off-campus with members of the clergy and chaplains, who will also keep reports made to them confidential.

Title IX Coordinator
(714) 683-1214

Non-Confidential Reporting Options

You are encouraged to speak to officials of the institution to make formal reports of incidents (deans, vice presidents, or other administrators with supervisory responsibilities, human resources, faculty members, advisors to student organizations, general affairs staff, admissions officers, student activities personnel, and others). The University considers these people to be "responsible employees." Notice to them is official notice to the institution. You have the right

and can expect to have incidents of sexual misconduct to be taken seriously by the institution when formally reported, and to have those incidents investigated and properly resolved through administrative procedures. Formal reporting means that only people who need to know will be told and information will be shared only as necessary with investigators, witnesses, and the accused individual.

REPORTING PROCEDURE

Any individual who believes he or she has been subjected to discrimination or harassment, or who has witnessed or has knowledge of such discrimination or harassment, may report to any University employee including administrators, faculty, staff or notify one of the following offices as soon as possible after the incident.

Primary Advisor, Coordinator for Title IX, Discrimination and Harassment and Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended 29 U.S.C. § 794 (Section 504), investigations. Mary De La Rosa, office#309, marydelarosa@buc.edu, 714-638-1214.

Human Resources, Leo Balayon, office 318, Phone 714-683-1374, l.balayon@buc.edu. Sheng Wang, **Vice President**, Phone 714-452-8005, sheng.wang@buc.edu, **Anaheim Police Department**, Call 9-1-1 or (714) 765-1900, 425 S Harbor Blvd. Anaheim, CA 92805

ADJUDICATION OF VIOLATIONS

Although the University asks that you submit a written complaint, any suspected incident of sexual assault or violence will be investigated and addressed promptly, whether reported in writing or otherwise. Any University employee including administrators, faculty, and staff who observes any incident of sexual assault or violence involving a student or receives a complaint or other notice of such harassment, shall, promptly, report this information to the Office of General Affairs, whether or not the targeted student files a complaint. Complaints must be filed within 180 days of the date of the alleged discriminatory events.

You will be asked to provide details of the incident or incidents, names of individuals involved and names of any witnesses. The staff member in charge of the investigation will document all reports of incidents of sexual assault or violence. The University will immediately undertake an effective, thorough and objective investigation of the sexual assault or violence allegations. The complainant will be provided the opportunity to present relevant evidence including witness testimony.

The University will interview individuals who have knowledge relevant to the complaint, including, but not limited to, the complainant (petitioner), the person who was the subject of the discrimination if different, the person accused of discrimination, anyone who witnessed the

reported discrimination, and anyone identified as having relevant information. The University will review any records, notes, memoranda, correspondence or statements related to the discrimination. The University may take other appropriate investigative steps, such as visiting the location where the discrimination is alleged to have taken place.

The University shall determine whether interim measures are necessary during, (and pending,) the results of the investigation, such as placing students in separate classes or transferring a student to a class taught by a different teacher. Any such actions, whether interim or permanent, shall avoid or minimize to the extent possible any burden on the student who complained.

The University will investigate reports of sexual assault or violence promptly and will complete its process and report the outcome within 60 days of receiving complaint notice. Depending on the specific nature of the problem, remedies for the complainant might include, but are not limited to:

- Providing an escort to ensure that the complainant can move safely between classes and activities.
- Ensuring that the complainant and alleged perpetrator do not attend the same classes.
- Moving the complainant or alleged perpetrator to a different residence hall.
- Providing counseling services providing medical services.
- providing academic support services, such as tutoring.
- Procedure used by the University in addressing Stalking, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence.
- Assess the immediate safety needs of the complainant.
- Assist complainant with contacting local police if the complainant requests.
- Provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Orders.
- Provide written information to the complainant on how to preserve evidence.
- Assess need to implement inter or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate.
- Provide a "No Entry" directive to the accused if deemed appropriate.
- In the case of student involvement adjudication will use the preponderance of the evidence standard.

At the conclusion of the investigation the University will inform the complainant of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the accused will be administratively charged and what the outcome of the hearing is. The accused will also receive a verbal and written report of the investigation. For all crimes of sexual assault, date violence, domestic violence or stalking, the University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or non-forcible sex offense, the report of the results of any disciplinary proceedings conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crimes or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for the purpose of this paragraph.

2022-2024 CRIME STATISTICS
THE JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND CAMPUS
CRIMES STATISTICS ACT

Offense	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide				
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Sex Offenses				
Rape	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Fondling	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	1
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	2
	2024	0	0	1
Burglary	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	1
	2024	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	1
Arson	2022	0	0	0

Ethnicity	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0

Offense	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
Sexual Orientations	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Gender	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Religion	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Race	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Disability	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	1
Drug Abuse Violations	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	5
Illegal Weapons Possession	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	1
	2024	0	0	0
VAWA Amendment Offenses				
Dating Violence	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	1
Stalking	2022	0	0	0

	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0

2022 No hate crimes or arrests at the campus property.

2023 No hate crimes or arrests at the campus property.

2024 No hate crimes or arrests at the campus property.

Bethesda University strives to cultivate a safe and healthy learning environment that represents diversity and inclusion of all members of the school community. The numbers for most of the specific crime categories are part of the overall statistics reported for each year. If a crime occurs where there is an incident involving intimidation, vandalism, larceny, simple assault or other bodily injury, the law requires that the statistic be reported as a crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of compliance documentation. If the facts of the incident indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim's race, sexual orientation, gender, religion, ethnicity, or disability the assault is then classified as a hate crime.

To report a crime please uses one of the following resources:

Bethesda University 714-683-1212
Office of General Affairs 714-683-1382
Title IX Coordinator 714-683-1214
Anaheim Police Department 714-765-1900

CRIME PREVENTION

Bethesda University offers information designed to inform students, faculty and employees about campus safety procedures and practices. Students, faculty, employees and visitors are encouraged to be vigilant and responsible for their own safety and for the safety of others on campus. Crime prevention programs include safety education briefing, distribution of materials and discussion. The Office of General Affairs, The Office of Student Affairs, and Human Resources staff participate in the prevention and safety briefing with all existing students and employees along with new students and new employees.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY AWARENESS

Annual Employee Orientation: All current and new part-time and full-time employees attend an orientation meeting hosted by the Officer of Human Resources. Training includes topics of campus safety, workplace injury, University policies and practices, emergency procedures and the responsibilities of Title IX reporting.

New Student Orientation: Incoming students are required to attend Orientation meeting addressing topics including crime prevention, personal safety, evacuation procedures, earthquake response, how to report a crime, how to report a sexual assault, shooter in campus, and shelter-in-place procedures.

We suggest the following for your safety:

- Report all suspicious activity to Campus Safety or the Anaheim Police Department.
- Office of General Affairs Phone number into your phone 714-683-1382.
- Avoid walking alone at night and travel with friends.
- Be aware of your surroundings. Instead of texting or looking down at the ground, watch for cars and people around you.
- Carry your keys and BU identification card and access card or your cellphone to access the building at all times and do not lend them to anyone.
- Lock the car door and close the window before leaving your car.
- Do not leave valuables in your car, especially where they can be noticed.
- Inventory your personal property and have it appropriately covered with your insurance.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION

The purpose of Bethesda University's anti-harassment policy is to comply with all applicable legal requirements prohibiting harassment against any member of Bethesda University. We are a Christian community, Bethesda University has committed itself, unequivocally, to ensuring a working and learning environment in which the dignity of every individual is respected. Therefore, it is the purpose of this policy to maintain a work, academic, and campus environment free of unlawful harassment, which includes sexual assault, violence, or misconduct. Members of the University community, guests and visitors have the right to be free from sexual violence. All members of the campus community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others. Bethesda University has a zero-tolerance policy for sexual misconduct. When an allegation of misconduct is brought to an appropriate administration's attention, and a respondent is found to have violated this policy, serious sanctions will be used to reasonably ensure that such actions are never repeated. This policy has been developed to reaffirm these principles and to provide recourse for those individuals whose rights have been violated. This policy is intended to define community

expectations and to establish a mechanism for determining when those expectations have been violated.

While Bethesda University utilizes different standards and definitions than the California Code, sexual misconduct often overlaps with the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence. Victims of these behaviors are protected by federal laws, specifically Title IX and the Clery Act, which mandates the contents of the report.

DEFINITIONS

Sexual Misconduct Offenses Include, But Are Not Limited to

- Sexual Harassment: unwelcome, verbal or physical conduct that is, sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that it, unreasonably interferes with, denies or limits someone's ability to participate in or benefit from the University's educational program and/or activities, and is based on power differentials (quid pro quo), the creation of a hostile environment, or retaliation. Examples include: an attempt to coerce an unwilling person into a sexual relationship; to repeatedly subject a person to egregious, unwelcome sexual attention; to punish a refusal to comply with a sexual based request; to condition a benefit on submitting to sexual advances; sexual violence; intimate partner violence, stalking; bullying.
- Non-Consensual Sexual Contact: any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any object, by a man or a woman upon a man or a woman that is without consent and/or by force. Sexual Contact includes: Intentional contact with the breasts, buttock, groin, or genitals, or touching another with any of these body parts, or making another touch you or themselves with or on any of these body parts; any intentional bodily contact in a sexual manner, though not involving contact with/of/by breasts, buttocks, groin, genitals, mouth or other orifice.
- Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse: any sexual intercourse, however slight, with any object, by a man or woman upon a man or a woman that is without consent and/or by force. Intercourse includes: vaginal penetration by a penis, object, tongue or finger, anal penetration by a penis, object, tongue, or finger, and oral copulation (mouth to genital contact or genital to mouth contact), no matter how slight the penetration or contact.
- Sexual Exploitation: when a student takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his/her own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of other sexual misconduct offenses. Exploitation includes: Invasion of sexual privacy, prostituting another student, non-consensual video or audio-taping of sexual activity, going beyond the boundaries of consent (such as letting your friends hide in the closet to watch you having consensual sex), non-consensual sharing of explicit pictures of a former girl/boyfriend, engaging in voyeurism, knowingly transmitting an STI or HIV to another student, exposing

one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances; inducing another to expose their genitals, sexually-based stalking and/or bullying.

ADDITIONAL APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS

Gender-based violence: Gender-based violence is violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender. It constitutes a breach of the fundamental right to life, liberty, security, dignity, and equality between women and men.

Consent: Consent is clear, knowing and voluntary. Consent is active, not passive. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable clear permission regarding willingness to engage in (and the conditions of) sexual activity. Consent to any one form of sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity. Previous relationships or prior consent cannot imply consent to future sexual acts.

Force: Force is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats) and coercion that overcome resistance or produce consent. ("Have sex with me or I'll hit you. Okay, don't hit me, I'll do what you want.")

Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. When someone makes clear to you that they do not want sex that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive.

NOTE: There is no requirement that a party resist the sexual advance or request, but resistance is a clear demonstration of non-consent. The presence of force is not demonstrated by the absence of resistance. Sexual activity that is forced is by definition non-consensual, but non-consensual sexual activity is not by definition forced. In order to give effective consent, one must be of legal age.

Sexual activity with someone who one should know to be -- or based on the circumstances should reasonably have known to be -- mentally or physically incapacitated (by alcohol or other drug use, unconsciousness or blackout), constitutes a violation of this policy. Incapacitation is a state where someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing consent (e.g., to understand the "who, what, when, where, why or how" of their sexual interaction).

This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, or from the taking of rape drugs. Possession, use and/or

distribution of any of these substances, including Rohypnol, Ketamine, GHB, Brundage, etc. is prohibited, and administering one of these drugs to another student is a violation of this policy. More information on these drugs can be found at <http://www.911rape.org/>

Use of alcohol or other drugs will never function as a defense to a violation of this policy.

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

When such conduct has the purpose or effect of interfering with the individual's work or educational performance; of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working and/or learning environment; or of interfering with one's ability to participate in or benefit from an educational program or activity. Bethesda University considers a variety of related factors to determine if a hostile environment has been created; and also considers the conduct in question from both a subjective and an objective perspective.

SANCTION STATEMENT

Any student found responsible for violating the policy on Non-Consensual or Forced Sexual Contact (where no intercourse has occurred) will likely receive a sanction ranging from suspension to expulsion, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous campus conduct code violations.

Any student found responsible for violating the policy on Non-Consensual or Forced Sexual Intercourse will likely face a recommended sanction of expulsion.

Any student found responsible for violating the policy on Sexual Exploitation or Sexual Harassment will likely receive a recommended sanction ranging from warning to expulsion, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous campus conducts code violations.

Lying to investigators (and/or failing to participate in an investigation) can result in additional consequences under the Code of Student Conduct. (2019-2020 Student Handbook p.40, II.)

Other Misconduct Offenses (will fall under Title IX when gender based)

- Threatening or causing physical harm, extreme verbal abuse, or other conduct which threatens or endangers the health or safety of any person.
- Discrimination, defined as actions that deprive other members of the community of educational or employment access, benefits or opportunities on the basis of gender.

- Intimidation, defined as implied threats or acts that cause an unreasonable fear of harm in another.
- Hazing, defined as acts likely to cause physical or psychological harm or social ostracism to any person within the University community, when related to the admission, initiation, pledging, joining, or any other group-affiliation activity.
- Bullying, defined as repeated and/or severe aggressive behavior likely to intimidate or intentionally hurt, control or diminish another person, physically or mentally.
- Violence between those in an intimate relationship to each other.
- Stalking, defined as repetitive and/or menacing pursuit, following, harassment and/or interference with the peace and/or safety of a member of the community; or the safety of any of the immediate family of members of the community, this includes cyber stalking.

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Bethesda University offers prevention and education programs in an effort to prevent sex offenses including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking within the University community. Programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees that:

- Provides an overview of the Annual Security and Safety report in compliance with the Clery Act.
- Provides information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.
- Provide safe and positive options for bystander's intervention.
- Defines what behavior and action constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct.

BE AN ACTIVE BYSTANDER

Every campus has a population of bystanders who support sexual violence. They may not mean to do so, yet by not intervening when they see something happening, not reporting actions or dismissing certain behaviors, they are essentially sending a message to perpetrators that their actions are okay. If you think someone is at risk for sexual assault, consider it an emergency and get involved. Don't wait for someone else to act.

In order to be a proactive bystander who helps prevent cases of sexual harassment or sexual violence, you can...

Proactive Bystander Strategies

- Work to create an environment where sexual violence is unacceptable.
- Treat people with respect.
- Speak up when you hear people making statements that blame victims.
- Talk openly with friends about the issues and how to confront them.
- Encourage friends to trust their instincts in order to stay safe.
- Be a knowledgeable resource for survivors.
- Don't laugh at sexist jokes or comments.
- Look out for friends at parties and bars.
- Educate yourself and your friends.
- Use campus resources.
- Attend an awareness event.
- Empower survivors to tell their stories.

In order to be a reactive bystander who positively intervenes in instances of sexual harassment or sexual violence, you can...

Reactive Bystander Strategies

- Get campus police or other authorities involved.
- Create a distraction.
- Get help.
- Ask someone in a potentially dangerous situation if he/she is okay and/or wants to leave.
- Make sure he/she gets home safely.
- Intervene if you hear someone "targeting" another person.
- Separate someone too intoxicated to consent from a potential perpetrator.
- Say or do something.

RISK REDUCTION

With no intent to blame a victim and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for assault and violence the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org)

- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.

- Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cab money.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or you don't know.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
- Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
- Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
- If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).

If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:

- Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong; it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
- Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
- Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
- Make up a reason. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse.

- Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
- Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
- If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

CONTACTS

For further questions or assistance regarding the information outlined in this program, please email followings.

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