2026 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Campus Security and Safety Policies/Data
Riverside Campus

STANBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

2026 Annual Security Report
Campus Security and Safety Policies/Data - Riverside Campus

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INTRODUCTION / PREPARING THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

This report is part of an ongoing effort to promote safety and security at Stanbridge University and to comply with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, generally referred to as the Clery Act. This act requires all postsecondary institutions participating in the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA) Title IV student financial assistance programs to disclose safety and security related policy statements and crime statistics and distribute it to all current students and employees. In addition, the act requires schools to inform prospective students and employees about the availability of the report.

This document has been compiled for compliance with the following federal laws:

- The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act and
- The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA).

In order to comply with the federal law, the university collects crime statistics from the previous three (3) calendar years concerning Clery Act reportable crimes that occurred on campus property, non-campus property and on public property within and immediately adjacent to school-owned buildings and property. Crime statistics are compiled based on reported incidents to local and state law enforcement agencies.

Crime prevention information is disseminated to students, employees and visitors through crime prevention awareness information throughout the campus and through the Student Services department. During student orientation sessions and new employee orientation sessions, students and staff are informed of the security services offered by the university. The purpose of awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students, faculty and visitors to be aware of their shared responsibility with the university for their own security and the security of others.

The requirements for reporting crimes under the Clery Act are contained in the 2026-2027 Federal Student Aid Handbook, Volume 2, Chapter 6, Consumer Information and School Reporting.

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

The Annual Security Report of Stanbridge University is published each year to provide information on safety and security-related services offered by the university in compliance with the Clery Act, the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 and the California Education Code. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students providing the location on the website to access this report. Employees receive a similar notification via their email. Visitors may view the report on the website or obtain copies of the report at the front desk reception area. The Annual Security Report may be found on the website at the following URL: https://www.stanbridge.edu/disclosures

The following categories of data are contained in the charts at the end of this Annual Security Report under the following four headings: criminal offenses, hate crimes, arrests, and disciplinary actions.

- **Murder/non-negligent manslaughter** is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- **Negligent manslaughter** is the killing of another person through gross negligence.
- **Sexual assault** is any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
- **Rape** is 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** is the touching of the private body parts of another person for 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.
- **Sex offense** is unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.
- **Incest** is non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory rape** is non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Simple assault** is the attempt to do a serious bodily harm to another person, or actually committing an act to put another in fear of serious bodily injury.
- **Aggravated assault** is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.
- **Larceny** (theft) is the unlawful taking of the personal property of another person or business.
- **Intimidation** is to make a person fearful or to put into fear.
- **Destruction, damage, vandalism of property** is the deliberate destruction of or damage to public or private property.

- **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 of the victim 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.

  To categorize an incident as domestic violence, the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim must be more than just two people living together as roommates. The people cohabitating must be current or former spouses or have an intimate relationship.
- **Dating violence** is violence committed by a person:
  I. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
  II. Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
    A. The length of the relationship,
    B. The type of relationship,
    C. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- **Stalking** is engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
  - Fear for his/her 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, interferes with a person's property. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- **Robbery** is 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 causing the victim fear.
- **Burglary** is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
- **Motor vehicle theft** is the unlawful taking of public or private vehicle.
- **Arson** is 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.
- Hate crimes also include simple assault, larceny-theft, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property.
- Hate crimes are separated by category of prejudice and involve each crime listed above and any crime involving bodily injury that is reported to the local police agencies or to a campus security authority, and that shows evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender, disability, ethnicity, national origin.
- Arrests for violations of liquor and drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession; and
- Persons not arrested but referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor, drug, and weapons law violations.

Although improvements to safety and security are evaluated, modified, and/or changed to improve and adjust to changing criminal behavior, crime can periodically increase. Students, employees and visitors are reminded that crime reduction is a shared responsibility. Crime prevention measures taken by students, employees and visitors can significantly reduce criminal activity. Students, employees and visitors are reminded to be alert, report suspicious persons and avoid behavior such as leaving property unattended or leaving valuables in plain sight in parked vehicles. The following guidelines help to reduce risk of theft or incidents that might compromise your safety for preventing and reporting crime listed in this report. A person should always feel comfortable knowing that the university will follow through on all reported incidents.

REPORTING CRIMES OR EMERGENCIES ON CAMPUS

Stanbridge University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the appropriate administrator(s) and law enforcement agencies. Anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime or emergency situation, or who becomes aware of any safety issues on the campus is encouraged to promptly contact administration, appropriate law enforcement agencies, and/or call 911 immediately to protect and render aid to the university community.

Stanbridge University does not offer the services of pastoral or professional counselors.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

Stanbridge University's policy designates the following individuals and organizations within the university as Campus Security Authorities in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act and subsequent rules. The following administrative officer is the Campus Security Authority:

Maria De Luna, Assistant Campus Director

As Campus Security Authority this member of the university's administration receives online training annually. This individual is the preferred designee for receiving reported crimes.

REPORTING OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Stanbridge University requires that all criminal activity be reported to its administration and, in most instances, to the local police agency. In the event that any student, faculty, or staff witnesses or becomes a victim of criminal activity on the campus , including the clinical facilities attended by students in any program, or any activity in which students are engaged at off- campus locations of student activity officially recognized by the university, the student, faculty, or staff must immediately notify the administration, and a written report must be filed by the end of the next business day with the Office of the President. Responsibility for filing the written report lies with the person(s) in charge of the premises or the function involved. The Office of the President or designee will report the criminal activity to the appropriate police agency in cases when the victim desires to file but has not yet filed a report.

In consultation with other appropriate administrative personnel, the Office of the President will determine any next steps necessary to investigate the criminal activity and to take any steps toward disciplinary action warranted against an employee or student of the university. The Office of the President will also issue a formal report to all appropriate persons involved. With incidents of criminal activity where internal disciplinary action is taken against the offender, the university reserves the right to disclose to the alleged victims the result of such disciplinary action. This action will be taken at the discretion of the Office of the President.

In cases involving violent crime or non-forcible sex offense (incest or statutory rape), the university will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the university against a student who is the alleged perpetrator. Should the victim in cases involving violent crime or non-forcible sex offense be deceased, the victim's next of kin may make such written request.

Stanbridge University does not have its own campus law enforcement or security department. Administrative and faculty personnel have enforcement authority with regard to all school policies and procedures, work closely with state and local law enforcement agencies in the reporting of criminal activity, and encourage accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to appropriate police agencies.

REPORTING OF POLICE, FIRE, AND MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

Police, fire, or medical emergencies can be reported by dialing 911 from any telephone on campus because all telephones on the university campus are tied into the 911 emergency system and the emergency numbers are posted throughout the campus. Students, faculty, and staff are also informed that non-emergency calls for service can be made by calling the appropriate non-emergency contact number from any campus phone. The Riverside Police Department non-emergency contact number is (951) 354-2007.

TIMELY WARNING NOTICES

In the event a crime is reported or a situation arises, either on or off of the Stanbridge University campus, that in the judgment of the university's administration constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus wide "timely warning" notice will be issued. The warning will be issued to students and employees through the university's email system and/or text message system. Bulletins will also be placed at entry points to affected campus facilities.

Depending on the circumstances of the crime, and in particular, situations that pose an immediate threat to the community, the administration may choose to use the Stanbridge University Alert System and/or place information on the Stanbridge University Website, to provide the campus community with more immediate notification. In such instances a copy of the notice may also be posted at each entry door at the campus. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to university's administration by phone (949.794.9090) or in person at the receptionist area.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING PROCEDURES

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the university's system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report for the Stanbridge University Annual Security Report. With your permission the Office of the President or designee can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the university can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, faculty or staff; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics of the university.

Stanbridge University is located in an office building complex, which provides public access to other tenant businesses and their visitors. The building management does not provide security patrols because the complex is located in the service area of the Riverside Police Department. Parking lots are lighted at night as are building entrances. The normal exercise of personal awareness of surroundings in any public area is recommended while on campus during daylight and evening hours.

OFF-SITE SECURITY DURING CLINICAL EDUCATION EXPERIENCES

When participating in a clinical education experience, the student will follow the facility-specific emergency action plan. This includes the safety measures that are in place, whether in the form of a security guard or service or via a phone call to 911. Each student is oriented by a facility designee on the policies and procedures related to security at that facility.

SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

Stanbridge University administrators are responsible for determining access rights and hours. The campus facilities are typically open and accessible to students, staff and visitors during normal building hours and into the evening hours, depending on class and activity schedules. Physical security of the building is the responsibility of the administrators. Security is enhanced through utilization of security technology (electronic access control systems, live video cameras, and alarm systems). Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes unsafe conditions.

Stanbridge University does not maintain residential housing facilities for students. Also, the university does not have any officially recognized student organizations that own or control any off-campus property.

PROCEDURES / TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIME PREVENTION

Members of the Stanbridge University community must take responsibility for their own personal safety, the safety of others, and their property (when possible), as they do when away from the university. Members of the university community are strongly encouraged and constantly reminded throughout the year to:

- Promptly report all crimes and suspicious persons or activity to administration and local law enforcement agencies;
- Always be aware of your personal safety and your surroundings;
- Never leave your property unattended and lock bicycles and doors and windows to your car;
- Keep all valuables with you or leave them at home;
- Walk on well-traveled pathways and in well-lit and populated areas;
- Walk with friends or groups when possible.
- Call administration for a safety escort if you feel afraid or need to walk in isolated areas;
- Engrave owner identification numbers onto electronics and items of value, keep a list of serial numbers and description of property, and provide it to law enforcement in the event your property is stolen;
- Use the internet wisely and never send money or provide personal identifying information, credit card information, or bank information to someone you do not know or to a company or person you did not initiate contact with on your own (such as airlines, department stores, etc.).

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

All new Stanbridge University employees and students are instructed on crime awareness during orientation, including the description of campus security measures and procedures for reporting any criminal activity or emergency. All employees and students are required to follow campus security guidelines for their own personal and property safety and are encouraged to report any suspicious activity.

Prospective students and employees are provided with a summary of the campus measures to prevent crime on campus, with details for acquiring the complete policies and procedures package from the campus via the campus website or at the residential campus location. This information on crime awareness is readily available upon request and is updated and re-distributed to all existing students and staff on an annual basis.

The university conducts in-service programs designed to heighten awareness of crime and its prevention. These in-service programs may be conducted by qualified individuals.

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS / PREVENTION AND COUNSELING

POLICY ON ALCOHOL AND ILLEGAL DRUGS

In accordance with all applicable law, Stanbridge University provides the following notification to all its students, faculty, staff, and administrators:

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

The university prohibits the unlawful possession, manufacture, cultivation, use, or distribution of illegal drugs (as those terms are defined by State and Federal laws) on campus property. The university also prohibits the illegal possession, distribution and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

ILLEGAL DRUGS

Federal and state laws on drug abuse provide for stringent penalties for illegal possession, manufacture, cultivation, sale, transportation, or use of/administration of any narcotic drug; more stringent penalties for those convicted of previous narcotics offenses than for first offenders; and extremely stringent penalties for those who in any way involve minors in the use of narcotics. A person is subject to prosecution if he or she illegally uses or is under the influence of narcotics, or knowingly visits a place where illegal narcotic use is occurring.

ALCOHOL

The university's policy with respect to alcohol follows state and local laws. All persons, regardless of age, or status, are governed by these laws and regulations. State and local laws prohibit (1) the purchase or sale to, possession of, or consumption of alcoholic beverages by anyone under 21; (2) the serving of alcohol to an already intoxicated person; and (3) the manufacture, use of, provision of a false state identification card, driver's license, or certificate of birth or baptism. If convicted of violating these laws, punishment up to and including a jail sentence may result.

HEALTH RISKS

The serious health risks of various illegal drugs and alcohol are well-documented. Use of illegal drugs or excessive use of alcohol can damage the following:

- Physiological processes including functioning of the brain, digestive tract, liver, heart, and lungs.
- Psychological and mental processes including memory, judgment, personality, reproduction capability and fetal development (and may induce psychotic episodes).

Many thousands of deaths each year are either directly or indirectly attributed to substance abuse through accidents, illnesses, and violence.

PREVENTION AND COUSELING PROGRAM

The university's interest in the educational welfare of its students, staff, and faculty is demonstrated through primary concern for remedial measures. The university makes available full counseling and medical resources to assist students and staff in constructively confronting problems leading to involvement with drugs or alcohol.

Every student, staff, and faculty member concerned about problems resulting from the use of illegal drugs or alcohol is encouraged to seek help from the Employee/Student Assistance Program at (800) 321-2843. The Employee/Student Assistance Program will treat such voluntary calls of employees/students confidentially and not subject the callers to disciplinary action. The Employee/Student Assistance Program also maintains a complete listing of referral resources in the community that can provide students with specific assistance once an assessment has been made.

CODE OF CONDUCT RE: ALCOHOL AND ILLEGAL DRUGS

Students at Stanbridge University are responsible for regulating their own conduct and for respecting the rights and privileges of others. Students are expected to conduct themselves in a manner compatible with the function of the university as an educational institution. Students are expected to respect and obey all civil and criminal laws. Failure to show respect for the standards of behavior is cause for disciplinary action.

To assist in achieving a campus free of the problems of substance abuse, the university has adopted policies prohibiting the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, possession or use of controlled substances and alcohol, including medical marijuana, on university property or at official functions on/off-campus. Any member or group of the university community violating these policies and regulations will be subject to disciplinary action.

In order to enforce this policy, the university reserves the right to request persons subject to the policy to take fitness for duty tests. Positive results from a fitness for duty test shall be grounds for disciplinary action. Also, the university may perform inspections of persons, personal property or vehicles located on university property or off- site at official university functions (such as clinical education or externships) in order to assure a drug- free, alcohol-free environment. Failure to agree to a fitness for duty test or inspection will be considered a violation of this policy, and appropriate disciplinary measures will be taken as described below.

Reasonable Suspicion Testing: A student will be asked to take a Fitness for Duty 10 Panel Blood Test immediately after, but in no event more than 24 hours after, an instance of reasonable suspicion has been documented. Such a test is voluntary, but failure to take the test will result in disciplinary action up to and including dismissal. A student may be disciplined for one or more of the following causes related to university activity or attendance:

- The unlawful use, sale, or possession on university property of any controlled substance, or presence on university property under the influence of any controlled substance (including medical marijuana and alcohol).
- The unlawful use, sale, or possession of any poison on university property, or presence on university of any poison.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Stanbridge University has posted its Emergency Action Plan (EAP) in written posters on the wall of each classroom and office area on the campus. The EAP details the procedures all employees, students and visitors are to take in the event of an earthquake, in case of a fire, or in the case of an explosion, airplane crash, or other emergent situation. The EAP also contains information on primary and secondary interventions in the event of disruptive or violent behavior at the university. The EAP contains further information on how to call 911, how to contact the administration of Stanbridge University, and how to be alert for the Public Address System and/or text messages for announcements in the event of an emergent situation.

Please note that the EAP does not replace the foregoing Timely Warning Notice. These notices differ in that the Timely Warning Notice applies only to reportable crimes under the Clery Act while the EAP addresses a much wider range of threats. Since the university follows its EAP, it is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances; but it must provide adequate follow up information to the campus community as needed.

POLICY ON DISCRIMINATION

Stanbridge University prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, ethnic group identification, ancestry, age, physical or mental disability, medical condition, military service, marital status, pregnancy, sexual orientation, or on any other basis prohibited by law. The university is committed to providing equal opportunities to all individuals in all programs and activities which it conducts.

POLICY ON SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION / HARASSMENT – TITLE IX AND VAWA

Stanbridge University is committed to providing and maintaining a learning environment that is free of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation on the basis of sex. The university is dedicated to ensuring that all people get equal access to the university's programs, activities, and services, in compliance with Title IX. The university will respond promptly and effectively to reports of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation in an expeditious manner. This includes the provision of further information regarding Title IX policies, the provision of support services, and the initiating and processing of complaints and/or reports.

Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any education program or activity operated by a recipient that receives federal financial assistance. As an educational institution subject to Title IX, Stanbridge University has adopted a Title IX Non-Discrimination & Grievance Process Policy.

Stanbridge University:

- Does not discriminate on the basis of sex, including in admissions and employment, and is committed to providing an educational and workplace environment that is free from sex-based discrimination, harassment, and retaliation;
- Prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in its educational programs and activities, as required by law;
- Is committed to promoting fairness and equity in all aspects of its operations; and
- Values and promotes the equal dignity of all community members and is committed to the pursuit of just resolutions with respect to the rights of all parties involved.

The following individuals have been designated as Title IX Coordinators by Stanbridge University to handle inquiries regarding its Title IX policies, including receiving and responding to information about any incident of sex discrimination, sexual harassment, or sexual violence:

- Cynthia Barahona, Director of Student Services, 2041 Business Center Drive, Suite 107, Irvine, CA 92612, Phone No. : (949) 794-9090 Ext. 5158, Email: cbarahona@stanbridge.edu.
- Geanine G. Jubran, Asst. Director of Student Services, 2041 Business Center Drive, Suite 107, Irvine, CA 92612 Phone No.: (949) 794-9090 Ext. 5008, Email: gjubran@stanbridge.edu.

Information regarding sexual discrimination, including sexual harassment or sexual violence, may also be reported by anyone to: U.S. Office for Civil Rights by email at ocr@ed.gov or at the addresses provided at the following website: How to File a Discrimination Complaint with OCR

Full Title IX policy and procedures, including appeal, can be found here: Title IX Non-Discrimination & Grievance Process Policy

SEXUAL HARASSMENT DEFINED

For purposes of this Policy and the grievance process, Sexual Harassment has the meaning set forth below. Sexual Harassment may be committed by any person upon any other person, regardless of the sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or sexual characteristics of those involved.

Sexual Harassment means:

Conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

I. Quid Pro Quo:
   A. A University employee,
   B. conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University,
   C. on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct; and/or

II. Sexual Harassment:
   A. unwelcome conduct,
   B. determined by a reasonable person,
   C. to be so severe, and
   D. pervasive, and,
   E. objectively offensive,
   F. that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University's education program or activity.

III. Sexual assault, defined as:
   A. Sex Offenses, Forcible:
      1. Any sexual act directed against another person,
      2. without the consent of the Complainant,
      3. including instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent.
   B. Forcible Rape:
      1. Penetration,
      2. no matter how slight,
      3. of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or
      4. oral penetration by a sex organ of another person,
      5. without the consent of the Complainant.
   C. Forcible Sodomy:

1. Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person,
2. forcibly,
3. and/or against that person's will (non-consensually), or
4. not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

D. Sexual Assault with an Object:
   1. The use of an object or instrument to penetrate,
   2. however slightly,
   3. the genital or anal opening of the body of another person,
   4. forcibly,
   5. and/or against that person's will (non-consensually),
   6. or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

E. Forcible Fondling:
   1. The touching of the private body parts of another person (buttocks, groin, breasts),
   2. for the purpose of sexual gratification,
   3. forcibly,
   4. and/or against that person's will (non-consensually),
   5. or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

F. Sex Offenses, Non-forcible:
   1. Incest:
      a. Non-forcible sexual intercourse,
      b. between persons who are related to each other,
      c. within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by California state law.
   2. Statutory Rape:
      a. Non-forcible sexual intercourse,
      b. with a person who is under the statutory age of consent of 18 years of age in California.

IV. Dating Violence, defined as:
   A. violence,
   B. on the basis of sex,
   C. committed by a person,
   D. who is in or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant.
      1. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the Complainant'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—
      2. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
      3. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

V. Domestic Violence, defined as:
   A. violence,
   B. on the basis of sex,
   C. committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant,
   D. by a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common, or
   E. by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner, or
   F. by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the Complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of California or
   G. by any other person against an adult or youth Complainant who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of California.

   *To categorize an incident as Domestic Violence, the relationship between the Respondent and the Complainant must be more than two people living together as roommates. The people cohabitating must be current or former spouses or have an intimate relationship.

VI. Stalking, defined as:

A. engaging in a course of conduct,
B. on the basis of sex,
C. directed at a specific person, that
    1. would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety, or
    2. the safety of others; or
    3. Suffer substantial emotional distress.
    For the purposes of this definition—
        a. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to,
        b. acts in which the Respondent 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.
        c. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances
        d. and with similar identities to the Complainant.
        e. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or
        f. anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

FORCE, COERCION, CONSENT, AND INCAPACITATION

As used in the offenses above, the following definitions and meanings apply:

Force: Force is the use of physical violence and/or physical imposition to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats), and coercion that is intended to overcome resistance or produce consent.

Sexual activity that is forced is, by definition, non-consensual, but non-consensual sexual activity is not necessarily forced. Silence or the absence of resistance alone is not consent. Consent is not demonstrated by the absence of resistance. While resistance is not required or necessary, it is a clear demonstration of non-consent.

Coercion: Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. Coercive conduct differs from seductive conduct based on factors such as the type and/or extent of the pressure used to obtain consent. When someone makes clear that they do not want to engage in certain sexual activity, 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.

Consent: Consent is knowing permission to engage in sexual activity that is voluntarily given through clear verbal communication or by unambiguous behavior.

Since individuals may experience the same interaction in different ways, it is the responsibility of each party to determine that the other has consented before engaging in the activity.

If consent is not clearly provided prior to engaging in the activity, consent may be ratified by word or action at some point during the interaction or thereafter, but clear communication from the outset is strongly encouraged.

For consent to be valid, there must be a clear expression in words or actions that the other individual consented to that specific sexual conduct. Reasonable reciprocation can be implied. For example, if someone kisses you, you can kiss them back (if you want to) without the need to explicitly obtain their consent to being kissed back.

Consent can also be withdrawn once given, as long as the withdrawal is reasonably and clearly communicated. If consent is withdrawn, that sexual activity should cease within a reasonable time.

Consent to some sexual contact (such as kissing or fondling) cannot be presumed to be consent for other sexual activity (such as intercourse). A current or previous intimate relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent.

Proof of consent or non-consent is not a burden placed on either party involved in an incident. Instead, the burden remains on Stanbridge University to determine whether this Policy has been violated. The existence of consent is based on the totality of the circumstances evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances, including the context in which the alleged incident occurred and any similar, previous patterns that may be evidenced.

Incapacitation: A person cannot consent if they are unable to understand what is happening or is disoriented, helpless, asleep, or unconscious, for any reason, including by alcohol or other drugs. As stated above, a Respondent violates this Policy if they engage in sexual activity with someone who is incapable of giving consent.

It is a defense to an alleged sexual assault violation that the Respondent neither knew nor should have known the Complainant to be physically or mentally incapacitated. "Should have known" is an objective, reasonable person standard which assumes that a reasonable person is both sober and exercising sound judgment.

Incapacitation occurs when someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing/informed consent (e.g., to understand the "who, what, when, where, why, or how" of their sexual interaction).

Incapacitation is determined through consideration of all relevant indicators of an individual's state and is not synonymous with intoxication, impairment, blackout, and/or being drunk.

This Policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from a temporary or permanent physical or mental health condition, involuntary physical restraint, and/or the consumption of incapacitating drugs.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

If you are the bystander to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, below are some options for the bystander:

1. If you witness sexual violence, get support from people around you. You do not have to act alone.
2. Practice with friends and family about what you would say and how you would say it.
3. When intervening, be respectful, direct and honest.
4. Contact your local sexual assault center to see if they offer resources or training on bystander intervention at the VALORUS Website
5. If you see or hear something and you do not feel safe, contact the police.

It is the responsibility of all persons within Stanbridge University community to work to ensure an educational environment free from sex discrimination. Violations of this policy may be grounds for disciplinary action under Stanbridge University policies and procedures. All students and staff of Stanbridge University are expected to report incidents of sexual discrimination (including sexual harassment or sexual violence) to the Title IX Coordinator(s).

CALIFORNIA DEFINITIONS

Domestic Violence

The State of California defines domestic violence as follows:

California Penal Code section 273.5(a) Any person who willfully inflicts corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described in subdivision (b) is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars ($6,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following:

1. The offender's spouse or former spouse.
2. The offender's cohabitant or former cohabitant.
3. The offender's fiancé or fiancée, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship, as defined in paragraph (10) of subdivision (f) of Section 243.
4. The mother or father of the offender's child.

The California code section referenced above is not a complete recitation of the state law as it pertains to domestic violence. For further information and guidance, please consult with an attorney who is licensed to practice law in California.

Dating Violence

The State of California defined dating violence as follows:

California Penal Code section 243(e) (1) When a battery is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiancé, or fiancée, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship, the battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars ($2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of the sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition thereof that the defendant participate in, for no less than one year, and successfully complete, a batterer's treatment program, as described in Section 1203.097, or if none is available, another appropriate counseling program designated by the court. However, this provision shall not be construed as requiring a city, a county, or a city and county to provide a new program or higher level of service as contemplated by Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

The California code section referenced above is not a complete recitation of the state law as it pertains to dating violence. For further information and guidance, please consult with an attorney who is licensed to practice law in California.

Sexual Assault
The State of California defines sexual assault as follows:

California Penal Code section 243.4(a) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars ($2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

The California code section referenced above is not a complete recitation of the state law as it pertains to sexual assault. For further information and guidance, please consult with an attorney who is licensed to practice law in California.

Stalking
The State of California defines sexual assault as follows: California Penal Code section 646.9 (a) Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.

The California code section referenced above is not a complete recitation of the state law as it pertains to stalking. For further information and guidance, please consult with an attorney who is licensed to practice law in California.

Consent
The State of California defines consent, in relation to sexual activity, as follows: California Education Code Section 67386(a)(1) An affirmative consent standard in the determination of whether consent was given by both parties to sexual activity. "Affirmative consent" means affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the affirmative consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent.

The California code section referenced above is not a complete recitation of the state law as it pertains to consent. For further information and guidance, please consult with an attorney who is licensed to practice law in California.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE PREVENTION AND AWARENESS

Throughout each year, Stanbridge University conducts primary and ongoing programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, all of which include primary prevention and awareness education for all new and existing students and employees.

- Primary prevention programs are defined as programming, initiatives and strategies intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.
- Awareness programs are defined as community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives and strategies that increase audience knowledge, and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety and reduce perpetration.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for training all existing students and employees about Stanbridge University's policies regarding sexual violence and for conducting the new student and employee training.

The new and current employee and student training sessions include:

- A statement that Stanbridge University prohibits crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- The definitions of those crimes under federal and state law;
- The definition of consent, in reference to sexual activity, if available under state law;
- A description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention;
- Information on risk reduction;
- Information contained in Stanbridge University's policies and procedures related to preventing, reporting, and responding to sexual offenses, including disciplinary procedures and victim rights; and
- A description of Stanbridge University's ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees.

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION

Federal law requires all registered sex offenders who are enrolled at or employed at a postsecondary institution to provide this information to the state. The state then provides this information to designated local law enforcement authorities in the jurisdiction where the institution is located.

The California Department of Justice maintains an internet website with information concerning designated registered sex offenders in California. This website can be accessed at: California Megan's Law Website. This site displays home addresses on more than 44,689 offenders. An additional 12,178 offenders are included on the site with listing by zip code, city, and county. The database may be searched by a sex offender's specific name to obtain zip code and city/county listings, to obtain detailed personal profile information on each registrant, and to use the map application to search the neighborhood or anywhere throughout California to determine the specific location of any sex offender registrants on whom the law allows a home address to be displayed.

The California Department of Justice is required by law to post static risk assessment scores for sex offender registrants who are eligible to be scored. For information relating to risk assessments, eligibility, and scoring, please visit the State Authorized Risk Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders ("SARATSO"). Information contained in SARATSO website is based on information provided by local law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice entities.

SANCTIONS AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES

SANCTIONS, DISCIPLINARY ACTION, & REMEDIES

The University may consider a number of factors when determining a sanction and/or remedy and will focus primarily on actions aimed at ending, and preventing the recurrence of, discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation and the need to remedy its effects on the Complainant (see definitions below) and campus community. Sanctions will be imposed upon either expiration of the appeal window, or after Final Determination on any appeal filed.

Sanctions or actions may include, but are not limited to, those listed below. These may be applied individually or in combination and the University may assign sanctions not listed, as deemed appropriate.

List applicable Student Sanctions:

Warning: A formal statement that the conduct was unacceptable and a warning that further violation of any University policy, procedure, or directive will result in more severe sanctions/responsive actions.

Required Counseling: A mandate to meet with and engage in either University-sponsored or external counseling to better comprehend the misconduct and its effects.

Probation: A written reprimand for violation of University policy, providing for more severe disciplinary sanctions in the event that the student or organization is found in violation of any University policy, procedure, or directive within a specified period of time. Terms of the probation will be articulated and may include denial of specified social privileges, exclusion from co-curricular activities, exclusion from designated areas of campus, no-contact orders, and/or other measures deemed appropriate.

Suspension: Termination of student status for a definite period of time not to exceed two years and/or until specific criteria are met. Students who return from suspension are automatically placed on probation through the remainder of their tenure as a student at the University.

Expulsion: Permanent termination of student status and revocation of rights to be on campus for any reason or to attend University-*sponsored events*.

Withholding Diploma: The University may withhold a student's diploma for a specified period of time and/or deny a student participation in commencement activities if the student has an allegation pending or as a sanction if the student is found responsible for an alleged violation.

Other Actions:

List Applicable Employee Actions:

Warning – Verbal or Written

Performance Improvement/Management Process

Required Counseling

Required Training or Education

Probation

Loss of Annual Pay Increase

Loss of Oversight or Supervisory Responsibility

Demotion

Suspension with pay

Suspension without pay

Termination

Other Actions: In addition to or in place of the above sanctions, the University may impose any other sanction as deemed appropriate.

LONG-TERM REMEDIES/OTHER ACTIONS

Following the conclusion of the resolution process, and in addition to any sanctions imposed, the Title IX Coordinator may implement additional long-term Remedies or actions with respect to the parties and/or the campus community that are intended to stop the harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation, remedy the effects, and prevent reoccurrence.

These Remedies/actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Referral to counseling and health services
- Referral to the Employee Assistance Program
- Education to the individual and/or the community
- Alteration of work arrangements for employees
- Provision of campus safety escorts
- Climate surveys
- Policy modification
- Training or awareness campaigns
- Provision of transportation accommodations
- Implementation of long-term contact limitations between the parties
- Adjustments to academic deadlines, course schedules, etc.
- Modified campus security measures

At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, certain long-term support or measures may also be provided to the parties even if no Policy violation is found. The University will maintain the privacy of any long-term Remedies, provided privacy does not impair the University's ability to provide these services.

Definitions

Complainant: An individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute harassment, discrimination or retaliation under Title IX.

Respondent: An individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute harassment, discrimination or retaliation under Title IX.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND PROCEDURES FOR VICTIMS

If you are victim of sexual violence, including sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain any necessary medical treatment. Information about the alleged offense should be provided to Stanbridge University's Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation.

The university strongly advocates that a victim of sexual violence report the incident to police in a timely manner and, if requested to do so by the victim, the Title IX Coordinator will assist the victim in contacting the police. Filing a police report will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers. The victim has the right to decline to notify police of the incident.

Filing a police report will:

- Ensure that a victim of sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, at no expense to the victim;
- Provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution or establishing a no contact order, which cannot be obtained later (ideally a victim of sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam); and
- Assure the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.

When a victim contacts the Police Department, the local Police Sex Crimes Unit will typically be notified as well. The victim may choose for the investigation to be pursued through the criminal justice system. The Title IX Coordinator will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in his or her decision. Various counseling options are available through the Rape and Sexual Abuse Center and the Victim Intervention Program of the local Police Department.

PROCEDURES FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION IN CASES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

If a Formal Complaint is filed, the matter will proceed through the Grievance Process and will include an objective investigation. This process will treat Complainants (see definition below) and Respondents (see definition below) equitably. Any provisions, rule or practice adopted by the University as part of the grievance process, other than those required under Title IX and its implementing regulations will apply equally to both parties. The process will include an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence (inculpatory and exculpatory), will be conducted by trained Title IX Personnel, free from any known conflict of interest or bias, and presumes Respondent's non-responsibility until and unless demonstrated otherwise by the evidence and after a Final Determination as been rendered. Disciplinary sanctions or punitive measures will not be imposed against a Respondent unless and until there has been a finding of responsibility after application of the process. If at any stage of the investigation it is determined that conditions exist warranting dismissal, the complaint will be dismissed. Complainant will continue to be entitled to appropriate supportive measures in such cases.

The University requires impartiality in the process by ensuring there are no actual or apparent conflicts of interest or disqualifying biases of any Title IX Personnel. The parties may, at any time during the resolution process, raise a concern regarding bias, conflict of interest, or any irregularity which may taint the impartiality of the process. Such concerns should be reported in writing to the Title IX Coordinator who will evaluate the concern and take appropriate corrective action to ensure integrity of the process.

Full Title IX policy and procedures, including appeal, can be found here: Stanbridge University Title IX Policy

Definitions

Complainant: An individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute harassment, discrimination or retaliation under Title IX.

Respondent: An individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute harassment, discrimination or retaliation under Title IX.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The University shall undertake reasonable efforts to preserve the confidentiality of reports and complaints. The University shall not disclose any report or complaint except as provided herein and as necessary to effectuate this Policy, or as permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. 1232g; FERPA regulations, 34 CFR part 99, or as required under applicable law.

Certain professionals have a legal and/or ethical responsibility to maintain communications made in the scope of their professional roles in strict confidence.[1] Some of these roles include licensed professional counselors/mental health providers, licensed medical and health care providers, victim advocates, ordained/licensed clergy, licensed attorneys and rape crisis or domestic violence resources. Complainants (see definitions below) or Respondents (see definitions below) wishing to speak to someone confidentially are encouraged to seek out such resources. Communications with such professionals are considered legally privileged and cannot be revealed without a party's express

[1]In highly limited circumstances, such as when presenting an immediate threat or danger to another, or when subject to a court order, confidential communications may be revealed without the consent of a party. written consent.

Definitions

Complainant: An individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute harassment, discrimination or retaliation under Title IX.

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VICTIM SUPPORT SERVICES

Once the Title IX Coordinator receives a report of sexual violence, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the individual making the report with written information regarding existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services available for victims, both on campus and in the community.

CATEGORY	RESOURCES
Local Police Department	**Riverside Police Department — Lincoln Station** 8181 Lincoln Avenue, Riverside, CA 92504 Nonemergency: (951) 354-2007 Riverside Police Department
State Police Department	**California Highway Patrol — Riverside Area Office** 8118 Lincoln Avenue, Riverside, CA 92504 (951) 324-7210 CHP Riverside Area Office
Closest Emergency Room	**Riverside Community Hospital Emergency Room** 4445 Magnolia Avenue Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 788-3000 Open 24/7 Emergency Department Information
SART/SAFE Services	**Riverside University Health System Medical Center — S.A.F.E. Clinic** 26520 Cactus Avenue, Moreno Valley, CA 92555 SAFE Clinic: (951) 486-5514 Examiner on call: (951) 391-2818 RUH Sexual Assault and Forensic Evaluation Services **Southwest Healthcare Rancho Springs Hospital — SART** 25500 Medical Center Drive, Murrieta, CA 92562 (951) 696-6000 **Riverside County Resources** Riverside County Local SART Facilities
Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Support	**NORA** 1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite A Riverside, CA 92507 24/7 hotline and advocacy: (951) 686-7273 Toll-free: (888) 686-7273 Sexual Assault Support and Advocacy **SAFE Family Justice Center — Riverside** 3900 Orange Street, Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 955-6100 Victim Advocacy and Support Services **Additional Riverside County Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Resources** Riverside County Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Resources

Victim Services	**Riverside County District Attorney — Division of Victim Services** 3960 Orange Street, Riverside, CA 92501 General office: (951) 955-5400 Riverside Victim Services: (951) 955-5450 Victim Services and Support
Restraining-Order Assistance	**Riverside Family Law Courthouse** 4175 Main Street, Riverside, CA 92501(951) 777-3147 Restraining-Order Information and Forms **Additional Riverside County Filing Locations**
Legal Assistance	**Inland Counties Legal Services** 1040 Iowa Avenue, Suite 109, Riverside, CA 92507 Intake line: (888) 245-4257 Legal Services and Intake Information **Additional Riverside County Court Self-Help Services**
Counseling and Mental Health Services	**NAMI Western Riverside County** Phone: (951) 369-1913 Mental Health Support and Resources **Riverside University Health System: Behavioral Health Adult Services** 24/7 CARES Line: (800) 499-3008 Behavioral Health Services and Provider Directory
Visa & Immigration Assistance	**Inland Coalition for Immigrant Justice** 2441 N. Sierra Way, San Bernardino, CA 92405 (909) 474-9996 Immigration Legal Services **U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services — San Bernardino Field Office** 995 Hardt Street, San Bernardino, CA 92408 USCIS Contact Center: (800) 375-5283 Visits are by appointment; USCIS does not provide legal advice. USCIS Field Office Information **Additional Riverside County Resources** Riverside County Refugee and Immigrant Resources
Health Services	**Riverside University Health System — Riverside Neighborhood Community Health Center** 7140 Indiana Avenue, Riverside, CA 92504 Clinic: (951) 358-6000 Primary, Express and Community Health Services **Additional Riverside County Resources** RUHS Community Health Center Locations
Financial Assistance	**Riverside County DPSS — Jurupa Office** 5961 Mission Boulevard, Riverside, CA 92509 (877) 410-8827 Public Benefits and Riverside County Office Locations
Resources for the LGBTQ+ Community	**Inland Empire LGBTQ+ Center** 3839 Brockton Avenue, Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 888-1346 LGBTQ+ Programs, Advocacy, and Community Support **Additional Riverside Resources** Local LGBTQ+ Community Resource Directory

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the parties to restore or preserve access to the University's education program or activity, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the University's educational environment, and/or deter harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation.

The Title IX Coordinator promptly makes supportive measures available upon receipt of a report or a complaint alleging possible sexual harassment. At the time that supportive measures are offered, the University will inform the Complainant, in writing, that they may file a formal complaint with the University either at that time or in the future, if they have not done so already. The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to ensure that their wishes are taken into account with respect to the supportive measures that are planned and implemented.

The University shall maintain the confidentiality of the supportive measures to the greatest extent reasonably practicable, provided that confidentiality does not impair the University's ability to provide supportive measures or otherwise fulfill its obligations under this Policy. The University will implement measures in a way that does not unreasonably burden the other party.

Supportive measures may include, but are not limited to, counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, referral to medical or healthcare services, referral to community-based services, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures.

TITLE IX COORDINATOR

The Title IX Coordinators of Stanbridge University are the following: Cynthia Barahona, Director of Student Services, 2041 Business Center Drive, Suite 107, Irvine, CA 92612, Phone No. : (949) 794-9090 Ext. 5158, Email: cbarahona@stanbridge.edu and Geanine Jubran, Assistant Director of Student Services, 2041 Business Center Drive, Suite 107, Irvine, CA 92612 (949) 794-9090 Ext. 5008, Email: gjubran@stanbridge.edu. In all situations requiring action any employee must respond to any possible or actual domestic violence or stalking (even hearsay from a third party) anywhere at the university or in public proximity to the university. In addition, any employee must respond to any reported incident at home or elsewhere that could be on campus, including domestic violence, dating violence, and private or public stalking.

TITLE IX – CLERY ACT PROCEDURE

The procedure for a student report of a restraining order or concern for present or future safety is as follows: 1) Tell the student that help is available; 2) refer the student to 911, especially in an emergent situation; 3) refer the student to the Student Assistance Program 24/7 Crisis Hotline (800) 321-28434); 4) refer the student to Riverside County 211 for help; 5) log in the incident in the confidential Comments section of the Administrative Station; and 6) inform the Title IX Coordinator: Cynthia Barahona, Director of Student Services, 2041 Business Center Drive, Suite 107, Irvine, CA 92612, Phone No. : (949) 794-9090 Ext. 5158, Email: cbarahona@stanbridge.edu and Geanine Jubran, Assistant Director of Student Services, 2041 Business Center Drive, Suite 107, Irvine, CA 92612 (949) 794-9090 Ext. 5008, Email: gjubran@stanbridge.edu.

The procedure for a student report or concern about safety off-campus: 1) Tell the student that help is available; 2) refer the student to 911, especially in an emergent situation; 3) refer the student to the Student Assistance Program 24/7 Crisis Hotline (800) 321-2843; 4) refer the student to Riverside 211 for help; 5) log in the incident in the confidential Comments section of the Administrative Station; and 6) inform the Title IX Coordinator.

PROHIBITION ON RETALIATION

Stanbridge University has procedures to ensure that the university, an officer, employee, or agent of the school, does not retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under any provision of the Clery (Campus Security) Act.

CAMPUS POLICY STATEMENTS

The statements and descriptions of select Stanbridge University policies accurately reflect current procedures and practices in place when the Annual Security Report was created. Should changes occur, electronic versions of the report will be updated within two business days and followed by a notice to students and employees.

POLICY ON THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

Stanbridge University does not discriminate in admission or access to our program on the basis of age, race, color, sex, disability, religion, sexual orientation or national origin. If you would like to request academic adjustment or auxiliary aids, please contact the university's ADA Compliance Office. You may request academic adjustments or auxiliary aids at any time. The university's ADA Compliance Office is responsible for coordinating compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Applicants who are persons with disabilities, as defined in paragraph 104.3(j) of the regulation under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, may apply for admittance into a program. The university will work with the applicant or student to determine whether reasonable accommodations can be effective and/or are available.

Any qualified individual with a disability who requests an accommodation or auxiliary aid or service should follow this procedure:

1. Go to the online ADA Portal at ada.stanbridge.edu, and
2. Submit a Request for Accommodation.

The request should be made at least four weeks in advance of the date needed. You may contact the university's ADA Compliance Office via email at ada@stanbridge.edu.

1. The university's ADA Compliance Office will respond within three business days of receiving the Request for Accommodation.
2. If you would like to request reconsideration of the decision regarding your request, please contact the university's ADA Compliance Office within one week of the date of the Letter of Accommodation. Please provide a statement of why and how you think the response should be modified.

FERPA

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) has in place policies and procedures to protect the privacy of education records. The FERPA summary below affords each Stanbridge University student certain rights with respect to his/her education records. These rights include the following:

1. The right to inspect and review education records within a reasonable time, not to exceed forty-five (45) days from the day the university receives a request from the student to inspect or review the records.
2. If the student believes that his/her education records are inaccurate or misleading, the right to request that such records be amended, supplemented, or removed from his/her education records.
3. The right to restrict the disclosure of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes such disclosure without consent.
4. The right to file a complaint with the US Department of Education concerning alleged failures by the university to comply with the requirements of FERPA.

For more information regarding FERPA, please visit the link below:
Stanbridge University FERPA Policy

POLICY ON FRATERNIZATION

CONSENSUAL RELATIONSHIPS

Stanbridge University is committed to the principle that the learning and working environment of its students, employees, and guests should be free from sexual harassment and inappropriate sexual conduct. Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination that is illegal and is proscribed by the university's policy. All employees and students are accountable for compliance with this policy.

Established violations will lead to disciplinary actions which may include termination of employment or permanent dismissal of a student from the university. This policy applies to all officers, administrators and supervisors; regular, contract and temporary faculty members; and teaching assistants, staff members and students. This policy also pertains to actions that affect any employee, student or guest of the university.

PROFESSIONAL RISKS

It is in the interest of the university to provide clear direction and educational opportunities to the university community about the professional risks associated with consensual/romantic or consensual/sexual relationships between members of the university community where a conflict of interest and/or a power differential between the parties exists. A consensual relationship is defined as a romantic and/or social engagement arranged by personal invitation between two individuals or arranged by a third party. Romantic relationship is defined in this policy as a mutually desired courting activity between two unmarried individuals.

Individuals entering such relationships must recognize that:

I. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST may arise when such relationships occur between and among faculty or staff and students. The university policies and ethical principles preclude individuals from evaluating the academic performance of others with whom they have consensual/romantic or consensual/sexual relationships.
II. POWER DIFFERENTIALS between the parties in consensual/romantic or consensual/sexual relationships may cause serious consequences even when conflicts of interest are resolved. Individuals entering into such relationships must recognize that:
    - the reasons for entering, maintaining, or terminating such a relationship may be a function of the power differential;
    - where power differentials exist, even in a seemingly consensual relationship, there are limited after-the-fact defenses against charges of sexual harassment.

Furthermore, under certain situations, consensual relationships may be outside the scope of employment for university employees and, if so, an individual would not be covered by the university's liability protection in subsequent litigation.

CONSENSUAL/ROMANTIC OR CONSENSUAL/SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

A consensual/romantic or consensual/sexual relationship between individuals who occupy different levels of authority in the university automatically and inevitably carries the potential for evolving into a sexual harassment case of very serious implications, either from a subsequent change of attitude by the subordinate partner or from a contemporary complaint from a disadvantaged third party.

Relationships of this sort are against university policy and forbidden in those instances in which the partner with higher status and/or power has explicit or implicit authority over, or the power to reward or punish, the partner with lower status and/or power. It follows that consensual/romantic or consensual/ sexual relationships between staff or faculty members and students are also forbidden and against university policy.

REPORTING POLICY

Where a conflict of interest exists, or may exist, in the context of a consensual/romantic or consensual/ sexual relationship, both individuals shall notify their instructor or immediate supervisor. In conjunction with the university administration, the instructor or supervisor shall have the responsibility for making arrangements to eliminate or mitigate a conflict whose consequences might prove detrimental to the university or to either party in the relationship, including action which may result in termination of an employee of the university or dismissal of a student. The instructor, supervisor and university administrator shall act with the proviso that it is almost always the case that the individual with the power or status advantage in the relationship will bear the burden of accountability.

HAZING POLICY AND PREVENTION

POLICY AND DEFINITIONS

Stanbridge University is committed to maintaining an educational environment free from hazing and prohibits hazing in any form.

Hazing means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person, individually or with others, against another person, regardless of that person's willingness to participate, that:

1. Is committed in connection with initiation into, affiliation with, or continued membership in a student organization; and
2. Causes or creates a risk of physical or psychological injury above the reasonable risks ordinarily associated with participation in the university or organization, including:
    A. Whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar conduct;
    B. Causing or inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or similar conduct;
    C. Causing or inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
    D. Causing or inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
    E. Placing another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through threatening words or conduct;
    F. Conduct against another person that violates local, state, Tribal, or federal law; or
    G. Requiring another person to perform a duty or task that violates local, state, Tribal, or federal law.

20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(6)(A)(vi).

Student organization means any organization at the university with two or more enrolled student members, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the university. 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(6)(A)(vii).

California Penal Code section 245.6 prohibits hazing and provides criminal penalties and potential civil liability. California Education Code sections 66305 through 66309 prohibit covered hazing and address institutional civil liability and reporting. No separate local or Tribal hazing laws applicable to the campus were identified.

REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION

Known or suspected hazing must be promptly reported to Student Services at studentservices@stanbridge.edu. Student Services will refer reports to the Office of the President or designee for investigation and Clery Act review. The Office of the President or designee will review available information, investigate the incident under applicable university conduct procedures, determine whether university policy was violated, and impose appropriate corrective or disciplinary action.

HAZING PREVENTION AND AWARENESS

Stanbridge University provides research-informed, campus-wide hazing prevention programs designed to reach students, staff, and faculty. The programs address the university's hazing policy, reporting and investigation procedures, applicable laws, and primary prevention strategies intended to stop hazing before it occurs.

Stanbridge University recorded no Clery-reportable hazing incidents during 2025.