OVERVIEW OF UNITEK’S COMMITMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY

Unitek College is committed to providing a reasonably safe and secure environment for students and employees to study and work. Although Unitek College cannot guarantee that crimes will never be committed on campus or on public property within close proximity to the campus, the College takes reasonable and effective measures to minimize the risk. In that regard and on an annual basis, Unitek College provides its students and employees with safety and security-related services offered by the College, which are in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (commonly referred to as “The Clery Act”) signed in 1990. Our responsibilities under The Clery Act include the following:

• By October 1 of each year, publish and distribute an Annual Campus Security Report to current and prospective students and employees, which includes: 1) Crime statistics for the prior three years; and 2) policies regarding various safety and security measures, campus crime prevention programs, and procedures followed in the investigation and prosecution of alleged sex offenses.
• Inform all current and prospective students and employees about the existence of the Annual Security Report and its’ accessibility via the Unitek College website, the internet and in hardcopy format.
• Disclose crime statistics for on campus facilities and public property immediately adjacent to the campus, which are obtained from various resources, including local law enforcement and school officials who have significant responsibility for student and school activities.
• Provide timely warning notices, as applicable, for crimes covered by the Clery Act that have been committed and represent a threat to employees and students.
• Maintain a crime log at each campus which records crimes that are reported to the campus, or those of which the campus is made aware.

CAMPUS CRIME & SECURITY POLICIES & PROCEDURES

The following policies have been developed and adopted by Unitek College in order to comply with all aspects of The Clery Act and to demonstrate Unitek’s commitment to crime prevention and the safety of our campus environment. The Clery Act requires all colleges that participate in federal financial aid programs to maintain and disclose information regarding certain crimes on and near their respective campuses. Compliance is monitored by the United States Department of Education.

Distribution of the Annual Security Report

In tandem with Unitek’s responsibilities under The Clery Act, students and employees are encouraged to take personal responsibility for their conduct and actions, which may enhance the educational experience for all students. Additionally, a well-informed campus community helps to create a safety-conscious environment. To that end, Unitek College publishes an Annual Security Report no later than October 1 of each year and announces its’ availability to all students and employees. Unitek encourages all students and employees to use the Annual Security Report as a guide to improve safety on and off campus. The report can be located on Unitek’s website at http://www.unitekcollege.edu/disclosures/campus-security-crime-report. The creation and distribution of the Annual Security Report is a joint responsibility of the Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) and Corporate Management, along with cooperation from the local law enforcement authorities.
Campus Security Authorities (CSA)

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure Act defines a Campus Security Authority (CSA) as a school official who has significant responsibility for students and/or school activities who can also be responsible for the reporting of Clery Act crimes that he/she has been made aware of.

Unitek College has designated each Campus Director as the Primary Campus Security Authority (CSA) for his/her respective campus. In addition to the Primary CSA, Unitek has designated Secondary CSA’s to ensure a security authority is available at all times during normal business hours. Secondary CSA’s at each campus include the Director of Education, the Director of Admissions, the Student Services Coordinator, and the Front Desk Receptionist. Any crime or offense brought to the attention of a Secondary CSA must be communicated by the Secondary CSA to the Primary CSA immediately, but no longer than 24 hours from obtaining knowledge of the crime or offense.

All CSA’s receive applicable training in Clery Act compliance and on the policies and procedures outlined in this Annual Security Report. However, CSA’s are non-commissioned with no authority to arrest an individual other than the ability to make a Citizen’s Arrest. Therefore, each campus CSA relies on local law enforcement to arrest an individual suspected of a reported crime or offense.

Procedures for the Reporting of Crimes and Emergencies

Unitek College encourages and requests that students, faculty and associates report any crimes witnessed or personally experienced while on campus.

For an emergency occurring on campus or in any public areas immediately adjacent to or accessible from the campus which requires fire, police, or medical assistance, first dial 9-1-1. Immediately after dialing 9-1-1, report the occurrence to the Front Desk Receptionist or to any other CSA, whoever is in closest proximity to you. In a non-emergency situation, the occurrence should be reported to the Front Desk Receptionist, who will then coordinate with other campus CSA’s, as needed.

Unitek College has also set up an email address which students can use if they wish to report non-emergency criminal activity on a voluntary, confidential basis. That email address is campussafety@unitekcollege.edu.

Campus Crime Log

Upon notification of a criminal occurrence, a CSA will complete a Clery Incident Report based on the information provided from the victim. These completed reports collectively comprise the Campus Crime Log maintained by the Front Desk Receptionist. The Campus Crime Log includes the nature, date, time, and general location of each crime, along with the disposition of the reported occurrence. Documentation of the occurrence in the Campus Crime Log must be completed within 48 hours of the initial reporting of the occurrence.
Information will be withheld from the Campus Crime Log only in the event that disclosure could result in compromising an ongoing criminal investigation, jeopardize the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or cause evidence to be compromised or destroyed.

All crimes tracked in the Campus Crime Log will be reported in the Annual Security Report if they are determined to be a reportable crime under the Clery Act. Only a reportable crime that is determined to be “unfounded” or “false” as a result of a law enforcement investigation will be excluded from the Annual Security Report. Information in the Campus Crime Log will be updated, as applicable, based on additional information provided by law enforcement authorities.

The Campus Crime Log is available for review during normal business hours and upon request made to the Front Desk Receptionist or any of the CSA’s.

**Responding to Reports of Criminal Activity**

The Primary CSA, in collaboration with local law enforcement when applicable, will investigate and respond to each report of criminal activity, which includes notifying the victim of the outcome of the investigation and any actions taken. If a reported criminal offense involves a student or employee as the alleged offender, the offender is subject to applicable conduct policies and disciplinary procedures. Disciplinary actions may include expulsion for student offenders and termination for employees, as outlined in the College’s policies and procedures.

**Timely Warning Notification**

Upon the reporting of a criminal occurrence which is determined by the Primary CSA to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees on campus or on public property adjacent to campus facilities, a Timely Warning Notification will be issued. Timely Warning Notifications may be in the form of emails sent through the College’s database system, text messages, and/or displays on bulletin boards. Depending on the nature and severity of the crime, notifications may also be posted in other visible areas of the campus, such as lounge areas, hallways, and/or classrooms. A Timely Warning Notification will be issued within 72 hours of the initial reporting of the criminal occurrence.

**Emergency Notifications and Evacuation Procedures**

In case of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, students and staff will be immediately notified through some or all of the following methods: fire alarms, campus emails, text messages, campus-wide announcements, and/or the College’s website. All members of the campus community are urged to call 9-1-1 in case of any significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus. In addition, when possible, information about the emergency should be communicated as soon as possible to the Front Desk Receptionist and/or the CSA’s.

Upon receiving information regarding a significant emergency or dangerous situation, the CSA’s (or staff assigned by the CSA’s) will, taking into account the safety of the campus community and without delay, assess the situation and determine who to notify (the entire campus community or a subset, local public police and fire
authorities, local law enforcement, other public safety personnel), determine the content of the notification(s), and initiate the notification process. The CSA’s will delay or stop the issuing of a notification only in cases where issuing a notification would, in the judgment of the CSA’s, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Emergency evacuation procedures and exit routes are posted throughout campus buildings. Unitek’s Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan is made available to all members of the campus community via Unitek’s website. The campuses test and confirm emergency response and evacuation procedures on at least an annual basis, and maintain records of these tests which are maintained by the Facilities Department.

Unitek College does not maintain any residential facilities on campuses. Additionally, Unitek College does not officially recognize any off-campus student organizations. Therefore, the College does not maintain emergency and evacuation procedures and does not maintain a Missing Student Notification Policy for such facilities.

**Campus Facilities Access and Security**

Public access to the main entrances of campus buildings is unrestricted during normal business hours. Within the campus, certain areas are accessible only by electronic badges or keys, and these areas include: employee and executive offices, storage rooms, and rooms controlled by staff from the Information Systems, Facilities, or Maintenance departments. The campuses also utilize security cameras at entrances, hallways, lounges, and other common areas of the campus facilities. After normal business hours, Unitek College employs security personnel to monitor any access to campus facilities by employees, students or visitors.

**Drug and Alcohol Prevention Policy**

Unitek College is committed to fostering and maintaining an environment for students and employees which is free from drugs and alcohol. Therefore, Unitek College informs all students and employees that the unlawful possession, use, sale or distribution of any illicit drug or alcohol by students or employees on campus property or at college activities or events is strictly prohibited. To that end, Unitek College strictly enforces State underage drinking laws and Federal and State drug laws. Additionally, advertising or the promotion of alcohol or alcohol-related events are never allowed on school premises.

The use of drugs and alcohol may pose significant health risks including hangovers, blackouts, general fatigue, impaired learning, dependency and death. According to the American Council for Drug Education, alcoholism is the habitual abuse and addiction to alcohol and alcoholic beverages. This chronic condition affects more than 10 million Americans, claiming the lives of 100,000 each year. An estimated 4.5 million young adults under the age of 24 are alcoholics, with alcohol-related accidents noted as the primary cause of death during adolescence. The disease of alcoholism is very debilitating and ravages an individual's physical as well as mental health. There are signs or behavioral indicators to alert concerned family or friends of potential alcoholism.

The complete Drug and Alcohol Prevention Policy can be found on the Unitek College website at: [http://www.unitekcollege.edu/disclosures/policies](http://www.unitekcollege.edu/disclosures/policies). Additionally, Unitek College refers all students in need of drug and/or alcohol abuse counseling to WellConnect, a free counseling service available 24 hours a day, 7 days
a week to all enrolled Unitek College students. Students are encouraged to call 1-866-640-4777 or visit http://www.studentlifetools.com.

Crime Awareness and Prevention Program

Unitek College is committed to cultivating and providing an environment that is free of criminal activity and has a zero tolerance policy for criminal activity and sexual assault. Increased safety and security can be achieved through the efforts of the entire campus community. Therefore, the College has developed a Crime Awareness and Prevention Program as published in this Annual Security Report. Crime prevention measures included within this program are discussed with students during New Student Orientation and with new employees during New Hire Orientation. The program is updated annually, at a minimum, and its availability is announced to all students and employees through the Annual Security Report notification provided each year on or before October 1st.

Help contribute to the safety and security of your campus community, including your own personal safety, by practicing the following:

- Always lock your vehicle and keep your keys with you at all times.
- When possible, leave items of value at home.
- If you need to have valuables with you, never leave them visible in your vehicle.
- Avoid being distracted (talking on your cell phone, texting, etc.) when walking through parking lots or in other public areas.
- Do not leave personal property unattended in classrooms, labs, or in the student lounge.
- At night, travel in well-lit areas and in pairs or a group, if possible. Avoid deserted areas and shortcuts.
- If you feel unsafe or threatened, contact the Front Desk Receptionist or a designated CSA, or dial 9-1-1.

Although the steps listed above cannot guarantee that criminal activity will not occur, they may serve as deterrents and reduce the risk of crime occurring.

Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Awareness and Prevention

In the state of California, affirmative consent must be determined among involved parties when engaging in 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 rescinded 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. Sexual assault results when affirmative consent is not given by one or more parties before or during sexual activity.
Anyone can be the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. These offenses can impact individuals of all education levels and socioeconomic backgrounds, and may occur in both opposite-sex and same-sex relationships, as well as between intimate partners who are married, living together or dating.

These offenses not only affect the victims, but can also have a negative impact on family members, friends, co-workers, other witnesses, and the community at large. Children who grow up witnessing domestic violence may be among those seriously affected by this type of crime. Frequent exposure to violence in the home not only predisposes children to potential social and physical problems, but may also teach them that violence is a normal way of life, increasing the risk of them becoming society’s next generation of victims and abusers.

Acts of domestic or dating violence can take on many different forms of abuse, among them being the following:

- **Sexual Abuse:** Coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact or behavior without consent. This includes, but is not limited to, rape, attacks on sexual parts of the body, forcing sex after physical violence has occurred, or treating one in a sexually demeaning manner.
- **Physical Abuse:** Slapping, hitting, grabbing, shoving, pinching, biting, hair pulling, etc. are all types of physical abuse. This type of abuse can also include denying a partner medical care or forcing alcohol and/or drugs use upon him or her.
- **Emotional Abuse:** Undermining an individual’s sense of self-worth and/or self-esteem is abusive. Emotional abuse may include, but is not limited to, constant criticism, diminishing one’s abilities, name-calling, or damaging one’s relationship with his or her children.
- **Economic Abuse:** Making or attempting to make a person financial dependent by maintaining complete control over financial resources, withholding one’s access to money, or preventing an individual’s attendance at school or employment.
- **Psychological Abuse:** Elements of psychological abuse include, but are not limited to causing fear by intimidation; threatening physical harm to self, partner, children, or partner’s family or friends; destruction of pets and property and forcing isolation from family, friends or school and/or work.

The following scenarios may be indicators that domestic or dating violence is occurring or may lead to instances of violence or abuse:

- Your spouse or significant other checks up on you constantly by calling or texting you and becomes anxious when he or she does not know your whereabouts
- You feel isolated from your friends or family members because your spouse or significant other is demanding of your time and acts jealous when you talk to or spend time with others
- A person you are dating becomes possessive and gets too serious about the relationship too quickly
- A spouse or significant other expects or demands sexual contact when you are not interested or not willing to engage
- Your spouse or significant other constantly demeans you by putting you down or calling you names
- Your spouse or significant other threatens violence and/or abuses you physically, verbally and/or sexually
- Your spouse or significant other does not accept responsibility for his or her actions

Stalking is another form of emotional abuse which may lead to physical and/or sexual abuse, and may be perpetrated by an acquaintance, friend, past or current spouse or significant other, or by a complete stranger. The following examples may be indicators that you are being stalked:
• You receive repeated, unwanted, intrusive, and/or frightening communications from the perpetrator by phone, text message, email and/or mail
• An individual repeatedly leaves or sends you unwanted items or gifts
• An individual waits for you at places such as your home, school, place of employment, or other places you frequent
• You are receiving threats of harm to you personally, your children, relatives, friends, and/or pets
• You experience damage to your home, vehicle or other personal property
• You are being harassed, defamed and/or monitored through social media
• You discover someone is obtaining personal information about you by accessing public records, using internet search services, hiring private detectives, rummaging through your trash, contacting your friends, family, co-workers, neighbors, etc.

While understanding the signs of abuse and taking measures to reduce the risk of abuse may be steps to help explain the context of violence and may act as a deterrent, it can never be used to place blame on the victim or guarantee that violence will not occur. It is important to remember that when violence or abuse occurs, the perpetrator, not the victim, is responsible for his or her actions, and the victim’s judgement or behavior is never an excuse for those actions. However, the following are proactive measures an individual can take which may minimize the risk of becoming the victim of domestic abuse, dating abuse, and/or stalking:

• Avoid excessive alcohol consumption, which may impair judgment, especially in unfamiliar surroundings or situations.
• When possible, use a “buddy” system and avoid walking alone, especially at night.
• Never hitchhike or get in a stranger’s car.
• Let family and friends know where you are going, your method of transportation, and when you will return.
• Always lock your door when you are home or away.

If you have been a victim or believe you might become a victim of domestic or dating violence, taking the following proactive measures may help increase your safety:

**In the home**

• Know where and/or from whom to get help, and memorize and/or program emergency phone numbers
• Plan your escape route when needed, and ensure all other inhabitants know it
• Pack a bag with cash, keys, and important documents and have it accessible in case you have to leave your home quickly

**Outside the home**

• Vary your travel routes and shop and bank at different places, if possible
• Keep your cell phone with you and ensure 9-1-1 is programmed, along with any other emergency numbers
• Provide a picture of your abuser to friends and co-workers
• Avoid going to lunch alone

**In an Emergency Situation**

• If you are able to, dial 9-1-1 immediately
• If in your home, stay away from the kitchen, as the abuser may easily obtain a weapon (i.e., a knife)
• Get to a lockable room which has a phone and a window or door to escape
• If you can escape, make a lot of noise and run to a nearby trusted neighbor for help

As previously stated, Unitek College believes that campus safety and security and the prevention of sexual assault is a responsibility shared by the entire campus community. To that end, the College supports the concept of engaged bystander intervention. An engaged bystander intervenes before, during or after a situation where behaviors which promote sexual violence are witnessed. Although intervention is encouraged, it should always be acted upon in a safe and thoughtful manner, and should defuse, and not ignite, offensive or harmful behavior. For more information on how to safely and thoughtfully act as an engaged bystander, visit http://nomore.org/take-action/preventviolence/.

**If You Are a Victim of Sexual Assault or Domestic Violence**

If you become a victim of sexual assault or sexual offense, you should give first priority to personal safety and get to a safe place, if possible. Immediately thereafter, you should seek medical assistance at the nearest hospital and/or by calling 9-1-1. Additionally, if personal safety is not an immediate concern and immediate medical assistance is not needed, the victim should notify the nearest Unitek College staff member, who will in turn notify a CSA. The CSA (Primary or Secondary) will respond by involving local law enforcement and/or healthcare professionals as required and/or as requested, and will take steps to preserve any evidence of a criminal offense. At all times, College associates will act thoughtfully and treat you with dignity, courtesy, sensitivity and understanding.

All students and employees may contact local law enforcement, local health professionals, or Unitek College staff at any time for purposes of reporting sexual offenses. Unitek College employees are required to assist students or other employees in notifying appropriate authorities if such a request is made.

For any student or employee who has reported being the victim of a sex offense, Unitek College will take care to address and implement any reasonable and appropriate changes to the student’s academic situation or the employee’s work schedule, as requested. A victim’s confidentiality is of utmost importance, and to that end, the College will hold as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to a victim to the extent that maintaining that confidentiality would not hinder the ability of the College to provide those accommodations or protective measures. Additionally, any record-keeping which is publically available will not disclose personally identifying information regarding the victim.

For any on-campus disciplinary proceedings in cases of sex offense allegation, the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have an advisor and witnesses present during the proceeding, and both the accuser and the accused are to be informed of the outcome of any campus disciplinary proceeding brought alleging a sex offense. Specific policies and procedures regarding disciplinary proceedings can be found in the College’s catalog and student handbooks.

Unitek College has a zero tolerance policy for any student or employee of the College who intimidates, threatens, retaliates, coerces, or otherwise discriminates against an individual who exercises his or her rights included in the College’s Crime Awareness and Prevention Program.
Victims of sexual assault or domestic violence are encouraged to seek counseling help through WellConnect, a free counseling service available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to all enrolled Unitek College students. Students are encouraged to call 1-866-640-4777 or visit http://www.studentlifetools.com. Risk reduction strategies may also help to prevent you from becoming a victim of sexual assault or domestic violence. You can find out more information by contacting the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN), at https://rainn.org/ or by calling toll-free 800-656-HOPE (4673).

**Sexual Offender/Predator Notification**

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 (CSCPA) requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where state law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. Any member of the campus community who wants to obtain information regarding sexual offenders in the area may refer to http://www.sexoffender.com for the national registry or http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/. The CSCPA also requires registered sex offenders/predators to provide appropriate state officials with notice of each institution of higher education in that state at which the offender/predator is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student.
Introduction

Unitek College maintains working relationships with local law enforcement authorities to help promote the direct reporting of any criminal activity which may endanger students or employees to Unitek College campuses; however, this direct reporting cannot be guaranteed or relied upon. To help ensure that Annual Crime Statistics Reports are accurate and comprehensive, the College proactively contacts local law enforcement authorities to obtain data on reportable offenses under the Clery Act. Data obtained from local law enforcement combined with data collected in each Campus Crime Log comprises the Annual Crime Statistics Reports published by Unitek College, which are in the pages that follow. Definitions of reportable offenses are included in the section immediately below which immediately precedes the individual reports for each campus.

Definitions of Reportable Offenses under the Clery Act

1. **Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter** – the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

2. **Negligent Manslaughter** – the killing of another person through gross negligence.

3. **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. Rape is a form of sexual assault.

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

5. **Incest** – sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. Incest is a form of sexual assault.

6. **Statutory Rape** – sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. Statutory rape is a form of sexual assault.

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

8. **Aggravated Assault** – an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually 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 and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

9. **Burglary** – the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
10. **Motor Vehicle Theft** – the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned—including joyriding.)

11. **Arson** – any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

12. **Illegal Weapons Possession** – the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

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

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

15. **Domestic Violence** – a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with 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; and/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.

16. **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 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.

17. **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 stress. For purposes of this definition, “course of conduct” means two or more acts, including but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property. “Reasonable person” means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. “Substantial emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

**Hate Crimes**

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person, property, or society that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias against a race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin. Hate crimes are not separate, distinct crimes, but are traditional offenses.
motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias. Many of the offenses noted above may be designated as a hate crime if motivated by any of the biases noted in the definition.

Additionally, for Clery Act reporting purposes, the following crimes are reportable if they meet the definition of a hate crime:

- **Larceny-Theft** - the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

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

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

- **Destruction / damage / vandalism of property** - to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

**Geographic Locations for Reporting Purposes**

For purposes of reporting crimes including under the Clery Act, Unitek College uses the following definitions for geographic locations:

1. **On-Campus Property** – (1) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the core campus (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; and (2) any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in section (1), that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes.

2. **Public Property** – all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the core campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the core campus.

Unitek College does not own or control any buildings or property which are considered under the Clery Act as “Non-Campus”.

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Hate Crimes: None of the crimes reported above were determined to be motivated by bias, and therefore, were not considered hate crimes.

Student Housing: The Fremont campus of Unitek College does not maintain, operate or provide student housing facilities.
### CLERY ACT CRIME STATISTICS
**UNITEK COLLEGE – SAN JOSE CAMPUS**
**1901 CHARCOT AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CA 95131**

None of the crimes reported above were determined to be motivated by bias, and therefore, were not considered hate crimes.

The San Jose campus of Unitek College does not maintain, operate or provide student housing facilities.

*The campus moved to the following location in January 2016: 6800 Santa Teresa Avenue, Suite 200, San Jose, CA 95119*

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Hate Crimes: None of the crimes reported above were determined to be motivated by bias, and therefore, were not considered hate crimes.

Student Housing: The Sacramento campus of Unitek College does not maintain, operate or provide student housing facilities.
Hate Crimes: None of the crimes reported above were determined to be motivated by bias, and therefore, were not considered hate crimes.

Student Housing: The South San Francisco campus of Unitek College does not maintain, operate or provide student housing facilities.
### Hate Crimes

None of the crimes reported above were determined to be motivated by bias, and therefore, were not considered hate crimes.

### Student Housing

The Hayward campus of Unitek College does not maintain, operate or provide student housing facilities.

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