



THE MASTER'S UNIVERSITY

2019 ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The Master's University Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is published annually in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Police and Crime Statistics Act. This report contains the Annual Security and Fire Report as well as the Department of Education Campus Security and Fire Survey statistics for years 2016, 2017, and 2018.

REPORTING ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME AND FIRE STATISTICS

The Campus Safety Department (CSD) prepares this report on behalf of The Master's University and Seminary and alternate sites to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). The full text of this report can be found on the campus safety web page, accessible via www.masters.edu/campussafety. This report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding the main campus in Santa Clarita (TMU) and separate campuses at The Master's Seminary (TMS), and the Israel Bible Extension (IBEX).

Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those reported from all campuses, not limited to safety and security department officers, campus safety officials, campus security authorities (including, but not limited to, safety or security officers, deans, resident directors, resident assistants, athletic director, athletic coaches, assistant athletic coaches), and local law enforcement agencies.

An email notification is annually sent to all faculty, staff, and enrolled students that provides a link to the campus safety web site in order to access this report and other mandatory health and safety disclosures. Parents and prospective students may compare crime, fire, and referral statistics with other higher education campuses at <http://ope.ed.gov/security/>. Printed copies of this report are also available upon request from the CSD Office.

Mandatory disclosures require all higher education campuses to record and publish specific crime and residential housing fire statistics within their geography from the previous three years, and these statistics must be submitted annually to the Department of Education.

HOW TO REPORT CRIMINAL OFFENSES

THE MASTER'S UNIVERSITY (Santa Clarita, CA)

To report a crime, fire, or emergency at Master's:

Contact TMU Campus Safety Department at 661-362-2500 or 661-713-7561, or dial extension 2500 from any campus phone. Dial 9-1-1 for police, fire, or medical/ambulance. Certain administrative offices at TMU are equipped with panic buttons, which may be depressed in an emergency for a campus safety response. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around the buildings, classrooms, or residence halls should be reported immediately to the campus safety department.

Campus Safety Official: Chris Powell

Campus Safety Department: 24/7 coverage

Campus Website: www.masters.edu

Campus Address: 21726 Placerita Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91321; 800-568-6248

Local Law Enforcement Contact: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD), Santa Clarita Valley Station, 23740 Magic Mountain Parkway, Santa Clarita, CA 91355; 661-255-1121

In addition, you may report a crime to the following officials for Master's:

Director of Campus Safety	661-362-2208
Dean of Men	661-362-2832
Dean of Women	661-362-2831
Executive Director of Human Resources	661-362-2844

The Israel Bible Extension Program (Israel)

To report a crime, fire, or emergency at IBEX:

Contact the Police at 100, Fire at 102, or Medical Emergency/Ambulance at 101. For lesser emergencies, call the Tourist Information Service at *3888 or the Jerusalem Municipality 24-hour Hotline at 106. If you lose your U.S. passport, call the Consulate General in Jerusalem at 972-2-622-7221 or the Embassy in Tel Aviv at 972-3-519-7575 during working hours. The after-hours emergency number for the Consulate General is 972-2-622-7250. The U.S. Embassy Tel Aviv's American Citizen's Services unit is located at 71 HaYarKon Street, Tel Aviv 63903, Israel. You may also send an email marked "emergency" to amctelaviv@state.gov.

Campus Safety Official: IBEX Program Administrator, Greg Behle

Campus Safety Department: No

Campus Website: www.masters.edu

Campus Address: Student or Faculty Name, IBEX, Yad Hashmona, 90895, Israel

In addition, you may report a crime, fire, or other emergency to the following officials for IBEX:

IBEX Campus Safety Official	972-2-533-6453 or 972-2-534-3956 (Yad Hashmona reception), both numbers are international calls
Dean of Students	661-362-2226
Associate Dean of Students (men)	661-362-2832
Associate Dean of Students (women)	661-362-2831
Executive Director of Human Resources	661-362-2844

The Master's Seminary (Sun Valley, CA)

To report a crime, fire, or emergency at TMS:

Contact Grace Community Church (GCC) Security Department at 818-909-5777, or dial extension 5777 from any campus phone. Dial 9-1-1 for police, fire, and medical/ambulance. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around the TMS buildings or classrooms should be reported immediately to Grace Community Security Department (GCC).

Campus Safety Official: Aaron Filbrun

Campus Safety Department: No

Campus Website: www.tms.edu

Campus Address: 13248 Roscoe Blvd, Sun Valley, CA 91352; 800-225-5867.

Local Law Enforcement Contact: Los Angeles Police Department – Mission Division, 11121 N. Sepulveda Blvd, Mission Hills, CA 91345; 877-275-5273.

In addition, you may report a crime to the following officials for TMS:

TMS Campus Safety Official	818-909-5502
TMS Dean of Students	818-909-5757

CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

CSD is responsible for safety and emergency response at TMU and is staffed with a cadre of full time and part time professional campus safety staff duly licensed by the California Bureau of Security and Investigative Services to provide armed and unarmed security services on the properties of TMU. Campus Safety Officers are not peace officers and have no campus law enforcement authority. CSD has no current memorandum of understanding (MOU) with local law enforcement.

TMS does not have a security department, but does benefit by being on the property of Grace Community Church. GCC Security is responsible for safety and emergency response for the entire church property, which includes the buildings and facilities used by TMS, and is staffed with a cadre of full time, part time, and volunteer security staff who regularly participate in security skills training. Select GCC security team members provide armed security services on the properties of the GCC campus. GCC Security has no campus law enforcement authority or memorandum of understanding with local law enforcement.

IBEX does not have a security department but does staff a guard shack at the entrance of the property during certain hours. All campuses maintain a good working relationship with local law enforcement.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF ACCURATE AND PROMPT CRIME REPORTING

All employees and students are strongly encouraged to report all crimes and safety incidents accurately and in a timely manner to their specific campus safety or security department. Campus safety officials on all properties immediately refer all life-threatening crimes and emergencies to local law enforcement, medical, or fire officials. After any crime or significant emergency occurs on any campus, safety or security officials file a written report and submit it for review in accordance with their respective campus policies. Written Incident Reports are necessary for the purpose of aiding in suspect identification, recovering stolen property, preventing similar crimes on the properties, identifying patterns and potential issues of liability, and complying with all state and federal laws related to mandatory disclosure of crimes.

COUNSELORS AND CONFIDENTIAL CRIME REPORTING

All crime reports will be investigated. No campus has procedures for voluntary, confidential reporting of crime statistics. Violations of the law will be referred to the safety or security department of each campus, law enforcement agencies when appropriate, and the dean's office (students) or human resources (employees) for review. When a potentially dangerous threat to the campus community arises, timely warnings will be issued through e-mail announcements, the posting of flyers at local campuses, in-class announcements, or other appropriate means.

ISSUING OF TIMELY WARNINGS

Campus safety officials at all campuses issue a "timely warning" notification to all faculty, staff, and students to their respective campus community for any Clery Act crime that occurs within their Clery geography that is:

1. Reported to designated campus security authorities or local police agencies; and
2. Is considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

Timely warnings are notifications narrowly focused on Clery Act crimes and are triggered by crimes that have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat. Timely warnings apply to crimes that occur anywhere on your Clery geography and are issued as soon as pertinent information is available. The intent of a timely warning is to provide information to students and employees at risk of becoming victims of a similar crime. Timely warnings can be issued for threats to persons or property.

Timely warnings are distributed to students and employees at all campuses using any or all of the following means:

1. Provided through the TMU or TMS e-mail systems to current faculty, staff, and students.

2. Provided as text messages to all registered users of TMU ALERT.
3. Provided by verbal or written notice in the buildings, classrooms, residence halls, and campus bulletin boards.

In the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat at any TMU campus, a campus-wide notification is required to notify all faculty, staff, and students (see Policy Statement: Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

An emergency notification is similar to a timely warning but has a wider focus and is triggered by any event that is currently occurring on is imminently threatening the campus. Emergency notifications may involve any significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus (not just Clery Act crimes) that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. These notifications are provided immediately upon confirmation that a dangerous situation or emergency exists or threatens. In addition, each campus must provide adequate follow-up to the community as needed.

In the event a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurs at any campus, the following steps will be taken by the campus safety official, without delay:

Persons authorized to initiate an Emergency Notification:

A notification to the entire campus, or a large segment thereof, which will result in campus closure, cessation of classes or business, or a mass evacuation, should be prepared in consultation with the Office of the President and Provost, or in their absence, a member of the executive team.

If an immediate notification of an ongoing threat (such as an active shooter, wild fire or immediate request to evacuate given by police or fire officials) is needed to prevent loss of life, the campus safety official on each campus is authorized to initiate a campus alert.

Campus safety officials will follow up as soon as possible with campus administration after the initial notification to receive further instruction regarding any need to close campus or conduct a mass evacuation.

Campus community members (faculty, staff, students, guests) are urged to comply with the alert and follow the instructions of the institution in a calm and orderly manner.

Steps taken to determine an Emergency Notification is warranted:

Campus safety officials will take steps to confirm the report of a significant emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of campus faculty, staff, students, or visitors. This may be based upon:

1. Personal observation of the event (sight or sound)
2. Report from security, faculty, staff, students, administrators, or visitor to the campus
3. Information from an outside reliable source, such as local police or fire, news media, or government entity
4. Other reliable means that might be available

Upon confirmation of the event or sufficient information to indicate the dangerous emergency situation is taking place or has taken place, the institution may delay notification if it would jeopardize ongoing fire or law enforcement activities, thereby causing greater harm to the campus and its occupants or hindering efforts to contain the emergency.

Recipients of an Emergency Notification:

The Campus safety official will determine which segment of the faculty, staff, and student population will receive the alert. The notification segments will be determined by the:

1. Nature, size, and location of the event
2. Date and time of the event
3. Area that could be adversely affected
4. Information available from outside emergency services if the event happens off campus

Contents of an Emergency Notification:

1. The person sending the message (Campus Safety or Security official's name)
2. The type of incident (Fire in area; Bomb Threat; Violent Crime in progress)
3. Action to be taken (Do not come to campus; Shelter in place; Evacuate area)
4. Additional information as needed (Police are on the way)

If the initial message is sent as a text message, it may be shorter due to limitations in the number of characters that can be transmitted in a single message.

How an Emergency Notification is communicated:

One or all of the following will be utilized to communicate a significant emergency or dangerous situation to the campus community:

1. TMU ALERT sends text messages to registered users
2. Campus email system
3. Electronic bulletin board
4. Verbal notice in classrooms and buildings by campus officials
5. Written notice
6. Recorded message on campus 800 phone line (800-568-6248)
7. Web posting on the campus web site: <http://www.masters.edu>; <http://www.tms.edu>

If the surrounding neighborhood needs to be advised of an emergency situation on the campus, a combination of the following methods may be used:

1. Request that local city officials utilize any emergency text system
2. Request that local law enforcement utilize the reverse 911 system to notify local residents
3. Consult with Office of the President or the Dean of Students for input on contacting local public media (radio, television, press)
4. Recorded message on campus 800 phone line (800-568-6248)

5. Posting on the campus web site: <http://www.masters.edu>; <http://www.tms.edu>

TESTING OF NOTIFICATION SYSTEM AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of an emergency. Evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on issues specific to their building.

During the annual TMU drill of all campus housing, building occupants “practice” drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. In addition to educating the occupants of each residence hall about the evacuation procedures, the process also provides the institution an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components. Evacuation drills are monitored to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns. Reports are prepared that identify deficient equipment so that repairs can be immediately made.

The TMU Resident Director and Resident Assistant manuals contain policy information on emergency procedures, such as residence hall evacuation and “shelter-in-place.” TMU Students receive information about evacuation and shelter-in-place procedures from CSD during Week of Welcome (W.O.W) orientation, and participate in wing and dorm meetings hosted by Student Life. TMU Resident Directors act as an on-going resource for the students living in the residence halls.

TMU CSD conducts one unannounced all residence hall fire drill, as described above, after the start of classes in the fall of each school year to test the emergency response and evacuation procedures and to assess and evaluate the emergency evacuation plans and capabilities. The mass notification system is annually tested at the start of the all dorm fire drill. A debrief with all Resident Assistants and Resident Directors is scheduled after the drill to discuss the event and provide feedback on job responsibilities. An additional training is provided each fall to all Resident Assistants and Resident Directors each year on practical implementation of the campus emergency operation plan. This includes practical training in shelter management, medical/triage, search and rescue, care, and comfort. TMU Campus Safety officers and Resident Directors are required to attend the city of Santa Clarita Community Emergency Response Team (C.E.R.T.) course, which is designed to help families, neighborhoods, schools, and businesses prepare for effective disaster/emergency response through training and preplanning.

TMU Plant Operations Department conducts one announced or unannounced fire alarm system test of all campus buildings on an annual basis to assess the fire alarm systems and annually tests, recharges, or replaces campus fire extinguishers and is responsible for oversight of all fire and sprinkler systems.

TMS faculty, staff, and students follow the direction of the Grace Community Security Department officials related to any emergency on the church property.

IBEX campus follows the evacuation, shelter-in-place, and residence hall building guidelines as established for the Yad Hashmona.

All campuses have emergency operation plans and life-sustaining supplies for faculty, staff, and students. Campus Safety officials on each campus are individually responsible for informing their campus community and administration of significant emergencies and timely warnings.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE PROCEDURES: What it means to “Shelter-in-Place”

If an incident occurs and the buildings around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to that danger. Thus, to “shelter-in-place” means to make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside. In the event you need to lock doors, focus on locking all outer doors before moving into inner locked areas or offices.

TMU Faculty, staff, and students are trained to familiarize themselves with the self-locking mechanisms on the exterior doors of the residence hall lounges, classrooms, and administrative buildings. During W.O.W., a safety lecture is given to all incoming students on using these mechanisms, and faculty and staff receive periodic updates through faculty/staff meetings.

TMU, IBEX, and TMS faculty, staff, and students may view a 20 minute presentation on developing a survival mind-set relative to active shooter situations on the campus safety web page, accessible via the campus links on the home page: www.masters.edu.

TMU ALERT: Mass Notification System

Students and employees of TMU may register for TMU ALERT to receive text messages and phone calls related to life-threatening emergencies. To register for this free service please navigate to Master's Self Service/My Profile/Phone Numbers and register your cell phone. Open enrollment for TMU ALERT is the first two weeks of classes for each semester or term. Periodic updates to TMU ALERT are scheduled throughout the year and the system is tested annually. For additional information on safety and incidents related to the Santa Clarita area, follow the CSD Twitter page @TMUCampusSafety.

SECURITY AND ACCESS

During business hours, TMU (with some exceptions) is open to students, parents, employees, contractors, and guests. During non-business hours, TMU facilities may be accessed by key or key fob, if issued, or admittance via CSD. Between midnight and sunrise, TMU campus and residence halls are closed to visiting guests and CSOs enforce "closed campus" protocols. Faculty, staff, and students should review the restrictions listed under "closed campus" in the Campus Safety Codes. The Campus Safety codes are hosted on the campus safety home page, accessible via the campus links at www.masters.edu. In the case of periods of extended closing, such as winter break, TMU will admit only those students and/or invited guests with prior written approval communicated to CSD by the Dean's office. TMU residence hall end doors may only be used in emergencies and are secured and alarmed 24 hours a day. The hall lounge doors are open between sunrise and late evening, but non-students are required to stop and register at the guard shack prior to entering the residence hall parking lots. Certain facilities at TMU have individual schedules, which vary at different times of the year, and may be found on the TMU website. Individual times may vary from the posted schedule. Department areas that are revealed as problematic or needing increased security protocols are regularly evaluated by CSD. CSD reports on these areas are forwarded to appropriate officials in order to examine security issues such as landscaping, locks, lighting, alarms, and communications. Master's has a safety committee that meets quarterly to discuss workplace safety matters and is comprised of representatives from Safety, Operations, and Human Resources. During business hours, TMS (with some exceptions) is open to students, parents, employees, contractors, and guests. During non-business hours, TMS facilities may be accessed by key or key code or via the Grace Community Security Department or Facilities. Between midnight and sunrise, the property of Grace Community Church and TMS are closed. Some facilities have individual schedules, which vary at different times of the year, such as the Library, Bookstore, and student lounge. Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any schedules.

The IBEX campus is situated on the Yad Hashmona property in Israel. Students and parents interested in the IBEX program may contact the IBEX office at TMU for further information.

SECURITY AWARENESS PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

Each year during the fall and spring orientation at TMU, incoming students are informed of services offered by CSD. Each new employee of TMU is provided with online training in the Clery Act and Title IX as part of their onboarding, in accordance with appropriate roles. The safety lecture and written brochures outline ways to maintain personal safety and residence hall safety. Students are told about crime on campus and in surrounding neighborhoods. Similar information is presented in brochure form to new employees. Periodically during the academic year, in cooperation with Student Life and other institution departments, students and employees are presented with on-going safety updates through chapel announcements, campus-wide emails, faculty and staff chapel, building safety meetings, and in printed form in the Campus Safety Codes, found on the TMU CSD web page. When time is of the essence, information is released to the Master's community through TMU ALERT.

TMS students and employees do not receive specific security awareness training during orientation but do receive important alerts as appropriate through emails or chapel announcements. TMS students and employees may consult with the GCC Security Department for more information.

The IBEX program staff offers all incoming students an overview of the campus and regional tips related to safety in Israel.

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

TMU CSD facilitate programs for student and employee safety through new student and employee orientations, chapel announcements, written literature, safety lectures, video and slide show presentations, administrative table-top exercises, and emergency exercises for student leaders and building safety employees. New CSOs and Resident Directors participate in community based emergency response team training (C.E.R.T.) and are provided with ongoing training meetings focusing on crime prevention and general safety. Incoming students at TMU are provided with crime prevention techniques by Campus Safety during the Week of Welcome, and Resident Directors and Resident Assistants receive additional training each year on drug and alcohol prevention (LASD lecture), suicide prevention, Clery and Title IX federal reporting obligations, fire safety for the housing area, and general hazard training.

Students at Master's may additionally take a course in self-defense during the first half of the spring semester. The Kinesiology and Physical Education Department offers a 1 unit course in self-defense (KPE268a). The course utilizes instructors skilled and certified in self-defense. The primary goal of the course is to increase the individual student's preparedness against attack or assault. The course is open to any student for enrollment.

One specific crime prevention program available for viewing is the survival mind-set program related to active shooter situations. This video presentation is available to all students and employees on the campus safety web page, accessible via www.masters.edu/campussafety.

At TMU within the *Campus Safety Codes* general and specific safety information is provided to campus members to encourage responsibility for personal safety and the safety of others in a variety of circumstances.

All campuses have written emergency operation plans, which outline responses by various members of the campus and administration in the event of certain emergencies. The TMU executive administrative team participates in an annual table-top exercise hosted by CSD. Resident Directors/Assistants participate in annual lectures and a practical training exercises hosted by CSD on implementation of the plan. Training programs are annually scheduled at TMU to train CSOs, building safety officers, Resident Directors, and Resident Assistants in procedures for building evacuation, shelter-in-place, and assisting the campus community during a disaster.

TMS students and employees fall under the GCC emergency plans and follow the direction of GCC security staff members in the event of any campus emergency.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OFF-CAMPUS

TMU provides limited security patrols for several apartment buildings owned by the institution in downtown Newhall (Oak Manor and Cornerstone), but these are not residence halls or extended housing. These apartments are independently managed by apartment managers employed by TMU who live on the premises. Please contact your apartment manager for routine maintenance or lockout service and call the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for any emergency. Please call CSD for the filing of Incident Reports to the administration on any crimes.

Students and employees who live off campus around TMS or IBEX should contact their local law enforcement agency regarding any emergency or criminal activity.

When information is reported by any credible source to Campus Safety officials on any campus concerning student-related criminal activity off campus, this information should be communicated to the designated campus safety or security departments at each respective campus to ensure the future safety of all students and employees within these properties.

SECURITY AND ACCESS

TMU and TMS are located on private property. IBEX is located on shared property with the Yad Hashmona community.

TMU CSD and GCC security officials may refuse access to campus facilities and property to anyone who is uninvited, disorderly, or disruptive and should consult with local law enforcement as necessary to ensure a pleasant working and educational environment for faculty, staff, and students.

During business hours, TMU is open to all students, parents, employees, contractors, and invited guests. During non-business hours, access to facilities (excluding the housing area) is by key, if issued, and all non-faculty/staff must have prior approval granted by facility managers to use specific buildings.

TMU residence halls are locked during the hours of curfew. Over extended breaks, the residence halls may be locked during all hours. Resident Directors are live-in, full-time, post-graduate employees responsible for oversight of a given residence hall. Their primary responsibility is the shepherding of students in their residence hall. This includes leading their RAs and ARAs, counseling students, overseeing the discipline of students in their residence hall, and maintaining a healthy learning community.

TMU facilities have individual hours, which vary at different times of the year (including, but not limited to, Powell Library, Student Center, Bross Gymnasium, and Fitness Center). These facilities will be secured according to schedules developed by the department responsible for the facility and are monitored by departmental staff or CSD on routine patrols. Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules. Campus Safety, Plant Operations, and building safety officers monitor, review, and maintain safety standards (including, but limited to, maintenance of institution buildings, locks, lights, parking lots, walkways, alarms, and hazardous materials).

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND ILLEGAL DRUG POSSESSION

TMU is a dry campus and prohibits students, employees, and guests from possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages at any time on the campus property and additionally prohibits alcohol use in other places by students while under “contract.” (Please refer to Student and Employee Handbooks for more information.) Laws regarding the possession, sale, consumption, or furnishing of alcohol are controlled by the California Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control (ABC). For example, it is unlawful to sell, furnish, or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. Such laws are strictly enforced by TMU and we fully cooperate in investigations with law enforcement.

TMU has been designated “drug free.” Institutional policy prohibits students or employees from possessing or consuming illegal drugs. The possession, sale, manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. The possession, sale, manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by TMU and we fully cooperate in investigations with local law enforcement. Violators are subject to TMU CSD fines and Student Life disciplinary action, and local law enforcement authorities may be consulted to bring criminal charges, fines, and imprisonment. The California Penal Code states that “Every person who possesses any controlled substance shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison,” and that “Every person who possesses for sale or purchases for sale any controlled substance shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison.”

SUBSTANCE ABUSE EDUCATION

The Master’s University and Seminary seeks to foster an alcohol and drug-free environment in which to work, live, learn, and grow. An aspect of this commitment is the regular communication (campus seminars, community meetings and website information) and enforcement of the regulations on alcohol and other drugs and substances contained within our Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program. Master’s DAAPP is in accordance with Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention regulations (section 22) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (34 CFR Part 86 Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Subpart B). Master’s Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program and biennial report can be found at the health and safety link, accessible via: <http://www.masters.edu/heoa.html>.

A paper copy may be provided by The Master's University Office of Student Life upon request studentlife@masters.edu. If you need help or know someone with an alcohol, drugs, or substance-related problem, please know that the Resident Directors, Deans, Student Life Administration, or Human Resources Department will provide assistance to those who come forward seeking help. To connect with any of these representatives, please visit them on campus or call 1.800.568.6248. For more information on the risks, prevention, and clinical treatment of drug and alcohol abuse, you may visit the following websites: [Center for Disease Control](#), and [Recovery.org](#).

DISCLOSURES TO ALLEGED VICTIMS OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE OR NON-FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSES

TMU will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the institution against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, TMU will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested. The most up-to-date information on mandatory disclosures for Master's and IBEX campuses may be found under appendix 6 of the student handbook.

MEGAN'S LAW AND SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

In accordance with the Jeanne Clery Act, TMU CSD provides a link to the State of California Megan's Law. This site provides the public with access to information on persons required to register in California as sex offenders. The Clery Act requires institutions of higher learning receiving Title IV funds to issue a statement advising the campus community where they may obtain state-provided law enforcement information concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders already registered in a state to provide notice to each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student.

Disclaimer: Unlawful use of the information for purposes of intimidating or harassing another is prohibited and is punishable in a court of law. State of California Megan's Law link: <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/>.

POLICIES OR RULES ON PORTABLE ELECTRIC APPLIANCES, SMOKING AND OPEN FLAMES IN A STUDENT HOUSING FACILITY

Fire Incidents: TMU and IBEX campuses have residence housing and will maintain records of all fire related incidents in campus housing, including the cause and any injuries as a result of each incident.

Fire Safety Systems: All campus housing facilities meet state regulations for audible/visual alarms and sprinkler systems. Fire detection systems meet regulations for mandatory smoke/heat detectors, and pull stations and fire extinguishers are located on each residence hall floor. In addition, TMU residence halls and certain lower campus buildings (as regulated) are monitored 24/7 by a third party company that is contracted to immediately notify Campus Safety staff and the Los Angeles County Fire Department of any fire alarm activation.

Description of Fire Safety for On-campus Student Housing Facilities

The Master's University Campus Housing Facility	24-Hour Fire Alarm Monitoring (USA Alarms)	Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills each calendar year
Hotchkiss	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Slight	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Waldock	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Smith	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Dixon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Sweazy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1

Fire Safety Regulations: Fire safety regulations are located in the student handbook for each campus with on-campus housing. These regulations are in place to protect the TMU community and will be enforced at all times. Disciplinary action could result if regulations are not being followed. Student Life representatives perform periodic room inspections at various times throughout the year. In addition, fire and life safety patrols in common areas are performed by designated institution staff.

Description of Policy for Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking, and Open Flames in Student Housing Facilities:

Portable electrical appliances: Students may use coffee pots. One small refrigerator is also allowed in each residence hall room. Hot plates, Foreman grills, toaster ovens, sandwich makers, and other appliances are not permitted. One microwave per wing is permitted.

Smoking: TMU prohibits students from possessing or consuming tobacco products and alcoholic beverages.

Open Flame: Absolutely no burning candles/incense or open flame are to be used in the residence halls.

PROCEDURES FOR STUDENT HOUSING EVACUATION IN THE CASE OF A FIRE

In the event of a fire, TMU expects that all campus community members will evacuate by the nearest exit, closing doors and activating the fire alarm system (if one is present) as they leave. Once safely outside a building, it is appropriate to contact 911 and CSD. Students and/or staff are informed where to relocate by Resident Assistants and/or Resident Directors or CSOs, if the circumstance warrants at the time of the alarm. In the event fire alarms sound, institution policy is that all occupants must evacuate from the building. It is recommended that doors be closed as they leave. At no time should the closing of doors or the activation of the alarm delay the exit from the building.

All campuses with student housing facilities must participate in an annual evacuation drill. These drills are unannounced and supervised by the Campus Safety official on each campus. Fire drills are conducted by activating the system in all dorms and ensuring all occupants evacuate the building in an orderly manner to a predetermined evacuation point.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS PROVIDED TO STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES:

Fire Safety Education and Training is provided each school year for TMU staff and students associated with the housing facilities, administrative buildings, and classrooms, as follows: Campus Safety officers, Resident Directors (RD) and Resident Assistants (RA), and Building Safety officers. Additional Fire Safety Education and Training includes some or all of the following: Community Emergency Response Team Program (C.E.R.T.), Fire Safety/Emergency Evacuation procedures, CPR/AED/Basic First Aid, and Suicide Prevention. Students and staff members in general are provided with fire safety policies and evacuation procedures in some or all of the following publications: Student Handbook, Employee Handbook, and Campus Safety's "see something, say something" Brochure. Training in firefighting or suppression activity is not provided for the general student body and employees, as this is inherently dangerous and each community member's only duties are to exit safely and quickly (shutting doors along the exit path as they go to contain the spread of flames and smoke) and to activate the alarm as they exit.

LIST OF THE TITLES OF EACH PERSON OR ORGANIZATION TO WHOM STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES SHOULD REPORT A FIRE:

Per federal law, TMU and IBEX are required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities. Listed below are the *non-emergency numbers* to call to report fires that have already been extinguished in on-campus student housing and of which TMU or IBEX Campus Safety officials may not be aware. If you find evidence of such a fire or if you hear about such a fire, please contact one of the following:

TMU CSD: 661-362-2500 or 661-713-7561

TMU Student Life (Dean's office): 661-362-2832

IBEX Campus Safety Official: 972-2-533-6453 or 972-2-534-3956

In addition, students living in housing facilities may directly contact their Resident Director.

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS IN FIRE SAFETY

TMU and IBEX campuses have adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for all its emergency events. The adoption of NIMS will improve the institution's response to emergencies and hazards, especially fires.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION

TMU and IBEX complies with the following Missing Person Policy as required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. We consider a resident student to be a "missing person" if the person's absence interrupts their usual pattern of behavior (i.e., not attending class, not eating meals in the cafeteria, not sleeping in their room) and there is concern that the missing person is a victim of unusual circumstances or foul play.

Students who are under the age of 18 and are not emancipated (minors): In the event that such persons are determined missing, the institution will notify a custodial parent or legal guardian in addition to the student's designated contact. Students who are over the age of 18: In the event that such persons are determined missing, the institution will notify the person whom the student has named as their designated or emergency contact. All students will be given the opportunity each academic year to designate an individual or individuals to be contacted by the institution in the event that they have been determined to be missing. This designation will remain in effect unless changed by the student.

Missing Student Procedures

Any individual who has reason to believe a resident student is missing should notify the Dean of Students, the Director of Campus Safety, or their Campus Safety official as soon as possible.

Upon Notification from any entity that a student may be missing, several resources will be used to assist in locating the student. These campus resources may be used in any order and combination:

1. A search of campus public locations to find the student (library, cafeteria, dorm lounges, etc.).
2. The issuance of an ID picture to assist in identifying the missing student.
3. Computer Services for the campus may be asked to look up email logs for last login and use of TMUS email system.

The student's designated or emergency contact will be officially notified by the Dean of Students or designee within 24 hours (or as soon as possible) after the student has been determined by institution officials to be missing. The Dean of Students or designee will gather information from the individual reporting the student missing, as well as the resident's roommate, family, faculty members, known friends, or acquaintances to determine who the student may have last been seen with, what they were wearing, and additional contact information, as well as other distinguishing information (i.e. class or work schedule, vehicle description, information about the student's well-being as of late). Campus staff will be notified and included in the information gathering to determine what has happened to the student (i.e. Residence Life staff, professors, coaches, etc.). Within 24 hours (or as soon as possible) after determining the student is missing, the institution will provide local law enforcement with a Missing Person's Report. If there is any indication of foul play, the local police department will be contacted for assistance immediately.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS RELATED TO DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT AND STALKING

The Master's University and Seminary (TMUS) is committed to creating and maintaining a community where all individuals who participate in TMUS programs and activities can work together in an atmosphere free of violence, harassment, discrimination, exploitation, or intimidation.

TMUS strictly prohibits the offenses of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and all forms of sexual harassment, discrimination and misconduct and adheres to all applicable federal and state civil laws prohibiting discrimination in private institutions of higher education.

TMUS is committed to fostering holiness in the lives of our students, faculty and staff. This includes issues of sexuality. Scripture is clear that any sexual activity outside of marriage is sin and not to be pursued. Students who engage in sexual activity, even consensually, outside the bonds of marriage, are acting in a manner that violates student conduct standards as described in the student handbook in conjunction with the doctrinal statement of The Master's University. When a member of our community sexually violates another, the university is committed to pursuing investigation and disciplinary actions according to federal and state law as delineated in this policy.

All members of the TMUS community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others. Whether or not a student files a report of sexual misconduct, where the university knows or reasonably should know of an incident of sexual misconduct, the university must take steps to understand what occurred and to respond appropriately. In particular, when sexual misconduct is so severe, persistent, or pervasive as to deny or limit a student's ability to participate in or benefit from the university's programs and activities, a hostile environment exists and the university must respond.

When an allegation of misconduct is brought to an appropriate administrator's attention, measures will be taken to reasonably ensure that such conduct ends and is not repeated. Remedial measures will be taken to reasonably ensure that the effects on the reporting party and community are remedied, including serious sanctions when a responding party is found to have violated this policy.

This policy is intended to define community expectations and establish procedures for determining when those expectations have been violated.

TITLE IX COORDINATOR / DEPUTY COORDINATORS

TMUS has designated a Title IX Coordinator (hereafter, Administrator) to coordinate its responsibilities in this area. Other employees who are mandatory reporters will be considered "responsible employees" and help the student connect to the Title IX Administrator.

Anyone wishing to make a complaint of an allegation of sexual misconduct is encouraged to contact the Title IX Administrator or one of the Deputy Coordinators listed below:

CHRIS POWELL, *Director of Campus Safety; Clery Compliance Administrator, Title IX Administrator*

Campus Safety: 21726 Placerita Canyon Rd., Santa Clarita, CA 91321

Phone: (661) 362-2208 | E-mail: TitleIXAdministrator@masters.edu

DAVE HULET, *Dean of Men, Title IX Deputy Coordinator*

Student Care: 21726 Placerita Canyon Rd., Santa Clarita, CA 91321

Phone: (661) 362-2832 | Email: dhulet@masters.edu

KIMBERLY H. WILSON, *Dean of Women, Title IX Deputy Coordinator*

Student Care: 21726 Placerita Canyon Rd., Santa Clarita, CA 91321

Phone: (661) 362-2831 | Email: khwilson@masters.edu

Anonymous reports can be made by reporting parties and/or third parties by emailing: TitleIXAdministrator@masters.edu. Note that anonymous reports may prompt a need for the institution to conduct an inquiry.

In the event that an incident involves alleged misconduct by the Title IX Administrator, reports may be made to:

KIMBERLY E. WILSON, *Director of Human Resources*
Vider Hall: 21726 Placerita Canyon Rd., Santa Clarita, CA 91321
Phone: (661) 362-2844 | Email: kwilson@masters.edu

Individuals experiencing harassment or discrimination also always have the right to file a formal grievance with government authorities:

San Francisco Office
Office for Civil Rights
U.S. Department of Education
50 United Nations Plaza
San Francisco, CA 94102
Telephone: (415) 486-5555
Email: ocr.sanfrancisco@ed.gov

FEDERAL COMPLIANCE

The Master's University is required to operate in compliance with federal and state non-discrimination laws and regulations in conducting its programs and activities and in its employment decisions. Such laws and regulations include, but are not limited to:

- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex (including sexual harassment) in programs and activities of the university. Title IX is enforced by the Office for Civil Rights. "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and its implementing regulation at 34 C.F.R. Part 106 (Title IX)
- The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)), which requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. The Clery Act is tied to an institution's participation in federal student financial aid programs and it applies to most institutions of higher education both public and private. The Clery Act is enforced by the United States Department of Education.
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination based on race, color and national origin in the programs and activities of the university. This policy of non-discrimination also complies with the Internal Revenue Service Revenue Ruling 71-447 required to maintain the university's tax-exempt status.
- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits employment discrimination based on sex, race, religion, color or national origin.
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the recruitment and admission of students, the recruitment and employment of faculty and staff, and the operation of its programs and activities.
- The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336), the purpose of which is to afford the disabled equal opportunity and full participation in life activities and to prohibit discrimination based on disability in employment, public service, public accommodations, telecommunications and transportation.

- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, which prohibits age-based discrimination against persons of all ages in programs and activities of the university.
- The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, which prohibits discrimination against persons aged 40 and over regarding employment decisions.

TMUS is exempt from certain provisions of federal and state laws and regulations relating to discrimination on the basis of religion.

UNIVERSITY NON DISCRIMINATION EXEMPTION

The Master's University operates in compliance with all applicable federal and state anti-discrimination laws, and is committed to providing a learning and living environment that promotes student safety, transparency, personal integrity, civility and mutual respect.

The Master's University has received approval of the regulatory exemption available under Title IX, 34 C.F.R. Section 106.12. The statutory exemption is self-executing as set forth in 20 U.S.C. Section 1681(a) (3).

The Master's University is also exempt from the non-discrimination restrictions in California Education Code Section 66270 (the "Act"), in accordance with Section 66271 of the Act, to the extent such restrictions are not consistent with the religious tenets of the institution. As an educational institution controlled by a religious organization within the meaning of Title IX, The Master's University is exempt from the application of Title IX and the Act to the extent such regulations are not consistent with the institution's religious tenets.

The activities from which The Master's University is exempt are comprised of the following:

- Policies regarding student recruitment and admissions prohibitions on the basis of sex
- Policies regarding rules of behavior, sanctions, or other treatment
- Policies regarding limitation of rights, privileges, advantages, or opportunities
- Policies regarding all shared private spaces (i.e. residence halls, restrooms, locker rooms)
- Policies regarding athletics
- Policies regarding employment, including pre-employment inquiries, recruitment, and discrimination in employment for pregnancy leave, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, sexual orientation, and gender identity
- Policies regarding pregnancy and marital status

CALIFORNIA CRIME DEFINITIONS

This section is included to provide the State of California laws related to sexual misconduct, including but not limited to, the definition of affirmative consent in relation to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Domestic Violence: This is defined as using force or violence against an adult or a minor who is a spouse or former spouse, cohabitant or former cohabitant or someone with whom the abuser has a child, has an existing dating or engagement relationship, or has had a former dating or engagement relationship. Domestic Violence in California Penal Code includes: 243(e)(1) PC; 273.5 PC; 262 PC; 422 PC; 273d PC; 273a PC; 368 PC.

Dating Violence: Under California law, dating violence is covered by the definition and statutes of domestic violence when the act constitutes a crime and is committed by a person in an "intimate relationship" with the individual. Dating Violence in California Penal Code includes: Refer to Domestic Violence laws.

Sexual Assault: This occurs when physical sexual acts are performed without the consent of the other person or when the other person is unable to consent to the activity. The activity or conduct may include physical force, violence, threats, intimidation, ignoring the objections of the other person, causing the other person's intoxication or incapacitation

through the use of drugs or alcohol, or taking advantage of the other person's incapacitation (including voluntary intoxication). Sexual Assault in California Penal Code includes: 243.4(d)(1) PC; 243.4(a) PC; 261 PC; 261.5 PC; 262 PC; 266c PC; 289 PC; 286 PC; 288(a). A conviction of sexual assault may result in the requirement to register as a sex offender under 290 PC for the rest of one's life.

Stalking: This is behavior in which a person repeatedly engages in conduct directed at a specific person that places that person in reasonable fear of his or her safety or the safety of others. Punishment ranges from misdemeanor to felony offense. Stalking in California Penal Code includes: 646.9 PC.

Consent: 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.

It shall not be a valid excuse to alleged lack of affirmative consent that the accused believed that the complainant consented to the sexual activity under either of the following circumstances:

- The accused's belief in affirmative consent arose from the intoxication or recklessness of the accused.
- The accused did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the accused at the time, to ascertain whether the complainant affirmatively consented.

In the evaluation of complaints in the disciplinary process, it shall not be a valid excuse that the accused believed that the complainant affirmatively consented to the sexual activity if the accused knew or reasonably should have known that the complainant was unable to consent to the sexual activity under any of the following circumstances:

- The complainant was asleep or unconscious.
- The complainant was incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication, so that the complainant could not understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity.
- The complainant was unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.

HOW TO REPORT SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Reports of discrimination, harassment and/or retaliation may be made by providing notice to the Title IX Administrator or Deputies using the contact information listed in this policy. Reporting parties are encouraged to use the Title IX Report form located at www.masters.edu/title-IX.

All reports are acted upon promptly while every effort is made by the university to preserve the privacy of reports. Such reports may also be anonymous. Anonymous reports will be investigated to determine if remedies can be provided. There is no fixed time limitation on reporting, but if the responding party is not subject to university jurisdiction, the ability to investigate, respond and provide remedies may be limited.

TITLE IX JURISDICTION

This policy applies to sexual misconduct that takes place on or off campus in the programs and activities of university operations. In making a determination as to jurisdiction and whether a violation occurred in a location or context of the university programs or activity, consideration will be given to ownership; exercise of oversight, supervision, or discipline; funded and sponsored or promoted events.

Nothing prevents the university from launching student or employee conduct proceedings for allegations of sexual misconduct that occur outside the campus programs or activity for current students and employees.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICY VIOLATIONS

TMUS does not permit discrimination in its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, veteran status, age, or any other characteristic protected by university policy.

The following categories represent discriminatory conduct that may cause a student to be deprived of her or his educational opportunity on the basis of sex. The university encourages prompt reporting of all such violations, as follows:

1. SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment is:

- unwelcome,
- sexual, sex-based and/or gender-based verbal, written, online and/or physical conduct (purpose or intent is not an element of sexual harassment).

Anyone experiencing sexual harassment in any university program is encouraged to report it immediately to the Title IX Administrator or Deputy Coordinator. Remedies, education and/or training will be provided in response.

Individuals engaged in sexual harassment may be disciplined when their actions take the form of quid pro quo harassment and/or retaliatory harassment and/or create a hostile environment.

A hostile environment is created when sexual harassment is sufficiently severe or persistent or pervasive and objectively offensive, so that it unreasonably interferes with, denies or limits someone's ability to participate in or benefit from the university's educational and/or employment, social and/or residential programs.

Quid pro quo harassment is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature by a person having power or authority over another. Submission to such sexual conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of rating or evaluating an individual's educational or employment progress, development, or performance. This includes when submission to such conduct would be a condition for receiving the benefits of any educational or employment program.

2. NON-CONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT

Non-Consensual Sexual Contact is:

- any intentional sexual touching,
- however slight,
- with any object,
- by a person upon another person,
- without consent and/or by force.

3. NON-CONSENSUAL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse is:

- any sexual intercourse
- however slight,
- with any object,
- by a person upon another person,
- without consent and/or by force.

4. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Sexual exploitation occurs when one person takes nonconsensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his/her own advantage or benefit or for the benefit or advantage of anyone other than the one being exploited, and if the behavior does not otherwise constitute one of other sexual misconduct offenses.

Force: Force is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to gain sexual access. Force also

includes threats, intimidation (implied threats) and coercion that overcomes free will or resistance or that produces consent.

Coercion: Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. When someone makes clear to you that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive. There is no requirement for a party to resist the sexual advance or request, but resistance is a clear demonstration of non-consent. The presence of force is not demonstrated by the absence of resistance. Sexual activity that is forced is by definition nonconsensual, but nonconsensual sexual activity is not by definition forced.

This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from mental disability, sleep, unconsciousness, involuntary physical restraint, or the influence of rape drugs. Incapacitation is defined as a state in which someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing consent (i.e., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why or how” of their sexual interaction). Use of alcohol or other drugs will never function to excuse any behavior that violates this policy. Possession, use and/or distribution of any of these substances, including Rohypnol, Ketamine, GHB, Burundanga, etc., is prohibited, and administering one of these drugs to another student is a violation of this policy.

Any other non-consensual violation may fall within this section when motivated by the actual or perceived sex or gender of the reporting party.

RESPONSIBLE EMPLOYEE

Under Title IX a responsible employee is any employee with authority to take action against sexual misconduct, or has been given the duty of reporting incidents of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Administrator or Deputies, or who a student reasonably believes has that authority.

Responsible Employees at the university include most employees, but are not limited to: Administrators, Supervisors, Faculty/Adjuncts, and Staff members (excluding clerical, maintenance and food service workers). These employees are provided with initial online training to assist them with their mandatory reporting responsibilities.

Responsible employees will tell the reporting party that they will keep the disclosure private but have a responsibility to share the allegations of the sexual misconduct policy with the Title IX Administrator or Deputies. The university has developed a Title IX report form that responsible employees or reporting parties may use when making a report, at www.masters.edu/Title-IX.

Reporting parties will want to consider carefully whether to share personally identifiable details with responsible employees, as these individuals must share this information with the Title IX Administrator. Employees must promptly share all details of the reports they receive. Only confidential resources are provided with legal exemption to keep information completely confidential.

Generally, climate surveys, classroom writing assignments or discussions, and human subject research, do not provide notice that must be reported to the Administrator by employees, unless the reporting party clearly indicates that they wish a report to be made. Remedial actions may result from such disclosures without formal university action.

Once a student makes the decision to officially report misconduct to a responsible employee, reporting structures afford privacy to the reporting party as only a small group of officials need to know about the investigation. If the information results in a request for a formal resolution, information will need to be shared with the Title IX investigative team and with witnesses and the responding party. The circle of people with this knowledge will be kept as tight as possible to preserve a reporting party's rights and privacy, but complete confidentiality is not possible.

If a reporting party files a complaint of sexual misconduct but does not wish for an investigation to take place, or a formal resolution to be pursued, the reporting party may make such a request to the Title IX Administrator during the

preliminary inquiry. The Title IX Administrator will evaluate that request and will consider the potential safety risk for the campus and applicable laws. In cases indicating pattern, predation, threat, weapons and/or violence, the university will be unable to honor a request for confidentiality. In cases where the reporting party requests confidentiality and the circumstances allow the university to honor that request, the university will offer supportive accommodations to the reporting party but will be hindered by that request from pursuing a formal resolution in regards to the responding party.

Failure of a responsible employee, as described in this section, to report an incident of sexual misconduct of which they become aware, is a violation of university policy and may subject that individual to disciplinary action under student or employee policies.

COUNSELOR CONFIDENTIALITY

University employees working in specific roles as pastoral counselors or professional licensed counselors are exempt from reporting actual or suspected discrimination or harassment to the Title IX Administrator.

Those working in dual roles at the university should consult with the Title IX office for more information on the exemption. The employees defined in this section have a responsibility to understand what specific role requires adherence to university reporting guidelines and which role provides informed consent and maintains confidentiality of related information.

If a reporting party would like the details of an incident to be kept confidential, please ask the employee if they are acting in a role that will provide confidentiality (meaning they are not required to report actual or suspected discrimination or harassment to appropriate university officials), thereby offering options and advice without any obligation to inform an outside agency or individual.

In contrast, responsible employees, are obligated to make reports to the Title IX office when a reporting party files a complaint relative to crimes or sexual misconduct.

The following roles, on and off campus, offer confidential counseling:

- On-campus:
 - Members of the pastorate or chaplains working within the scope of their licensure or ordination
 - Professional counselors working within the scope of their licensure

- Off-campus:
 - Licensed professional counselors
 - Local rape crisis counselors
 - Domestic violence resources
 - Local or state assistance agencies
 - Clergy/Chaplains

In order to make informed choices, it is important to be aware of confidentiality and mandatory reporting requirements when consulting campus resources. All of the above employees may be able to offer you confidentiality, but only when working within those roles and not in extreme cases of immediate threat or danger or abuse of a minor.

On-campus members of the pastorate/chaplains and counselors working within the scope of their licensure or ordination are strongly encouraged to submit timely, *anonymous*, aggregate statistical information for Clery Act purposes unless they believe it would be harmful to a specific client, patient or parishioner. The Clery report form does not require the disclosure of personally identifiable information or a formal investigation and may be found at the Clery link on the university web page.

ACCOMMODATIONS/INTERIM MEASURES

Interim measures are individualized services offered as appropriate to either or both the reporting and responding parties involved in an alleged incident of sexual misconduct, prior to any investigation or while an investigation is pending.

These measures include, but are not limited to:

- Referral to counseling and health services
- Education for the community
- Altering the housing situation of the responding party (resident student [or the reporting party, if desired])
- Altering work arrangements for student employees
- Academic issues such as (but not limited to) altering academic schedules, missed classes or exams, requesting extensions regarding coursework
- Changing the respondent course schedule as needed
- Access to academic support
- Implementing contact limitations between the parties

In fairly assessing the need for a party to receive interim measures, the university will not rely on fixed rules or operating assumptions that favor one party over another, nor will the university make such measures available to only one party. Interim measures should be appropriate based on the individual and every effort should be made to avoid depriving any student of his or her education. These measures may change over time and the Title IX office should communicate with students throughout the investigation to ensure the measures are necessary and effective based on evolving needs.

TMUS may provisionally suspend a student, student employee or organization pending the completion of an investigation and resolution, particularly when, in the judgement of the Title IX Administrator and/or Deputy Coordinator(s), the safety or well-being of any member(s) of the campus community may be jeopardized by the presence on campus of the responding party or the ongoing activity of a student organization whose behavior is in question. In all cases for which an interim suspension is imposed, the responding party will be given the opportunity to meet with the Title IX Administrator and/or Deputy Coordinator(s) prior to such suspension being imposed, or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible, to explain why they believe the suspension should not be implemented.

Violation of an interim suspension under this policy is grounds for expulsion from TMUS or termination of student employment. During an interim suspension a student or student employee may be denied access to university housing and/or the university campus/facilities/events. This restriction can include classes and/or all other university activities or privileges for which the student might otherwise be eligible. At the discretion of the Title IX office, alternative coursework options may be pursued in consultation with the Department of Academic Affairs to ensure as minimal an impact as possible on the responding party.

The institution will maintain privacy related to the accommodations or protective measures, provided said privacy does not impair the institution's ability to implement the accommodations or protective measures.

SANCTIONS / DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

The following sanctions may be imposed upon any member of the community found to have violated the Sexual Misconduct Policy. Factors considered in sanctioning may be further defined in the Student Handbook, Faculty Handbook, and Employee Handbook. The following are the typical sanctions that may be imposed upon students or organizations singly or in combination:

Student Sanctions (listed below and defined in the Student Handbook)

- Reprimand
- Fines
- Work details
- Required counseling

- Probation
- Suspension
- Expulsion from the residence halls or from the institution
- Withholding diploma
- Revocation of degree
- Transcript notation
- Other actions

RETALIATION

Retaliation is defined as any adverse action taken against a person participating in a protected activity because of their participation in that protected activity subject to limitations imposed by the 1st Amendment. Retaliation against an individual for an allegation, for supporting a reporting party or for assisting in providing information relevant to an allegation is a serious violation of university policy.

TMUS prohibits any form of retaliation. No member of the TMUS community shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce or otherwise discriminate against a person who files a complaint, serves as a witness, assists or participates in a proceeding in any manner. Any allegations of retaliation will result in an immediate investigation and appropriate action and should be reported to a Title IX Administrator or Deputy Coordinator.

OVERVIEW OF GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES AND INVESTIGATIONS

TMUS considers all forms of sexual misconduct a serious violation of biblical principles and institutional policy and uses formalized procedures to prevent, correct and discipline any violation of these policies. The university has published these grievance procedures to provide for a prompt and equitable resolution of complaints of sex discrimination, including sexual misconduct.

The following definitions are provided to assist parties with the resolution process:

1. Reporting Party: In this process, the person alleging a violation of policy is referred to as the reporting party.
2. Responding Party: In this process, the person who is alleged to have violated campus policy is referred to as the responding party or respondent.
3. Complaint: A complaint is an allegation that a student or employee has been subjected to discrimination or sexual harassment.
4. Witness: A person who may have information or evidence relative to the investigation

The principles and policy guidelines that inform this process and additional student disciplinary processes may be found within the Student Handbook and/or Employee Handbook. The sexual misconduct policies are applicable to any member of the TMUS campus community (faculty, student, staff and administration) who engages in discrimination or harassment. Any person can report alleged harassment or discrimination, including faculty, students, staff, administration, guests, visitors, etc. Allegations of misconduct not specifically detailed as a violation of these policies will be addressed through the procedures elaborated in the respective student, faculty and/or employee handbooks.

Every reporting party has the right to have complaints taken seriously by the university and should expect a neutral fact-finding investigation. Every responding party has the right to not have guilt assumed and appropriate due process.

There are two types of investigative models available for resolution of allegations of sexual misconduct, informal and formal. Students must weigh the impact of each process on their personal well-being and educational processes in order to make an informed decision and are encouraged to consult with parents and/or advisors.

INFORMAL RESOLUTION OF COMPLAINTS

In line with federal guidance, if the university determines that the Title IX complaint is appropriate and all parties voluntarily agree to participate in an informal resolution that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication, after receiving a full disclosure of the allegations and their options for formal resolution the university may facilitate an informal resolution, including mediation, to assist the parties in reaching a voluntary resolution.

Complaints of sexual misconduct are serious violations of biblical principles and conduct policies, and reporting parties are eligible for supportive accommodations and the responding party subject to the same sanctions as a formal resolution. The distinction relates to the specific grievance procedures adhered to by the university for resolution. Informal resolutions adhere to the traditional student and employee conduct processes found elsewhere in the student and employee handbook rather than the procedures that follow this section related to formal resolution.

FORMAL RESOLUTION OF COMPLAINTS

The Title IX office is designated by TMUS to coordinate the university's Title IX compliance efforts regarding reports of sexual misconduct, regardless of the role of the reporting party (e.g., student, faculty, staff, or visitor). In all applicable cases, the university will act to end the discrimination and/or harassment, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects on the reporting party and the university community.

A request for a formal resolution may be made by any party to an allegation of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Administrator or Title IX Deputy Coordinator(s).

The following information is recommended when making a formal complaint of sexual misconduct:

- Provide a written statement
- Provide clear description of the alleged sexual misconduct using all relevant details (i.e., who, what, when, where, why, and how).
- Describe which violation(s) is applicable to the misconduct described (sexual harassment; non-consensual sexual contact; non-consensual sexual intercourse; sexual exploitation; other misconduct).
- Provide any supporting documentation (text messages, saved voice mail, other evidence), and/or names of witnesses who may provide corroborative evidence.
- Describe all efforts, if any, to discuss and/or resolve the issue(s) with the responding party
 - This includes names, dates and times of attempted or actual contact along with a description of the discussion and the manner of communication used in the course of each effort.
 - If contacting the person involved and/or the supervisor is impracticable, the reporting party should state the reasons why this did not occur.
- Indicate the desired outcome sought
- Identify the responding party with as much specificity as possible
- Signature of the reporting party on the bottom of the printed out written report form

When a party wishes to pursue a formal resolution the Title IX office will appoint appropriately trained investigators to the case. The university will make a good faith effort to conduct a fair, impartial investigation in a timely manner designed to provide all parties with resolution.

In every investigation the burden is on the school, not the parties, to gather sufficient evidence to reach a fair, impartial determination as to whether misconduct occurred, and if so, whether a hostile environment has been created that must be redressed. An equitable investigation of a Title IX complaint requires a trained investigator to analyze and document the available evidence to support reliable decisions, objectively evaluate the credibility of the parties and witnesses, synthesize all available evidence and take into account the complex circumstances of each case.

The formal resolution will consist of the following steps (overview only, not necessarily in this order):

- Preliminary Inquiry
- Meet with the reporting party and receive a signed written statement
- Notice of investigation/charges provided to responding party

- Commence a thorough, reliable and impartial investigation by developing a strategic investigation plan, including a witness list, evidence list, intended timeframe and order of interviews for all witnesses and the responding party.
- As appropriate, provide regular updates to both the reporting and responding parties throughout the investigation. Complete the investigation promptly and without unreasonable deviation.
- After all relevant witnesses and supporting documentation and evidence is provided by the reporting party and responding party, develop investigation report.
- Investigative report provided to reporting party and responding party
- Allow written responses by both parties prior to outcome and findings/sanctions decision.
- Outcome committee renders a decision or finding, based on a preponderance of evidence standard, concerning whether a sexual misconduct policy violation is more likely than not.
- Outcome notice provided with findings and/or any legally required rationale and sanctions to both the reporting and responding party.
- Accept written request for appeal from the responding party, if applicable, share appeal request with reporting party. The reporting party has no right to appeal a finding/sanctions when no responsibility against a responding party.
- If appeal request is accepted, appeal committee will render a decision based solely on the policy guidelines.
- If appeal request is rejected, the formal process is concluded and outcome decision and/or any sanctions will be considered final.

The university will follow a reasonably prompt time frame for major stages of the complaint process. It is the goal of the university to bring resolution to all parties within a 60 day period. At any point during a formal investigation, if it is reasonably determined there is no reasonable cause to continue to believe that a sexual misconduct policy has been in fact violated, the Title IX Administrator, in consultation with the Title IX Deputies, has authority to terminate the investigation and end the formal resolution proceedings. The reporting party may request from the Title IX Administrator an extraordinary decision to re-open the investigation, which will only be granted by the Title IX Administrator in exceptional circumstances.

The university's resolution process will not typically be altered or precluded on the grounds that civil or criminal charges involving the same incident have been filed or that charges have been dismissed or reduced. However, the university may briefly delay (up to several weeks) its investigation or resolution process in order to cooperate with law enforcement (e.g., to allow for criminal evidence collection) when criminal charges are being investigated for the incident in question. The university will promptly resume its investigation and processes once notified by law enforcement that the initial evidence collection process is complete.

Once the university decides to open a formal investigation that may lead to disciplinary action against the responding party, written notice is provided to the responding party of the allegations constituting a potential violation of the school's sexual misconduct policy. The written notice includes sufficient details of the parties involved, the potential violation, and the date and location of the alleged incident. Each party will be given advance notice of interviews with sufficient time to prepare for meaningful participation.

The university does not provide 'gag orders' to students as that is likely to deprive both of their ability to obtain and present evidence or defend their interests, but does encourage students to maintain privacy outside of these interests.

Any process made available to one party in the process is made equally available to the other party, such as submission of questions to be asked of parties and witnesses and written responses to the final investigative report, outcome letter, and appeal letter. The university does not allow cross examination of parties and witnesses, but the reporting party and responding parties and appropriate officials will have timely access to information that will be used to determine the findings and/or sanctions, which will be satisfied when the final investigation report is provided to both parties summarizing the relevant evidence at the conclusion of the investigation.

The written notification of final decision will be delivered to both parties with appeal options. The goal of the appeals process will be to provide a resolution via an equitable process, respecting the civil and legal rights of all participants.

ADVISOR PARTICIPATION

All parties are entitled to one (1) advisor of their choosing to guide and accompany them throughout the campus resolution process. The advisor may be a friend, mentor, family member, attorney or any other supporter who is both eligible and available. People who will be called as witnesses may not serve as advisors. The parties may choose advisors from inside or outside the campus community, but advisors may not have the same level of insight, experience and training.

The parties are entitled to be accompanied by their advisor in all meetings at which the party is entitled to be present, including the preliminary inquiry meeting. Advisors should help their advisees prepare for each meeting and are expected to advise ethically, with integrity and in good faith. The university cannot guarantee equal advisory rights, meaning that if one party selects an advisor who is an attorney, but the other party does not select or cannot afford an attorney, the university is not obligated to provide one.

All advisors are subject to the same campus rules, whether they are attorneys or not. Advisors may not present on behalf of their advisee in a meeting or interview, and should request or wait for a break in the proceedings if they wish to interact with campus officials. Advisors may confer quietly with their advisees as necessary, as long as they do not disrupt the process. For longer or more involved discussions, the parties and their advisors should ask for breaks or step out of meetings to allow for private conversation.

Advisors are expected to refrain from interference with the university investigation and resolution. Any advisor who steps out of their role in any meeting under the campus resolution process will be warned once and only once. If the advisor continues to disrupt or otherwise fails to respect the limits of the advisor role, the advisor will be asked to leave the meeting. When an advisor is removed from a meeting, that meeting will continue without the advisor present. Subsequently, the Title IX Administrator or Deputies will determine whether the advisor may be reinstated, whether s/he may be replaced by a different advisor or whether the party will forfeit the right to an advisor for the remainder of the process.

The university expects that the parties will wish the university to share documentation related to the allegations and findings with their chosen advisors. Parties are not restricted from discussing and sharing information relating to allegations with others who may support them or assist them in preparing and presenting, but otherwise are encouraged to maintain the privacy of the records shared with them by the university. These records may not be shared with third parties, disclosed publicly or used for purposes not explicitly authorized by the university. The university may seek to restrict the role of any advisor who does not respect the sensitive nature of the process or who fails to abide by the university's privacy expectations.

The university expects an advisor to adjust their schedule to allow them to attend university meetings when scheduled. The university does not typically change scheduled meetings to accommodate an advisor's inability to attend. The university will, however, make provisions to allow an advisor who cannot attend in person to attend a meeting by telephone, video and/or virtual meeting technologies as may be convenient and available.

A party may elect to change advisors during the process and is not locked into using the same advisor throughout. The parties must advise the investigators of the identity of their advisor at least two business days before the date of their first meeting with investigators. Likewise, the parties must notify the investigators at least two business days in advance of any change in advisors during the process. It is the sole responsibility of the parties (not the investigators) to provide any previously disclosed documentation and/or information to advisors.

DECISION MAKING AS TO RESPONSIBILITY

After the investigation is concluded and a written investigative report is disclosed to the parties, an outcome committee of appropriately trained officials will make findings of fact and conclusions as to whether the available evidence support a finding of responsibility for violation of the university sexual misconduct policy. If the complaint presented more than a single allegation, a decision will be reached separately as to each specific allegation. The findings of fact and conclusion will be reached by applying a preponderance of evidence standard.

The decision makers will offer each party the same meaningful access to information that will be used during the disciplinary meeting, including the investigation report. The parties will have the opportunity to respond to the report in writing in advance of the committee deciding responsibility.

The decision makers as to sanctions may be the same or different from the decision makers on the findings. The sanction decision will be made with careful consideration of the impact of separating a student from her or his education and should be in proportionate response to the violation.

The university will avoid conflicts of interests and biases in the adjudicatory process and prevent institutional interests from interfering with the impartiality of the adjudication. Decision making techniques or approaches that apply sex stereotypes or generalizations may violate Title IX and will be avoided so that the adjudication proceeds objectively and impartially.

NOTICE OF OUTCOME AND APPEALS

The university will provide simultaneous written notice of the outcome decision and will include any initial, interim, or final decision by the university; any sanctions imposed by the university; and the rationale for the results and sanctions. For proceedings not covered by the Clery Act, such as those arising from harassment, the university will inform the reporting party whether it found that the alleged conduct occurred, any individual remedies offered to the reporting party or any sanctions imposed on the responding party that directly relate to the reporting party, and other steps the school has taken to eliminate the hostile environment, if the school found one to exist.

Once the outcome letter is provided the responding party will have three business days to provide an appeal letter based on the written guidelines in this policy. The university allows appeals solely by the responding party regarding responsibility and/or disciplinary sanctions. The appeal letter will be forwarded by the responding party to the Title IX Administrator in person or by email. In the event that the responding party does not appeal within the prescribed deadline, the findings and sanctions are considered final. The Title IX administrator has authority to extend this deadline if exigent circumstances exist.

All sanctions imposed by the outcome body will remain in effect during the appeal. A request may be made to the Title IX Administrator to delay implementation of the sanctions until the appeal is decided, but the presumptive stance of the institution is that sanctions will go into effect immediately. Graduation, study abroad, internships/externships, etc. do not in and of themselves constitute exigent circumstances, and students may not be able to participate in those activities during their appeal. In cases where the appeal results in reinstatement to the university or resumption of privileges, all reasonable attempts will be made to restore the student to their prior status, recognizing that some opportunities lost may be irreparable in the short term.

The ONLY grounds for appeal are as follows:

1. A procedural (not substantive) error occurred that significantly impacted the outcome of the hearing (e.g. material deviation from established procedures, etc.).
2. To consider new evidence, unavailable during the original hearing or investigation, that could substantially impact the original finding or sanction. A summary of this new evidence and its potential impact must be included.
3. The imposed sanctions fall outside the range of sanctions designated for this offense and the cumulative conduct history of the responding party.

After consideration of the request for appeal, the responding party will receive a written notification from the Title IX Administrator with one of three possible outcomes:

1. May dismiss an appeal request as untimely or ineligible.

2. May grant an appeal and remand the finding and/or sanction for further investigation or reconsideration at the hearing level.
3. May modify a sanction.

In all cases, the responding party must show clear error in the original finding and/or a compelling justification to modify a sanction, as both finding and sanction are presumed to have been decided reasonably and appropriately by the outcome committee.

If an appeal request is granted and remanded to committee, the following procedures shall govern the appeal committee body:

- Every opportunity to return the appeal to the original decision making body for reconsideration (remand) should be pursued.
- Sanctions imposed are implemented immediately unless the Title IX Administrator stays their implementation because of extenuating circumstances, pending the outcome of the appeal.
- Appeals are not intended to be full rehearings of the allegation (de novo). In most cases, appeals are confined to a review of the written documentation or record of the original body and pertinent documentation regarding the grounds for appeal.
- Appeals committee members will defer to the original body, making changes to the finding only where there is clear error and to the sanction only if there is a compelling justification to do so. An appeal is not an opportunity for appeals officers to substitute their judgment for that of the original hearing merely because they disagree with its finding and/or sanctions.
- All parties will be promptly informed of the results and the decision by the appeal committee is final.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

a. University-initiated Proceedings

As necessary, the university reserves the right to initiate a report and to initiate resolution proceedings without a formal report or participation by the reporting party. This document does not create legally enforceable protections beyond the protection of the background state and federal laws which frame such codes generally.

b. Student Responsibility

TMUS students are responsible for knowing the information, policies and procedures outlined in this document. The university reserves the right to make changes to this document as necessary and once those changes are posted online, they are in effect. Students are encouraged to check the online Student Handbook for the updated versions of all policies and procedures. If government regulations change in a way that impacts this document, this document will be adjusted to comply with government regulations in their most recent form. Reports of misconduct made after the fact may raise issues of policy and procedure application, if policies and procedures have changed. Procedures applicable are those that are in place at the time of resolution.

c. Standard of Evidence

In civil proceedings, criminal proceeding terms like “guilt,” “innocence,” and “burdens of proof” are not generally applicable. With that said, every reporting party has the right to be taken seriously and TMUS never assumes a responding party is in violation of university policy. Campus resolution proceedings are conducted to account for the totality of all evidence available, from all relevant sources, with due process given to all parties.

As required by California law, TMUS uses the preponderance of the evidence standard of proof concerning whether a violation occurred concerning sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, as defined in the federal Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1092(f)), involving a student, both on and off campus.

d. Reliance on Federal Guidance

The university sexual misconduct policy represents industry standard policies and practices, but also relies heavily on the significant guidance document provided by the United States Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, *Q&A on Campus Sexual Misconduct* (Sept. 2017).

e. Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

The outcome of a campus hearing is part of the education record of the responding party and is protected from release under a federal law, FERPA. However, the university observes the legal exceptions as follows:

- Parties to nonconsensual sexual contact/intercourse, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence incidents have an absolute right to be informed in writing of the outcome, essential findings/rationale, and any sanctions that may result, without condition or limitation, and without substantial delay between notifications to each party.
- The university may release publicly the name, nature of the violation and the sanction for any student who is found in violation of a university policy that is a “crime of violence,” including arson, burglary, robbery, criminal homicide, sex offenses, assault, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, intimate partner violence, stalking and kidnapping/abduction. In doing so, the university will not release any information that could lead to the identification of the reporting party.

c. Alternative Testimony

For sexual misconduct reports and other reports of a sensitive nature, whether the reporting party is serving as the reporting party or as a witness, alternative testimony options may be given, such as allowing the reporting party to testify apart from the physical presence of the responding party (e.g., by Skype or phone). While these options are intended to help make the reporting party more comfortable, they are not intended to work to the disadvantage of the responding party.

d. Past Sexual History/Character

The past sexual history or sexual character of a party is not admissible as evidence in the investigation or hearing unless such information is determined to be highly relevant. All such information sought to be admitted will be presumed irrelevant, and any request to overcome this presumption by either party will need to be made in writing prior to the convening of the outcome committee.

While previous conduct violations by the responding party are not generally admissible as information about the present allegation, the office of the Dean may supply previous reports of good faith allegations and/or findings to investigators, committee members, and appeals committee members, to consider as evidence of a pattern and/or predatory conduct.

e. Witness Participation

Witnesses are expected to fully cooperate with and participate in the university’s investigation. Witnesses may be allowed to provide written statements in lieu of interviews during the investigation and/or may be interviewed by phone, Skype or similar technology if they cannot be interviewed in person. Parties who elect not to participate in the investigation will not have the later opportunity to offer evidence once the investigation is concluded. Failure to participate upon request and offer evidence prior to the appeal will not constitute valid grounds for appeal by either party on the basis of new evidence. Any witness scheduled to participate in a meeting may submit a written statement for inclusion in the final investigative report.

f. Training

Personnel tasked with implementing these procedures (e.g., Title IX Administrator, Deputies, investigators, decision makers at the outcome or appeal committee level.) must be appropriately trained as required by Title IX. Appropriate training includes, but is not limited to, how to investigate, render findings and determine appropriate sanctions in reference to sexual misconduct allegations; the university’s Sexual Misconduct Policies and Procedures; confidentiality vs. privacy; applicable federal and state laws, regulations and regulatory guidance.

g. False Allegations

Deliberately false and/or malicious accusations under this policy, as opposed to allegations which, even if erroneous, are made in good faith, are a serious offense and will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

h. Conflicts of Interest and Bias

The university is committed to ensuring that its formal resolution processes (e.g., investigative meetings, outcome, and appeal) are free from bias or conflicts of interest that would materially impact the outcome. Any party who feels that there is bias or conflict of interest by any Title IX official that would materially impact the outcome may submit a written request for that person's removal from the process. The request should include specifics as to the bias or conflict of interest the reason why the bias or conflict could materially impact the outcome. These requests may be made at any time during the resolution process and will be determined by the Title IX Administrator.

i. Audio/Video Recording

No audio or video recording of any kind is permitted during the any meetings or proceedings with campus officials and is a violation of state law, unless consented to by all parties.

j. Record-keeping

In implementing these procedures, records of all allegations, investigations, and resolutions will be kept on file by the appropriate office handling student or employee conduct disciplinary proceedings (Human Resources for employees; Deans' Office for students).

k. Attempted Violations

In most circumstances, the university will treat attempts to commit any of the violations listed in this policy as if those attempts had been completed.

l. Limited Amnesty

In order to encourage reporting parties and witnesses to obtain resources and report incidents of sexual misconduct, the university will carefully consider limited amnesty for violations of certain institutional policies, such as minor drug and alcohol violations or sexual intimacy that occurs in connection with the reported incident. In such cases, options provided by the university, such as education and counseling, may sufficiently encourage accountability and spiritual growth. The Title IX office desires all parties to fully cooperate with university officials during an investigation. Amnesty is not offered or implied for violations that are egregious, non-consensual, patterns of misconduct, predatory, or threatening in nature.

m. Parental Notification

The university reserves the right to notify parents/guardians of dependent students regarding any health or safety risk or change in student status or conduct situation, particularly alcohol and other drug violations. The university may also notify parents/guardians of non-dependent students who are under age 21 of alcohol and/or drug policy violations. Where a student is non-dependent, the university will contact parents/guardians to inform them of situations in which there is a significant and articulable health and/or safety risk. The university also reserves the right to designate which university officials have a need to know about individual conduct reports pursuant to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act.

n. Consensual Relationships

There are inherent risks in any romantic or sexual relationship between individuals in unequal positions (such as teacher and student or supervisor and employee). These relationships may be less consensual than perceived by the individual whose position confers power. The relationship also may be viewed in different ways by each of the parties, particularly in retrospect. Consensual romantic or sexual relationships in which one party maintains a direct supervisory or evaluative role over the other party are unethical. Therefore, persons with direct supervisory or evaluative responsibilities who are involved in such relationships must bring those relationships to the timely attention of their supervisor, which will likely result in removing the employee from the supervisory or evaluative responsibilities, or shifting the student out of supervision or evaluation by someone with whom they have established a consensual relationship. This includes Resident Advisors (RAs) and students over whom they have direct responsibility. While no relationships are prohibited by this policy, failure to self-report such relationships to a supervisor as required can result in disciplinary action for an employee as specified in the employee handbook.

o. Clery Act/Violence against Women Act

The Clery Act is an additional federal law that relates to the university's obligations under Title IX. The Clery Act requires the university disclose campus crime statistics and information about campus security policies. The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) amended the Clery Act to require the university compile statistics for incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and to include certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents in the annual security report. When addressing allegations of these offense, the university is subject to the Clery Act regulations as well as Title IX.

p. Campus Security Authorities (Clery Act Mandatory Reporters)

Certain campus officials—those deemed Campus Security Authorities (CSAs)—have an additional duty to report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking for federal statistical reporting purposes under the Clery Act. Statistical information must be reported by CSAs to Campus Safety on the report forms provided at www.masters.edu/Clery-Act. Training videos are hosted on this web page and must be viewed annually by CSAs, at the beginning of each academic school year.

CSAs at the university includes the Campus Safety officer, Resident Directors, Resident Assistants, Deans, Campus Safety, Human Resources, Athletic Coaches, Assistant Coaches and Athletic Directors, Faculty advisors to student organizations (not general faculty or staff) and any other official with significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

The Clery report form allows for non-personally identifiable information regarding the student, type of incident and its general location (e.g., on or off-campus, in the surrounding area, etc.) for publication on the Daily Crime Log and the Annual Security Report.

The Annual Security Report provides the campus community with a clear picture of the extent and nature of on campus crime is emailed to the campus community each October.

The Daily Crime Log is updated on the Campus Safety webpage and is kept current when reports are made of any crime, within a 60 day period. Archived crime logs (greater than 60 days) are available to inspect upon request from the campus safety office on North campus during regular business hours and will be provided with 48 hours' notice.

q. Clery Act Timely Warnings

University administrators may be required by law to issue immediate timely warnings for incidents reported to them, if believed to pose a substantial threat of bodily harm or danger to members of the campus community. In such cases, the university will ensure that a reporting party's name and other identifying information is not disclosed while still providing enough information for community members to make safety decisions in light of the danger.

r. Clery Act Federal Crime Definitions

For the offenses of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, such statistics shall be compiled for the campus Annual Security and Fire Safety report (Clery Act report) in accordance with the federal crime definitions used in section 4002(a) of the Violence against Women Act of 1994.

Domestic Violence (42 USC § 13925): The term "domestic violence" includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, 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.

Sexual Assault (42 USC § 13925): The term "sexual assault" means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

Dating Violence (42 USC § 13925): The term “dating violence” means violence committed by a person

- (A) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and
- (B) Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - (i) The length of the relationship
 - (ii) The type of relationship
 - (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking (42 USC § 13925): The term “stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to

- (A) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or
- (B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

It is the collective responsibility of the TMUS community to foster a safe and secure campus environment. In an effort to promote this environment and prevent acts of sexual misconduct from occurring, TMUS provides primary prevention and awareness programs to students and employees to prevent domestic violence, dating violence (includes rape and acquaintance rape), sexual assault and stalking, in addition to providing ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and faculty.

PRIMARY AND ONGOING PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS AND CAMPAIGNS

- All incoming TMUS students, continuing students, and employees are frequently taught the degradation of sexual immorality and the design of abstinence prior to marriage from a biblical worldview. These biblical principles are strategically communicated through student and faculty/staff chapel messages, class lectures and resident hall meetings.
- All new employees receive a request from the Title IX office to watch an on-line video presentation on mandatory reporting under Title IX. Depending on role, a video on the Clery Act is additionally required to be viewed annually. The video presentations are made available through an annual membership with the Clery Center, a national non-profit dedicated to helping college and university officials meet the standards of Title IX and the Clery Act.
- The TMUS community is made aware of sexual assault prevention resources, including educational material on risk reduction and bystander intervention and is readily available within this policy.
- The Human Resources Department requires a two-hour sexual harassment prevention training for new employees and supervisors must participate in this training every 2 years.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION PROGRAM

A *bystander* is someone who sees a risk to an individual for sexual misconduct and takes steps of positive intervention to prevent it. This training program offers safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. It includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options and taking action to intervene.

Bystander Intervention Steps:

1. **Recognize when to intervene.** You are not being asked to place yourself in jeopardy to stop a crime in progress. There are many situations that occur prior to the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking that are appropriate for intervention. Bystander intervention encourages people to watch for those behaviors and situations that appear to be inappropriate, coercive and harassing.

2. Consider whether the situation needs attention. You are encouraged to embrace your biblical responsibility to pay attention to situations that put friends, family and co-workers at risk for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

3. Decide if there is a responsibility to act. The following factors are commonly understood to influence a person's willingness to act. These include the presence of other witnesses, the uncertainty of the situation, the apparent level of danger or risk to the individual and the setting of the event. Personal characteristics of the bystander also contribute to a decision to act.

4. Take Action. There are a variety of ways to intervene. Some of them are direct, and some of them are less obvious to the perpetrator. Choosing a method of intervention that de-escalates the situation is safer than attempting a confrontation. There is no single rule that can account for every situation so use good judgment and always put safety first. Specific actions to take include:

- Make up an excuse to get him/her out of a potentially dangerous situation.
- Let your friend or co-worker know that his or her actions may lead to serious consequences.
- Never leave his/her side, despite the efforts of someone to get him/her alone or away from you.
- Use a group of friends to remind someone behaving inappropriately that his or her behavior should be respectful.
- Create a diversion, such as turning on lights or turning off music.
- Call the authorities when the situation warrants.

RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM

Risk Reduction refers to options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

Risk Reduction Tips:

Risk reduction tips can often take a victim-blaming tone, even unintentionally. Only those who commit sexual violence are responsible for those actions. We offer the tips below with no intention to victim-blame, with recognition that these suggestions may nevertheless help you to reduce your risk of experiencing a nonconsensual sexual act. Suggestions to avoid committing a nonconsensual sexual act are also offered below:

- Establish biblical convictions on issues relating to sexual immorality and personal holiness.
- Hang out with others who share your biblical convictions.
- Make known your limits as early as possible.
- Tell a sexual aggressor "NO" clearly and firmly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor.
- Find someone nearby and ask for help.
- Give serious thought before sharing intimate content, pictures, images and videos with others, even those you may trust.
- Take care of your friends and ask that they take care of you. A real friend will challenge you if you are about to make a mistake. Respect them when they do.
- Hang out where there are other people and you feel safe.
- Abstain from alcohol and drugs. Your best defense is having a clear mind. If you do not abstain from alcohol and drugs, recognize that alcohol/drugs lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views a drunk or high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Be aware of "date rape drugs" and how they are used. Do not leave your beverage unattended or accept a drink from an open container.
- Establish "buddy systems" with your friends and watch out for one another. Agree to tell each other when you are leaving.
- Always have extra money to get home.
- Have a plan for someone you can call if you need help.
- Do not allow yourself to be isolated with a person you do not know or trust. Travel with a friend or in a group. If you go on a date with someone you do not know very well, tell a close friend what your plans are. Do not be alone with him/her in his/her home, your home or a friend's home. Be aware of your surroundings at all times.

- Don't do anything that you don't want to do just to avoid disagreement, unpleasantness or embarrassment.
- Trust your conscience and act courageously. If you feel uncomfortable, scared or pressured, act quickly to end the situation. Say, "Stop it" and leave or call for help. Use a confident voice and body posture. Look directly at him or her and say "No" in a firm, serious voice. Match your body language to your words; don't laugh and smile while saying "No."
- Keep the doors to homes, dorm rooms and cars locked.
- Walk only in lighted areas after dark.
- Know where the phone is located.

These suggestions are not meant to endorse any form of biblical immorality but may help you reduce the risk of being accused of nonconsensual sexual misconduct:

1. Clearly communicate your intentions and give the other person a chance to clearly relate their intentions to you. Understand and respect personal boundaries.
2. DON'T MAKE ASSUMPTIONS about consent, about someone's sexual availability, about whether they are attracted to you, about how far you can go, or about whether they are physically and/or mentally able to consent. Your partner's consent should be affirmative and continuous. If there are any questions or ambiguity then you DO NOT have consent.
3. Mixed messages from your partner are a clear indication that you should stop, defuse any sexual tension and communicate better. You may be misreading them. They may not have figured out how far they want to go with you yet. You must respect the timeline for sexual behaviors with which they are comfortable.
4. Don't take advantage of someone's drunkenness or altered state, even if they willingly consumed alcohol or substances.
5. Do not share intimate content, pictures, images and videos
6. Understand that consent to some form of behavior does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of behavior. Silence, passivity or non-responsiveness cannot be interpreted as an indication of consent.

RED FLAG PROGRAM

RECOGNIZE WARNING SIGNS OF ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR AND ATTACK AVOIDANCE

It is important to identify the warning signs of abusive behavior for domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. We will identify these behaviors as "red flags." Red flags are small signs in a person's behavior or communication that tell you things are NOT OK. Red flags are things said or done that make you feel the person you are with is not safe or cannot be trusted. A red flag is sometimes described as that feeling inside you that is warning you something isn't right and to be careful. What constitutes a red flag may differ from person to person, so pay attention to what you think and feel. If something makes you uncomfortable or doesn't seem right, pay attention and be careful!

It's a "Red Flag" if the person you are with:

- Has a reputation for being sexually promiscuous.
- Makes suggestive remarks about your clothes or your appearance.
- Ignores, interrupts or makes fun of you.
- Sits or stands too close to you or stares at you.
- Misuses alcohol or uses illegal drugs.
- Tries to get you to use drugs or alcohol.
- Tries to touch or kiss you or gets into your "personal space" when you barely know him/her.
- Wants to be alone with you before getting to know you.
- Gets angry or sulks if he/she doesn't get what he/she wants.
- Pressures you to be alone together.
- Tries to make you feel guilty for saying "no."

- Checks your cell phone or email without permission.
- Constantly puts you down.
- Has extreme jealousy or insecurities.
- Has an explosive temper.
- Tries isolating you from family or friends.
- Physically hurts you in any way.
- Acts possessive.

Ways to Say No:

- Say “No.”
- Give a reason.
- Give an excuse.
- Suggest an alternative.
- Avoid or leave the situation.

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I AM SEXUALLY ASSAULTED?

If you are in immediate danger, call 911. Your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then tell a trusted friend. TMUS encourages prompt reporting of sexual misconduct.

The following section outlines the procedures a victim should follow if sexually assaulted:

Filing a report with TMUS will not:

- Obligate the victim to prosecute, nor
- Subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions.

The adult reporting party of a sexual assault has the choice of whether:

- The investigation should be pursued through the criminal justice system and/or campus civil rights proceedings
- TMUS will assist the victim in notifying authorities, if s/he so chooses

Assault victims have the right to decline to notify such authorities. An assault victim, who legally obtains valid orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal or civil court, are encouraged to bring a copy to the Director of Campus Safety for evaluation and civil enforcement.

DO I NEED MEDICAL ATTENTION?

For your safety and well-being, immediate medical attention is encouraged to evaluate for physical injury, sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy, and to preserve evidence for potential prosecution against the offender.

To preserve evidence, it is best that you do not bathe, shower, or change clothes before a medical exam. Even if you have already bathed, you are still encouraged to have prompt medical care. Additionally, you are encouraged to gather bedding, linens or unlaundered clothing and any other pertinent articles that may be used as evidence. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. Whether or not you decide to go forward with prosecution of the offender, it's critical for medical professionals to collect forensic evidence within 72 hours of the assault.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN AT THE MEDICAL FACILITY?

First, a sexual assault nurse examiner will interview you to get an account of what happened. The nurse will perform a forensic examination to evaluate injuries and collect physical evidence, which is similar to a gynecological examination. Once the exam is finished, the evidence will be packaged up by the nurse and turned over to the Sheriff's department for processing. Because hospital employees are mandated reporters they will call law enforcement, but victims of sexual assaults are not required to cooperate or participate in the criminal justice system. You may simply decline to speak with law enforcement.

WHO CAN I CONTACT?

TMUS seeks to give care and support to victims of sexual misconduct. The following are some institutional, regional and national resources available to every student and employee.

TMUS RESOURCES:

Student:

- Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department: 911
- Campus Safety Department: (661) 362-2500
- Weekend On Call Resident Director: (661) 362-2211
- Dean of Women: (661) 362-2831
- Dean of Men: (661) 362-2832
- Campus Nurse: (661) 362-2662

Employee:

- Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department: 911
- Campus Safety: (661) 362-2500
- Human Resources Department: (661) 362-2843
- Campus Nurse: (661) 362-2662

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

- Santa Clarita Pregnancy Center: Patient Education: pregnancy options, sexually transmitted disease/infection, sexual self-control, sexual health education and post-abortion care and education. Women's Health Services: pregnancy testing, ultrasound confirmation of pregnancy, prenatal care referrals, adoption referrals, HIV screening, STD/STI testing and/or referral and STD/STI treatment and/or referral. Men's Health Services: HIV screening, STD/STI testing and/or referral and STD/STI treatment and/or referral. SCV Pregnancy Center Also Offers: life skills education, community resource referrals, post-abortion support groups and educational presentations.

Tel: (661) 255-0082

<http://www.scvpc.org>

- Strength United (formerly known as Valley Trauma Center): Rape crisis advocates are available on the 24-hr. hotline (818) 886-0453 or (661) 253-0258. Strength United serves the San Fernando and Santa Clarita Valleys with free or low-cost services, such as individual, family and group counseling. Address: 25115 Avenue Stanford, Suite 122, Valencia, CA 91355-4819.

Tel: (661) 253-1772 or (661) 253-0258; fax: (661) 253-2316

<http://www.csun.edu/eisner-education/strength-united>

- (CATS) Center for Assault Treatment Services: CATS is a program of Northridge Hospital Medical Center located in Van Nuys, California. CATS is a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week program for COMPLAINANTS of domestic and sexual assault and child COMPLAINANTS of sexual abuse of all ages in the San Fernando and Santa Clarita Valleys of Los Angeles County, California.

Tel: (818) 908-8630

<https://www.supportnorthridge.org/what-we-support/center-for-assault-treatment-services>

- Domestic Violence Center of Santa Clarita Valley:

Tel: (661) 259-HELP (4357)

<http://dvc-scv.com>

- Child Protective Services Abuse Reporting Telephone Numbers:

Tel: (800) 540-4000

<http://www.childsworld.ca.gov/res/pdf/cpsemernumbers.pdf>

NATIONAL RESOURCES:

- National Sexual Assault Hotline:
Tel: (800) 656-HOPE
<https://rainn.org>
- National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline:
Tel: (866) 331-9474
<http://www.loveisrespect.org>
- Suicide and Crisis Hotlines:
Tel: (800) 784-2433; (800) 273-8255; (800) 799-4TTY
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: Call 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They can help you in more than 100 languages. It is free and private. The National Domestic Violence Hotline links you to the following resources in your community: domestic violence shelters, emergency shelters, legal help and social service programs.
Tel: (800) 799-7233; TTY: (800) 787-3224
<http://www.thehotline.org>

CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY SURVEY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The following pages contain the Campus Safety and Security Survey and the Campus Fire Safety Statistics for 2016, 2017, and 2018 as required by the U.S. Department of Education.



THE MASTER'S UNIVERSITY

2019 ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The Master's University Campus

The Master's University Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is published annually in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Police and Crime Statistics Act. This report contains the Annual Security and Fire Report as well as the Department of Education Campus Security and Fire Survey statistics for years 2016, 2017, and 2018.

THE MASTER'S UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence (VAWA)	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence (VAWA)	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking (VAWA)	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	3	3	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	2016	2	1	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2016	2	2	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	0
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2016, 2017, 2018				
Unfounded	There were no unfounded crimes reported in 2016, 2017, 2018				



THE MASTER'S UNIVERSITY

2019 ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The Master's Seminary Campus

The Master's University Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is published annually in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Police and Crime Statistics Act. This report contains the Annual Security and Fire Report as well as the Department of Education Campus Security and Fire Survey statistics for years 2016, 2017, and 2018.

THE MASTER'S SEMINARY CAMPUS

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES (N/A)	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence (VAWA)	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence (VAWA)	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking (VAWA)	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2016, 2017, 2018				
Unfounded	There were no unfounded crimes reported in 2016, 2017, 2018				



THE MASTER'S UNIVERSITY

2019 ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Israel Bible Extension (IBEX) Campus

The Master's University Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is published annually in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Police and Crime Statistics Act. This report contains the Annual Security and Fire Report as well as the Department of Education Campus Security and Fire Survey statistics for years 2016, 2017, and 2018.

IBEX CAMPUS

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES (N/A)	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence (VAWA)	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence (VAWA)	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking (VAWA)	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2016, 2017, 2018				
Unfounded	There were no unfounded crimes reported in 2016, 2017, 2018				