



# **Standard Healthcare Services College of Nursing**

## **2019 ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY**

**December 31, 2020**



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# Introduction

Choosing a postsecondary institution is a major decision for students and their families. Along with academic, financial and geographic considerations, the issue of campus safety is a vital concern. In 1990, Congress enacted the *Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990* (Title II of Public Law 101-542), which amended the *Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA)*. This act required all postsecondary institutions participating in HEA's Title IV student financial assistance programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. The act was amended in 1992, 1998, 2000 and 2008. The 1998 amendments renamed the law the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act* in memory of a student who was slain in her dorm room in 1986. It is generally referred to as the *Clery Act* and is in section 485(f) of the *HEA*. On March 7, 2013, the *Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA)* (Public Law 113-14) was signed into law. *VAWA* includes amendments to the *Clery Act*. The U.S. Department of Education enforces the Clery Act. The Department's Federal Student Aid office conducts program reviews to evaluate institutions' compliance with the Act.

Consistent with the federal law, Standard Healthcare Services, College of Nursing (Standard College) is making available its Annual Report on Campus Security (Clery Report.) Standard College does not have on-campus residential facilities. For this reason, the institution does not publish a Fire Safety Report.

Ordinarily, each October 1, Standard College publishes and distributes an annual security report (ASR) to all enrolled students and employees for the previous calendar year. As a result of the covid-19 pandemic, institutions were provided with an extension, allowing schools to distribute the 2019 ASR to required recipients by Dec. 31, 2020. For this reason, Standard College has submitted the ASR in December 2020. The 2019 report is now available on the Standard College website at <https://www.standardcollege.edu/annual-security-report/>.

Standard College provides notice of the availability of the Annual Security Report to all current and prospective students and employees. The notice includes: 1) a statement of the report's availability; 2) a statement that a paper copy will be provided upon request and how to obtain one; 3) a brief description of the contents; and 4) the exact electronic address of the report.

To prepare the Report, Standard College collects, classifies, and counts crime reports and crime statistics. The report contains three years' worth of campus crime statistics for Clery Act crimes on Standard College property and adjacent public property. The Report also includes Standard College campus safety and security policy disclosures. Standard College does not have any noncampus buildings or property. A paper copy of this report will be provided upon request by calling 703-891-1787.

Crime statistics for the annual disclosure are collected from three primary sources: (1) the Virginia State Police, (2) the local Fairfax County Police Department and (3) school officials with knowledge of formal and informal complaints, as well as with disciplinary referrals, who are designated as campus security authorities (CSAs).

We hope you will read the report on campus security and become familiar with the services and programs that are available to help keep the campus safe.

The report is prepared by Standard College's Deputy Executive Director-Administration, who works with other departments on campus, including the campus security authorities, the Compliance/Registrar's Office and the President of Standard College, to compile the enclosed information. The Deputy Executive Director-Admin collects and keeps the documented information in a private office at Standard College. The information provided here was last updated on September 18, 2020.

## Campus Alerts and Timely Warning Notices

Standard College alerts the campus community of a Clery Act crime that may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the community by issuing a "Timely Warning." The Timely Warnings may include non-Clery Act crimes which pose a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. Standard College will not, however, provide a timely warning for crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselors.

Standard College will issue a Timely Warnings for all Clery Act crimes that occur on Standard College's Clery Act geography that are:

- Reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies; and
- Considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

Students and employees should report criminal offenses for the purpose of making a timely warning to a member of the Standard College team. The Standard College team, consisting of Standard College's CEO, Operation Manager, the Deputy Executive Director-Administration, and the Compliance/Registrar Office, will be responsible for determining if a timely notice is required. Here is a list of the Standard College Team, along with their contact information, responsible for issuing Timely Warnings:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>	<b>Email</b>
Joy Nosegbe	CEO	703-891-1787, ext, 108	ijnosegbe@standardcollege.edu
Heather Ettus	Deputy Executive Director & Title IX Coordinator	703-891-1787, ext, 108	hettus@standardcollege.edu
Lisley Anco	Compliance and Registrar Office	703-891-1787, ext, 111	lanco@standardcollege.edu

Rufus Nosegbe	Operation Manager	703-891-1787, ext, 110	rnosegbe@standardcollege.edu
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This team works directly together on a regular basis overseeing student matters. When issuing a timely warning, the Standard College team will determine how much information is appropriate to disseminate at different points in time. Depending on what segments of the community is targeted, the content may differ. The entire campus community will be notified when there is at least the potential that a very large segment of the community will be affected by a situation, or when a situation threatens the operation of the campus as a whole. The Timely Warnings will include pertinent information about the crime that triggered the warning. Certain messages will be pre-formulated to expedite the notification process.

If it is determined that a Timely Warning should be sent, a member of the Standard College team is responsible for initiating the process. A member of the team will send notification of a Timely Warning to the campus community via an email message through the school's learning management system, Populi. All students and staff have an account in Populi. Accordingly, all members of the community will receive prompt notification of a Timely Warning.

The Standard College Team will continue to assess the situation. The team will follow up with email messages in Populi and posted bulletins as more specific information becomes available.

The decision to issue a Timely Warnings will be decided on a case-by-case basis in light of all the facts surrounding a crime, including factors such as the following:

- The nature of the crime.
- The continuing danger to the campus community.
- The possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

Standard College has requested from local law enforcement that they keep the school informed on an immediate basis of crimes that may require timely warnings.

## Emergency Notification

The purpose of Standard College's Emergency Management Plan is to safeguard the welfare of its students, faculty, staff, and visitors. The school has developed procedures to (1) confirm significant emergencies or dangerous situations; (2) determine the appropriate community to notify and the content of the notification; and (3) initiate the notification system.

In the event of an emergency or dangerous situation on the Standard College campus, any student or employee can report an emergency by calling the local police at 9-1-1 or by alerting the members of the Standard College Team, listed above, by calling 703-891-1787.



If a staff or faculty member receives information about a criminal matter or emergency, he/she will immediately forward it to one of the members of the Standard College team.

The team member who receives the call will confirm, in consultation with other members of the Standard College Team, whether there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus.

The Standard College Team will immediately determine, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Standard College Team will identify which segment of the campus community will receive the notification, along with the content of the notification.

If it is determined that an emergency notification should be sent, a member of the Standard College Team will send the notification via email and text message to the campus community through Standard College's learning management system, Populi. Emergency messages can be sent through Populi within minutes of the occurrence of the incident. All students and staff are provided with an official Standard College email address, via the Populi account, and accordingly, all members of the community are automatically enrolled in the emergency notification system.

The content of the notification will be determined by members of the Standard College Team, and certain messages will be pre-formulated to expedite the notification process. Standard College has developed a number of template messages addressing several different emergency situations. The Standard College team member authorizing the alert will select the template message most appropriate to the ongoing situation and modify it to address the specifics of the present incident. Messages are designed to convey the nature of the emergency and response actions that should be taken to protect life, property, and the environment.

After notification of an emergency or dangerous situation, the Standard College Team will monitor events and circumstances and determine appropriate follow-up information that should be disseminated to the affected community. This includes all-clear notices and updates about continuing steps taken to respond to the emergency, including class cancellations.

Standard College will also immediately contact the Fairfax County Police Department with information about the emergency. To keep members of the larger community informed, Standard College will post updates about the critical incident on Standard College's homepage.



Standard College has also requested from the local Fairfax County Police Department, seeking their cooperation in informing Standard College about crimes reported to them, that may warrant an emergency notification.

## Testing the emergency response and evacuation procedures

Standard College will conduct a tabletop exercise (i.e., a simulated scenario) to address an emergency response and evacuation on a campus-wide scale on an annual basis. The test will be scheduled, contain drills, exercises, and follow-through activities, and be designed with measurable goals to assess the emergency plans and capabilities.

Standard College will conduct the test by sending a “blast” e-mail or text message containing a link to Standard College’s emergency response and evacuation procedures. Standard College will document each test by addressing:

- A description of the exercise (i.e., the test).
- The date the test was held.
- The time the test started and ended.
- Whether the test was announced or unannounced.

## Report criminal actions or other emergencies occurring on campus

Students are encouraged to accurately and promptly report criminal actions or other emergencies on campus to a member of the Standard College team, one of Standard College’s Campus Security Authorities (CSA), listed below, or to the local law enforcement, the Fairfax County Police Department (FCPD). The FCPD may be reached by dialing 911 for emergencies or 703-691-2131 for non-emergencies.

Standard College does not employ pastoral counselors and professional counselors, and accordingly, the school does not have procedures for pastoral counselors and professional counselors with regards to reporting crimes.

Although students and employees may report a Clery Act crimes to any faculty member, Standard College prefers crimes to be reported to the following the people listed here. The people listed below are all considered as a **Campus Security Authority**.

Name	Title	Phone Number	Email
Joy Nosegbe	President & CEO	703-891-1787, ext, 108	ijnosegbe@standardcollege.edu
Heather Ettus	Deputy Executive Director-Admin &	703-891-1787, ext, 108	hettus@standardcollege.edu

	Title IX Coordinator		
Dr. Sakpa Amara	Deputy Executive Director-Academics	703-891-1787, ext, 107	samara@standardcollege.edu
Lisley Anco	Compliance and Registrar Office	703-891-1787, ext, 111	lanco@standardcollege.edu
Rufus Nosegbe	Operation Manager	703-891-1787, ext, 110	rnosegbe@standardcollege.edu

A “Campus Security Authority” (CSA) is a Clery Act-specific term. Standard College has designated a number of staff as a Campus Security Authority. At Standard College, the CSA’s are individuals who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

Standard College does not have a campus police or a security department. For this reason, Standard College does not maintain a Daily Log, as defined by the Clery Act.

The Campus Security Authorities are authorized to enforce Standard College rules and policies but do not have the authority to arrest individuals. The CSA’s are instructed to call the police whenever necessary. The CSA’s work closely with the local and state police on incidents occurring on campus. The local police department, Fairfax County Police Department, has the authority to enforce all applicable regulations and laws. The CSA’s regularly communicates with the C.E.O regarding campus security matters to ensure all criminal activities are reported.

CSAs are responsible for forwarding allegations of Clery Act crimes reported to them to Standard College’s Deputy Executive Director, the employee designated by Standard College to collect such reports.

The Deputy Executive Director collects and reviews the crime reports by receiving the information either in person or electronically, and periodically examining the data to ensure that all reported crimes fit with the crime definitions outlined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System Handbook (sex offenses only).

The CSA reports are used by the institution to compile statistics for Clery Act reporting and to help determine if there is a serious or continuing threat to the safety of the campus community that would require an alert. The CSA report will include details, such as dates and locations, and, where appropriate, personally identifying information, including name and contact information if available. However, the Report can be made without disclosing personally identifying information. A CSA report does not need to automatically result in the initiation of a police or disciplinary investigation if the victim does not want to pursue this action.

CSAs are not responsible, however, for investigating or reporting incidents that they overhear students talking about in a hallway conversation.

Standard College will electronically document all CSA- reported crimes. At a minimum, both the CEO of Standard College and the Deputy Executive Director will know where the documentation is kept. If there is reason to believe that a crime report was not made in good faith, and Standard College does not include the reported incident in its crime statistics, Standard College will document the justification for not including the crime in those statistics.

For purpose of reporting statistics in the Clery Report, every Clery Act crime brought to the attention of the Deputy Executive Director will be included in the institution's Annual Security Report.

## **Reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis**

Students are encouraged to report crimes accurately and promptly, as well as to participate in and support crime prevention and safety awareness efforts. Standard College will continue to be safe when all community members participate in safety and security initiatives.

When a student wishes to make a report of a crime and maintain confidentiality, depending upon the circumstances of the crime, Standard College will make every effort, but cannot guarantee, that the request will be honored.

It is important for students to be aware that faculty and staff at Standard College are required to inform the Deputy Executive Director of any crime or incident reported to them. The Deputy Executive Director will subsequently determine whether or not confidentiality can be maintained by evaluating the request in the context of the school's responsibility to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all students.

Even when confidentiality is granted, all Clery Act crimes brought to the attention of faculty and staff will be included in the Clery Act report. Identifying characteristics of students, such as names, initials, and contact information, will not be included.

Students may confidentially report a crime to the following off-campus agencies:

- Fairfax County Office for Women and Domestic and Sexual Violence Services 703-360-7273
- Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-838-8238
- LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline 1-866-356-6998
- Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN) 1-800-656-4673
- National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-7233

# Alcohol and Drug Policies

The abuse of drugs and alcohol by employees is incompatible with the goals of Standard College. The illicit use of drugs and alcohol could create a serious threat to the safety and welfare of the Standard College community, as well as undermine the productivity and success of its members. It is important that all members of the Standard College community understand the health risks and legal consequences of substance abuse.

As required under Section 120(a) through (d) of the *HEA* (otherwise known as the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989), Standard College provides information to students and staff electronically on a yearly basis regarding:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on Standard College property or as part of any Standard College activity;
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students; and
- A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, State, and Federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution for violations of the standards of conduct.

## Standard College Alcohol and Drug Policy

Standard College strives to maintain a campus community and worksite free from illegal use, possession, or distribution of alcohol or of controlled substances, as they are defined in schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 United States Code Sec. 812, and by regulation at 21 Code of Federal Regulations Sec. 1308.

Unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, use, or sale of alcohol or of controlled substances by Standard College employees and students in the workplace, or Standard College premises, at official Standard College functions, or on Standard College business, is prohibited and illegal under Virginia state law,<sup>1</sup> federal laws, and Standard College policy.

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<sup>1</sup> See Code of Virginia, § 4.1-305

Standard College will enforce all applicable local, state, and federal laws regarding alcohol and drugs.

Students and employees found to be in violation of this policy are subject to Standard College sanctions, disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, as well as criminal prosecution through the appropriate state and federal legal channels, and imprisonment, when applicable.

The severity of Standard College's disciplinary action for violations of this policy shall be determined on a case-by-case basis. Mitigating circumstances that may be considered in determining the appropriate discipline include whether the employee or student voluntarily admits to, and seeks assistance for, an alcohol or other drug problem. When a student or employee is charged with a violation of law, it is the practice of Standard College to initiate its own disciplinary proceedings without awaiting court action.

Standard College policy, in conformity with Federal and State statutes governing alcohol and drug use, includes the following information:

## Alcohol Beverages and Underage Drinking Laws Policy

- Any sale of an alcoholic beverage requires a license from the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.
- Virginia state law prohibits alcohol to be given, sold or served to persons under 21 years of age.
- Virginia state law prohibits alcoholic beverages to be given, sold or served to persons who are intoxicated.
- Virginia state law prohibits the following: drinking in unlicensed public places; consumption, purchase or possession of alcoholic beverages by a person under 21 years of age; falsely representing one's age for the purpose of procuring alcohol; and purchasing, giving, providing or assisting in providing an alcoholic beverage for a person who is under 21 years of age; public intoxication; and providing alcohol to an intoxicated person.

## Illegal Drugs Policy

Federal and Virginia law penalize the unlawful manufacturing, distribution, use and possession of controlled substances. The penalties vary based on many factors, including the type and amount of the drug involved, and whether there is intent to distribute. Federal law holds that any person who distributes, possesses with the intent to distribute or manufactures a controlled substance on or within 1,000 feet of an educational facility is subject to doubling of applicable maximum punishments and fines.

**Drug-Free Workplace Policy:** Standard College prohibits the illegal or otherwise

irresponsible use of alcohol and other drugs by all employees while on Standard College property, including meal periods and breaks. No employee may report to work while under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs. It is the responsibility of every member of the University community to know the risks associated with substance use and abuse. This responsibility obligates students and employees to know relevant school policies as well as federal, Virginia, and local laws, and to conduct themselves in accordance with these laws and policies. To these ends, Standard College publishes the following information regarding school policies and sanctions, laws, and penalties concerning substance use and abuse, health and behavioral risks of drug use, and resources for treatment and educational programming.

Any student found in violation of the Alcohol Beverages and Underage Drinking Laws Policy or Illegal Drugs policy is subject to the entire range of school sanctions, including suspension and expulsion. Standard College personnel found in violation of the policies are subject to appropriate personnel sanctions.

## United States Code (USC) Controlled Substances Act

### Controlled Substance Laws And Sanctions

In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug-Free Communities and Schools Act Amendments of 1989, and the Commonwealth of Virginia's Policy on Alcohol and Other Drugs of 1991, the following summary about controlled substances is provided here. Controlled substances are classified under the Controlled Substances Act into "schedules" that indicate their relative medicinal use and probability of abuse and dependence (addiction). The Federal Government prohibits the manufacture, distribution, dispensation and possession of controlled substances unless specifically permitted by statute.

### Controlled Substances Schedules

- **Schedule I:** The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse. The drug or other substance has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. There is a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug or other substance under medical supervision. Some Schedule I substances are heroin, LSD, marijuana, GHB, MDMA (Ecstasy), and methaqualone.
- **Schedule II:** The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States or a currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions. Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Schedule II substances include morphine, PCP, cocaine, methadone, Ritalin, and methamphetamine.

- **Schedule III:** The drug or other substance has a potential for abuse less than the drugs or other substances in Schedules I and II. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence. Anabolic steroids, codeine and hydrocodone with aspirin or Tylenol, Ketamine, and some barbiturates are Schedule III substances.
- **Schedule IV:** The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule III. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule III. Included in Schedule IV are Darvon, Talwin, Equanil, Valium, Rohypnol, and Xanax.
- **Schedule V:** The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule IV. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substances may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule IV. Over-the-counter cough medicines with codeine are classified in Schedule V.

## Penalties

The law prescribes ranges of permissible penalties upon conviction.

- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is a term of imprisonment ranging from 1 to 10 years, or in the discretion of the jury or the court trying the case without a jury, confinement in jail for up to 12 months and a fine of up to \$2,500, either or both.
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule III of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to 12 months and a fine of up to \$2,500, either or both.
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule IV of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to six months and fine of up to \$1,000, either or both.
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule V of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine of up to \$500.
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II of the Drug Control Act with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is imprisonment from 5 to 40



years and a fine of up to \$500,000. Upon conviction, the violator must be imprisoned for not less than five years, but may suffer life imprisonment, and a fine of up to \$500,000.

- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedules III, IV, or V of the Drug Control Act or an imitation controlled substance which imitates a controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, except for an anabolic steroid classified in Schedule III constituting a violation of Virginia Code 18.2-248.5, with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine of up to \$2,500, either or both.
- Possession of marijuana, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to 30 days and a fine of up to \$500, either or both. Upon a second conviction, punishment is confinement.
- Possession of less than one-half ounce of marijuana with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine of up to \$2,500, either or both. If the amount of marijuana involved is more than one-half ounce to five pounds, the crime is a felony with a sanction of imprisonment from 1 to 10 years, or in the discretion of the jury or court trying the case without jury, confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine of up to \$2,500, either or both. If the amount of marijuana involved is more than five pounds, the crime is a felony with a sanction of imprisonment from 5 to 30 years. Notwithstanding the aforesaid provisions, Rohypnol shall be deemed to be listed on Schedule I for the purposes of penalties for violations of the Drug Control Act.
- Any person knowingly manufacturing, selling, giving, distributing, or possessing Rohypnol shall be punished under the penalties prescribed for other Schedule I controlled substances.

## Substance Abuses Resources for Students, Staff and Instructors

Standard College encourages students, staff, and Instructors to seek medical assistance and/or counseling if they are experiencing alcohol or drug problems with a local support group.

- ***Adult Children of Alcoholics*** is an anonymous 12-step program for those who grew up in alcoholic or dysfunctional families.  
Email contact: [www.adultchildren.org](http://www.adultchildren.org)
- ***Alcoholics Anonymous*** is a “fellowship of men and women who share their experience, strength, and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from alcoholism.”  
Telephone contact: 703-876- 6166.

Email contact: [ssac.gmu.edu/programs-and-services/services-2/alcohol-and-other-drug-services/referrals](http://ssac.gmu.edu/programs-and-services/services-2/alcohol-and-other-drug-services/referrals) and [www.aavirginia.org](http://www.aavirginia.org)

- ***Al-Anon*** offers support to friends and family of problem drinkers.  
Telephone Contact: 703-534-HELP (4357)  
Email contact: [info@alanonva.com](mailto:info@alanonva.com)
- ***Marijuana Anonymous*** (MA) is a fellowship of men and women who share their experience, strength, and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from marijuana addiction.  
Telephone Contact: 1-800-766-6779  
Email contact: [www.marijuana-anonymous.org/meetings/ in-person/21-area/104-virginia](http://www.marijuana-anonymous.org/meetings/in-person/21-area/104-virginia)
- ***Narcotics Anonymous*** (NA) is a nonprofit fellowship or society of men and women for whom drugs have become a major problem.  
Telephone Contact: National Number; 703-435-1230  
Email contact: [www.cprna.org](http://www.cprna.org)
- ***SMART Recovery*** provides support to individuals who are considering or engaging in abstinence from any type of addictive behavior. 703-486-0202.  
[ssac.gmu.edu/programs-and-services/services-2/alcohol-and-otherdrug-services/referrals](http://ssac.gmu.edu/programs-and-services/services-2/alcohol-and-otherdrug-services/referrals) and [smartrecovery.org](http://smartrecovery.org)
- ***Family Violence & Sexual Assault of Virginia*** Hotline offers safety and support and information about sexual assault, stalking, controlling behavior, or intimate partner violence.  
Telephone Contact: 1-800-838-8238 (24 hours).  
Email contact: <http://www.vsdvalliance.org>
- ***Virginia Crime Victim Assistance*** INFO-LINE (statewide) 1-888-837-3418. For over thirty years, the Virginia Victim Assistance Network has worked to minimize the impact by united a cadre of professionals who volunteer their time to ensure the rights of victims and witnesses of crime through: diagnosing, assessing, and advocating for the needs of victims and their families; promoting policies and legislation to protect the rights of the victims of human tragedy; producing professional development and encouraging collaboration to ensure the continued growth of our members; and fostering accountability through the criminal justice system.

## Health Risks Associated with the Misuse of Drugs and Alcohol

Excessive alcohol use poses immediate health risks as well as long-term physical consequences. Consuming too much alcohol—even on a single occasion—can result in injury, violence, risky sexual behaviors, miscarriage and stillbirth among pregnant women, and alcohol poisoning. Long-term, excessive use can lead to the development of chronic diseases, neurological impairments, and social problems. In addition, people risk significant health problems when they use illicit drugs or prescription drugs for recreational purposes.

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Stimulants (e.g., cocaine, speed) raise blood pressure, increase the heart rate, and cause rapid breathing. Frequent and long-term stimulant use may cause paranoia, anxiety, hallucinations, insomnia, and depression. Hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, "shrooms") can result in memory impairment and flashbacks, and have been known to lead to injuries and deaths if the user gets violent or out of control due to a "trip." Sedatives (e.g., heroin, GHB) can cause memory loss, vertigo, reduced heart rate, seizures, insomnia, anxiety, tremors, and respiratory failure.

### **Marijuana Health Risks:**

Marijuana use leads to a substantial increase in heart rate. It impairs or reduces short-term memory and comprehension, and motivation and cognition are altered. With extended use it can produce paranoia and psychosis. Smoking marijuana damages the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana contains more cancer causing agents than tobacco. It also lowers male sex hormones, suppresses ovulation, and causes changes in the menstrual cycle and possibly causes birth defects. Symptoms: Someone who uses marijuana may laugh inappropriately and have bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and a tell-tale odor of the drug, a poor sense of timing and increased appetite.

**Cocaine and Crack Health Risks:**

Cocaine and its derivative crack produce dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature. They may also cause insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, seizure and death. Symptoms: Someone using cocaine may experience muscle twitching, panic reactions, anxiety, numbness in hands and feet, loss of weight, a period of hyperactivity followed by a depression, a running or bleeding nose and sustained depression.

**Barbiturates Health Risks:**

In small doses, barbiturates produce calmness, relaxed muscles and lowered anxiety. Larger doses cause slurred speech, staggering gait and altered perception. Very large doses taken in combination with other central nervous system depressants (e.g., alcohol) cause respiratory depression, coma and sometimes death. Symptoms: A person who uses barbiturates may have poor muscle control, appear drowsy or drunk, become confused, irritable, inattentive or have slowed reactions.

**Amphetamines Health Risks:**

Amphetamine use causes increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, and dilated pupils. Larger doses cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors and physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, high fever and heart failure. Symptoms: An individual using amphetamines might begin to lose weight, have periods of excessive sweating, and appear restless, anxious, moody and unable to focus. Extended use may produce psychosis, including hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

**Hallucinogens (including PCP, LSD, Mescaline, Peyote, Psilocybin) Health Risks:**

PCP, or angel dust, interrupts the part of the brain that controls the intellect and impulsive behavior. PCP blocks pain receptors. Violent episodes, including self-inflicted injuries, are not uncommon. Chronic users report memory loss and speech difficulty. Very large doses produce convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure, or ruptured blood vessels in the brain. LSD, mescaline, peyote, etc. cause dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, and tremors. Symptoms: Someone using PCP might appear moody, aggressive or violent. Such an individual may become paranoid and experience hallucinations and have time and body movements slowed. LSD users may experience loss of appetite, sleeplessness, confusion, anxiety and panic. Flashbacks may also occur.

**Narcotics (including Heroin, Codeine, Morphine, Opium, Percodan) Health Risks:**

Because these narcotics are generally injected, the use of contaminated needles may result in AIDS and hepatitis. Symptoms of overdose include shallow breathing, clammy skin and convulsions. An overdose may result in a coma or even death. Symptoms: Some signs of

narcotic use are euphoria, drowsiness, constricted pupils and nausea. Other symptoms include itchy skin, needle or "track" marks on the arms and legs, nodding, loss of sex drive and appetite. When withdrawing from the drug, sweating, cramps and nausea occur.

The above overview is only a partial list of the health risks caused by the misuse or abuse of alcohol or drugs.

## Safety Awareness Programs

Standard College is committed to increasing the awareness and prevention of sexual violence. All incoming students and new employees participate in a primary prevention and awareness (PPA) program. The PPA program provides students and employees with comprehensive information regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, along with all the Clery Act crimes. The PPA program defines these crimes and provides a clear statement that Standard College prohibits Clery Act crimes. Further, the PPA program informs the community with the policies and procedures Standard College uses to respond to Clery Act crimes. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are provided to students and employees throughout the year. Standard College strongly encourages all students and employees to look out for themselves and one another.

## Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs

The primary prevention and awareness program is a web-based, online program, designed to promote awareness and educate people about preventing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The program defines, addresses, and informs the community about dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The program is designed to be culturally relevant, inclusive, and responsive to Standard College's students and employees. By incorporating information from national organizations, such as RAINN, (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network), a national anti-sexual violence organization, the program is also informed by research from the larger, national community.

The primary prevention and awareness program is intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality. The program also encourages safe bystander intervention and seeks to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions. This program is provided to incoming students and staff upon entering Standard College.

# Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Programs

Standard College's ongoing prevention and awareness program provided to continuing students and employees focuses on increasing the understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the year. The ongoing prevention and awareness program is both an online and paper-based program, provided to students periodically throughout the year, and available on an ad-hoc basis when requested by the student. Students are notified about the program through emails delivered from the president and senior level administrators at Standard College. The online training fits the commuter campus and is easily accessed on the student or employee's own time. A paper based awareness program is also available to students to access at any point in time. The hard-copy information is stored in the front office and may be borrowed by students and staff for a designated period of time.

Standard College's policy prohibiting the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking as those terms are defined for purposes of the Clery Act is stated in both the primary and awareness program.

As required by the Clery Act, Standard College has developed policies and procedures to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Below is the U.S. Department of Education's regulations definition of the Clery Act crimes of "dating violence," "domestic violence," "sexual assault," and "stalking" in the following manner"

## Clery Act Crime Definitions

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

**Domestic Violence** is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed

- by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;

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

**Stalking** is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to

- fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- suffer substantial emotional distress.
- For the purposes of this definition—

**Course of conduct** means *two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.*

**Reasonable person** means *a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.*

**Substantial emotional distress** means *significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.*

**Sexual Assault** is defined as an offense that meets the definition of Rape, Fondling, Incest or Statutory Rape as used in the FBI's UCR program.

## Criminal Code of Virginia's Definitions for "Dating Violence," "Domestic Violence," "Sexual Assault" and "Stalking."

The Clery Act also requires Standard College to provide the definitions of the terms "dating violence," "domestic violence," "sexual assault" and "stalking" as they are defined by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

### Dating Violence

The term "Dating Violence" is not defined in the Virginia Criminal Code.

Virginia Crime Definitions Related to Dating Violence include:



#### § 18.2-57 **Assault and battery**

A. Any person who commits a simple assault or assault and battery is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor, and if the person intentionally selects the person against whom a simple assault is committed because of his race, religious conviction, color or national origin, the penalty upon conviction shall include a term of confinement of at least six months, 30 days of which shall be a mandatory minimum term of confinement.

B. However, if a person intentionally selects the person against whom an assault and battery resulting in bodily injury is committed because of his race, religious conviction, color or national origin, the person is guilty of a Class 6 felony, and the penalty upon conviction shall include a term of confinement of at least six months, 30 days of which shall be a mandatory minimum term of confinement.

#### § 23.1-806 **Sexual violence**

Code of Virginia states that "Sexual violence" means physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent."

Criminal statutes that may apply in cases of Dating Violence are found in various sections of the Code of Virginia under Sexual Abuse 18.2-67.10, Rape § 18.2-61., Forcible sodomy § 18.2-67.1, and § Sexual battery 18.2-67.4.

## Domestic Violence

The Virginia Criminal Code does not define Domestic Violence.

Virginia Crime Definitions Related to Domestic Violence include:

#### § 16.1-228, **Family Abuse**

"Family abuse" means any act involving violence, force, or threat including, but not limited to, any forceful detention, which results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of bodily injury and which is committed by a person against such person's family or household member.

"Family or household member" means (i) the person's spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (ii) the person's former spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (iii) the person's parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters, half-brothers, half-sisters, grandparents and grandchildren, regardless of whether such persons reside in the same home with the person, (iv) the person's mother-in-law, father-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law who reside in the same home with the person, (v) any individual who has a child in common with the

person, whether or not the person and that individual have been married or have resided together at any time, or (vi) any individual who cohabits or who, within the previous 12 months, cohabited with the person, and any children of either of them then residing in the same home with the person.

**§ 18.2-57.2. Assault and battery against a family or household member**

- A. Any person who commits an assault and battery against a family or household member is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.
- B. Upon a conviction for assault and battery against a family or household member, where it is alleged in the warrant, petition, information, or indictment on which a person is convicted, that such person has been previously convicted of two offenses against a family or household member of (i) assault and battery against a family or household member in violation of this section, (ii) malicious wounding in violation of § [18.2-51](#), (iii) aggravated malicious wounding in violation of § [18.2-51.2](#), (iv) malicious bodily injury by means of a substance in violation of § [18.2-52](#), or (v) an offense under the law of any other jurisdiction which has the same elements of any of the above offenses, in any combination, all of which occurred within a period of 20 years, and each of which occurred on a different date, such person is guilty of a Class 6 felony.
- C. Whenever a warrant for a violation of this section is issued, the magistrate shall issue an emergency protective order as authorized by § [16.1-253.4](#), except if the defendant is a minor, an emergency protective order shall not be required.
- D. The definition of "family or household member" in § [16.1-228](#) applies to this section.

## Sexual Assault

The term "sexual assault" is not defined by The Virginia Criminal Code.

Virginia Crime Definitions Related to Sexual Assault include:

**18.2-67.10 Sexual abuse**

"Sexual abuse" means an act committed with the intent to sexually molest, arouse, or gratify any person, where:

- a. The accused intentionally touches the complaining witness's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts;

b. The accused forces the complaining witness to touch the accused's, the witness's own, or another person's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts;

c. If the complaining witness is under the age of 13, the accused causes or assists the complaining witness to touch the accused's, the witness's own, or another person's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts; or

d. The accused forces another person to touch the complaining witness's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts.

§ 18.2-61. **Rape.**

A. If any person has sexual intercourse with a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in sexual intercourse with any other person and such act is accomplished (i) against the complaining witness's will, by force, threat, or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person; or (ii) through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness; or (iii) with a child under age 13 as the victim, he or she shall be guilty of rape.

§ 18.2-67.1. **Forcible sodomy.**

An accused shall be guilty of forcible sodomy if he or she engages in cunnilingus, fellatio, anilingus, or anal intercourse with a complaining witness whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in such acts with any other person, and 1. The complaining witness is less than 13 years of age; or 2. The act is accomplished against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat, or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person, or through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness.

§ 18.2-67.4. **Sexual battery.**

A. An accused is guilty of sexual battery if he sexually abuses, as defined in § 18.2-67.10, (i) the complaining witness against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat, intimidation, or ruse, (ii) within a two-year period, more than one complaining witness or one complaining witness on more than one occasion intentionally and without the consent of the complaining witness

Article 7 of the Code of Virginia is titled "Criminal Sexual Assault."

## Stalking

Virginia explicitly defines stalking as the following:

### § 18.2-60.3. **Stalking**

A. Any person, except a law-enforcement officer, as defined in § 9.1-101, and acting in the performance of his official duties, and a registered private investigator, as defined in § 9.1-138, who is regulated in accordance with § 9.1-139 and acting in the course of his legitimate business, who on more than one occasion engages in conduct directed at another person with the intent to place, or when he knows or reasonably should know that the conduct places, that other person in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to that other person or to that other person's family or household member is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

## Consent

### The Virginia Criminal Code of Consent

For educational and awareness purposes, the Clery Act requires Standard College to provide the Commonwealth of Virginia's definition of "consent" in reference to sexual activity.

There is no statutory definition of consent in Virginia. However, the definition of rape in the Virginia criminal code section 18.2-61 describes the concept of physical acts perpetrated against a person's will in the context of sexual violence. Rape is specifically defined under Article 7 of the Code of Virginia, § 18.2-61, as: If any person has sexual intercourse with a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in sexual intercourse with any other person and such act is accomplished (i) against the complaining witness's will, by force, threat or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person; or (ii) through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness; or (iii) with a child under age 13 as the victim, he or she shall be guilty of rape.

### Standard College's Definition of Consent

Under Standard College's policy, consent is an active, voluntary, and informed agreement to engage in sexual activity. Consent contains the following elements:

- Consent is a clear, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement between the participants to engage in a specific sexual activity.
- Consent is revocable and can be withdrawn at any time for any reason.
- Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. The existence of a current or previous dating, marital or sexual relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent to additional sexual activity.

- When a person who is incapacitated due to alcohol or drug consumption, or being asleep or unconscious, there is no consent.
- If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired, there is no consent.
- Past consent does not imply future consent.
- Silence or an absence of resistance does not apply consent.
- Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another.
- Coercion, force, or threat of either invalidates consent.

The Virginia definitions are not used for the purposes of reporting Clery Act statistics. For the purposes of Clery Act reporting, all sexual assaults that are reported to a campus security authority must be included in an institution's Clery Act statistics. The definitions from local jurisdictions are provided to the community for educational and awareness purposes.

## Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Intervention

Everyone has a role to play in preventing sexual violence. There are many different ways that you can step in or make a difference if you see someone at risk. This approach is referred to as "bystander intervention." Bystander Intervention involves 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 dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

### Bystander Intervention and Risk Reduction

Standard College's training to incoming students and new employees describes positive options for bystander intervention and information on risk reduction. The information that Standard College provides about risk reduction is not presented in a manner that encourages victim blaming.

**Bystander intervention** includes

- recognizing situations of potential harm;
- understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence;
- overcoming barriers to intervening;
- identifying safe and effective intervention options; and
- taking action to intervene.

**Risk reduction** is defined as options designed to

- decrease perpetration and bystander inaction;
- increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety; and
- help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

#### Simple steps to becoming an active bystander

- Notice the situation. Be aware of your surroundings.
- Interpret it as a problem. Do I recognize that someone needs help?
- Feel responsible to act. See yourself as being part of the solution to help.
- Know what to do. Educate yourself on what to do.
- Intervene safely. Take action but be sure to keep yourself safe.

#### How to intervene safely

- Tell another person. Being with others is a good idea when a situation looks dangerous.
- Ask a person you are worried about if they are okay. Provide options and a listening ear.
- Distract or redirect individuals in unsafe situations.
- Ask the person if they want to leave. Make sure that they get home safely.
- Call the police (911) or someone else in authority or yell for help.

#### What can my friends and I do to be safe?

Take care of each other. Remember these tips when you are out:

- Have a plan.
- Talk with your friends about your plans before you go out.
- Having a clear plan ahead of time helps friends look after one another.
- Go out together.
- Go out as a group and come home as a group; never separate and never leave your friend(s) behind.
- Watch out for others.
- If you are walking at night with friends and notice a woman walking by herself in the same direction, ask her to join you so she doesn't have to walk alone.
- Diffuse situations. If you see a friend coming on too strong to someone who may be too drunk to make a consensual decision, interrupt, distract, or redirect the situation. If you are too embarrassed or shy to speak out, get someone else to step in.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or person doesn't seem "right" to you, trust your gut and remove yourself, if possible, from the situation.

What else can my friends and I do to be safe?

Watch your beverage. When you are out keep an eye on your drink. An unattended drink or accepting a drink from a stranger could be dangerous. Many rapes occur with the help of drugs being slipped into a victim's drink and most of these drugs you cannot taste or smell.

When you go to the bathroom or on the dance floor keep your drink with you.

Be careful drinking from a punch bowl at a party.

If someone you know has been assaulted

- Listen. Be there.
- Don't be judgmental.
- Be patient. Remember, it will take some time to deal with the crime.
- Help to empower them.

Sexual assault is a crime that takes away an individual's power. It is important not to compound this experience by putting pressure to do things that they are not ready to do yet.

- Let them know how they choose to proceed is entirely up to them.

## **Procedures To Be Followed in the Case of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking**

The Standard College community, including incoming students and new employees, will be provided with written information on procedures to follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred.

- 1) A victim of a crime will be encouraged to preserve evidence. Preserving evidence may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.
- 2) A victim of a crime will be informed of reporting options.
- 3) A victim of a crime will be given information on options about the involvement of law enforcement will include notification of the victim's option to:
  - a. Notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police;
  - b. Be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses; and



c. Decline to notify such authorities

- 4) A victim of a crime will be provided with information on rights of victims and institutional responsibilities for orders of protections or similar lawful orders

**PRESERVING PHYSICAL EVIDENCE** If an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking occurs, it is important to preserve evidence to aid in the possibility in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. The victim of a sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical exam. Any clothing removed should be placed in a paper bag. Evidence of violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries following an incident of domestic or dating violence should be documented including through the preservation of photographic evidence. Evidence of stalking, including any communication, such as written notes, voicemail, or other electronic communications should be saved and not altered in any way.

Having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report to prove that the alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

## Medical Exam Following Sexual Assault

If you go to a hospital as a result of a sexual assault, you are entitled to a free evidence collection examination performed by a sexual assault nurse examiner. In Northern Virginia, one hospital for such an exam is Inova Fairfax Hospital where they have specially trained nurses on call 24 hours a day for such purposes. Inova Fairfax Hospital provides care to sexual assault victims no matter where in Northern Virginia the crime occurred. The nurse will collect the evidence and ask the police in the jurisdiction where the crime occurred to pick it up and store it for at least six months. The evidence will be in a box marked only with a number, not your name. You are not required to make an official police report for this evidence to be collected. If you later decide to make such a report, the hospital will give your name to the police and the evidence kit will be tested for possible use in a court case.

Contact information for Inova Hospital: 703-776-6666 or AFTER HOURS: 703-776-4001 and ask to page the FACT nurse.

Email Information: <http://www.inova.org/inova-in-the-community/fact>

If the Assault Occurred Sometime Ago

You may just now be realizing that your experience was unwanted, or may finally be ready to call the experience a sexual assault. Even if the incident did not take place recently, you still have options.

- Remember that sexual assault is never your fault. Believe in yourself. Get the support you deserve and give yourself time to heal.
- Consider seeking medical attention. You may still need treatment of physical symptoms.
- Seek counseling. Unresolved experiences of sexual assault can have long-term psychological and social effects.
- Take advantage of resources that are there for you.

If an assault just occurred

- Remember the assault was not your fault.
- Go to a safe place.
- If you do not feel safe and need immediate police or medical assistance, call 9-1-1. Police can also take you to the hospital or meet you there.
- Contact the Fairfax County Police Department at 703-691-2131 (non-emergency).
- Contact Inova Hospital: 703-776-6666 or AFTER HOURS: 703-776-4001 and ask to page the FACT nurse. Email Information: <http://www.inova.org/inova-in-the-community/fact>
- Contact someone who can help you: a friend, police, or the national organization RAINN at 1-800-656-4673.
- Get medical attention at a hospital emergency room right away. You do not have to report the incident to the police to be seen in the emergency room or to have an evidence-gathering exam (e.g., using a physical evidence recovery kit, or PERK).
- Seek medical help whether or not you want to report the incident. You may have injuries you are not aware of, and a doctor can help you do what you can to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted infections.
- Do not shower, drink or eat, douche, or change your clothes. These activities destroy important physical evidence in the event that you decide to press criminal charges against the assailant.
- As soon as you have a quiet moment, write down everything that you remember happening, with as much detail as possible. This will help with your own healing process and in any legal action you might decide to take.

## IN CASES OF STALKING

Under no circumstances should you agree to meet with the perpetrator face to face to “work it out” or “talk.” Meeting a stalker in person can be very dangerous.

- Tell someone. Resources like a campus security authority are here to help you.
- Send one, clear written warning. This warning should convey that the contact is unwanted, and tell the perpetrator to cease all communications of any kind. Do this only once. Then, no matter the response, under no circumstances have further contact with the stalker.

- Collect and document all evidence. Save all email, postings, or other communications in both electronic and hard-copy form. If possible, save all of the header information from emails and newsgroup postings. Record the dates and times of any contact with the stalker. All evidence of stalking should be preserved to aid in obtaining a protection order against a perpetrator.
- Keep a detailed log of stalking behavior. Start a log detailing each communication (e.g., date, time, type of incident, witnesses, etc.). You may also want to document how the stalking is affecting you and any steps you have taken to stop it (e.g., blocked number, unfriended on Facebook, asked the stalker to stop).
- File a report with Fairfax County Police. Save copies of police reports and record all contact with law enforcement officials and the prosecutor's office. Add these notes to your Stalking Log.
- Call Fairfax County Police at (703) 591-0966
- Change your contact information. You may want to consider changing your email address, Internet Service Provider (ISPs), and/or phone number, and consider using encryption software or privacy protection programs.

## IN CASES OF RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE

### Getting Help

- Violence is never the victim's fault.
- Know that you have legal choices. Call Fairfax County Police at (703) 591-0966
- Trust your instincts and do not second-guess your feelings.
- Know that you are not alone. More than two million reports of dating/ domestic violence occur every year.
- Ask a friend, family member, professor, or crisis center for help.
- If you are physically hurt, seek medical attention.
- Getting help is the best thing you can do for yourself and your health.
- Giving Help
- Believe the person. He or she will need you to be supportive and understanding
- Do not ask too much. The person may feel uncomfortable about involving others, and will open up when ready.
- Be supportive by listening or gathering information and resources

## Reporting Options

As a crime victim, you will have questions. What should you do?

Generally speaking, a victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking has a number of options:

1. Choose to not report the crime to police or any campus authority.

2. Report the crime to local police with the intent of pressing criminal charges.
3. Choose to be assisted by a campus security authority in notifying law enforcement authorities.
4. Report the crime to a Standard College faculty member, staff employee, campus security authority, including the Title IX Coordinator, in person, by email, or by telephone, with the intent of using Standard College's disciplinary proceedings to hold the offender responsible.

Only the victim can make this decision. It may be difficult to make complex decisions immediately after the assault. Talking with someone who can give immediate support and information, such as a sexual assault crisis counselor, a victim/witness advocate, or a family member or friend, may help you make a decision.

Standard College community members should report crimes to one of the following persons:

Name	Title	Phone Number	Email
Joy Nosegbe	President	703-891-1787, ext, 108	ijnosegbe@standardcollege.edu
Heather Ettus	Deputy Executive Director & Title IX Coordinator	703-891-1787, ext, 108	hettus@standardcollege.edu
Dr. Sakpa Amara	Director of Education	703-891-1787, ext, 107	samara@standardcollege.edu
Lisley Anco	Compliance and Registrar Office	703-891-1787, ext, 111	lanco@standardcollege.edu
Rufus Nosegbe	Operation Manager	703-891-1787, ext, 110	rnosegbe@standardcollege.edu

You should not hesitate to contact one of the members listed above. In addition to wanting to assist you in this difficult moment, the Clery Act states that it is mandatory for Standard College to comply with a student's request for assistance in notifying authorities.

**To receive confidential help, you are encouraged to contact one of these off-campus resources:**

Fairfax County Office for Women and Domestic and Sexual Violence Services 703-360-7273

Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-838-8238

LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline 1-866-356-6998

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN) 1-800-656-4673

National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-7233

## Reporting With Intent To Press Criminal Charges

When a victim decides to report the crime to police and to file criminal charges, there are a number of steps involved. These include:

- Initial law enforcement officer's interview
- Medical examination
- Investigator's interview
- Prosecutor's interview
- Court procedures

In Virginia, the law enforcement agencies investigating a crime will give victims written information about their rights, including the telephone numbers of the Commonwealth's Attorney and other numbers to call for additional information or to receive services. A victim may also call the statewide toll-free Virginia Crime Victim Assistance INFO-LINE at 1-888-887-3418.

Victim/witness programs are available to provide information and assistance. It is important that victims and witnesses contact the program to learn about the different types of assistance available to them. For example, a victim who wants to receive notice of court dates or notice when an offender is released from jail must make sure the Commonwealth's Attorney and other agencies have accurate contact information.

### Option Not To Report

Not all victims want to report crimes to a law enforcement agency. This is an individual decision. Without an official report, however, the law enforcement agency will not know that a sexual assault has occurred. Law enforcement agencies can only help the community when they are aware of crimes being committed. If the assailant was a stranger, the prospect of identifying the suspect greatly decreases over time, and crucial physical evidence will be lost as well. Even if you choose not to report, it is important for your own well-being that you receive medical attention immediately after the assault.

## Your Rights As A Crime Victim

Virginia law contains a Crime Victim and Witness Rights Act, usually referred to as the Victims Bill of Rights. (Code of Virginia, section 19.2-1101)

The Victim Bill of Rights is intended to ensure that crime victims:

- are treated with dignity, respect, and sensitivity, and that their privacy is protected where the law allows
- are informed of their rights
- have the opportunity to make the courts aware of the full impact of the crime

- receive authorized services
- have the opportunity to be heard at all stages of the criminal justice process

## Compensation For Victims Of Crime

If you are the victim of a crime in Virginia, physically/emotionally injured during the crime, injured trying to stop a crime, injured trying to catch a person who committed a crime, or are the surviving spouse, parent, grandparent, sibling, or child of a victim who was killed, you may be awarded benefits up to a maximum award of \$15,000 for certain unreimbursed losses, such as wages, medical expenses, mental health counseling expenses, funeral/burial expenses up to \$3,500, moving expenses up to \$1,000, crime scene clean-up expenses, pregnancy expenses resulting from rape, and other reasonable/necessary expenses incurred as a result of the crime (e.g., prescriptions).

In order to be eligible to apply you must:

- Report the crime to law enforcement within 120 hours (5 days) after the crime (or show good cause for not doing so), cooperate with law enforcement agencies, be willing to press criminal charges, and file a compensation claim within 1 year from the date of the crime (or show good cause for not doing so). A victim of child sexual assault has 10 years past the date of their 18th birthday to file a claim.

For more information or an application, contact the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund: Toll-free statewide 800-552-4007 or SSAC at 703-993-3686.

## Orders of Protection

Standard College does not issue orders of protection. However, Standard College informs students that the school fully supports a student's wish to obtain a protective order from the State of Virginia. The school will honor and comply with such an orders. The School provides information to students about the available options to obtain a protective order issued by a Virginia Court.

## Protective Orders Issued by a Virginia Court

Protective Orders are legal documents issued by a judge or magistrate to protect the health and safety of a person who is alleged to be a victim of any act involving violence, force or threat that results in bodily injury or places that person in fear of death, sexual assault or bodily injury.

In Virginia, there are 3 kinds of Protective Orders that can protect you and others in your family or home:

- Emergency Protective Order (up to 3 days)

- Preliminary Protective Order (lasts 15 days or until a full hearing)
- Protective Order (may last up to 2 years)

Where do I go to request a Preliminary Protective Order?

If the person from whom you want protection is a family or household member or a juvenile, or if you are a juvenile, you should go to the juvenile and domestic relations district court. Otherwise, you should go to the general district court.

How do I get a Preliminary Protective Order?

You must fill out court forms. If this matter will be in the juvenile and domestic relations district court, you file the forms with the Court Services Unit. If it will be in the general district court, you file the forms in the general district court clerk's office. You then may go into a courtroom where a judge may ask you questions to decide whether to give you a Preliminary Protective Order.

How much does it cost to file for a Protective Order?

There is no cost.

Standard College will honor and comply with the request for a protective order. Standard College, however, does not issue orders of protection.

To make a safety plan, call:

Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-838-8238 (v/tty)

For additional information on how court works, call:

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, Crime Victim Assistance INFO-LINE 1-888-887-3418

## Confidentiality Issues

Students or staff may wish to maintain their confidentiality when bringing forward a complaint of a Clery Act crime. In the event a community member wishes to report a Clery Act crime on a voluntary, confidential basis, he/she should reach out to the Title IX Coordinator. Heather Ettus serves as the Title IX Coordinator and may be reached by email at [hettus@standardcollege.edu](mailto:hettus@standardcollege.edu) or by phone at 703-992-0704.

Here is information about Standard College's policy regarding confidential requests:

Standard College will make every effort to respect a student or staff member's request for confidentiality. When an incident concerns sexual violence, only in limited instances will the school override the student's request for confidentiality. The Title IX Coordinator will be



responsible for making this decision. The confidentiality request is evaluated in context of the school's responsibility to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all students. In all cases, however, the school will ensure that the information is maintained in a secure manner and will be handled professionally and discreetly.

If any information cannot be kept confidential, the Title IX Coordinator will determine which information and to whom it will be disclosed. The decision will be made after carefully balancing the confidentiality request with maintaining a safe community environment. The Title IX Coordinator will carefully consider who may have access to this information to minimize the risk to a victim's confidentiality.

The Title IX coordinator will also notify the student or staff member before sharing personally identifying information, will inform him/her which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared, and why.

Even when requesting confidentiality, it is important to report a Clery Act crime. Bringing the claim allows the school to protect you by increased monitoring of the situation, supervision, or security at locations or activities where the misconduct occurred. In addition, if appropriate, course schedules or tests may be changed to increase your protection and create a safe learning environment for you.

In no situations, however, will Standard College release the names or personally identifying information of victims in its publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, such as Timely Warning notices, Campus Alerts or Emergency Notifications.

Personally identifying information is defined in Section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 as individually identifying information for or about an individual, including information likely to disclose the location of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, regardless of whether the information is encoded, encrypted, hashed or otherwise protected, including:

- a first and last name;
- a home or other physical address;
- contact information (including a postal, e-mail or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number);
- a social security number, driver's license number, passport number or student identification number; and
- any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation that would serve to identify any individual.

CSA crime reports, however, will include sufficient detail such as dates and locations and, only where appropriate, personally identifying information, including name and contact information if available. This may be important for law enforcement purposes to ensure that all crimes are counted and to avoid double counting crimes. The CSA report is by completed by the Campus Security Authority for the purpose of compiling statistics for

Clery Act reporting and to help determine if there is a serious or continuing threat to the safety of the campus community that would require an alert (i.e., a timely warning or emergency notification). However, those responsibilities can usually be met without disclosing personally identifying information. A CSA report does not need to automatically result in the initiation of a police or disciplinary investigation if the victim does not want to pursue this action.

Standard College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures. In some cases, Standard College may need to disclose some information about a victim to a third party to provide necessary accommodations or protective measures. Again, this decision will be made based on consideration of all factors, and if the Title IX Coordinator determines that the disclosure of the information, including personally identifiable information, is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals, the Title IX Coordinator shall immediately disclose such information to the law-enforcement agency that would be responsible for investigating the alleged act of sexual violence. Such disclosure shall be for the purposes of investigation and other actions by law enforcement. Standard College will also report information about certain allegations which would constitute a felony to the law enforcement agencies and the prosecuting authorities who would be responsible, respectively, for investigating and prosecuting such allegations.

In addition, with regards to an incident of sexual discrimination or violence, all staff and faculty members are a Responsible Employee, and accordingly, they are required to report to Standard College's Title IX Coordinator all relevant details (obtained directly or indirectly) about an incident of sexual discrimination or violence brought to their attention that involves any student and/or witness, including dates, times, locations, and names of parties and witnesses. Although the staff and faculty member are required to inform the Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator will then make the determination whether the school can honor the confidentiality request.

## Requests for Academic Schedule Changes

Standard College will comply with a student's reasonable request for an academic situation change following an alleged sex offense, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to local law enforcement. Factors that will be considered during this process include, but are not limited to the following: the specific need expressed by the complainant; the age of the students involved, the severity or pervasiveness of the allegations, any continuing effects on the complainant, whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same transportation or job location, and whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders). The Title IX Coordinator will be responsible for making this request determination.

Standard College will also provide written notification to victims about options for, as well as the available assistance in, and how to request changes to, an academic scheduling change.

Standard College will provide written notification to students and employees about off-campus counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid in the community.

Standard College does offer assistance with financial aid services for students. There are no other on-campus Standard College services available with regards to the topics listed above.

Students and staff are provided with information about off-campus services.

## **Disciplinary procedures for students, faculty, and staff in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking**

A student, staff, or faculty may file a complaint of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking by contacting Heather Ettus, Standard College's Title IX Coordinator, by telephone, email, or in person during regular office hours:

Heather Ettus, Title IX Coordinator  
Standard HealthCare Services, College of Nursing  
Email: [hettus@standardcollege.edu](mailto:hettus@standardcollege.edu)  
Phone: (703) 992-0704  
Address: Standard Health Care Services, College of Nursing  
7704 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1000  
Falls Church, VA 22043

Standard College encourages anyone who experiences or becomes aware of an incident of prohibited conduct involving a student to immediately report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator. Students may first speak with a faculty member about the incident, who will then notify the Title IX Coordinator. A meeting will be set up within 3 business days between the Title IX Coordinator and the complainant to discuss the incident. The Title IX Coordinator will determine, based on the circumstances, whether or not the facts presented require a formal investigation.

Students will be provided with a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options, about help they may receive and the policies and procedures Standard College follows upon receiving a complaint.

A student may also choose to make a report to law enforcement. A student may pursue either or both of these options at the same time. A student who wishes to pursue criminal action in addition to, or instead of, making a report under these procedures should contact law enforcement directly:

- 911 (for emergencies in Virginia)
- Fairfax County Police (703-691-2131) (for non-emergencies)
- City of Fairfax Police (703-385-7924) (for non-emergencies)
- Manassas Police (703-257-8000) (for non-emergencies)
- Arlington County Police (703-558-2222) (for non-emergencies)

A student may also make an official report by completing the Claim and emailing it to the Title IX Coordinator.

## Disciplinary Actions Policy and Procedures

The procedures Standard College uses for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking is detailed below:

Students or staff filing a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking regardless of where the alleged case occurred will meet with the Title IX Coordinator. The student or staff member will be asked about the incident: the location and time of the incident, a description of the person committing the act, and a description of the injuries. A friend or counselor may be present during the interview.

The Title IX Coordinator will review the allegations and make a decision whether to conduct a formal investigation. A formal investigation will consist of reviewing the evidence and conducting individual interviews with the complainant, the respondent, and other witnesses.

Standard College's disciplinary processes for students and employees are designed to afford a complainant (the person who is bringing a charge) and a respondent (the person who is answering a charge) a fair, prompt, impartial, and appropriate resolution process from the initial investigation to the final result. The process is designed to help people who need support as they address these incidents.

Interim measures may be provided immediately. Standard College will assess the immediate safety needs of the complainant, including, changing class schedules, if possible, and assisting with acquiring protective orders, including no contact orders. Standard College will honor order of protections, a "no contact" order, a restraining order or a similar lawful order issued by a criminal or civil court. Standard College will also comply with a student's reasonable request for an academic change following an alleged sex offense.

In determining whether the alleged conduct constitutes sexual assault, dating or domestic violence or stalking, the full context in which the alleged incident occurred will be considered. Determination of responsibility will be made using the preponderance of the evidence standard (which means that it is more likely than not that the alleged misconduct occurred).

The investigation for an alleged sexual offense will be conducted in a manner of transparency to both sides, including timely notice of meetings, at which both may be present. Appropriate information will be made available to each party, and will be fair and clear to all parties. The proceedings will include a prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. They will be:

- completed as promptly as possible and in most cases, within 60 working days. The process, however, is flexible and allows for an extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay;
- conducted in a manner that:
  - is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused;
  - includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present;
  - provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings; and
  - conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

In an investigation, both the complainant and the respondent are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during any disciplinary proceeding. Both the accuser and the accused will be provided with the same opportunities to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice. An advisor is any individual who provides the accuser or accused support, guidance or advice. This policy applies to both students and employees. Standard College will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding; however, if any restrictions are applied, they will be applied equally to both parties. Standard College will inform all parties of any limitations on the advisor's participation before a proceeding is scheduled so that both parties understand and respect these limitations.

Both the complainant and the respondent will be informed simultaneously, in writing, of the outcome of any proceeding, including any right of an appeal. The complainant and the respondent will be informed of how to file an appeal, any change to the result, if possible, as a result of the appeal, and when the decision will become final.

The investigation will be conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victims and promotes accountability.

In explaining the rationale for the result and sanctions, Standard College's Title IX Coordinator will explain how it weighted the evidence and information presented during the proceeding, and explain how the evidence and information support the result and sanctions. Standard College's Title IX Coordinator will describe how the preponderance of the evidence standard of evidence was applied.

Employees found responsible for having committed a violation face discipline up to and including termination of employment. Other possible sanctions include:

- No discipline
- Remedial education or training
- Written Warning
- Corrective salary decrease
- Suspension
- Demotion
- Termination

Students face disciplinary action up to, and including, dismissal from the university. Other possible sanctions include:

- No Sanction
- Warning
- Probation
- Suspension
- Dismissal
- Educational sanctions such as completing workshops or attending counseling assessments may also be applied

Factors included in the determination of sanctions include, but are not limited to:

- The severity, persistence, or pervasiveness of the violation;
- The nature or violence of the violation;
- The perceived impact of the violation on the complainant;
- The perceived impact on the university community;
- The prior disciplinary record of the respondent;
- The maintenance of a safe, nondiscriminatory environment that is conducive to learning; and
- Any other mitigating or compelling factors.

Protective measures Standard College offers include a change in academic scheduling, a period of suspension, and no contact directives.

The length and type of suspension can be for a duration up to a semester or longer depending on the severity of the offense.

When a student or employee reports to Standard College that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, Standard College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options.

## Appeals

Either side may appeal the decision. An appeal must be made in writing within five business days of receiving the notice of the outcome by notifying the Title IX Coordinator. The grounds for the appeal may only be based on a claim that (1) a procedural error occurred; (2) previously unavailable relevant evidence could significantly impact the outcome of a case; or (3) that the sanction is substantially disproportionate to the findings.

The type of review Standard College will apply to the appeal is the preponderance of the evidence standard.

The appeal will be formally resolved within 15 business days upon receipt of the written appeal.

The Title IX Coordinator will handle the appeal process and inform each party in writing, concurrently, with the final outcome.

## **Standard College programs (1) dealing with security procedures and practices and (2) encouraging the campus community to look out for themselves and one another.**

Standard College is a commuter, residential school. The school does not have any campus residences. As a result of the covid-19 pandemic, Standard College temporarily moved to a remote learning environment from March 2020 – December 2020. The campus has been closed to students and visitors since March 2020. There are some staff members who work on campus in a private office. Any individual who comes on campus must comply with the school's Return to Campus Policy.



Prior to the covid-19 pandemic, and upon reopening the campus, the college campus is open to students, faculty and staff from 7:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m, Monday through Sunday, or generally during the times classes are in session. Administrative Offices are open for business from 8:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. During business hours, the public areas of the College is open to students, employees, contractors, guests, and other invitees. During non-business hours, the campus is closed and access is restricted to all College facilities by identification card, access control card ("smart card"), or key (if issued). In the case of periods of extended closing, the College will admit only those with prior approval. At all other times, the campus building is secured; access may be gained by making special arrangements with the appropriate administrative staff. The majority of the campus has 24-hour video surveillance. Standard College facilities, such as classrooms, skills labs, computer centers, and student lounges, have the primary purpose of supporting the educational programs of the College. They are available for use by current students, alumni, and employees of Standard College, and upon request, may be made available to the public.

Standard College makes the security of its campus community a priority. All students and employees are required to obtain Standard College identification cards and must be prepared to produce such identification upon request. Visitors to Standard College campus are asked to sign in with the Front Desk upon entering the campus. The majority of Standard College campus is equipped with electronic and centrally monitored security systems. Standard College uses video surveillance to monitor activities. Video surveillance cameras are placed in public areas and are either clearly visible or a notice is posted in the surveillance area.

The Campus building and equipment are maintained by Standard College personnel. The campus building and equipment are inspected regularly, and needed repairs are promptly made to replace faulty equipment or to mitigate potential hazards. A Campus Security Authority regularly checks to make sure pathways are well lit and egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells. Campus lighting typically meets or exceeds the industry standard for pedestrian walkways. The parking lots are well-lit. Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner designed to minimize the potential for hazardous conditions.

Kastle Systems, the agency that oversees the safety of the building, will notify a Campus Security Authority whenever an alarm is set off, students are locked out of the building after hours (the building automatically is locked after 10:00 pm), or for any security or access matter.

Standard College does not have on-campus housing facilities, on-campus student organization facilities or any other on-campus facilities. Other than the designated Clery geography, the school does not monitor reports of criminal activity at off-campus locations. Standard College does, however, coordinate with local police departments to monitor crime in the neighborhoods immediately surrounding local campuses and to maintain a safe campus environment.

Standard College does not have any sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel or campus security personnel. At this time, Standard College does not have a written memoranda of understanding or any other type of written agreement with any law enforcement agencies for the investigation of alleged criminal offenses.

It is Standard College policy to encourage accurate and prompt reporting of all crime to a campus security authority and the Fairfax County Police Department.

During the student orientation, mandatory for each student to attend, students are informed about the security procedures and practices at Standard College. Standard College's policy is to encourage students to care for themselves while at the school, as well as to look out for each other and engage in cooperative behavior to help other student who need advice or assistance. At this time, Standard College does not have a program designed to inform students and employees about the prevention of crimes.

## Student Organizations

Standard College does not have any officially recognized student organizations either on-campus or at a non-campus location.

## Sex Offender Registry Access

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. In Virginia, the information regarding sex offenders is available at the Virginia State Police website: [www.vsp.state.va.us](http://www.vsp.state.va.us) (click on "Sex Offender Registry").

## Missing Student Notification

The federal Clery Act requirement mandates that schools who offer on-campus housing have a missing student notification policy. The essence of the requirement is that if a student who lives in on-campus student housing is determined to have been missing for 24 hours, the school has only 24 hours after receiving this information in which to initiate specific notification procedures. Standard College does not offer on-campus housing, and accordingly, the school does not have a missing student notification policy.

## Fire Safety Disclosures

According to the Clery Act, the **HEA** fire safety regulations apply to institutions with on-campus student housing facilities and focus exclusively on those facilities. Standard College

does not have on-campus student housing facilities. Accordingly, Standard College does not have a Clery Act Fire Log, does not publish an annual fire safety report, and does not submit the fire statistics from the fire safety report annually to the Department.

## Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. The crime statistics here include the number of all reported offenses, without regard to the findings of a court, coroner or jury, or the decision of a prosecutor. In addition to the crime data brought to Standard College's attention by the Fairfax County Police Department, the statistics below also include crimes that are reported to various campus security authorities, as defined in this report.

As the Clery Act requires, Standard College has made a "reasonable, good-faith effort" to obtain Clery Act crime statistics that occurred on Standard College's Clery Act geography (on campus and public property) from Fairfax County Police Department, the local law enforcement agencies that has jurisdiction over Standard College, to ensure that crimes reported directly to this police department that involve Standard College are brought to the attention of Standard College.

Under the Clery Act, a crime is "reported" when it is brought to the attention of a campus security authority. It doesn't matter whether or not the individuals involved in the crime, or reporting the crime, are associated with the institution. The crime brought to the attention of the school does not have to have been investigated by the police or a campus security authority, nor must a finding of guilt or responsibility be made to have been included as a reported crime in Standard College's crime statistics.

Accordingly, this Report contains the statistics based on reports of alleged criminal incidents collected from campus security authorities (or CSAs) about crimes, arrests and referrals that have been reported to them, as well as crime and arrest statistics from local law enforcement agencies.

The statistics reported here generally reflect the number of criminal incidents reported to the various authorities. The statistics reported for the sub categories on liquor laws, drug laws and weapons offenses represented the number of people arrested or referred to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented.

## Definitions of Reportable Crimes

Murder/Manslaughter – defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter – is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sex offenses – Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

A. Rape — the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

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

C. Incest — Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

D. Statutory Rape — Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. Robbery – is defined as taking or attempting to take anything of value from the car, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

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

Burglary – is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft – is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

Hate Crimes – includes all of the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that the victim was chosen based on one of the categories of bias listed below, plus the following crimes:

- Larceny/Theft — includes, pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny.

- Simple Assault — an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily

injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

- Intimidation — to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (except Arson)—to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

## Hate Crime Categories of Bias:

- Race – A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.
- Gender – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.
- Gender Identity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender nonconforming individuals.
- Religion – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.
- Sexual Orientation – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex.
- Ethnicity/national origin – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin who share common or similar traits, languages, customs and traditions.
- National Origin – A preformed negative opinion about a group of persons based upon them being from a particular country or part of the world.
- Disability – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/ challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent.



# Unfounded Crimes

Standard College classifies a crime as unfounded after a sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel has fully investigated the reported crime and made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and, therefore, “unfounded.”

Standard College will disclose in the Annual Security Report statistics that include the total number of crime reports that were “unfounded.”

## 2019 Annual Security Report

Standard Healthcare Services College of Nursing campus is located at 7704 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1000, Falls Church, VA 22043. The campus is a discrete location. The campus controlled by the institution is within part of one building. There are no “noncampus buildings or property,” as defined in 34 CFR 668.46(a).

The data provided in this report address Clery Act crimes that have occurred on Standard College property and adjacent public property. Local and state police jurisdictions were requested to provide crime statistics for the campus address as well as the public streets and sidewalks immediately adjacent to the campus.

Crime and Arrest Statistics are provided for the time period between 01/01/2019 - 12/31/2019 for the address: 7670- 7720 blocks of Leesburg Pike, Crescent Plaza, 7704 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA, 22043

Below is the description of the location of the College's campus included in the 2019 crime statistics reporting. Crimes occurring within campus buildings and associated parking areas are included in the statistics provided for campus crimes.



Standard HealthCare Services, College of Nursing  
Clery Act Reporting Table<sup>2</sup>

## Clery Act Reporting Table

Offense	Year	Geographic Location	
		On-Campus Property	Public Property within or immediately adjacent to the campus and accessible from campus
<b>Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter</b>	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
<b>Manslaughter By Negligent</b>	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
<b>Rape</b>	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
<b>Fondling</b>	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
<b>Incest</b>	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
<b>Statutory Rape</b>	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
<b>Robbery</b>	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
<b>Burglary</b>	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
<b>Arson</b>	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0

**2017 - No Hate Crimes**

**2018- No Hate Crimes**

**2019- No Hate Crimes**

<sup>2</sup> Standard College does not have any on-campus student housing facilities or any noncampus buildings or property.



**VAWA Offense  
Reporting Table**

Offense	Year	Geographic Location	
		On-Campus Property	Public Property within or immediately adjacent to the campus
Domestic Violence	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
Dating Violence	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
Stalking	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0

**Arrests and Disciplinary  
Referrals  
Reporting Table**

Offense	Year	Geographic Location	
		On-Campus Property	Public Property within or immediately adjacent to the campus
Arrests Weapons Carrying, Possessions, Etc.	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals Weapons Carrying, Possessions, Etc.	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
Arrests Drug Abuse Violations	2017	0	1
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals Drug Abuse Violations	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
Arrests Liquor Law Violations	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals Liquor Law Violations	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0

**Unfounded Crimes  
Reporting Table**

Offense	Year	Geographic Location	
		On-Campus Property	Public Property within or immediately adjacent to the campus
<b>Total Unfounded Crimes</b>	2017	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2019	0	0

## Standard College – Crisis Referral Information

### VIRGINIA

**Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance**, 800-838-8238, [www.vsdvalliance.org](http://www.vsdvalliance.org)

**Virginia Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services**, (800) 451-5544, [www.dmhmrzas.virginia.gov](http://www.dmhmrzas.virginia.gov)

**Fairfax County Office for Women and Domestic and Sexual Violence Services**, 24-hour hotline/helpline: 703-360-7273. Provides counseling services for survivors of domestic and sexual violence, shelter and support services for people leaving violent situations, and more.

**Virginia Family Violence & Sexual Assault Hotline**—1-800-838-8238

Provides safety and support to those who have been hurt in the past or are hurting now. Also offers advice to friends, family members, and professionals, and provides information and resources about sexual assault, stalking, controlling behavior, and intimate partner violence. Free. Confidential. 24 hours a day.

• Chat (confidential instant messaging) Monday–Friday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Text: 1-804-793-9999.

**Legal Services of Northern Virginia** (703) 504-9141, [www.lsnv.org/](http://www.lsnv.org/)

Address: 4080 Chain Bridge Rd # 2, Fairfax, VA 22030

**Virginia Legal Aid** 1-866-534-5243, [www.valegalaid.org/](http://www.valegalaid.org/)

**Ayuda (Falls Church Office)** (703) 444-7009, [www.ayuda.com](http://www.ayuda.com) 2755 Hartland Rd, Suite 100, Falls Church, VA 22043

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**D.C. Rape Crisis Center**, 202-333-7273, [www.dcrcc.org](http://www.dcrcc.org)

**D.C. Department of Mental Health**, Access HelpLine, 1-888-7WE-HELP, <http://dmh.dc.gov/dmh>

**D.C. Addiction Prevention and Recovery Hotline**, 1(888) 7WE-HELP, <http://doh.dc.gov/doh>

## MARYLAND

**Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault**, [www.mcasa.org](http://www.mcasa.org), 800-983-RAPE (7273)

**Mental Health Association of Maryland**, 1-800-784-2433, [www.mhamd.org](http://www.mhamd.org)

**Maryland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Administration**, 410-402-8600, <http://maryland-adaa.org>

## NATIONAL HOTLINES

**National Suicide Prevention Hotline** 1-800-273-TALK (8255), [www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org](http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org) **Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Association**, 1-800-662-HELP, [www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov)

**Mental Health Services Locator**, <http://mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/databases/>

**State Sexual Assault Coalitions**, [www.usdoj.gov/ovw/statesexual.htm](http://www.usdoj.gov/ovw/statesexual.htm)

**LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline**—1-866-356-6998 (Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) Provides a free and confidential telephone service for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning callers looking for information or help regarding intimate partner abuse, sexual assault, and stalking.

**Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)**— 24-hour hotline/helpline: 1-800-656-HOPE (4673) Operates the National Sexual Assault Hotline that provides victims of sexual violence with free, confidential services 24 hours a day. Website: [www.rainn.org](http://www.rainn.org).

**National Domestic Violence Hotline**—Operating around the clock, seven days a week, confidential and free of cost, the National Domestic Violence Hotline provides lifesaving tools and immediate support to enable victims to find safety and live lives free of abuse.

Callers to the Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) can expect highly trained experienced advocates to offer compassionate support, crisis intervention information, and referral services in more than 170 languages.

**Narcotics Anonymous** [www.na.org](http://www.na.org) Narcotics Anonymous is an international, community-based association of recovering drug addicts with more than 31,000 weekly meetings in over 100 countries worldwide. To find a meeting in your area, contact one of the registered Narcotics Anonymous service committees and groups.

**Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Association** 1-800-662-HELP [www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov) The Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Association (“SAMHSA”) is the Federal agency charged with improving the quality and availability of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitative services in order to reduce illness, death, disability, and cost to society resulting from substance abuse and mental illnesses. The SAMHSA website has a treatment facility locator searchable by type of treatment, form of treatment and forms of payment accepted.

## LOCAL AREA HOSPITALS

- **Inova Fairfax Hospital**, 703-698-1110, 3300 Gallows Road, Falls Church, VA 22042
- **Inova Fair Oaks Hospital**, 703-391-3600, 3600 Joseph Siewick Drive, Fairfax, VA 22033
- **Inova Alexandria Hospital**, 703-504-3000, 4320 Seminary Road, Alexandria, VA 22304
- **Loudoun Hospital Center**, 703-858-6000, 44045 Riverside Parkway, Leesburg, VA 20176
- **Mount Vernon Hospital**, 703-664-7000, 2501 Parker’s Lane, Alexandria, VA 22306
- **Northern Virginia Community Hospital**, 703-671-1200, 601 S. Carlin Springs Road, Arlington, VA 22204
- **Sentara Northern Virginia Medical Center**, 703-670-1313, 2300 Opitz Boulevard, Woodbridge, VA 22191
- **Prince William Hospital**, 703-369-8000, 8700 Sudley Road, Manassas, VA 20110
- **Reston Hospital Center**, 703-689-9000, 1850 Town Center Parkway, Reston, VA 20190
- **Virginia Hospital Center**, 703-558-5000, 1701 N. George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22205

# Financial Aid Information

The U.S. Department of Education provides free information about student loans, grants, and the FAFSA at <https://www2.ed.gov/fund/grants-college.html?src=pn>

