



American Jewish University  
2026 Annual Security Report

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, known as the Clery Act, requires all institutions of higher education that participate in federal aid programs to distribute this annual report. General questions may be directed to the Office of Academic Affairs ([academicaffairs@aju.edu](mailto:academicaffairs@aju.edu)). This report is prepared by the University's Clery Compliance Coordinator in collaboration with other campus partners, including those in AJU's Title IX and Human Resources departments. This report's crime statistics for property owned or controlled by the institution are gathered from campus security authorities and police departments with jurisdiction over AJU's Clery Act geography including the Los Angeles Police Department and the Simi Valley Police Department. You may obtain a paper copy of the report upon request by contacting [academicaffairs@aju.edu](mailto:academicaffairs@aju.edu).

NOTICE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION:

American Jewish University ("AJU" or "University") does not discriminate in admissions (including application for admission), employment (including application for employment), or in any of its educational programs or activities on the basis of actual or perceived race (including ancestry, ethnicity, and ethnic characteristics), color, sex, sex stereotypes, religion (including religious dress and grooming practices), national origin (including language and citizenship), age (40 years and over in the employment context), parental, marital, or familial status, medical condition (including cancer and genetic characteristics), pregnancy or related conditions (including childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, or recovery), physical or mental disability, military or veteran status (service in United States armed forces only), sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, gender expression, genetic information, status as a victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, or stalking, and any other status protected from discrimination under federal, state, or local law, regulation, or ordinance, as required by: Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and its implementing regulations, 20 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq.; Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended in 2008; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Title VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967; the California Fair Employment and Housing Act; and other federal, state, and local laws, regulations, or ordinances that prohibit discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation. AJU prohibits unlawful harassment of students, employees and external parties on the basis of any protected characteristic as identified above.

AJU also prohibits retaliation against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by University policy or law, or because the individual makes a good faith report or

complaint, testifies, assists, participates, or refuses to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under the University's Policies and Procedures on Prohibition of Sex Discrimination and/or Prohibition of Unlawful Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation.

## REPORTING A CRIME, EMERGENCY, OR SECURITY ISSUE

AJU expects members of the campus community to abide by applicable laws both on and off campus. Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to promptly and accurately report crimes, including in situations where the victim elects to, or is unable to make such a report. In the event of an emergency, including medical emergencies requiring immediate attention, students, faculty, and staff should call 911. Non-emergency criminal actions and security issues at the Ziegler School should be reported to the building at (310) 944-0591. Those at the Brandeis Bardin location should contact campus security at 818-318-2060.

The AJU community can also report incidents to any AJU Campus Security Authority, which includes, but is not limited to:

- Campus Security
- The Title IX Coordinator
- Deans and Associate & Assistant Deans
- Mentors at the Masor School
- Conference and Events staff at Camp Alonim

All reports are evaluated for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics in this report and for the need for a timely warning.

## Voluntary Confidential Reporting

AJU does not currently have a means of confidential reporting outside of reporting to the professional and pastoral counseling services described below.

## Reporting to Professional and Pastoral Counselors

AJU does not directly employ professional counselors, but has a partnership with TimelyCare, a virtual health and well-being platform available 24/7 for degree-seeking students. No insurance is required to use TimelyCare. AJU's degree-seeking students have access to the following services:

- TalkNow: 24/7, on-demand emotional support to talk about anything, including anxiety, relationships, depression, and school-related stressors,
- Scheduled Counseling: students may choose the day, time, and mental health provider that works best for you. (12 visits per year),
- Self-Care Content: Visit the Self-Care tab for 24/7 access to tools and resources, such

Additionally, and for all students, AJU has a partnership with Maple Counseling, a longstanding Los Angeles counseling services center. The goal of this partnership is to provide Jewish community members with affordable mental health support. Individuals residing in California may contact Maple to access therapy sessions at no more than \$25 per session. Additionally, Maple employs Coverage Counselors who can assist in navigating private or public insurance to secure external mental health professionals. There is currently no expectation that counselors would report any crimes or incidents disclosed to them to AJU for inclusion in the Annual Security Report.

The Ziegler School of Rabbinic Studies is AJU's in-person campus. The campus is housed on the second floor of the Beverly Atrium building in Los Angeles. ID cards are required to access the space, and visitors must check in at the front desk to be admitted. The building is monitored by a security company contracted by building management. In the event of an emergency, LAPD responds to the building. AJU has campus security at its Brandeis Bardin location, which is Clery noncampus property. These officers are armed, but do not have the authority to make arrests. They have established relationships with local police and fire departments, but no formal MOUs. AJU does not have student organizations at any noncampus locations.

The University utilizes the Titan mass notification system as its Emergency Notification system. Titan sends three types of messages:

- Timely Warnings are sent when a Clery Act crime is reported to have occurred on AJU's Clery geography and the COO or designee determines that the situation is posing a serious or ongoing threat to the campus community. Emergency Notifications are sent when a significant emergency or dangerous situation such as an earthquake, bomb threat, active assailant, or is occurring or is imminent.

[https://cozen-my.sharepoint.com/personal/jscott\\_healyplus\\_com/Documents/AJU Annual Security Report Draft 2026 - MD.docx](https://cozen-my.sharepoint.com/personal/jscott_healyplus_com/Documents/AJU%20Annual%20Security%20Report%20Draft%202026%20-%20MD.docx)

is warranted.

American Jewish University will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus. Notification will occur without delay, unless doing so would compromise efforts to assist a victim or effectively respond to the emergency. Once such circumstances are no longer present, the notification will be issued immediately.

## Confirming an Emergency

Emergencies are confirmed by direct observation, reports from credible sources such as LAPD or LAFD, or consultation with other external partners such as local emergency management or the National Weather Service.

## Determining Segment of Community to Receive the Notification

AJU currently does not segment alerts. Notifications are sent to all employees and in-person students.

## Determining Content of the Notification

The COO or designee will determine the content of the notification. Message templates preloaded in Titan are used when appropriate. The names of victims and other personally identifying information are confidential and will not be disclosed in any notification

## Sending the Notification

The COO or designee will initiate the notification system.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

The evacuation of campus buildings or the entire American Jewish University Campus may be required due to the emergency situations occurring on or near the campus. Whenever possible the evacuation will be done in a systematic, controlled, and planned manner.

To facilitate the safe evacuation of campus buildings and to help inform emergency responders of urgent needs, the campus utilizes an Emergency Response Plan. This program is staffed by specially trained volunteers (the Emergency Response Team / ERT) who work in individual classrooms and offices within buildings on the campus. When an evacuation is ordered, the ERT members are responsible for:

- assisting in the safe and complete evacuation of a building.
- preventing non-emergency responders from re-entering an evacuated building.
- reporting injured or trapped persons to emergency responders.

In order to facilitate the safe and orderly evacuation of the campus, a Staging Area System may be employed to control the release of people. This system would normally be used following a major disaster where the buildings have been deemed uninhabitable and a full campus

evacuation has been ordered.

Additional emergency procedures relevant to earthquakes are detailed in the Student Handbook.

## ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICY

AJU complies with the U.S. Department of Education zero tolerance policy for alcohol and drug use/abuse as stipulated in the Higher Education Act. The unlawful possession, manufacture, distribution, use, sale, or gift of alcohol or illicit drugs is prohibited in and on AJU property, or as part of any AJU activity. This includes being under the influence of alcohol and/or any illicit drugs. Students are expected to comply with all federal, state and local laws. Marijuana is illegal according to federal law, regardless of medical recommendations or state law. The use, possession, manufacture, or sale of illicit drugs, the misuse of prescription drugs or other legal substances, and the possession of drug paraphernalia is prohibited on campus. Any student who violates this policy is subject to disciplinary action up to and including expulsion from the University, referral for prosecution and/or referral to an appropriate evaluation or rehabilitation program. AJU complies with state and local laws related to alcohol and drugs, including reporting the sale or distribution of illegal substances to the proper authorities.

## PREVENTING SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND STALKING

Degree-seeking students enrolled at the Masor School and the Ziegler School and all AJU employees are required to complete an online module provided by Vector Solutions at the time of hire, and then on an annual basis. The module addresses harassment, discrimination, sexual assault and relationship violence prevention. Topics include definitions of the types of violence, understanding consent, and options for safe and positive bystander intervention.

## REPORTING SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND STALKING

AJU prohibits all forms of sexual harassment and misconduct, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. AJU strongly encourages persons who experience sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking to report the incident to local law enforcement at any time, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by calling 911. Sexual misconduct may be reported at any time, regardless of how much time has elapsed since the incident occurred. The University will assist with contacting the appropriate law enforcement agency upon request. Individuals also have the right to decline to notify law enforcement. If the individual decides to pursue a criminal complaint, the University will cooperate with law enforcement agencies to the extent permitted by law.

Anyone who has experienced sexual misconduct is encouraged to seek medical care and preserve evidence if they choose. Preserving evidence is important in these cases. Evidence collected can be used to support a report to the University and/or law enforcement and may be helpful in obtaining a protection order through the court system. In order to preserve evidence, an individual who has experienced sexual assault is encouraged not to change clothes, bathe or use the bathroom before seeking medical assistance. Those who have experienced stalking are encouraged to keep a timeline of unwanted contact and copies of any unwanted communication such as text messages, snapchats and phone calls. Those who have

experienced dating or domestic violence are encouraged to document any injuries they have experienced.

In addition to pursuing criminal charges through the legal system, an individual who has experienced sexual misconduct can choose to report the incident to the University, which provides the option of addressing the incident under the AJU Policy on Prohibition of Sex Discrimination. Reports should be made to:

AJU Title IX Coordinator:  
5000 Van Nuys Blvd, Suite 400 | Sherman Oaks, California 91403  
Phone: 310-440-1571  
Email: [titleix@aju.edu](mailto:titleix@aju.edu)

The Title IX Coordinator receives annual training and ongoing training throughout the year on issues related to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. They are also trained on how to conduct investigations and hearings in a fair and equitable manner, without conflicts of interest.

The University prohibits retaliation against those who file a complaint or third-party report, or otherwise participate in the investigative and/or complaint resolution process (e.g., as a witness).

Individuals who report sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking have a right to receive information about counseling, advocacy, health care, legal assistance, student financial aid, visa, and immigration assistance and other services, both on campus and in the community. They also have a right to assistance with their academic and/or working situations such as:

- Changing work environment (e.g., reporting structure, office/workspace relocation)
- Exam, paper, and/or assignment rescheduling or adjustment
- Receiving an incomplete in, or a withdrawal from, a class (may be retroactive)
- Transferring class sections
- Temporary withdrawal/leave of absence (may be retroactive)
- Campus safety escorts
- Alternative course completion options

The University will offer and implement appropriate and reasonable supportive measures to parties involved in a report. Supportive measures are nondisciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate and as reasonably available. They are offered regardless of whether the individual chooses to formally report the incident to the University or to law enforcement, and they are offered without fee or charge to the parties, to restore or preserve access to the University's education program or activity, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties and the University's educational environment. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for implementing supportive measures, if measures are requested

and reasonably available. Supportive measures may include:

- Referrals to counseling and/or employee assistance programs
- Referral to community-based service providers
- Student financial aid counseling
- Education to the University community or community subgroup(s)
- Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus
- Altering work arrangements for Employees or Student-employees
- Academic support, extensions of deadlines or other course/program-related adjustments
- Class schedule modifications or withdrawals for students
- Leaves of absence for Students or Employees
- Directives/orders limiting interactions between parties
- Trespass or persona non grata (PNG) instructions
- Any other actions deemed appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator

Supportive measures provided to the victim are kept confidential to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Upon receipt of a formal complaint or notice of an alleged policy violation, the Title IX Coordinator initiates a prompt initial assessment to determine the next steps the University needs to take. The Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant to offer supportive measures and determine whether the Complainant wishes to file a formal complaint. The complaint can be resolved through an informal or a formal grievance process including an Investigation and a hearing.

Three options for informal resolution are available:

- 1) Supportive Resolution. When the Title IX Coordinator can resolve the matter informally by providing Supportive Measures (only) to remedy the situation
- 2) Alternative Resolution. When the Parties agree to resolve the matter through an alternative resolution mechanism including mediation, restorative practices, facilitated dialogue, etc., as described below, often before a formal investigation takes place. Please note, mediation is prohibited to resolve allegations of Sexual Assault, Dating violence, Domestic violence, and Stalking, even on a voluntary basis.
- 3) Accepted Responsibility. When the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating Policy, and desires to accept the recommended Sanction(s) and end the Resolution Process.

It is not necessary to pursue Informal Resolution first in order to pursue a Formal grievance process, and any Party participating in Informal Resolution can stop the process at any time

and begin or resume the Formal grievance process.

Once the decision to commence a formal investigation is made, the Title IX Coordinator appoints an Investigator to conduct the Investigation. The investigation is an objective evaluation of all Relevant Evidence obtained, and all Parties have a full and fair opportunity, through the Investigation process, to suggest Witnesses and questions, to provide evidence, and to receive, review and provide feedback on a written Investigation report that accurately summarizes this evidence. All investigations are thorough, reliable, impartial, prompt, and fair. AJU will determine whether there has been a violation of the policy using a preponderance of the evidence (“more likely than not”) standard. Once the final Investigation Report is shared with the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will refer the matter for a hearing. The Title IX Coordinator will designate an appropriate Decision-Maker to chair the hearing and provide a copy of the Investigation Report and the file of directly related evidence. At the hearing, the Decision-maker(s) have the authority to hear and make determinations on the conduct described.

The University will make a good faith effort to complete the resolution process within 90- 120 working days, including appeal if any, which can be extended as necessary for appropriate cause by the Title IX Coordinator, who will provide notice and rationale for any extensions or delays to the Parties as appropriate, as well as an estimate of how much additional time will be needed to complete the process.

Parties have the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The parties may elect to have an Advisor of their choice present with them for all meetings, interviews, and if appropriate, hearings during the complaint Resolution Process, if they so choose. The parties may select whoever they wish to serve as their Advisor, as long as the Advisor is willing, available and does not have any conflict of interest in the matter. The Parties may be accompanied by their Advisor in all meetings and interviews at which the Party is entitled to be present, including intake and interviews. Advisors should help the Parties prepare for each meeting and are expected to advise ethically, with integrity, and in good faith. Advisors cannot provide testimony or speak on behalf of their advisee, unless granted permission to do so.

The Parties are notified simultaneously, in writing, of the outcome of the hearing, the available procedures for appeal, the outcome of any subsequent appeal(s) and when such results are final.

## SANCTIONS

Sanctions the Title IX Coordinator/Decision-Maker may put in place include the following:

For Students:

Disciplinary warning – verbal or written

- Required training or education
- Disciplinary probation
- Educational, interventional or restorative requirements
- Restricted access to University facilities or events
- Imposition or continuation of a no-contact order
- Suspension from education program or campus access (limited time or indefinite)
- Expulsion
- Withholding of degree or delayed awarding of a degree
- Dismissal (expulsion)
- Revocation of degree

For Employees:

- Disciplinary warning- verbal or written
- Required training or education
- Performance Improvement Plan
- Disciplinary probation
- Educational, interventional or restorative requirements
- Restricted access to University facilities or events
- Imposition or continuation of a no-contact order
- Loss of pay increase
- Loss of oversight or supervisory responsibilities
- Suspension, reduction, or loss of compensation
- Demotion
- Termination of employment, contract, appointment, and/or tenure

In addition to or in place of the above Sanctions, the University may assign any other Sanctions as deemed appropriate.

The University encourages reporting of sexual misconduct and seeks to remove any barriers to making a report. The University recognizes that an individual who has been consuming alcohol (including underage consumption) or using drugs at the time of the incident may be hesitant to make a report because of potential consequences for that conduct. To encourage reporting, an individual who makes a good faith report of sexual misconduct that was directed at them or another person or participates in an investigation as a witness will not be subject to disciplinary action by the University for a conduct or policy violation that is related to and revealed in the sexual misconduct report or investigation, unless the University determines that the violation was serious and/or placed the health or safety of others at risk.

All AJU community members including students, faculty, staff, volunteers, visitors, and any individuals regularly or temporarily employed, studying, living, visiting, conducting business, or having any official capacity with AJU or on AJU property, are expected and required to comply with AJU's Title IX policy.

AJU's Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the University's compliance with Title IX, which includes providing education and training; tracking and reporting annually on all incidents in violation of this policy; and investigating, responding to, and resolving all reports under this policy. The Title IX Coordinator is knowledgeable about, and will provide information on, options for addressing and resolving complaints about discrimination on the basis of sex and gender (including sexual misconduct).

Reports addressing potential violations of Title IX may be filed by emailing [TITLEIX@aju.edu](mailto:TITLEIX@aju.edu), or by visiting or calling AJU's Title IX coordinator. Title IX reports and complaints may be submitted anonymously. Anonymity may limit the University's ability to investigate and otherwise address the content of reports and complaints.

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires the University to advise the campus community that information provided by the State of California concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained on-line at <https://www.ca.gov/departments/223/services/1132/> or by contacting the Los Angeles Police Department.

AJU will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim.

## RISK REDUCTION AND BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

Individuals impacted by sexual and relationship violence and harassment are not to blame for the harm they experience – individuals who perpetrate violence and harassment are accountable for the impact and harm they cause. It is important to consider a range of strategies across prevention, intervention and risk-reduction to help create a safer University community. Here are a few ideas to reduce risk for yourself and others around you and increase your awareness of safety (adapted from the Rape and Incest National Network):

- Trust your instincts and stay aware of your surroundings. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it is okay to leave.
- Try and stay with individuals you trust and avoid isolating yourself or others.
- In social settings, go with a group of friends, arrive together, check in with each other throughout the event and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a difficult situation.
- Pay attention to your drinks. Watch how it is made and who makes it, how you feel when consuming, and avoid leaving it unattended. When possible, keep it with you or get a new one if you must leave it unattended. Be mindful of drinks that are available in large, common source open containers.
- Watch out for your friends and vice versa. If you have concerns about your friend's behavior or for their health and wellbeing, help get them to a safe place and consider resources

available.

- If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation, here are some things that you can try:
  - Remember that you are not obligated to do anything you do not want to do or be nice to someone who is scaring you or is making you uncomfortable. “I don’t want to” is always enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
  - Have a code word with your friends or family so if you do not feel comfortable you can call them and discretely communicate your discomfort if needed. Create a plan with your friends or family for how they can respond, such as calling you to create a distraction.
  - Come up with an excuse. If you do not want to hurt the person’s feelings and you need to leave, create an excuse – you need to call a friend or family member, that you are not feeling well, or that you are supposed to meet up with someone.

## Hazing

### Harm To Person(s)/Threats/Hazing

Actions which result in physical harm, have the potential for physically harming another person, which create conditions that pose a risk of physical harm to another person, or which cause reasonable apprehension of physical harm are prohibited. Any conduct that threatens to cause harm to people or creates hazardous conditions for persons is also prohibited.

In the AJU Student Code of Conduct, Hazing is defined as an act which endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student, or which defaces, damages, destroys, or removes public or private property, for the purpose of initiation, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition for continued membership in a group or organization. The express or implied consent of the victim is not a defense. Failure to intervene, report, or otherwise prevent hazing when reasonably able to do so may also constitute a violation of this policy.

Psychological hazing is any act likely to compromise a student’s dignity, cause embarrassment or shame, make a student the object of ridicule or malicious amusement, or inflict psychological or emotional harm. Such conduct is expressly prohibited.

Students engaging in these behaviors will face sanctions including, but not limited to administrative probation, suspension, or expulsion from the University. Conduct prohibited under this policy may also constitute a violation of the University Honor Code and Student Code of Conduct and may be addressed through applicable University conduct procedures.

## STUDENT GRIEVANCE SUBMISSION PROCESS

Students may submit grievances or complaints regarding academic matters, student services, administrative concerns, alleged violations of University policies, including hazing or conduct that adversely affects their educational experience.

Individuals may submit complaints anonymously. However, anonymous complaints must contain sufficient information and/or specific examples for AJU to determine whether review or investigation is possible. Anonymous complaints may limit AJU's ability to provide information regarding the outcome. AJU's ability to investigate, respond, or provide a resolution may be limited when the Reporting Party's identity is unknown or when insufficient information is provided. All grievance submissions and supporting documentation will be received by the Student Conduct Liaison in the Office of Academic Affairs or another designated University official. The Student Conduct Liaison will conduct an initial review to determine the appropriate process, responsible office, and administrator for resolution.

To complete the Student Grievance Form, please visit: <https://bit.ly/studentgrievance>  
a. A PDF version of the form may be downloaded and submitted by email to: [academicaffairs@aju.edu](mailto:academicaffairs@aju.edu).

#### GRIEVANCE SEQUENCE

- Complaint submitted.
- Initial review and jurisdiction determination.
- Informal resolution (when appropriate).
- Investigation.
- Written determination.
- Sanctions or remedies, if applicable.
- Appeal (when appropriate).
- Final decision (when appropriate).

Hazing Prevention Education is provided to all incoming American Jewish University students via an online module provided by Vector Solutions. This module provides education and strategies designed to stop hazing before it occurs, including the definition of hazing, and positive tools for building group cohesion without hazing.

#### CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

These definitions are taken from the [FBI Uniform Crime Reporting handbook](#) and are required to be used for the classification of Clery Crimes and Incidents.

##### Aggravated Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm (includes attempted criminal homicide and whether or not an injury occurred).

##### Arson

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

### Burglary

The unlawful entry of a structure (four walls, a roof and a door) to commit a felony or theft.  
(includes forced and non-forced entry)

### Dating violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of:

- The length of the relationship.
- The type of relationship.
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

### Domestic violence

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- 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.

### Hazing

Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of their willingness to participate, that—

- 1) is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
- 2) causes or creates a risk of physical or psychological injury above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team)

### Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle (does not include air or watercraft).

### Murder

The willful (nonnegligent) killing of a human being by another.

### Negligent Manslaughter

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

### Robbery

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

#### 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.

- Rape: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- Fondling: 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.
- Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

#### Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

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

#### Hate Crime

A criminal act involving one or more of the aforementioned crimes, as well as the crimes of:

- Larceny/Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
- 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.

- Destruction of Property/Vandalism: 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.
- 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 which is shown or suspected to have been motivated by bias against any person or group of persons, or the property of any person or group of persons based upon the perception that the person or group has one or more of the following characteristics:
  - Ethnicity/National Origin: A performed 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 (e.g. Arabs, Hispanics).
  - Race: A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics (e.g. color of skin, eyes and/or hair, facial features, etc.) genetically transmitted by descent and heredity, which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind (e.g. Asians, Blacks, whites).
  - Religion: A performed 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 (e.g. Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists).
  - Disability: A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.
  - Gender: A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.
  - Sexual Orientation: A performed 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 (e.g. gays, lesbians, heterosexuals).
  - Gender Identity: A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity (e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals).

#### Drug/Narcotic Violations

The unlawful possession, distribution, sale, purchase, use, transportation, importation, cultivation and/or manufacturing of any controlled drug or narcotic substance and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. \*Drawn from state statutes and county/local ordinances.\*

#### Liquor Law Violations

The unlawful possession, sale, transportation, manufacturing, furnishing alcohol to a minor (under 21 years), or maintaining an unlawful drinking place. The Clery Act does not require reporting “public drunkenness” or DUI/DWI offenses.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEFINITIONS

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

An intimate partner includes a current or former spouse, fiancée, a co-parent of your child, a person that you have or a had a dating relationship with or a person with whom you live. The state of California does not separately define dating violence

### HAZING

The California Stop Campus Hazing Act defines hazing as any method of initiation or pre-initiation into an affiliated student organization or student body that the initiator knows or should have known is likely to cause serious bodily injury to a former, current, or prospective student. It does not include customary athletic events or school-sanctioned events.

Matt’s Law, California Penal Code section 245.6, makes hazing a criminal offense in California. Hazing that does not result in serious bodily injury may be charged as a misdemeanor; hazing that results in death or serious bodily injury may be charged as a misdemeanor or felony. Individuals who commit hazing may also be held personally liable for civil damages.

### RAPE

Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under any of the following circumstances:  
(1) If a person who is not the spouse of the person committing the act is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act.

(2) If it is accomplished against a person’s will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.

(3) If a person is prevented from resisting by an intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or a controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.

(4) If a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused.

### STALKING

Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that

person in reasonable fear for their safety, or the safety of their immediate family, is guilty of the crime of stalking

#### CONSENT

Under California law, consent means positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved.

AJU defines Consent as: an affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. Affirmative consent is required for any sexual activity to occur between two or more individuals. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that the person has the affirmative consent of the other(s) to engage in the sexual activity.

#### CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

The tables below provide statistical information for certain categories of criminal activity on AJU's Clery Act geography during the previous three years.

| Clery Crime                       | Year | On Campus | Non-Campus | Public Property | Total |
|-----------------------------------|------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                                   | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                                   | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Negligent Manslaughter            | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                                   | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                                   | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Rape                              | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                                   | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                                   | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Fondling                          | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                                   | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |

| Clery Crime         | Year | On Campus | Non-Campus | Public Property | Total |
|---------------------|------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------|
|                     | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Incest              | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                     | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                     | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Statutory Rape      | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                     | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                     | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Robbery             | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                     | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                     | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Aggravated Assault  | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                     | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                     | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Burglary            | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                     | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                     | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                     | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                     | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Arson               | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                     | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |

| Clery Crime             | Year | On Campus | Non-Campus | Public Property | Total |
|-------------------------|------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------|
|                         | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Domestic Violence       | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                         | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                         | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Dating Violence         | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                         | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                         | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Stalking                | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                         | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                         | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Liquor Law Arrests      | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                         | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                         | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Drug-Related Arrests    | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                         | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                         | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Weapons Arrests         | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                         | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                         | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Liquor Law Disciplinary | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                         | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |

| Clery Crime                         | Year | On Campus | Non-Campus | Public Property | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| Referrals                           | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Drug-Related Disciplinary Referrals | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                                     | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                                     | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Weapon Disciplinary Referrals       | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                                     | 2024 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                                     | 2023 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
| Hazing Offenses                     | 2025 | 0         | 0          | 0               | 0     |
|                                     | 2024 | n/a       | n/a        | n/a             | n/a   |
|                                     | 2023 | n/a       | n/a        | n/a             | n/a   |

The Stop Campus Hazing Act was signed into law in December, 2024, and requires institutions to begin collecting statistics on hazing as of January 1, 2025. Hazing was not a Clery reportable offense in 2023 or 2024 so no data is presented for those years.

There were no hate crimes reported in 2023, 2024, or 2025. There were also no unfounded crimes reported in 2023, 2024, or 2025.