

Piberry Institute Inc.
30356 Old Dixie Hwy, Homestead, FL 33033. (305) 245-2581
For further information contact the Campus Director office at mcarrberry@piberry.edu
CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

Piberry Institute, Inc, is committed to assisting all members of the Piberry Institute, Inc., community in providing for their own safety and security. The annual security and fire safety compliance document for the location 30356 Old Dixie Hwy, Homestead FL 33033 is available on the website at <http://piberry.edu>. If you would like to receive the combined Annual Security and Fire Safety Report that contains this information, you can stop by the administrative office at Piberry Institute located at 30356 Old Dixie Hwy, Homestead, FL 33033 or you can request that a copy be mailed to you by calling Marion Carberry, Campus President at (305) 245-2581.

The website contains this report and information regarding campus security and personal safety including topics such as: crime prevention, fire safety, crime reporting policies, disciplinary procedures, and other matters of importance related to security and safety on campus. They contain information about crime statistics for the year 2018 and previous of crimes that have occurred on campus owned or controlled by Piberry Institute, Inc.; and on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. This information is required by law and is provided by the administrative office at Piberry Institute, Inc.

The institution is providing the following information to all of its employees and students as part of the institution's commitment to safety and security pursuant to the requirements of the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. The Campus Security Report is updated and made available on the institution's website and, upon request, in print format. It should be noted that this report is updated annually and distributed by October 1 of each year. Students and employees are encouraged to view the institution's website for updates pertaining to the institution's most recent Campus Security Report. You may also find information on Crime Statistics on the National Center for Education Statistic's College Navigator website. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting and analyzing data related to education in the U.S. and other nations. NCES is located within the U.S. Department of Education and the Institute of Education Sciences. Information as it appears on the school's navigator website is based on IPEDS data that are deemed final and closed, based on prior year's statistical submissions. For more up-to-date information, please contact your Admission's Representative.

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics (Clery Act), originally known as the Campus Security Act, since amended by the Higher Education Act (HEOA), The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE), and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal financial aid programs to keep and disclose information about crime and sexual violence on and near their respective campuses. Campuses are not permitted to take retaliatory action against anyone with respect to the implementation of any provision of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. It is the responsibility of the administration of Piberry Institute, Inc. to provide a safe environment for study and to prevent crime and sexual violence. Piberry Institute, Inc., is concerned about the safety and welfare of its students and employees. Therefore, the following Campus Security and Safety Policy is implemented for the protection of students, faculty and staff. The policy is published annually by October 1st as required and is compliance with the Student Right-to-Know, the Campus Security Act and as amended by HEOA, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 (DFSCA), the SaVE Act and Violence

Against Women Act.

The Campus Security and Safety Policy may be accessed at the Piberry Institute website www.piberry.edu within the Disclosures & Consumer Information tab and is entitled Annual Security & Crime Report Link and a printed copy may be obtained at the campus.

Each year in the fall and by October 1st, Piberry Institute is required to prepare a Campus Security Policy Report and Crime Statistics Report as required in the federal Jeanne Cleary Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The Campus Security Report and Crime Awareness Information are gathered through requests to the local Police Agency and are combined with on-campus crime reporting. The report is published by October 1st and is made available to prospective students, students, faculty and staff. In addition, a Crime Statistics report containing three years of reported data is made available. The campus facilities are opened and closed each morning and evening by administrative personnel. We encourage students to immediately report criminal incidents or other emergencies to the Campus President, Marion Carberry at (305) 245-2581, or to any other employee so that the appropriate legal or other action may be taken. Piberry Institute works with local and state law enforcement if necessary. Students and employees are responsible for their own security and safety on and off-campus and need to be considerate of the safety and security of others. Piberry Institute Inc. has no responsibility or obligation for any personal belongings that are lost, stolen, or damaged on campus premises or any campus activities. In 1996 Megan's Law became federal law. Megan's Law requires state and local law enforcement agencies in all 50 states to notify colleges, schools, day care centers and parents about the presence of dangerous offenders. We encourage our campus community to look out for themselves and one another.

In 1996 The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (Megan's Law) became federal law. Megan's Law requires colleges and universities to disclose to its students the location of sex offender registries and the campus community where state law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. The law requires registered sex offenders to provide to notice to the state enforcement agency of any campus of higher education in which the offender is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a state. Megan's Law requires state and local law enforcement agencies in all 50 states to notify schools, day care centers and parents about the presence of dangerous offenders.

The Florida Department of Corrections advises Piberry Institute Inc. when registered sexual offenders and or sexual predators may be enrolling or may be enrolled. Information regarding registered sexual offenders, sexual predators in Florida may be found at the FDLE Registered Sex Offenders website: <http://offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/homepage.do> or toll free number- 1-888-357-7332 for TTY Accessibility – 1-877-414-7234. Additionally, information is also available at the U.S. Department of Justice's National Sex Offender Public Website In an effort to provide this critical data to all students and employees nationwide, we offer the following from the U.S. Department of Justice (DoJ). <http://www.nsopw.gov/en>.

The Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW) is a public safety resource that provides the public with access to sex offender data nationwide and is a partnership between the U.S. Department of Justice and state, territorial, and tribal governments. NSOPW links public state, territorial, and tribal sex offender registries from one national search site at <http://www.nsopw.gov/en/Registry>. The public can utilize the website's search tool to identify location information on sex offenders residing, working, and attending school not only in their own neighborhoods but in other nearby states and communities. In addition, the website provides visitors with information about sexual abuse and how to protect themselves and loved ones from potential victimization.

Title IX Procedures

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. §§ 1681 et seq., requires schools that receive federal financial assistance to take necessary steps to prevent sexual assault on their campuses, and to respond promptly and effectively when an assault is reported. The school is committed to complying with these regulations. The school conducts appropriate training for the designated Title IX Coordinator. This training ensures knowledge of the requirements of Title IX and of the school's own policies and procedures for all aspects concerning Title IX issues. In accordance with Title IX, appropriate training is also conducted for employees and students.

Title IX Grievance Procedures

Acts involving sexual violence, sexual harassment or sex discrimination are not tolerated by the school. Complaints of sexual violence, sexual harassment, and/or sex discrimination should be made to the school's designated Title IX Coordinator (contact information located in the Non-Discrimination Statement section of the school's catalog). Upon learning of possible sexual violence, sexual harassment, and/or sex discrimination involving a student, the school will take immediate action to investigate or otherwise determine what happened. Such action may include, but is not limited to, speaking with the alleged victim, the alleged perpetrator and other potential witness as appropriate and reviewing other evidence such as calendars, videos, phone records, etc. The student will receive a response from the school within 14 calendar days of the submission of the complaint. If the school determines that a Title IX violation may have occurred, the school will take steps proactively designed to promptly and effectively end the offending behavior or the threat of offending behavior, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects regardless of whether the alleged actions are subject to criminal investigation.

The Title IX Coordinator at the school is responsible for evaluating requests for confidentiality and is trained on the policies and protocols for confidential reporting. The school will use good faith efforts, and available interim measures, to protect the alleged victim from any hostile environment at the School and any subsequent harassment or retaliation. Such efforts may occur during or prior to the outcome of the investigation. The student has the right to file a criminal complaint and a Title IX complaint simultaneously. Disciplinary actions and sanctions against students will be in accordance with the school's Disciplinary Action section of the school's catalog. A preponderance of the evidence evidentiary standard will be utilized to determine whether or not the alleged Title IX violation occurred. Both the accuser and the accused are entitled to present witnesses and other evidence. Both will be informed of the outcome of the complaint/disciplinary proceeding and of the basis for the decision in writing, and are entitled to an appeal per the school's Disciplinary Action policy. For this purpose, the outcome of a disciplinary proceeding means only the school's final determination with respect to the alleged Title IX violation and any sanction that is imposed against the accused. Sanctions, which may be imposed following a final determination of a disciplinary proceeding regarding rape, acquaintance rape, or other forcible or nonforcible sex offenses including sexual harassment and sex discrimination, may include probation, suspension or dismissal. For more information about your rights under the federal laws prohibiting discrimination, please contact the Office for Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Education. The parties shall be informed of the outcome of the decision. In accordance with institutional policies protecting individuals' privacy, the student who made the complaint may generally be notified that the matter has been referred for disciplinary action, but shall not be informed of the details of the recommended disciplinary action without the consent of the accused. The school will not retaliate against persons bringing forward allegations of violence, harassment or discrimination. The school's Title IX Coordinator may be contacted for sources of counseling, advocacy, and support. For more information about your rights under the federal laws prohibiting discrimination, please contact the Office for Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Education.

Copyright Policy

It is the policy of the Institution to respect the copyright protections given to authors, owners, and publishers under federal law including the Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998. Copyright is legal protection for creative intellectual works, which is broadly interpreted to cover almost any expression of an idea. Text (including email and Web information), graphics, arts, photographs, video and other media types, music, and software are examples of types of works protected by copyright. The creator of the work, or sometimes the person who hired the creator, is the initial copyright owner.

Copyright infringement (or copyright violation) is the unauthorized or prohibited use of works covered by copyright law, in a way that violates one of the copyright owner's exclusive rights, such as the right to reproduce or perform the copyrighted work, or to make derivative works. It is against policy for any student, faculty, staff member, consultant, contractor or other worker at the institution to copy, reproduce, share, or distribute any software, music, games, or movies on institution computing equipment except as expressly permitted by a software license or with the written consent of the copyright holder or as otherwise permitted under federal law. Willful infringement may subject a student or employee to discipline and can impact the privilege to use information technology resources at the institution. Uploading or downloading works protected by copyright without the authority of the copyright owner is an infringement of the copyright owner's exclusive rights of reproduction and/or distribution. Even an innocent, unintentional infringement violates the law.

Anyone found to have infringed a copyrighted work may be liable for statutory damages for each work infringed and, if willful infringement is proven by the copyright owner, that amount may be increased for each work infringed. In addition, an infringer of a work may also be liable for the attorney's fees incurred by the copyright owner to enforce his or her rights. Penalties for copyright infringement include civil and criminal penalties. In general, anyone found liable for civil copyright infringement may be ordered to pay either actual damages or "statutory" damages affixed at not less than \$750 and not more than \$30,000 per work infringed. For "willful" infringement, a court may award up to \$150,000 per work infringed. A court can, in its discretion, also assess costs and attorneys' fees. For details, see Title 17, United States Code, Sections 504, 505.

Willful copyright infringement can also result in criminal penalties, including imprisonment of up to five years and fines of up to \$250,000 per offense. The Institution has written plans to effectively combat the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material by users of the Institution's network without unduly interfering with the education and research use of the network. The plan is evaluated regularly for effectiveness. Students are given login accounts with limited privileges which prevent them from being able to install academic software locally on institution computers. Also, at most locations, a firewall is in place that can be configured to block malicious content from being downloaded and uploaded. Employees of the Institution are required to read and sign a Computer Use Policy. For more information on United States copyright law, please consult the U.S. Copyright Office's website at <http://www.copyright.gov>.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Policy

(FERPA) Although this information is generally found in the student catalog we have also provided the information in this guide for your convenience. The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) (20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 CFR Part 99) is a Federal law that protects the privacy of student education records. The law applies to all schools that receive funds under an applicable program of the U.S. Department of Education. FERPA gives parents certain rights with respect to their children's education records. These rights transfer to the student when he or she reaches the age of 18 or attends a college 4

beyond the high school level. Students to whom the rights have transferred are “eligible students.” Parents or eligible students have the right to inspect and review the student’s education records maintained by the institution. Schools are not required to provide copies of records unless, for reasons such as great distance, it is impossible for parents or eligible students to review the records. Schools may charge a fee for copies. Parents or eligible students have the right to request that a college correct records which they believe to be inaccurate or misleading. If the institution decides not to amend the record, the parent or eligible student then has the right to a formal hearing. After the hearing, if the institution still decides not to amend the record, the parent or eligible student has the right to place a statement with the record setting forth his or her view about the contested information. Generally, schools must have written permission from the parent or eligible student in order to release any information from a student’s education record. However, FERPA allows schools to disclose those records, without consent, to the following parties or under the following conditions (34 CFR § 99.31):

- Institution officials with legitimate educational interest, Other schools to which a student is transferring, Specified officials for audit or evaluation purposes,
- Appropriate parties in connection with financial aid to a student, Organizations conducting certain studies for or on behalf of the institution, Accrediting organizations,
- To comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena, Appropriate officials in cases of health and safety emergencies, and
- State and local authorities, within a juvenile justice system, pursuant to specific State law.

Schools may disclose, without consent, “directory” information such as a student’s name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, honors and awards, enrollment status and dates of attendance. However, schools must tell parents and eligible students about directory information and allow parents and eligible students a reasonable amount of time to request that Piberry Institute not disclose directory information about them. Schools must notify parents and eligible students annually of their rights under FERPA.

The actual means of notification (special letter, inclusion in a PTA bulletin, student handbook, or newspaper article) is left to the discretion of each institution. For additional information or technical assistance, you may call (202) 260-3887 (voice). Individuals who use Consumer Information Guide 2019-2020 54 TDD may call the Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339. Or you may contact the following address: Family Policy Compliance Office U.S. Department of Education 400 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20202-5901 From the Department of Education website at:

<http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/index.html>

USA Patriot Act – Amendments to the FERPA Law

Section 507 of the “Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT ACT) of 2001,” (Public Law 107-56; 115 Stat. 272.) amends FERPA and allows institutions to disclose, without consent or knowledge of the student, personally identifiable information from the student’s education records to the Attorney General of the United States or to his designee in response to an ex parte order in connection with the investigation or prosecution of terrorism crimes specified in 2332b(g)(5)(B) or an act of domestic or international terrorism as defined in Section 2331 of Title 18 United States Code. Institutions that, in good faith, produce information from education records in compliance with an ex parte order issued under this amendment “shall not be liable to any person for that production.”

Voter Registration

This institution encourages you to register to vote. The National Mail Voter Registration Form is available at the institution's financial aid office and can be obtained from the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) website. The EAC is a comprehensive resource for information on the Federal elections process. For more detailed information please visit www.eac.gov/voter_resources, or call EAC at: (866) 747-1471.

Federal Voting Assistance Program:

Voting resources for uniformed service members and overseas citizens, including the Federal Post Card Application, a voter registration form for citizens living abroad. Tel.: (800) 438-8683 / Web site: www.fvap.gov Am I eligible to vote?

At a minimum, you must be 18 years of age and a U.S. citizen to be eligible to vote. States may also have their own requirements, which are outlined in the "State Instructions" section of the National Mail Voter Registration Form. State and local election offices can also provide information on voter eligibility. How do I register to vote? You may register to vote by completing and submitting the National Mail Voter Registration Form. This form may also be used to report a name or address change to the voter registration office or to register with a political party. You can obtain the form in person from the following public facilities; state or local election offices, the department of motor vehicles, public assistance agencies, state funded programs that serve people with disabilities, any public facility a state has designated as a voter registration agency (such as a public library, public school, and city or county clerk's office). You may also register to vote by using your state's voter registration form.

When can I register to vote? You must register by your state's registration deadline to ensure voting eligibility. Each state has its own registration deadline. You can find this information in the "State Instructions" section of the National Mail Voter Registration Form at www.eac.gov, or by contacting your state or local election office.

Did You Know...? The EAC provides information for voters on its Web site in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog and Vietnamese. The Commission has also issued comprehensive glossaries of voting terms in these six languages to assist voters and election officials.

Constitution Day

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, (Pub. L. 108-447) requires educational institutions that receive Federal funds to hold an educational program on the United States Constitution on September 17th of each year. If September 17th falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, Constitution Day programs may be held during the preceding or following week. Schools may choose many different formats to fulfill the requirements, including but not limited to, in-class presentation, video presentations, flyers, or use of online resources. For information specific to your institution, please see your Education Director.

Additional Consumer Information/Gainful Employment Disclosure

Student Complaint Procedure

Please consult your institution's catalog and/or addenda, for more specific information related to the Student Grievance Policy.

Occupational Listings presented within the Gainful Employment Disclosures

The occupational listings are presented in accordance with the Program Integrity Measures: Gainful Employment requirements as defined by federal regulations. The lists represent a sample of identified

occupations for which an institution's graduates may typically find employment within a few years after completing a program. In addition, each occupational name is a link to the Occupational Information Network (O*Net) where various information can be obtained for a particular area of interest. For more information, please refer to the school's website. A paper copy is available, upon request from your Admission's Representative.

On-Time Completion Rates and Median Debt Burden: Gainful Employment Disclosures

On-Time Completion Rates and Median Loan Debt are calculated in accordance with federal regulations specifically pertaining to the required Program Integrity Measures: Gainful Employment disclosures. On-Time graduation rates represent the percentage of students who completed the program no later than the published length of the program, as defined by the institution's catalog. Median Loan Debt is the middle loan amount, extracted from a range of students who have graduated from a particular program, and only includes debt incurred at the institution. The debt incurred includes living expenses. For more information, please refer to the institution's website. A paper copy is available, upon request from your Admission's Representative.

Definitions of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence

Sexual harassment consists of unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, sexual violence or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature where: Submission to such conduct is an explicit or implicit term or condition of a person's status in a course, program or activity or in admission, or in an academic decision; Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a basis for an academic decision; or Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or educational environment. Sexual violence is considered to be a form of sexual harassment and is therefore a form of sex discrimination. It is defined as physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to the victim's use of drugs or alcohol. Sexual violence includes rape, sexual assault, sexual battery and sexual coercion.

Crime Definitions:

The definitions for the three crime categories included in the crime statistics report are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report definitions and the crimes to be reported are as follows:

Hate Crimes: Piberry Institute is required to report statistics for bias-related (hate) crimes by the type of bias as defined by the following classifications: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, liquor law violations, drug abuse violations and/or weapons: possessing carrying, and etcetera, and larceny-theft, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, intimidation, and simple assault.

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

Vandalism: To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

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

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. If a hate crime occurs where there is an incident involving intimidation, vandalism, larceny, simple assault or other bodily injury, the law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document.

A bias-related (hate) crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. Any person that assaults a victim and who was motivated to commit the offense because of his or her bias against the victim's race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability, ethnicity or national origin the assault is then classified as a hate crime.

Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. NOTE: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental death, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

Negligent Manslaughter – The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Robbery: the taking or attempting to take anything from value of 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.

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 use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Burglary – The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft – The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned – including any joy riding).

Arson: The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or person property of another kind.

Weapons Law Violations – The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons, carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly, furnishing deadly weapons to minors, aliens possessing deadly weapons, all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Domestic Violence – Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Dating Violence – Violence committed by a person – (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) the length of the relationship (ii) the type of relationship (iii) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking – Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to – (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Drug Abuse Violations:

Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana, synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations – The violation of law or ordinance prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor, maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person, using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor, drinking on a train or public conveyance, all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition)

Consent – Means intelligent, knowing, and voluntary consent and does not include coerced submission. The law says that consent does mean your failure to offer physical resistance to the offender. If you are under 16 years of age, consent cannot be used as a defense to a sexual crime. A 16 or 17 year old cannot legally consent to sexual activity with a person in a position of familial or custodial authority or to a person 24 or older.

Sex Offenses – Forcible Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Forcible Rape - The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against the person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).

Forcible Sodomy - Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will, or not forcibly against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault With An Object - The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, no matter how slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Fondling - The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Sex Offenses – Non-forcible Unlawful non-forcible sexual intercourse.

Incest Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law

Statutory Rape - Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent if a weapon is utilized in any of the crime categories above a separate weapons violation will be recorded in the campus crime statistics.

Unfounded Crimes: An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situations where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded”. Only a sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest to do not “unfound” a crime report.

Disciplinary Referrals

In addition to maintaining statistics for arrests the following three crime categories require statistics to be maintained for disciplinary referrals regarding violations of law:

Weapons: Carrying Possessing, etc.

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|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The number of campus violations | 2. The type of sanctions for violations |
| 3. The number of arrests | |

Liquor Law Violations

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The number of campus violations | 2. The type of sanctions for violations |
| 3. The number of arrests | 4. The number of fatalities |

Drug Law Violations

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The number of campus violations | 2. The type of sanctions for violations |
| 3. The number of arrests | 4. The number of fatalities |

The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE Act) mandates that all schools and colleges have an obligation to respond to reported incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual harassment, sexual violence and stalking on or off campus.

Piberry Institute Inc., prohibits domestic violence, dating violence, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and stalking and encourages students and employees to report incidents against them on-campus and off-campus. These incidents should be reported to the campus security authorities and or Campus director. Piberry Institute Inc provides awareness, prevention and victim rights training to its employees and students. Pamphlets and brochures are also available in each campus' library. Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual harassment, sexual violence and stalking involve unwelcome conduct of a violent and/or sexual nature and are traumatic to the victim (s). If you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual harassment, or stalking tell someone who understands these offenses. It is a tremendous burden to bear alone. These incidents are terrifying and traumatic. It is not uncommon to 10

feel fearful, confused, guilty, ashamed, or isolated. It is better not to deal with these feelings alone. There are many concerned and professionally trained people in the community who are prepared to help you. The campus assists students with off-campus counseling, mental health services, and other services for victims. Information may be obtained from the Campus President, Marion Carberry. Piberry Institute does not have a process by which it conducts verbal or written encouragement or for referring victims to pastoral counselors and professional counselors, but maintains procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

The following are some national and state agencies that provide support for Counseling, Treatment, and Rehabilitation:

<p>The National Domestic Violence Hotline: thehotline.org 1.800.799.SAFE (7233) 1.800.787.3224 (TTY)</p>	<p>Dating Violence : loveisrespect.org Text "loveis" to 22522 Love is respect – (866) 331-9474 (866) 331-8456 (TTY)</p>	<p>Sexual Assault: Sexual Violence Resource Center RAINN: rainn.org / (800) 656-HOPE (4673) Not Alone: notalone.gov</p>
<p>Florida Council Against Sexual Violence : www.fcasv.org (850) 297-2000 (800) 956-7273 toll free</p>	<p>The National Domestic Violence: thehotline.org 1.800.799.SAFE (7233) 1.800.787.3224 (TTY)</p>	<p>Stalking: National Women’s Law: womenslaw.org National Center for Victims of Crime: victimsofcrime.org (202) 467-8700</p>

If you are a victim:

1. You have the option to report domestic violence, dating violence, rape or sexual offenses and stalking to the proper law enforcement authorities including campus personnel and local police. The campus staff will assist you in reporting these offenses at your request. So, first and foremost: Get to a safe place where you will be safe from further attack. Call a friend or family member who you believe you trust for support. For your own protection you are advised to call the local police immediately, especially if the assailant is still nearby.
2. Once you have reported incident to the campus authorities whether the offense occurred on or off campus, you will be provided with a written explanation of the student or employee’s rights and options.
3. Get medical attention immediately for incidents involving domestic violence, dating violence, and rape or sexual assault. It is extremely important that you seek medical attention immediately because you may have been injured internally as well as externally by the attack. A prompt medical examination in rape and sexual violence incidents will test for pregnancy and disease. Do not drink, bath, change clothing, or comb your hair before receiving medical attention. It is only natural to want to do these things, but you may be destroying evidence you will need if you decide to prosecute. In the course of your medical examination, this evidence will be collected by the hospital staff.
4. Seek professional counseling - Regardless of whether you report the incident or not, you should always seeking counseling for the traumatic experience you have survived. The long-lasting psychological effects of a domestic violence, dating violence, rape or sexual assault or stalking do not go away if they are ignored. The campus will provide students and employees written notification about

existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services available for victims.

5. Reporting a domestic violence, dating violence, rape or sexual assault or stalking incident to the police does not commit the victim to further legal action. In the initial meeting with the police, you will be asked to tell the police what happened, where it happened, and what your attacker looked like. The earlier you report an offense, the easier it will be for police to investigate the crime, and to prosecute the case successfully, if that is your choice. It helps to preserve your options for the future. If you desire assistance in contacting the appropriate law enforcement agencies the campus will assist you in notifying the local law enforcement agencies. If you wish to have the assailant prosecuted the police and the District Attorney's office will handle the legal proceedings without expense to you. You do not need to hire an attorney. You have the right to decline to report the offense to the local law enforcement agencies. Where applicable, the rights of victims and Piberry Institute's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court will be explained to the victim(s). Upon request by a victim of a domestic violence, dating violence, rape or sex offense or stalking, the campus will change the victim's academic, living, transportation, or work schedule if the change is reasonably available.

Disciplinary Proceedings: Understand that Piberry Institute has a zero-tolerance policy regarding any criminal offenses involving our students and employees. If the offender is a student or employee, Piberry Institute may impose institutional disciplinary sanctions including suspension and dismissal. Persons seeking to file a complaint should contact the Campus Director. In domestic violence, dating violence, rape or sexual assault, or stalking cases, the following additional provisions apply:

Any violator will be immediately suspended and depending on the results of the investigation will be disciplined up to and including expulsion from school or employment termination. Any disciplinary hearing stemming from the investigation(s) will be conducted within 14 days of the investigation's conclusion.

The investigation and disciplinary hearing will be conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. The standard of evidence utilized in the investigation and hearing is the "preponderance of evidence" standard. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding; including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice; and both the accuser and accused shall be simultaneously informed, in writing, of:

The outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of domestic violence, dating violence, rape or sexual assault, or stalking. Procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results of the institutional disciplinary proceeding is conducted by the Institute. Appeal requests must be in writing to the Campus Director and within 14 days after the date the individuals are notified of the disciplinary proceeding findings. The victim will be provided with information of how Piberry Institute, Inc. will protect the confidentiality of victims, including how publicly-available recordkeeping will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information about the victim, to the extent permissible by law.

Disciplinary Proceedings - Notification to Victims

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) requires the campus to disclose, upon written request, to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or sexual assault, the results of any disciplinary hearing related to the offense conducted by the campus against the student or employee who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the campus must provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if requested.

Piberry Institute, Inc. is registered to receive alerts from here:

<https://floridaoffenderalert.com/subscribe.php>

Policies for Making Timely Warning Reports

Piberry Institute, Inc encourages the immediate reporting of any actual, suspected criminal or hazardous activity. Any student, faculty member, employee or guest can directly report suspected criminal activities or emergencies on campus by calling the School Director, faculty or employee member. However, those with complaints of potential criminal action should make a report with local police authorities as well as with the school. In the event of an emergency and criminal actions, the public is notified within 24/48 hours. Victims or witnesses report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in this annual security report.

For violent crime or non-forcible sex offense (Incest or Statutory Rape), Piberry Institute will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such institution 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.

In the Piberry Institute Inc. Drug Awareness and Substance Abuse Policy, it recognizes that drug or alcohol abuse education programs as required under Section 120(a) through (d) of the HEA (otherwise known as the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989). For the purpose of meeting this requirement, an institution may cross-reference the materials the institution uses to comply with Section 120(a) through (d) of the HEA.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Piberry Institute will use its Emergency Notification System to notify the Campus Community of any immediate threat to the Campus Community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. Students and employees may receive text messages via Cell Phone or e-mail contacts with information relative to the threat and the action to be taken by the Campus Community to remain safe until the threat or the perceived threat is over. On campus notifications will also be conducted using manual notification systems such as a school official notifying each classroom and laboratory of any threat or any incident requiring emergency notification. Piberry Institute Inc. will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless the notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Timely Warnings

Piberry Institute will also use its Emergency Notification System to issue a "timely warning" to the Campus Community in the event a crime is reported to campus officials or local police that represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. The warning will be issued as soon as the

pertinent information is available. The intent of the timely warning is to enable recipients to protect themselves and aid in the prevention of similar crimes.

Procedures For Disseminating Emergency Information to the Community at Large

Any member of the Campus Community may, at their discretion notify public authorities of any emergency or dangerous situation on campus. The two persons named below will also determine if public authorities/emergency and law enforcement agencies will be notified and will do so by the most expeditious means immediately available.

Procedures for Testing the Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

On at least an annual basis, the institution will test the Emergency Response Communications system using text messaging and/e-mail transmissions. A log will be kept of the date and time of the test. A survey will be distributed to the campus community to solicit feedback on the effectiveness of the notification. The surveys will be maintained for a minimum of one year and the data on the response effectiveness recorded as part of the test log. Confirmation of the type of emergency/dangerous situation - will be through the Campus Director's office. The Director will confirm the type of emergency and will determine what emergency response agency will be notified. Any emergencies deemed reportable to all members of the staff, faculty and student body should be immediately directed to Marion Carberry, Campus Director, and or Campus Dean of Academics, Dr. Vorick Picou for prompt action. Notification to Campus Management by any member of the campus community does not preclude notification to the appropriate emergency authorities.

Piberry Institute, Inc. does not maintain Crime Logs. Please call 911 or the local Police for assistance and further information. The local Police Department has jurisdiction to arrest any person committing a criminal crime on the Piberry Institute, Inc. campus and its surrounding. Piberry Institute, Inc. does not hire a security company or security personnel that works exclusively for Piberry Institute, Inc.

Piberry Institute, Inc., is in compliance with both the Student Right to Know Act of 1990 and the Campus Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990. The following statistics represent incidents directly reported to local authorities Miami-Dade Police Departments and other Campus Authorities. These statistics, as well as an annual fire safety report are required to be submitted to the Department of Education annually.

Arrest & Disciplinary Reporting

Geographic Location

Offense	On Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Public Property
Year	2016		2017		2018	
Arrests:						
Weapons: Carrying, Possessions, Etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals:						
Weapons: Carrying, Possessions, Etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests:						
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals:						
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests:						
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals:						
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0

Piberry Institute Criminal Offenses Reporting

Geographic Location

Offense	On Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Public Property
Year	2016		2017		2018	
Sex Offenses:						
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:						
Robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses Reauthorization Act of 2013

Geographic Location

Offense	On Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Public Property
	2016		2017		2018	
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0		
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0		
Stalking	0	0	0	0		
Unfounded Crimes		0	0	0		

Hate Crime Reporting

Year	2017							2018					
Hate Crimes:	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	National Origin	Gender Identity	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Disability	National Origin	Gender Identity
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide													
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses:													
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Group B Crimes:													
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assaults	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism/Damage/Destruction to Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conclusion of Criminal Statistics Report
Revised and Distributed 9/20/2019