

2021 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

OCTOBER 2021 | SAN ANTONIO, TX CAMPUS



 **GALEN**
COLLEGE OF NURSING

GalenCollege.edu

Galen College of Nursing - San Antonio, TX Campus

2021 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. It provides students and employees of Galen College of Nursing ("College") with information on: the College's security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by The Office of Regulatory Affairs and Compliance in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College's campus security authorities and various other elements of the College. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting compliance@galencollege.edu. The College is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The College does not have a campus security or police department.

While the College does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies, it does maintain a close working relationship with local police.

Campus Security Authorities

The College has designated certain officials to serve as campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the College's annual report of crime statistics. The campus

security authorities to whom the College would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- The Office of Regulatory Affairs and Compliance at compliance@galencollege.edu
- Patrick Nehls, Regional Director of Campus Operations at pnehls@galencollege.edu; 727-258-6816 (office)
- Jennifer Jackson, Associate Directors of Campus Operations at jjackson2@galencollege.edu; 210 - 249 - 2460

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the College, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged even when the victim of a crime elects not to make a report or is unable to do so.

- If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing 911.
- All criminal actions detected during school operating hours are to be reported to the front desk at (210) 733 - 3056 who in turn will notify the school administrator on site. Galen supports the enforcement of all local, state, and national laws and will cooperate with appropriate law enforcement agencies in this activity.
- Students, staff, and visitors may also report situations to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agency. If requested, a College staff member will assist in making the report to police.
- Victims or witnesses are encouraged to report crimes to Campus administration, and may contact the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Compliance at compliance@galencollege.edu to report crimes and instances where the individual wants to remain anonymous or report confidentially, within the parameters of the law.

Confidential Reporting

The College will protect the confidentiality of victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity.

There are certain employees at the College who are required to report to the Title IX Coordinator when they become aware of alleged sexual misconduct (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), including providing the status of the parties if known. Other personnel may be allowed to keep such information private, and the School Counselor may not report this type of information, thus allowing the victim to keep the report confidential. A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the College disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority or the School Counselor. Upon the victim's request, a report of the details of the incident can be filed with the College without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still

helps the College take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

The College encourages its professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics. The College does not have pastoral counselors.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Galen is committed to the safety of all students, faculty, and staff. Student, faculty, and staff are required to wear a photo identification badge when on campus or at a clinical site. These badges are provided when students begin their program of study and to employees on the first day of employment.

Entry doors to all campus facilities are locked and require either a security access code or swipe card to enter the premises. The codes are changes on a regular basis and swipe cards deactivated for inactive students and employees to ensure proper security access privileges. In addition, Galen may employ security to verify ID badges and disseminate visitor badges.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Each campus facility is leased and the College relies on the building landlord and management to make the appropriate repairs to keep the facility safe and in good working order. The Galen Facilities Department works to identify maintenance issues on campus that may be safety hazards. Safety checks are completed to identify street or safety lights that are not functioning properly, or to determine if shrubs or other landscaping might need trimming. Appropriate building management is notified for action. Maintenance personnel regularly check to ensure there is adequate lighting on pathways and that egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The College seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. These programs are discussed below.

The College provides information at the beginning of each academic term for students and employees regarding the College's security procedures and practices. This information can be found in the *Student Handbook*, *Employee Handbook*, and on digital display around campus. Among other things, it advises students and employees of the importance of reporting criminal activity, to whom crimes should be reported, being responsible for their own safety and the safety of others and practices regarding timely warnings and emergency notifications.

Crime prevention programs are also presented annually by the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Compliance and the campus's Title IX Coordinator during National Prevention Week.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The College does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off campus locations and therefore does not monitor or record criminal conduct occurring at such locations.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, the College will 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 the College 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 for purposes of the paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

The College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The College prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcohol beverage on campus or as any part of the College's activities, unless it is done so in accordance with applicable College policies, and it also enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

The College also enforces federal and state drug laws. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus or as any part of the College's activities. Violators of the College's policies or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

Federal Drug Laws

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction. Federal drug convictions for possession may result in denial of federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions, successful completion of a drug treatment program, including periodic testing, and appropriate community service, or any combination of the three.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB, or flunitrazepam, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university (**21 U.S.C. § 860**) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (Texas Code Annotated)
Possession of Marijuana	A Class B misdemeanor occurs if the amount of marijuana possessed is 2 ounces or less. A Class A misdemeanor occurs if the amount of marijuana possessed is between 2 ounces and 4 ounces. <i>See</i> Tex. Health & Safety Code Ann. § 481.121. An individual adjudged guilty of a Class B misdemeanor will be punished by a fine not to exceed \$2,000, confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days, or both. An individual adjudged guilty of a Class A misdemeanor will be punished by a fine not to exceed \$4,000, confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 1 year, or both. <i>See</i> Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 12.22. As the amount of marijuana increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase.
Controlled Substances	Texas Health & Safety Code Ann. §§ 481.101 – 481.141 cover a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. Penalties for the

Category	Summary (Texas Code Annotated)
	<p>possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines and vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, and whether the individual possessed or manufactured/delivered the controlled substance. Trafficking controlled substances will result in more severe penalties.</p> <p>As an example, a person who possesses less than 28 grams of a controlled substance listed in Penalty Group 3 (i.e., anabolic steroids) is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$4,000, confinement in jail for up to 1 year, or both.</p> <p>As of September 1, 2021, it is a defense to prosecution under certain, defined circumstances if the actor was the first person to request emergency medical assistance in response to the possible overdose of another person or was the victim of a possible overdose for which emergency medical assistance was requested during an ongoing medical emergency. <i>See</i> 2021 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 808 (H.B. 1694).</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>A minor who consumes alcohol outside the visible presence of the minor's adult parent/guardian or spouse is punishable by a fine of \$250 to \$2,000 and imprisonment for up to 180 days. The court may also impose penalties like community service, driver's license suspension, and education or treatment. <i>See</i> Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code Ann. § 106.04. A minor may possess an alcoholic beverage while in the course and scope of the minor's employment. <i>See</i> Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code § 106.05.</p> <p>An adult 21 years of age or older who is not a minor's parent/guardian or spouse is liable for damages proximately caused by the intoxication of a minor under the age of 18 if the adult served the minor or allowed the minor to be served alcoholic beverages that contributed to the minor's intoxication on the premises owned or leased by the adult. <i>See</i> Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code Ann. § 2.02.</p> <p>A person may purchase an alcoholic beverage for or give an alcoholic beverage to a minor if the person is the minor's adult parent/guardian or spouse and is visibly present when the minor possesses or consumes the alcoholic beverage. <i>See</i> Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code Ann. § 106.06.</p> <p>A minor commits an offense if the minor falsely states that he/she is 21 years of age or older or presents any document that indicates he/she is 21 years of age or older to a person engaged in selling or serving alcoholic beverages. <i>See</i> Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code Ann. § 106.06.</p>
Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)	<p>One is guilty of driving while intoxicated if he or she has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more. This is a Class B misdemeanor, with a minimum term of confinement of 72 hours. An offender can also be subject to fines, revocation/suspension of license, a vehicle interlock system, and educational programs. <i>See</i> Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 49 <i>et seq.</i> and Tex. Transp. Code Ann. § 524.022.</p>

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the College has a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program, which includes an annual notification to students and employees regarding certain drug/alcohol-related information (such as legal sanctions for violations of applicable laws, health risks, etc.) and a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness and assess whether sanctions are being consistently enforced. For more information, see below.

- Galen's drug/alcohol policies applicable to students can be found on the Consumer Disclosures page of our website under the "Drug Law Violations" and "Federal and State Drug Trafficking Penalties" headings: <https://galencollege.edu/consumer-disclosures>.
- The *Drug Free Policy* is published in the "Health & Safety" section of the Student Catalog: https://galencollege.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/San_Antonio_Catalog_JUL_20.pdf.
- The College also has a *Drug-free Workplace Policy* available on its internal Employee Resource Center.
- For more information about the biennial review of the College's drug and alcohol abuse prevention program, please contact the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Compliance at compliance@galencollege.edu.

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the College prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The College's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Equal Opportunity, Discrimination, and Harassment Policy: <https://galencollege.edu/accommodations>
- Resolution of Grievances Policy and Procedure - Disabilities, Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation: <https://galencollege.edu/accommodations>
- <https://galencollege.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Equal-Opportunity-Discrimination-and-Harassment-Policy.pdf>
- Sexual Harassment Policy & Investigative Procedures : <https://galencollege.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Galen-College-of-Nursing-Sexual-Harassment-Policy.pdf>

The following sections of this report discuss the College's educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; provides information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses, and advises students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

The College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the College prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and

stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (Texas Code Annotated)	Definitions
<p>Dating Violence (Tex. Fam. Code Ann. § 71.0021)</p>	<p>The institution had determined, based on good-faith research, that the criminal statutes of Texas do not define the term dating violence.</p> <p>However, Section 71.0021 of the Texas Family Code provides the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. "Dating violence" means an act, other than a defensive measure to protect oneself, by an actor that: (1) is committed against a victim or applicant for a protective order: (A) with whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship; or (B) because of the victim's or applicant's marriage to or dating relationship with an individual with whom the actor is or has been in a dating relationship or marriage; and (2) is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the victim or applicant in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault. b. For purposes of this title, "dating relationship" means a relationship between individuals who have or have had a continuing relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of: (1) the length of the relationship; (2) the nature of the relationship; and (3) the frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. c. A casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context does not constitute a "dating relationship" under Subsection (b). <p>In addition, Sections 51.251 and 51.281 of the Texas Education Code provide that “dating violence” shall have the meaning assigned by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20.U.S.C. Section 1092(f)(6)(A)). This law defines dating violence to mean 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 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; and (iii) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.</p>
<p>Domestic Violence</p>	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Texas law does not define the term domestic violence.</p> <p>However, Texas law does define the term "Family Violence" (Tex. Fam. Code Ann. § 71.004) as follows: (1) an act by a member of a family or</p>

Crime Type (Texas Code Annotated)	Definitions
	<p>household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, but does not include defensive measures to protect oneself; (2) abuse [as defined under state law] by a member of a family or household toward a child of the family or household; or (3) dating violence, as that term is defined by Section 71.0021.</p>
<p>Stalking (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 42.072)</p>	<p>Stalking (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 42.072):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A person commits an offense if the person, on more than one occasion and pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct that is directed specifically at another person, knowingly engages in conduct that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. constitutes an offense under Section 42.07, or that the actor knows or reasonably should know the other person will regard as threatening: (A) bodily injury or death for the other person; (B) bodily injury or death for a member of the other person's family or household or for an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship; or (C) that an offense will be committed against the other person's property; 2. causes the other person, a member of the other person's family or household, or an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship to be placed in fear of bodily injury or death or in fear that an offense will be committed against the other person's property, or to feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended; and 3. would cause a reasonable person to: (A) fear bodily injury or death for himself or herself; (B) fear bodily injury or death for a member of the person's family or household or for an individual with whom the person has a dating relationship; (C) fear that an offense will be committed against the person's property; or (D) feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended. b. An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree, except that the offense is a felony of the second degree if the actor has previously been convicted of an offense under this section or of an offense under any of the following laws that contains elements that are substantially similar to the elements of an offense under this section: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the laws of another state; 2. the laws of a federally recognized Indian tribe; 3. the laws of a territory of the United States; or 4. federal law.

Crime Type (Texas Code Annotated)	Definitions
	<p>c. For purposes of this section, a trier of fact may find that different types of conduct described by Subsection (a), if engaged in on more than one occasion, constitute conduct that is engaged in pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct.</p> <p>d. In this section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Dating relationship," "family," "household," and "member of a household" have the meanings assigned by Chapter 71, Family Code; 2. "Property" includes a pet, companion animal, or assistance animal, as defined by Section 121.002, Human Resources Code. <p>In addition, Sections 51.251 and 51.281 of the Texas Education Code provide that "stalking" shall have the meaning assigned by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20.U.S.C. Section 1092(f)(6)(A)). This law defines stalking as 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.</p>
Sexual Assault	<p>The Texas Penal Code provides the following definitions for sexual assault and aggravated sexual assault:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Assault (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 22.011): A person commits an offense: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the person intentionally or knowingly: (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent; (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent; or (C) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or ○ Regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, the person intentionally or knowingly: (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means; (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor; (C) causes the sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; (D) causes the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or (D) causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person, including the actor. • Aggravated sexual assault (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 22.021): A person commits an offense:

Crime Type (Texas Code Annotated)	Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the person: (A) intentionally or knowingly: (i) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent; (ii) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent; or (iii) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or (B) regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, intentionally or knowingly: (i) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means; (ii) causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor; (iii) causes the sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; (iv) causes the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or (v) causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; and ○ If: (A) the person: (i) causes serious bodily injury or attempts to cause the death of the victim or another person in the course of the same criminal episode; (ii) by acts or words places the victim in fear that any person will become the victim of an offense under Section 20A.02(a)(3), (4), (7), or (8) or that death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping will be imminently inflicted on any person; (iii) by acts or words occurring in the presence of the victim threatens to cause any person to become the victim of an offense under Section 20A.02(a)(3), (4), (7), or (8) or to cause the death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping of any person; (iv) uses or exhibits a deadly weapon in the course of the same criminal episode; (v) acts in concert with another who engages in conduct described by Subdivision (1) directed toward the same victim and occurring during the course of the same criminal episode; or (vi) with the intent of facilitating the commission of the offense; administers or provides to the victim of the offense any substance capable of impairing victim's ability to appraise the nature of the act or to resist the act; (B) the victim is younger than 14 years of age, regardless of whether the person knows the age of the victim at the time of the offense; or (C) the victim is an elderly individual or a disabled individual. <p>In addition, Sections 51.251 and 51.281 of the Texas Education Code provide that "sexual assault" shall have the meaning assigned by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20.U.S.C. Section 1092(f)(6)(A)). This law defines sexual</p>

Crime Type (Texas Code Annotated)	Definitions
	assault as any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Texas law does not define these terms.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	<p>Other crimes under Texas law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibited Sexual Conduct (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 25.02): A person commits an offense if the person engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with another person the actor knows to be, without regard to legitimacy: (1) the actor's ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; (2) the actor's current or former stepchild or stepparent; (3) the actor's parent's brother or sister of the whole or half blood; (4) the actor's brother or sister of the whole or half blood or by adoption; (5) the children of the actor's brother or sister of the whole or half blood or by adoption; or (6) the son or daughter of the actor's aunt or uncle of the whole or half blood or by adoption. • Indecency With a Child (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 21.11): A person commits an offense if, with a child younger than 17 years of age, whether the child is of the same or opposite sex and regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, the person (1) engages in sexual contact with the child or causes the child to engage in sexual contact; or (2) with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person: (A) exposes the person's anus or any part of the person's genitals, knowing the child is present; or (B) causes the child to expose the child's anus or any part of the child's genitals.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 22.011)	A sexual assault is without the consent of the other person if: (1) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by the use of physical force, violence, or coercion; (2) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against the other person or to cause harm to the other person, and the other person believes that the actor has the present ability to execute the threat; (3) the other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unconscious or physically unable to resist; (4) the actor knows that as a result of mental disease or defect the other person is at the time of the sexual assault incapable either of appraising the nature of the act or of resisting it; (5) the other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unaware that the sexual assault is occurring; (6) the actor has intentionally impaired the other person's power to appraise or control the other person's conduct by administering any substance without the other person's knowledge; (7) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against any person,

Crime Type (Texas Code Annotated)	Definitions
	and the other person believes that the actor has the ability to execute the threat; (8) the actor is a public servant who coerces the other person to submit or participate; (9) the actor is a mental health services provider or a health care services provider who causes the other person, who is a patient or former patient of the actor, to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the actor; (10) the actor is a clergyman who causes the other person to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the clergyman in the clergyman's professional character as spiritual adviser; (11) the actor is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident, unless the employee and resident are formally or informally married to each other under Chapter 2, Family Code; or (12) the actor is a health care services provider who, in the course of performing an assisted reproduction procedure on the other person, uses human reproductive material from a donor knowing that the other person has not expressly consented to the use of material from that donor.

College Definition of Consent

The College uses the following definition of consent in its Sexual Harassment Policy:

“Consent” refers to words or actions that a reasonable person in the perspective of the Respondent would understand as agreement to engage 4 Revised 8/13/20 in the sexual conduct at issue. A person who is Incapacitated is not capable of giving Consent. Lack of consent is a critical factor in determining whether Sexual Harassment has occurred. As defined above, consent is a mutual, voluntary, and informed agreement to participate in specific sexual acts with another person that is not achieved through unreasonable manipulation or coercion—or any kind of physical force or weapon—and requires having cognitive ability to agree to participate. Consent requires an outward demonstration, through mutually understandable words, conduct or action, indicating that an individual has freely chosen to engage in the specific sexual acts. A verbal “no” constitutes lack of consent, even if it sounds insincere or indecisive. Impairment or incapacitation due to alcohol and/or drug use, permanent/ temporary psychological or physical disability, and being below the age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction are factors which detract from or make consent impossible. Silence or an absence of resistance does not imply consent, and consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Even in the context of an ongoing relationship, consent must be sought and freely given for each specific sexual act. Consent may be withdrawn at any time. When consent is withdrawn, sexual activity must immediately stop.

Risk Reduction

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Make your limits known before going too far.

- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or GHB.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don’t make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don’t take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don’t be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; “playful” use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.

- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

The College also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the College. Methods include, but are not limited to: presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation prepared by the Title IX Coordinator during new student orientation. Depending on the program of study, students will receive additional education and training during NSG 3050 Transition to Baccalaureate Nursing (RN to BSN Program), GPS 1200 Galen Pathway to Success (ADN & BSN Programs), NU 136 Fundamentals of Nursing (PN Program, Day Option), NU 129 Fundamentals of Nursing I (PN Program, Evening Option), and NSG 5000 (MSN program).
- All new employees receive the *Employee Handbook* upon hire and required to understand the College's policies and procedures on these topics. Annual training programs also exist for employees.
- As part of its ongoing campaign, the College uses a variety of strategies, such as in-person presentations by sexual assault organizations, emails blasts with pertinent information, portal announcements, etc. While programming occurs annually, the College also offers educational literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911. You may also contact the campus's Title IX Coordinator, Danielle Swims, at 210-485-2240 or dswims@galencollege.edu.

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at Methodist Hospital; 7700 Floyd Curl Dr, San Antonio, TX; 210-575-4000.

Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- The institution does not have a Campus Security Department
- San Antonio Police Department; 8600 Wurzbach Rd, San Antonio, TX 78240; 210-207-7273; Emergency - 911
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

In Texas, victims may obtain a protective order, which provides relief for victims of family violence, stalking, or sexual assault. A protective order may be obtained by filing a petition with the court. A hearing is typically scheduled within 20 days, and a temporary protective order will be put in place until the hearing occurs. At the hearing, the court may dismiss the case or issue a final/permanent protective order, which generally may be up to a maximum of two years. More information about protective orders in Texas, including necessary forms, can be found via the following websites: <https://www.womenslaw.org/laws/tx/restraining-orders> and <https://texaslawhelp.org/protection-from-violence-or-abuse>.

- The Protective Order Division is located at the Bexar County Family Justice Center, 126 East Nueva, 2nd Floor, San Antonio, TX 78204. More information is available at: <https://www.bexar.org/1442/Protective-Orders>.

When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department.

The institution will also enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the institution will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

The institution does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the institution may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The institution may also issue a “no trespass warning” if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

Available Victim Services:

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the College and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

College Resources

- Student Resource Coordinator; Section 504/Title IX Coordinator: Danielle Swims, MSSW at 210-485-2240 or dswims@galencollege.edu.
- School Counselor: J. Patrick Lincoln, Jr., PhD, LCSW, LPC - Students may schedule a meeting with the School Counselor by contacting the Title IX Coordinator.
- Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if

desired. The College's financial aid website can be found at:
<https://galencollege.edu/tuition-financial-aid>.

Local Hospitals:

- [Methodist Hospital](#) (210) 575 – 4000
- [Kindred Hospital San Antonio](#) (210) 616 – 0616
- [St. Luke's Baptist Hospital](#) (210) 297 – 5000
- [LifeCare Hospitals of San Antonio](#) (210) 690 - 7000

State/Local Resources

- San Antonio Counseling and Behavioral Center (mental health services): <https://sacounselingcenter.com>
- Bexar County Family Justice Center: <https://www.bcfjc.org>
- Family Violence Prevention Services: <https://fvps.org/> (Hotline: 210-733-8810)
- Texas Council on Family Violence: <https://tcfv.org/>
- Texas Association Against Sexual Assault: <http://taasa.org/>
- Texas Legal Services Center: <https://www.tlsc.org/>

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>
- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

The College will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available the College is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the campus's Title IX Coordinator, Danielle Swims, at 210-485-2240 or dswims@galencollege.edu, and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the College may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations

- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the College in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the College will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the College's Equal Opportunity, Discrimination, and Harassment Policy. The resolution procedures are invoked upon a report being made to the Title IX Coordinator. Once a complaint is made, a designated investigator will commence the investigatory process within a reasonable amount of time and will obtain information from the person making the initial report, such as dates, times, locations and descriptions of relevant events, name and contact information for the parties and witnesses, and identification of any related documents.

During the investigation, both parties will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses and other supporting evidence. The investigator will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint.

Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator will prepare a report detailing the findings. If there is a finding of a policy violation, the report will also include proposed remedial measures. Upon approval of the Academic President, the report shall become final and the investigator will notify the parties of the outcome. There is no right of appeal within the College.

Resolution timeframe will be concluded as outlined in either the Sexual Harassment Policy & Investigative Procedures or the Procedures for Investigating Complaints of Discrimination depending on the nature of the allegation.

The procedure for addressing disciplinary proceedings can be found in the campus catalog under the Student Code of Conduct Section. Similarly, this information can be found on our website under Equal Opportunity, Discrimination, and Harassment Policies. [Here](#), you can download and view our policies and investigative procedures.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - Such training addresses topics such as relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding, proper techniques for questioning witnesses, basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding, and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest.

3. 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 institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.

4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard .

5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, "result" means "any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters" and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that the College May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses:

Following a final determination in the institution's disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include: warning; reprimand; probation; loss of privileges; suspension or expulsion/termination; restriction on eligibility to represent the College at any official function. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a term, a full term, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Associate Director of Human Resources. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean (student) or Associate Director of Human Resources (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following: forbidding the accused from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, and changes in working situations.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

The College will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the College to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

When a student or employee reports to the College that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Compliance at compliance@galencollege.edu. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: <https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/crime-records-service/texas-sex-offender-registration-program>

Timely Warnings and Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Dean and Director of Campus Operations constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

- The Office of Regulatory Affairs and Compliance, compliance@galencollege.edu
- Jennifer Jackson, Associate Director of Campus Operations , 210-249-2460, jjackson2@galencollege.edu

The College has communicated with local law enforcement asking them to notify the College if it receives reports or information warranting a timely warning.

Emergency Response

The College has an emergency management plan designed to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to: tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, fires, active shooters, etc. The College has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the College about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Director of Campus Operations, Jennifer Jackson at Director of Campus Operations, Jennifer Jackson of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

The Dean and Director of Campus Operations will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and will be responsible for initiating the institution’s response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other College departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Dean and Director of Campus Operations will consult with other appropriate College officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the College community to be notified.

The Vice President of Operations and Regulatory Affairs in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

Galen has partnered with Rave Alert, an emergency notification alert network, to provide a communication system to Galen students and employees. The Rave Alert Network is capable of sending simultaneous emergency notifications from Galen via text message, email and/or voice message. The system has been specifically designed to rapidly communicate time-sensitive information to multiple people simultaneously and is a primary communication source during campus emergencies. A Rave Alert notification will contain a brief summary of the situation and actions the message recipient should take. These notifications will notify all students, all employees, or all students and employees. In addition to these notifications, facilities management can also lock down main entrance/exit doors to the campus, upon request from the campus Dean.

The The Vice President of Operations and Regulatory Affairs will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

Campus administrators disseminate information to the larger community by contacting local radio and television stations, as well as having the information posted on Galen's website.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The method(s) listed below may be utilized when the College issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign-Up Instructions
Rave Alert (text message, email, and/or voice message)	Register for approved Galen College of Nursing emergency communications and other important information via text message and email at https://www.getrave.com/login/galencollege .

Testing & Documentation

The College tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times the Incident Assessment Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the College’s emergency response plan.

The Office of Regulatory Affairs and Compliance maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the College will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the College’s emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* The College does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

Hate crimes:

2020: No hate crimes reported.

2019: No hate crimes reported.

2018: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

2019: 0 unfounded crimes.

2018: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

2019: 0 unfounded crimes.

2018: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the College's Clery Geography.