

OGLE SCHOOL

Annual Campus Security
Report t 2015-2016



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OGLE SCHOOL
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**Annual Security Reports 2016
Campus Crime and Statistics from 2013-2015**

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) is a federal mandate requiring all institutions of higher education such as Ogle School that participate in the Federal Student Financial Aid Program (Title IX) to disclose information about crime on their campuses and the surrounding areas. The Clery Act affects all public and private higher education institutions and is enforced by the U.S. Department of Education. Campuses that fail to comply with the act can be penalized with large fines and may be suspended from participating in the Federal Financial Aid Program.

Ogle School strives to ensure the safety of everyone especially our students, staff and clients. Ogle School has developed a broad set of policies and procedures to ensure the safety of everyone.

ON-CAMPUS PROHIBITION OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL

Employees

As a condition of employment, employees will notify the school of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction.

Within 30 days of the employee's notification of the first conviction, the school will either terminate the employee or require written documentation from the employee that he/she has entered a rehabilitation program. A second conviction will result in termination.

Students

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of a controlled substance or abuse of alcohol by anyone on Ogle School property or as a part of any Ogle School activity is prohibited. Students taking prescribed or over-the-counter medication which may affect one's ability to function should so inform Campus Security Authorities (School Directors and Assistant School Directors/Student Services Coordinators). If a final determination is made that any student of Ogle School is found to be abusing alcohol or using, possessing, manufacturing or distributing controlled substances in violation of the law on Ogle School property or at Ogle School events, they shall be subject to, at a minimum, the referral to counseling and automatic and immediate suspension or dismissal from school. Ogle School imposed sanctions are additional to any legal actions taken by local, state or federal authorities.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Employees

The school will distribute to all employees by October 1st:

1. This policy statement.
2. Information concerning health hazards of substance abuse.
3. Information concerning legal sanctions involved with the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs.
4. Information concerning drug counseling or rehabilitation.
5. Information concerning sex offenses and offenders.

Students

1. Items 1-5 in the employee dissemination section above will be provided to students at time of registration.

OGLE SCHOOL'S POLICY ON A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

The National Institute on Drug Abuse estimates that one in every five workers age 18-25 and one in every eight workers age 26-34 uses drugs on the job. While it is difficult to put a price tag on the cost to employers of the theft, low morale, impaired judgment, high absenteeism, and high turnover caused by substance abuse, employers are aware of these costs and attempt to ascertain that a person is not a potential substance abuser before hiring them.

We at Ogle School have made a commitment to our students to prepare them for a long and successful professional career. Ogle School, as a result of these responsibilities, has a compelling obligation to eliminate illegal drug use from the school. We intend to honor this obligation in the following manner:

1. Imposing an absolute prohibition of the unlawful distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance or alcohol by any student or employee of Ogle School on school property or as a part of any school activity.

2. Making available to all students and employees information concerning the health hazards involved with alcohol and drug abuse.
3. Making available to all students and employees information concerning the legal sanctions involved with the illegal use of drugs and alcohol.
4. Making available to all students and employees information concerning drug and alcohol counseling and rehabilitation services.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG PREVENTION POLICY

Ogle School in its policies supports and endorses the Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of a controlled substance or abuse of alcohol by anyone on Ogle School property or as a part of any Ogle School activity is prohibited. Students taking prescribed or over-the-counter medication which may affect one's ability to function should so inform Campus Security Authorities. The health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol are:

Alcohol

May provide a feeling of confidence and being in control. Those likely to be addicted may have an enzyme deficiency that allows them a high rate of consumption without drunkenness, encouraging a belief that since one doesn't get obviously drunk, no harm is done. The tolerance is only on the surface. Liver, brain, heart, and stomach destruction goes on even without apparent symptoms. Over time, beer, wine, and wine coolers, as well as hard alcohol, often cause dependency and may be fatal.

Marijuana

Use of marijuana may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research shows that knowledge retention may be lower when information is given while the person is "high." Motivation and cognition are altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis. The tar in marijuana smoke is a highly irritating carcinogenic. Long-term use may develop psychological dependence.

Cocaine

Chronic use can cause ulceration of the mucous membrane in the nose. Cocaine can produce psychological dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. Crack or free-base rock, a concentrated form of cocaine, is extremely potent. Its effects are felt within ten seconds of administration. Physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. Cocaine use may lead to death through disruption of the brain's control of heart and respiration.

Amphetamines and other stimulants

Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may perspire, experience headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. In addition to the physical effects of amphetamines and other stimulants, users report feeling restless, anxious, and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucination, delusions, and paranoia.

Narcotics (Including: Heroin, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, and Codeine)

Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of unsterilized syringes may result in transmission of diseases such as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and death.

Depressants

The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use over time may result in tolerance to the drug, leading the user to increase the quantity consumed. Very large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can increase the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks. When regular users stop taking depressant drugs, they may develop withdrawal symptoms ranging from restlessness, insomnia, and anxiety to convulsions and death. Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after they are born. Birth defects and behavioral problems have been associated with these children.

Hallucinogens

Chronic users of PCP report persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Mood disorders (depression, anxiety, and violent behavior) also occur. In later stages, chronic users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior and experience hallucinations. Large doses of PCP may produce convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure, or ruptured blood vessels in the brain. Lysergic acid (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dizziness, weakness, tremor, nausea, and drowsiness. Sensations and feelings may change rapidly. It is common to have a bad psychological reaction to LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Delayed effects, or flashbacks, can occur even after the use has ceased.

Designer Drugs

Underground chemists modify the molecular structure of certain illegal drugs to produce analogs known as designer drugs. These drugs can be hundreds of times stronger than the drugs that they are designed to imitate. Examples of these types of drugs include but are not limited too: Ecstasy, PCP, LSD, GHB, and Ketamine.

The narcotic analogs can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson’s disease; uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or perspiration, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause brain damage. The analogs of phencyclidine cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

LEGAL SANCTIONS

Offense	Minimum Punishment	Maximum Punishment
Manufacture or delivery of controlled substances (drugs)	Confinement in the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) for a term of no more than 10 years or less than 2 years, or confinement in a community correctional facility for no more than one year, and a fine not to exceed \$10,000	Confinement in the TDC for life or for a term of no more than 99 years or less than 20 years, and a fine not to exceed \$500,000
Possession of controlled substances (drugs)	Confinement in jail for a term of no more than 180 days, and a fine not to exceed \$2,000 or both	Confinement in TDC for life or for a term of no more than 99 years, or less than 10 years, and a fine not to exceed \$100,000
Delivery of marijuana	Confinement in jail for a term of no more than 180 days, and a fine not to exceed \$2,000 or both	Confinement in TDC for life or for a term of no more than 99 years, or less than 15 years, and a fine not to exceed \$250,000
Possession of marijuana	Confinement in jail for a term of no more than 180 days, and a fine not to exceed \$2,000 or both	Confinement in TDC for life or for a term of no more than 99 years, or less than 10 years, and a fine not to exceed \$250,000
Driving while Intoxicated (Includes intoxication from alcohol, drugs or both)	Confinement in jail for a term of no more than two years or less than 72 hours, and a fine not more than \$2,000 or less than \$100	Confinement in jail for a term of no more than two years or less than 30 days, or confinement in TDC for a term of not more than 5 years or less than 60 days, and a fine of not more than \$2,000 or more than \$500
Offense		Maximum Punishment
Public Intoxication		A fine not to exceed \$200
Adults and minors who make alcohol available to minors or buy alcohol for minors		A fine up to \$2,000, confinement in jail for up to 180 days or both
Adults who sell alcohol to a minor		A fine up to \$4,000, confinement in jail for one year or both
Ogle School does not offer on-campus counseling services for drug or alcohol abuse.		

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE POLICY

A new provision of the Student Right to Know Act states that schools must notify students on where they can obtain information in regards to sex offenders who must register with the state. Students may obtain this information by contacting their local police departments or the Texas Sex Offenders Database at <https://records.txdps.state.tx>.

Ogle School will not tolerate any form of sexual harassment, assault or violence, whether committed by a stranger or an acquaintance. Such behavior is a violation of the standards of the community and may be a criminal act under Texas Law. This policy is intended to promote a community free of sexual misconduct, and to offer a process for reporting and addressing violations of the policy.

Sexual harassment is unwelcome advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, when submission to or rejection of this conduct explicitly or implicitly affects a person's employment or education, unreasonably interfered with a person's work or educational performance, or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive working or learning environment. Individuals who believe they are victims of sexual harassment should make it clear that such behavior is offensive to them. If the behavior continues, document the matter and refer it to Campus Security Authorities. Students who are found to be participating in any form of sexual harassment will be subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to suspension or dismissal from school.

If you believe you have been sexually assaulted, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. Ogle School strongly advocates that a victim of sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation for the proof of a criminal offense. An assault should be reported directly to local police and/or Campus Security Authorities. Upon request, Campus Security Authorities will assist victims in reporting incidents of sexual assault to local police. Filing a police report will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers.

During Ogle School's investigation of sexual assault allegations, both accused and accuser have the right to have others present during proceedings and to be informed of the outcome of disciplinary proceedings. If a final determination is made that any student of Ogle School is found to be committing acts of sexual misconduct in violation of the law on Ogle School property or at Ogle School events, they shall be subject to, at a minimum, the referral to counseling and automatic and immediate suspension or dismissal from school. Ogle School imposed sanctions are additional to any legal actions taken by local, state or federal authorities. Student victims have the option to change their academic situation after an alleged sexual assault, if such changes are reasonably available.

The Student Services Department in conjunction with outside organization and agency assistance are available to assist with carrying out the provisions of the state and federal requirements.

US Department of Justice
<http://www.nsopw.gov/Core/Portal.aspx>

Megan's Law
<https://www.meganslaw.com>

TITLE IX: DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT ON THE BASIS OF SEX

Ogle School is committed to complying with all laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in admission to, employment with, and otherwise in the operation of its educational program and activities. Among the applicable laws, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits sex discrimination and sexual harassment in schools. In compliance with Title IX, Ogle School is committed to ensuring that all its students have equal opportunity to benefit from our program and activities, and that all its employees enjoy equal employment opportunity, free from sex discrimination and sexual harassment. The protections of Title IX also extend to third parties. Ogle School has developed this Title IX policy and the associated processes to ensure that all complaints of sex discrimination and sexual harassment—whether brought by students, employees, or third parties—are promptly investigated and, where a violation is found, that Ogle School takes action to end the conduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects.

VAWA – Violence Against Women Re-Authorization Act

On March 7th, 2013, President Obama signed the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Pub. Law 113-4), which amended section 485(f) of the HEA also known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to comply with certain campus safety- and security-related requirements as a condition of their participation in the Title IV, HEA programs. Notably, VAWA amended the Clery Act to require institutions to compile statistics for incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to include certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents in their annual security reports. Final regulations were put in effect as of July 1, 2015.

Ogle School will not tolerate domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other forms of sexual misconduct. Offenders may be subject to dismissal from school, disciplinary action (suspension), and/or criminal proceedings. VAWA amended the Jean Clery Act to afford rights to campus victims.

Ogle School applies procedures that provide swift, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution in incidents involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These procedures are carried out by the Title IX Coordinators

located at each campus who receive annual training. Ogle School also provides a lead Title IX Coordinator which provides guidance and assistance to Title IX Coordinators located at each campus. Ongoing education and awareness of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are provided to students and employees annually.

If you believe you have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking, you should speak to a Campus Security Authority, Title IX Coordinator or staff member. Ogle School strongly suggests that a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking report the incident in a timely manner.

An assault should be reported directly to local police and/or Campus Security Authorities. Upon request, Campus Security Authorities will assist victims in reporting incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking to local police. Filing a police report will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers.

Ogle School will protect the confidentiality of victim(s) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking. Victim(s) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking will not be retaliated against and will receive written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services, both on campus and in the community. Victim(s) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking will also receive written notification about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if so requested by the victim and if such accommodations are reasonably available.

Should any student or employee report to the campus that an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking has taken place, the campus will provide student or employee with a written explanation of right and options.

CAMPUS SECURITY POLICIES

Campus Security Authorities and Jurisdiction

Campus Security Authorities (School Directors and Assistant School Directors/Student Services Coordinators) have the authority to question all persons on school property to determine their legitimate presence and to escort unauthorized persons to the proper office or off school property, control the actions of persons violating school rules or local, state or federal laws and cooperate with local, state or federal law officers should that become necessary. Campus Security Authorities do not possess arrest power. Criminal incidents are referred to local police who have jurisdiction on the campus. Campus Security Authorities maintain a highly professional working relationship with local police. All crime victims and witnesses are strongly encouraged to immediately report the crime to Campus Security Authorities and the appropriate police agency. All reports will be investigated. Ogle School does not have procedures for voluntary, confidential reporting of crime statistics through pastoral or professional counselors. When a potentially dangerous threat to the Ogle School community arises, timely reports or warnings will be issued.

Campus Access

During business hours, Ogle School will be open to students, staff and the general public. Admittance is permitted only at designated entrances. Emergency only exits are secured from outside entry and equipped with alarms to notify Campus Security Authorities of their use. During non-business hours, access to Ogle School facilities is by key through the facility's main entrance, as issued by the Director of Facilities. Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted hours of operation. Campus Security Authorities meet regularly with Ogle School's Chief Executive Officer and Director of Facilities to discuss issues concerning campus security. Ogle School does not have facilities for on-campus residences.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

Ogle School in its policies encourages students, staff and the general public to voluntarily report crimes and other emergencies to Campus Security Authorities and local police in a timely manner. Ogle School is limited in its ability to hold reports of crime in confidence as all reports are available for public examination. In case of emergency at any Ogle School location, dial 911. Non-emergency numbers to local police are:

Arlington Police Department: 817-459-5600	San Antonio Police Department: 210-207-7273
Hurst Police Department: 817-788-7188	Denton Police Department: 940-349-6200
Fort Worth Police Department: 817-335-4222	Houston/Stafford Police Department: 281-261-3950
Dallas Police Department: 214-744-4444	

Emergency Response and Evacuation

Students will be immediately notified of any significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to their health or safety. Campus Security Authorities and/or local authorities will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, confirm a significant emergency exists, determine who to notify, determine the content and means of the notification and initiate the notification system.

In the event the emergency requires persons within the school to evacuate, everyone should proceed calmly to the nearest exit and reconvene at the school's designated evacuation area. Evacuation plans are posted in several areas throughout the school. Emergency exits are clearly marked and all exit doors remain unlocked during school hours.

In the event the emergency requires persons within the school to seek shelter, everyone should proceed calmly to the school's designated shelter area. Everyone must remain in the shelter area until released to leave by Campus Security Authorities. Ogle School periodically conducts evacuation and shelter drills to test emergency response and evacuation readiness.

Annual Safety Drills will be conducted every year on October 1st.

Timely Warning

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the Campus Security Authorities, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus wide warning will be issued to all students, faculty and staff through e-mail announcements, the posting of flyers at local campuses, in-class announcements, or other appropriate means. The community will be made aware in a timely manner of any crimes, suspicious activities or other security problems through local police reports which are published in the local newspaper.

Security Awareness Programs

Prior to enrollment, all prospective students are provided a school catalog containing campus security procedures and practices. At orientation, students again review the school's campus security procedures and practices. All active students and staff receive updated campus crime data and information on campus security procedures and practices annually on October 1st as part of the school's annual security report and campus crime disclosure.

The common theme of these three programs is to encourage students and staff to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others in reporting and preventing crime. Students and staff should be assertive, trust your instincts, don't prop open self-locking doors, watch your keys, watch out for unwanted visitors, be wary of isolated spots, travel in groups or pairs, stay or walk in well lighted areas, report suspicious activities or persons, lock vehicles and personal belongings and know where local police and Campus Security Authorities can be reached at any time.

Crime Prevention Programs

For information on crime prevention programs and tips contact the local police department's crime prevention unit. Ogle School does not offer on-campus crime prevention programs.

Monitoring of Off-Campus Student Organizations

Ogle School does not officially recognize any off-campus student organizations.

Preparing Annual Security Report

Ogle School's Campus Security Survey Administrator reports campus crime statistics for all of its campuses to the Department of Education for the three most recent completed years. This report is prepared in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies and Campus Security Authorities and is updated annually by October 1st.

Sexual Offender Registration

The State of Texas provides that sex offenders be registered in the county that they presently reside. Pursuant to Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 62.005, the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) establishes the website https://records.txdps.state.tx.us/dps_web/sornew/index.aspx as the official internet public access to the DPS sex offender registration computerized central database. Pursuant to Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 62.301 and judicial orders, not all offenders are available on the public access sex offender database. Anyone who uses any information on this website to injure, harass, or for any other unlawful purpose may be subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability.

TOLL-FREE NATIONAL INFORMATION:

- Al-Anon 1-800-356-9996
- American Council on Alcoholism Help-line 1-800-527-5344
- Cocaine Hotline 1-800-COCAINE
- National Council on Alcoholism 1-800-NCA-CALL National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline 1-800-662-HELP
- National Suicide Prevention Hotline 1-800-273-8255
- National Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-656-HOPE

INSTITUTIONAL SECURITY POLICIES AND CRIME STATISTICS

In compliance with the Federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics of 1998 (formally the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990), and VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) the following information is provided.

- Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Negligent Manslaughter
- Sex Offenses, Forcible
- Sex Offenses, Non-forcible
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
- Domestic Violence
- Dating Violence
- Stalking
- Hate Crimes (if any of the above manifested evidence of prejudice based on race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability)
- Arrests or Disciplinary Referrals for Illegal Weapons Possession and Substance Law Violations of Illegal Weapons Possession
- Drug law violations
- Liquor law violations

Campus crimes are defined as occurrences

Geographic areas associated with The Clery Act

On-Campus – any building or property owned or controlled (leased) by an institution within the same reasonably adjoining geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to the institution’s educational purposes. These buildings include residential halls, any building or property that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, those frequently used by students and those that support institutional purposes such as a food or retail vendor. Any on-campus buildings would be the school itself.

Non-Campus – includes any building (or property) owned or controlled by student organizations recognized by the school; and any building or property owned or controlled by the school, that is not within the same reasonable adjoining area. Ogle School does not have any non-campus buildings. This would not apply.

Public Property – all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

The procedure for reporting a crime is:

1. Immediately notify a staff member of Ogle School and call 911 (or the local police department) to file a report.
2. After a report has been filed, notify the School Director.

Programs designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures:

Publications regarding campus security procedures and crime prevention awareness are distributed to new students and staff in their orientation package and available on an on-going basis in the Student Lounge or on the school website at www.ogleschool.edu.

Monitoring of crime activity engaged in by students at off campus locations of student organizations:

Any organization having an off-campus school sponsored function is required to have a school advisor present.

Statement of policy regarding the possession, use, or sale of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs:

Our "Drug-Free Workplace/School" policy regarding possession, use, sale of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs, and a description of any drug and alcohol abuse education programs are distributed annually through staff and student orientation packets and are available upon request on an on-going basis.

CRIME STATISTICS

A copy of the Employee/Student Drug-Free Workplace/School Drug Prevention Policy Statement and Campus Crime Report is made available to active students, faculty, and staff. This report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on-campus, non-campus, or public property. The report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies concerning sexual assault, and other matters. There were no reported hate crimes, either on-campus or off-campus, at any Ogle School location during this reporting period.

Location & Year	Arlington Campus						Hurst Campus						Fort Worth Campus						Dallas Campus						
	On-Campus			Off-Campus			On-Campus			Off-Campus			On-Campus			Off-Campus			On-Campus			Off-Campus			
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	
Reported Offenses	Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Non-forcible Sex Offenses-Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Non-forcible Sex Offenses -Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Robbery	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Domestic Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
	Dating Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
	Stalking	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
	Arrests	Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Weapons Possession		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Referrals	Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Location & Year	North Dallas Campus						San Antonio Campus						Denton Campus						Stafford Campus						
	On-Campus			Off-Campus			On-Campus			Off-Campus			On-Campus			Off-Campus			On-Campus			Off-Campus			
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	
Reported Offenses	Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Non-forcible Sex Offenses-Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Non-forcible Sex Offenses -Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
	Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Domestic Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
	Dating Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
	Stalking	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
	Arrests	Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Weapons Possession		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Referrals	Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

