

# 2025 ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

A large, three-dimensional sign for Alaska Pacific University. The top part of the sign features the words "ALASKA PACIFIC" in large, gold, serif capital letters, set against a dark blue rectangular background. Below this, the word "UNIVERSITY" is displayed in smaller, blue, sans-serif capital letters on a gold rectangular background. The sign is mounted on a base of stacked, grey, irregular stones. To the left of the sign, there are two vertical wooden posts, one of which has a rope tied around it. The background consists of tall trees with yellow and green autumn foliage under a clear blue sky.

ALASKA PACIFIC  
UNIVERSITY

Includes crime and fire statistics for  
calendar years 2022, 2023 and 2024

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# SAFETY INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

Each year, colleges and universities across the country issue an Annual Security Report under the federal Clery Act. The report includes statistics of certain crimes, arrests, and referrals for disciplines, as well as certain reportable fires in residence halls. The report also includes policy statements that summarize and offer information on relevant safety policies and resources at APU.

The report covers all the Clery Act policies and reports for geographic locations owned or controlled by Alaska Pacific University, including Kellogg Campus located 3 miles north of Palmer, Alaska, as well as the UAA/APU Consortium Library which is located on the University of Alaska Anchorage campus.

## CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY

### The Office of Campus Safety

The Office of Campus Safety is available 24/7, year-round, and can be reached at 907-564-8888 or via the APU LiveSafe App. Located on the first floor of the Atwood Center, Campus Safety staff responds to safety concerns, assist with security-related services (e.g., building access, jumpstarts, escorts), and coordinate with local authorities in emergencies. Campus Safety Staff do not have arrest powers and are not armed.

Campus Safety consists of full-time and part-time professional staff and student assistants. They observe and report incidents and notify local law enforcement or emergency services as needed. APU also contracts with Nana Management Services (NMS) to provide overnight security coverage on the Main Campus (6:00 p.m. – 6:00 a.m.). NMS officers are certified, unarmed, and trained in safety and de-escalation procedures, conducting patrols and door checks at least every two hours.

### Daily Crime Log

Campus Safety maintains a daily crime log of all reported crimes occurring on both the Main Campus and Kellogg Campus. The log includes details such as the date, time, nature, and location of the incident and is updated within two business days unless disclosure would compromise an investigation or victim confidentiality. Logs from the past 60 days are publicly available at the Campus Safety office; older records are available upon request within two business days.

### Law Enforcement and Security Services

Campus Safety maintains a strong working relationship with the Anchorage Police Department (APD) and UAA Police Department (UPD) for the Main Campus, and the Alaska State Troopers and Palmer Police Department for the Kellogg Campus. In addition to the efforts of Campus Safety Staff, APD and UPD regularly patrols the areas surrounding area, including APU main campus, and respond to incidents on APU campuses as part of their jurisdictional responsibilities. These patrols provide an added layer of visibility, deterrence, and rapid response capability.

While APU has no formal MOU with these agencies, both campuses fall within the emergency response jurisdiction of APD, with the assistance of UPD, and the Anchorage Fire Department (AFD). APU maintains cooperative relationships with these agencies to ensure that students, employees, and visitors receive timely and effective emergency services. The presence of local police patrols, combined with APU Campus Safety operations, strengthens the overall security environment and helps foster a safe and supportive community.

Campus Safety does not provide on-site security at the Kellogg Campus; instead, it relies on local, state, and federal law enforcement for incident response and public safety.

### **Non-Emergency Law Enforcement Contacts**

#### *Main Campus:*

- Anchorage Police Department: 907-786-8900
- UAA Police Department: 907-786-1120

#### *Kellogg Campus:*

- Alaska State Troopers: 907-269-5511
- Palmer Police Department: 907-745-4811

### **Criminal Activity at Noncampus Locations**

APU does not operate any off-campus housing or facilities for student organizations. However, some students live in nearby neighborhoods off campus. APD has primary jurisdiction around the APU Main Campus, with additional support from UPD. The Alaska State Troopers has jurisdiction over areas surrounding the APU Kellogg Campus. Students residing off campus who experience an emergency should **call 911** for immediate assistance.

### **Building Access, Safety, and Maintenance of Campus Facilities**

APU secures its administrative, academic, and recreational buildings on both the Main Campus and Kellogg Campus after scheduled use times. After hours, access is limited to individuals with authorized electronic badge access. During certain holidays, buildings may be accessible only to approved staff, faculty, and students via badge access.

On-campus housing is available for approximately 100 students. Residence halls are secured 24/7 and accessible only to residents through an ID badge system and keys, which are not to be shared. Lost or stolen keys must be reported to Campus Life immediately. Access to residence halls is limited to residents and their escorted guests. Overnight guests must be checked in with Campus Life or the Resident Assistant (RA) on Duty. RAs are on duty 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. on weekdays, and 24 hours a day on weekends and university holidays.

Campus Safety is responsible for building security at APU Main Campus and conducts daily patrols and building walkthroughs. NMS Security provides additional patrols between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., seven days a week. Surveillance cameras are installed in various internal and external areas of APU Main Campus.



# REPORTING AND SUPPORT SERVICES

## REPORTING A CRIME

**DIAL 911: In life-threatening emergencies, always dial 911 first.**

APU encourages all students, employees, visitors, and community members to promptly and accurately report crimes, emergencies, suspicious activity, and safety concerns to the Campus Safety at 907-564-8888 or via the APU LiveSafe App. Campus Safety is available 24/7. When reporting a crime or incident, please provide as much information as possible to include:

- Nature of the incident or behavior observed
- Details of what happened - whether observed or reported to you
- Specific location of incident
- Identity and/or description of person(s) involved
- Date and time of incident

Be as specific as possible when reporting an incident, giving as much detailed information as available, i.e. description of person(s) attire and features, vehicle(s) details, etc.

Campus Safety responds to incidents, prepares reports, and coordinates with local law enforcement or emergency services when needed. Reports involving student conduct are referred to the Dean of Students or Campus Life. Incidents involving sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, are forwarded to the Title IX Coordinator.

Timely and accurate reporting supports APU's compliance with the Clery Act, including maintaining the crime log, preparing annual crime statistics, and issuing timely warnings when appropriate.

At APU's Kellogg Campus, crimes and public safety concerns should also be reported to the Alaska State Troopers at 907-269-5511, in addition to notifying Campus Safety.

In an emergency at any campus location:

1. Call 911
2. Then contact Campus Safety

### **Evidence Preservation**

Preserving evidence is an important step in protecting the rights of victims and in supporting investigations, whether conducted by law enforcement, the University, or both. Evidence can take many forms—physical items, digital records, photographs, or written materials—and maintaining it properly helps ensure that investigators and the courts can evaluate it accurately.

Individuals who experience or witness a crime are encouraged to make every effort to preserve potential evidence. For physical crimes such as theft, assault, or vandalism, this may mean leaving items in place, avoiding cleaning or repairing damaged areas, and saving any related objects. In cases of interpersonal violence, it may mean seeking prompt medical attention, avoiding bathing or changing clothes until after medical personnel have completed an exam, and storing any clothing or personal items in a paper bag rather than plastic.

Evidence is not limited to physical objects. Emails, text messages, call logs, photographs, social media posts, and voicemails may also play an important role in an investigation. Community members are encouraged to save these materials, avoid deleting files, and document the time, date, and circumstances surrounding the incident.

Because some forms of evidence can deteriorate quickly, prompt reporting to law enforcement or Campus Safety can be critical. Even if an individual is not yet ready to pursue a criminal or disciplinary complaint, preserving evidence keeps future options open. University officials can provide guidance and connect individuals with local law enforcement, medical providers, or other resources that can assist in collecting and safeguarding evidence.

Preserving evidence does not obligate a victim or witness to file a police report, pursue criminal charges, or participate in a University process. It simply ensures that, should a person choose to move forward at a later time, the evidence will be available.

## **SUPPORT RESOURCES**

### **Resources Exempt from Reporting Under the Clery Act**

The University encourages all community members to report crimes so that appropriate support and responses can be provided. However, under the Clery Act, certain resources are exempt from the obligation to report identifying information about crimes for inclusion in the University's crime statistics.

### **Confidential Resources**

Licensed mental health counselors, medical professionals, and pastoral counselors who are acting within the scope of their professional duties are not required to report crimes to the University for Clery Act purposes. This exemption is designed to ensure that individuals seeking confidential support can do so without concern that their information will automatically be shared. A pastoral counselor is a person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious organization as someone who provides confidential counseling, and who is functioning within the scope of their role as a pastoral counselor. A licensed counselor is a person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the University community and who is functioning within the scope of that role. This includes licensed counselors, psychologists, social workers, or other licensed mental health professionals.

Examples of exempt resources include:

- Licensed counselors in Counseling Services
- Pastoral counselors acting in their professional religious capacity

These professionals may, however, encourage individuals to voluntarily report crimes to Campus Safety or the Title IX Coordinator so that appropriate measures can be taken to protect the campus community.

### **Anonymous and Voluntary Reporting**

While confidential resources are exempt from Clery reporting requirements, individuals may choose to report anonymously or on a voluntary basis through other APU reporting channels. These reports may be included in crime statistics without identifying the reporting party.

This balance ensures that victims and survivors have access to confidential support while still enabling the APU to meet its federal reporting obligations.

## **Campus Security Authority (CSA)**

Under the Clery Act, Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) are university officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities, such as housing, discipline, and student conduct. While CSAs are not confidential resources, they are required to report crimes, including those where a victim wishes to remain anonymous or if the crimes are reported in confidence, to the Office of Campus Safety for inclusion in APU's crime statistics and the Annual Security Report.

APU designates the following positions/offices as CSAs:

- **Office of Campus Safety** – 907-564-8888 (Atwood Center 109)
- **Dean of Students** – 907-564-8287 (Atwood Center 116)
- **Office of Campus Life**, including Resident Advisors – 907-564-8299 (Atwood Center 108)
- **Compliance and Risk Officer** – 907-564-8890 (Grant Hall 105)
- **Title IX Coordinator** – 907-564-8890 (Grant Hall 105)
- **Director of Human Resources** – 907-564-8265 (Grant Hall 120)
- **Director of Nordic Ski Team** – 907-564-8906 (Atwood Center B33)

Reports submitted to CSAs are used for Clery reporting purposes and help ensure accurate crime statistics and campus safety transparency.



# EMERGENCIES INVOLVING DRUGS OR ALCOHOL

## **Call for help.**

If you or someone else needs medical attention from using alcohol or drugs, contact Campus Safety, Residential Life or 911 immediately. Stay with them until help arrives.

APU is committed to creating an environment for its students, faculty, and staff that strongly discourages the abuse or misuse of alcohol and other drugs. Students are encouraged not only to look out for their own health and safety but also for that of their peers. To this end, APU encourages students to reach out to APU and other professional staff or help, regardless of whether they, or their friend, have been using alcohol or other drugs. APU may, in its discretion, provide amnesty for students for conduct code violations who are involved or are discovered in the course of the grievance process.

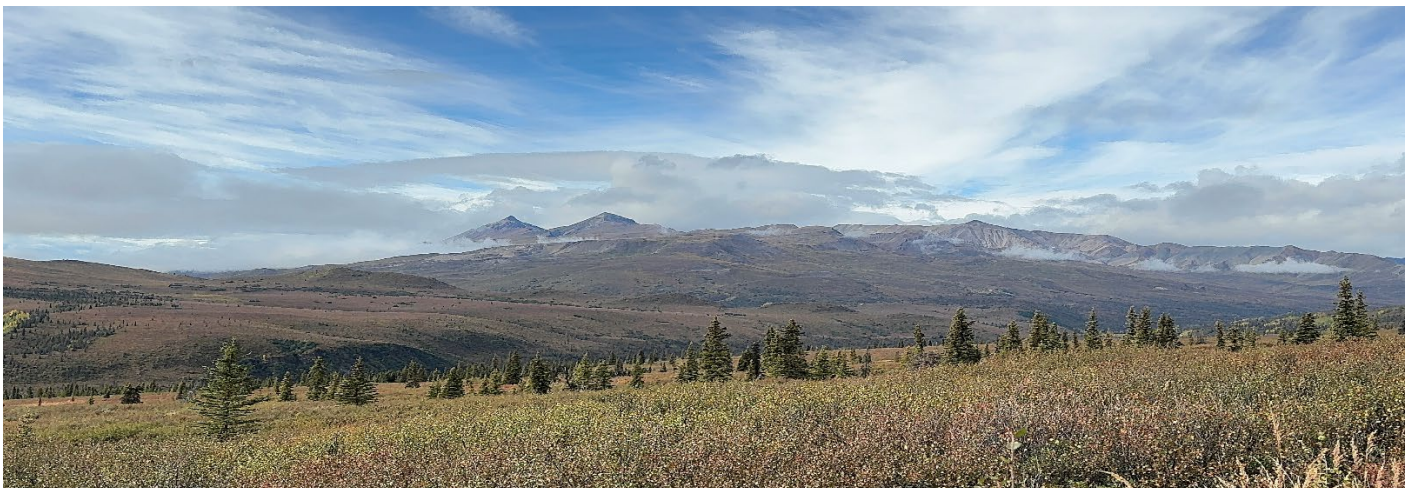
## **Bystander Intervention**

APU promotes bystander intervention as a key strategy in preventing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. APU aims to foster a culture of community accountability and encourages bystanders to intervene if the situation is safe to do so. Bystander intervention involves recognizing situations where someone may be at risk, understanding the factors that contribute to harmful behavior, and safely taking action to help.

Effective intervention strategies include:

- Creating a distraction to interrupt the situation (e.g., spilling a drink, starting a conversation, or setting off a car alarm)
- Involving others to assist
- Confront those involved – if you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
- Making an excuse to remove a friend from a risky environment
- Calling out inappropriate behavior in a respectful and safe way
- Contacting help when needed, including calling 911 or Campus Safety

Bystander intervention is about looking out for others and fostering a culture where everyone plays a role in preventing harm and promoting community safety.



# PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

## ALCOHOL AND DRUG PREVENTION AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

### Support and Treatment Resources

APU is committed to supporting students, faculty, and staff in addressing alcohol and drug-related concerns. A variety of confidential resources, counseling, and treatment programs are available to help community members make safe choices, manage substance use issues, and access professional support.

APU encourages students and employees to seek help for alcohol or drug concerns. On-campus support includes the **Counseling and Wellness Center** ([website](#)) and confidential pastoral services through the University Chaplain (907-564-8355). The Dean of Students Office can also provide referrals.

Numerous community and national resources are available, including:

- Alcoholics Anonymous Anchorage Area Intergroup – 907-272-2312, [www.anchorageaa.org](http://www.anchorageaa.org)
- Narcotics Anonymous – 907-277-5483, [www.akna.org](http://www.akna.org)
- Providence Breakthrough Substance Abuse Program – 907-212-6970, [www.providence.org](http://www.providence.org)
- Alaska Behavioral Health – 907-563-1000, [www.alaskabehavioralhealth.org](http://www.alaskabehavioralhealth.org)
- SAMHSA National Helpline – [www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov](http://www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov)

Individuals seeking support are encouraged to access services promptly. APU and community resources maintain confidentiality to the extent permitted by law, ensuring that help can be sought without fear of disclosure. Support services are complemented by educational programs aimed at preventing alcohol and drug misuse. These programs provide information about health risks, safe behaviors, legal responsibilities, and strategies to reduce harm, including early intervention and bystander awareness. APU emphasizes that seeking help early—before substance use escalates—can prevent serious health, academic, and personal consequences. Students and employees are encouraged to take advantage of available resources and to support peers in doing the same.

### Commitment to Education and Prevention

APU promotes a culture of wellness through prevention programs, training, and awareness campaigns. These efforts are designed to reduce risks associated with alcohol and drug use and to foster a community dedicated to safe and healthy living.

### Health Risks of Alcohol and Other Drugs

#### Alcohol

The following information on alcohol health risk is a summary from the [Centers for Disease and Control - Alcohol Use](#) website:

Alcohol affects the body in many ways, both immediately and over time. Excessive drinking can be harmful, including binge drinking, heavy drinking, drinking under the age of 21, or drinking during pregnancy. Even occasional excessive drinking can pose serious health risks. The liver can process only small amounts of alcohol at a time, and when alcohol exceeds this capacity, it can damage the liver and other organs as it moves through the body. Reducing alcohol intake, or abstaining from alcohol, can improve overall health and well-being.

Excessive alcohol use contributes to approximately 178,000 deaths each year in the United States. In the short term, drinking too much can lead to injuries from motor vehicle crashes, falls, drownings, and burns. It can also increase the risk of violence, alcohol poisoning, drug overdoses, unplanned pregnancy, miscarriage, stillbirth, or fetal alcohol spectrum disorder. Over the long term, alcohol consumption can increase the risk of several types of cancer, including throat, colon, breast, and liver cancers. Excessive alcohol use can also contribute to high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, alcohol use disorder, digestive problems, a weakened immune system, and mental health issues such as depression and anxiety. Alcohol use can affect memory, learning, and relationships, impacting life at school, work, and home.

### **Cannabis/Marijuana**

The following information on cannabis/marijuana health risk is a summary from the [Centers for Disease and Control - Cannabis Health Effects](#) website:

Cannabis is the most commonly used federally illegal drug in the United States, with over 61 million people reporting use in 2022. Use of cannabis can affect the brain and body in significant ways, and frequent or early use increases the risk of developing cannabis use disorder. Approximately 3 in 10 people who use cannabis may struggle with this disorder, which can involve physical dependence and difficulty controlling use. The risk is highest for those who start using cannabis before age 18 or use it frequently.

Cannabis directly impacts brain regions responsible for memory, learning, attention, decision-making, coordination, emotions, and reaction time. Young people, whose brains are still developing, are especially vulnerable to these effects. Long-term or heavy cannabis use has also been linked to an increased risk of psychosis or schizophrenia in some individuals.

Cannabis use can affect heart health by increasing heart rate and blood pressure and may contribute to higher risks of stroke, heart disease, and other vascular conditions. Cannabis also impairs skills needed for safe driving, such as reaction time, coordination, and decision-making, and combining cannabis with other substances, like alcohol, increases these risks.

Smoked cannabis can harm lung tissue, causing scarring and damage to small blood vessels. Edible cannabis products present additional risks, including unintentional poisoning, especially in children, due to packaging that resembles popular snacks or candies.

Cannabis use has been associated with mental health conditions such as social anxiety and depression, though the relationships are not yet fully understood. Pregnant and breastfeeding women should avoid cannabis, as use may increase the risk of pregnancy complications and harm to the developing infant.

### **Statement on Medical and Recreational Marijuana**

Although Alaska state law permits the possession and use of marijuana under certain circumstances, federal law continues to prohibit the possession, use, or cultivation of marijuana on university property or in connection with university activities. Accordingly, marijuana in any form—including recreational or medical use—is not permitted on campus grounds, in university housing, in university vehicles, or at any university-sponsored event, regardless of state law. This prohibition includes marijuana plants, edibles, concentrates, and paraphernalia.

## **MDMA (Ecstasy/Molly)**

The following information on MDMA risk is a summary from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse - MDMA \(Ecstasy/Molly\)](#) website.

MDMA, also known as Ecstasy or Molly, is a synthetic drug with effects similar to stimulants, such as methamphetamine, and is sometimes considered a mild psychedelic due to its ability to alter perception of sight, sound, and time. It is typically sold illicitly as tablets, capsules, powder, or liquid, often in colorful forms with imprinted logos. While MDMA has been studied in clinical research for potential therapeutic use, including treatment for severe post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression, it is most commonly used recreationally in social settings such as concerts, clubs, and parties.

The short-term effects of MDMA usually begin within 45 minutes of ingestion and peak within 15 to 30 minutes, lasting an average of three hours. These effects include increased energy, alertness, feelings of well-being, warmth, openness toward others, and heightened sensitivity to sights, sounds, touch, and smells. MDMA acts on neurotransmitters in the brain—including serotonin, dopamine, and norepinephrine—which contribute to changes in mood, energy, and perception. Short-term physical effects can include increased heart rate and blood pressure, jaw clenching, nausea, vomiting, and restlessness. In rare cases, MDMA use can lead to dangerously high body temperature (hyperpyrexia), especially in warm environments or during vigorous physical activity.

Long-term or frequent MDMA use can lead to significant health effects. These include sleep disturbances, appetite changes, confusion, depression, anxiety, paranoia, and memory or attention problems. Repeated use may contribute to heart problems or liver damage. Some users may develop symptoms of MDMA-related substance use disorder, such as continued use despite negative consequences, tolerance, withdrawal symptoms, and cravings. MDMA sold illicitly is often adulterated with other substances, including ketamine, methamphetamine, synthetic cathinones, or fentanyl, which can increase health risks and the likelihood of unexpected adverse effects. Pregnancy adds additional risks, as prenatal MDMA exposure has been linked to an increased chance of birth defects and developmental delays in motor skills.

## **Prescription Opioids**

The following information on prescription opioids risk is a summary from the [National Institution on Drug Abuse - Prescription Opioids](#) website:

Prescription opioids are a class of drugs derived from the opium poppy plant or synthesized in laboratories to mimic the same chemical structure. They are primarily used to treat moderate to severe pain, though some opioids can also be prescribed for cough suppression or diarrhea. While opioids are effective for pain relief, they can produce feelings of relaxation or euphoria, which contributes to their potential for misuse and addiction. Common prescription opioids include hydrocodone, oxycodone, oxymorphone, morphine, codeine, and fentanyl.

Opioids work by binding to receptors in the brain, spinal cord, and other parts of the body that regulate pain and pleasure. This action blocks pain signals and releases large amounts of dopamine, reinforcing the behavior of taking the drug. When used as prescribed for short periods, opioids can relieve pain and induce relaxation. However, misuse—such as taking higher doses than prescribed, using someone else’s medication, or altering the drug for injection or inhalation—can produce dangerous effects, including slowed breathing, drowsiness, confusion, nausea, constipation, and in severe cases, hypoxia, coma, or death.

Long-term or repeated use of prescription opioids can lead to tolerance, dependence, and addiction. Tolerance occurs when higher doses are needed to achieve the same effects, while dependence involves physiological changes that trigger withdrawal symptoms if the drug is stopped. Addiction is a chronic disease marked by compulsive drug-seeking behavior despite harmful consequences. Extended use can also affect the brain, causing memory and attention problems, anxiety, depression, and impaired decision-making. Misuse increases the risk of transitioning to heroin, as the drugs are chemically similar, though only a small fraction of people who misuse prescription opioids switch to heroin.

Opioid use during pregnancy poses additional risks, including neonatal abstinence syndrome, miscarriage, and low birth weight. Treatment with medications such as methadone or buprenorphine, combined with prenatal care, can improve outcomes for both the parent and infant.

Overdose from prescription opioids is life-threatening, primarily due to respiratory depression, and requires immediate medical attention. Naloxone is an effective emergency treatment that rapidly reverses opioid effects.

### **Fentanyl**

The following information on Rohypnol® health risk is a summary from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse \(NIDA\) - Fentanyl](#) website:

Fentanyl is a powerful synthetic opioid, similar to morphine and heroin, made entirely in laboratories with no natural ingredients. Although it is approved for medical use to treat severe pain after surgery or for chronic pain conditions, most fentanyl contributing to the current overdose crisis is made and distributed illegally. Illicit fentanyl is often added to counterfeit prescription pills or other illegal drugs, sometimes without the user's knowledge.

Fentanyl can be taken in multiple ways, including orally (lozenges, films, sublingual or buccal tablets), transdermally (patches), nasally (sprays), by injection, snorting, or smoking. Its effects typically begin quickly and include relief from pain, euphoria, drowsiness, and relaxation.

Short-term effects of fentanyl use include nausea, constipation, confusion, drowsiness, slowed breathing, and impaired mental function. Because fentanyl is extremely potent, even small amounts can cause fatal overdoses.

Long-term use can lead to opioid use disorder, dependence, and tolerance, with withdrawal symptoms such as muscle and bone pain, insomnia, vomiting, restlessness, and intense cravings. Chronic use can also increase sensitivity to pain and produce lasting changes in brain activity that reinforce continued use despite harmful effects. Fentanyl use during pregnancy can harm both the mother and infant, potentially causing neonatal withdrawal symptoms.

### **Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs.**

#### **Rohypnol®**

The following information on Rohypnol® health risk is a summary from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse \(NIDA\) - Rohypnol](#) and [United States Drug Enforcement Agency \(DEA\) - Rohypnol](#) websites:

Rohypnol®, also known as flunitrazepam, is a central nervous system depressant in the benzodiazepine class. While it is prescribed in some countries to treat insomnia, it is not approved for medical use in the United States. Rohypnol is often referred to as a “date rape” drug due to its strong sedative effects and

history of misuse in sexual assaults. Rohypnol can be misused by swallowing tablets, crushing and snorting them, or dissolving them in liquids. Adolescents and adults may use the drug to produce euphoria, enhanced intoxication when combined with alcohol, or sedation to incapacitate others.

### **Short-Term Effects**

Rohypnol slows central nervous system activity, producing sedation, drowsiness, muscle relaxation, and decreased anxiety. Users may experience amnesia, confusion, impaired judgment, slowed reaction time, and reduced motor coordination. Physical effects can include slurred speech, headache, nausea, vomiting, fainting, and respiratory depression. Combining Rohypnol with alcohol or other depressants significantly increases the risk of dangerous effects, including unconsciousness, slow heart rate, or death.

### **Long-Term Effects**

Regular use of Rohypnol can lead to physical dependence and the development of a sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder. Withdrawal symptoms may include anxiety, rebound insomnia, irritability, restlessness, fatigue, difficulty concentrating, and tension. Chronic misuse can impair cognitive function, judgment, and coordination, and increase the risk of accidents or injury. There are currently no FDA-approved medications for treating Rohypnol dependence, though behavioral treatments such as cognitive behavioral therapy and contingency management can be effective. Flumazenil is available to treat overdose in emergency situations.

### **GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)**

The following information on GHB health risk is a summary from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse \(NIDA\) - GHB Gamma-Hydroxybutyrate Acid](#) and [United States Drug Enforcement Agency - GHB - Gamma-Hydroxybutyric Acid](#) websites:

Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), also known as sodium oxybate or by street names such as Easy Lay, G, Georgia Home Boy, Liquid Ecstasy, and Grievous Bodily Harm, is a central nervous system (CNS) depressant. GHB is FDA-approved under the trade name Xyrem® for the treatment of narcolepsy, a disorder that causes excessive daytime sleepiness and sudden episodes of muscle weakness. However, GHB and its analogs—such as GBL (gamma butyrolactone) and 1,4-BD (1,4-butanediol)—are frequently misused recreationally for their euphoric, sedative, and calming effects. Misuse has been associated with “party and play” or chemsex activities and sexual assault, as the drug can induce relaxation, suggestibility, and amnesia.

GHB is typically consumed orally as a liquid or powder dissolved in liquid, and less commonly, it may be snorted. Short-term effects of GHB include euphoria, drowsiness, relaxation, decreased anxiety, impaired memory, and changes in motor function. At higher doses, GHB can cause nausea, vomiting, lowered heart rate, slowed breathing, lowered body temperature, unconsciousness, seizures, coma, and even death. The onset of effects usually occurs within 15 to 30 minutes, with effects lasting three to six hours.

Long-term or repeated misuse of GHB can lead to physical dependence and the development of a substance use disorder. Chronic use can increase the risk of serious health consequences, including persistent memory and cognitive impairment, and exacerbate the risk of overdose. The analogs GBL and 1,4-BD, often sold under misleading labels such as “fish tank cleaner” or “ink stain remover,” present additional risks because routine toxicology tests do not detect them, complicating prevention and treatment efforts.

## **Ketamine**

The following information on Rohypnol® health risk is a summary from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse \(NIDA\) - Ketamine](#) website:

Ketamine is a drug classified as a Schedule III controlled substance. It is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use as an anesthetic in both humans and animals. A related compound, esketamine, is approved for treatment-resistant depression in adults. Outside of medical settings, ketamine is often illegally manufactured and sold as a liquid or off-white powder, commonly known by street names such as Special K, Super K, or Vitamin K.

Ketamine may be used in several ways, including injection, swallowing as a liquid or mixed into drinks, snorting, or smoking.

In the short term, ketamine can distort perception of sights and sounds and may cause feelings of detachment from the body or environment. Some people report dream-like or euphoric experiences, while higher doses can result in extreme dissociation, known as a “k-hole.” Other short-term effects may include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, nausea, numbness, and difficulty speaking. In some cases, breathing may slow to dangerous levels, particularly if ketamine is taken with other substances.

Long-term or heavy use of ketamine is associated with significant health risks. These include memory problems, depression, anxiety, and persistent abdominal pain. Extended use can also cause ketamine-induced uropathy, a bladder condition that resembles a urinary tract infection, as well as an increased risk of psychosis or delusional thinking that may persist for weeks after use.

## **SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION**

APU is committed to maintaining a campus environment free from sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Preventing these forms of misconduct is a shared responsibility, and APU provides a variety of educational programs, resources, and services to support prevention and awareness.

- **Education and Awareness**

Each year, students and employees are offered training programs designed to increase understanding of sexual misconduct and to encourage safe and respectful behavior. These programs address consent, healthy relationships, bystander intervention, risk reduction, and the resources available on and off campus. New students and employees receive prevention education during orientation, and ongoing training opportunities are offered throughout the year.

- **Bystander Intervention**

APU encourages all community members to play an active role in preventing sexual misconduct. Training and awareness programs provide tools to recognize situations that may lead to harm, safely intervene when appropriate, and support peers who may be at risk.

### **Risk Reduction**

While the responsibility for sexual misconduct always rests with the offender, APU provides information on ways individuals can reduce their risk of harm. This includes guidance on personal safety strategies, campus safety services (such as escorts or LiveSafe App), and the importance of seeking help promptly if concerns arise. For additional safety resources and risk reduction tips, visit the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) at [www.rainn.org](http://www.rainn.org).

- **Resources and Support**

Prevention also includes ensuring that survivors know where to turn for help. APU provides access to confidential counseling, health services, advocacy, and academic or housing accommodations.

Campus Safety, the Title IX Coordinator, and other trained staff are available to explain reporting options, provide support, and connect individuals with local resources, including law enforcement and community advocacy organizations.

- **Ongoing Commitment**

The University regularly reviews its prevention programs to ensure they remain effective, evidence-based, and responsive to the needs of the campus community. Our goal is to foster a culture of respect, accountability, and safety where sexual misconduct is not tolerated.

## **CAMPUS SAFETY AWARENESS AND PREVENTION**

APU is committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment that supports student success. APU promotes safety through education, training, and resources focused on awareness, prevention, and personal responsibility.

### **Safety Programming and Communications**

APU offers a range of safety-related programs, including:

- Personal Safety Tips and Self-Defense
- Disaster Response Training
- Bystander Intervention
- Sexual Consent and Assault Prevention

Safety-related updates, including Clery Act notifications, emergency alert registration, and wildlife advisories, are distributed regularly via email by the Dean of Students and Office of Campus Safety. Students receive residential safety information through the Campus Life Handbook, Student Handbook, and monthly community meetings. Annual fire drills are conducted in residential facilities.

### **APU LiveSafe App**

The APU LiveSafe mobile app provides users with quick access to:

- Incident and anonymous reporting
- Emergency plans and contacts
- Support services and friend walk
- Interactive campus maps and parking info

### **Prevention and Awareness Programs**

APU implements the following types of prevention programming:

- Awareness Programs: Educate the campus community about violence prevention and safety.
- Ongoing Prevention Programs: Sustained education on issues such as dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- Primary Prevention Programs: Promote healthy relationships and behaviors to prevent violence before it occurs.

### **Risk Reduction Strategies**

Risk reduction guidance is provided to help individuals decrease the likelihood of victimization and support safer community behavior. Strategies include:

- Stay alert and trust your instincts
- Use the buddy system in social settings
- Don't leave drinks unattended or accept them from strangers
- Plan an exit strategy from uncomfortable situations
- Be mindful of online interactions

## **Crime Prevention and Personal Safety Tips**

Students and employees are encouraged to adopt the following personal, residential, and workplace safety habits:

### **Personal Safety**

- Walk in groups and avoid isolated areas
- Share your location plans with friends
- Report concerning behaviors (e.g., unwanted messages or threats)
- Keep a phone accessible; call for help if needed
- Avoid unattended or untrusted beverages

### **Residential Safety**

- Lock doors when leaving or sleeping
- Report unauthorized individuals
- Do not let strangers tailgate into buildings

### **Workplace Safety**

- Lock up valuables and work areas
- Report suspicious activity

### **Property Protection**

- Record serial numbers of personal items
- Lock vehicles and do not leave valuables unattended
- Report lost or stolen IDs or cards

### **Walking on Campus**

- Use well-lit, populated paths
- Keep one ear free when using headphones
- Carry a whistle or flashlight
- Use Campus Safety or buddy system for late-night walks

### **Sex Offender Registration Information**

In accordance with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, institutions of higher education must inform the campus community about where to obtain information on registered sex offenders. This federal law requires registered sex offenders in the State of Alaska to notify the state if they are enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at Alaska Pacific University. Information about registered sex offenders in Alaska, including those associated with APU, is available through the Alaska Department of Public Safety Sex Offender/Child Kidnapper Registry at: <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/sorweb>

# TIMELY WARNINGS, EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS AND OTHER ALERTS

## Timely Warning Notices

In compliance with the Clery Act, APU may issue Timely Warning Notices to alert the campus community of Clery-reportable crimes that occur within APU's Clery geography (On Campus, Public Property, and Non-campus property) and pose a serious or continuing threat to students or employees. Warnings may be issued for crimes such as:

- Arson
- Aggravated assault
- Criminal homicide
- Robbery
- Burglary
- Sexual assault
- Domestic violence
- Dating violence
- Stalking
- Hate crimes
- Other incidents (e.g., drug, alcohol, or weapons violations) if deemed to present an ongoing threat

Timely Warnings are determined on a case-by-case basis using factors such as: whether the perpetrator is at large and whether there is a substantial risk to campus safety. APU aims to issue alerts within 30 minutes when warranted. Notifications may be delivered via the APU LiveSafe mobile app, email, SMS, website postings, physical postings, campus announcements, and other appropriate channels. Each Timely Warning Notice will include:

- Date and time (or timeframe) of the incident
- A brief description of the incident
- Safety information and crime prevention tips
- Suspect description(s), if detailed and appropriate
- Law enforcement contact information
- Other relevant information, as appropriate

Victim names are never included, in accordance with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

## Emergency Response, Evacuation, and Notifications

APU maintains a comprehensive Emergency Response Plan to guide the institution's response to major incidents and emergencies. The plan outlines responsibilities for campus personnel and applies to all students, employees, and visitors at both the APU Main and Kellogg Campuses.

## Emergency Declarations & Activation:

Only the APU President or a designated official may declare a campus-wide emergency and activate the Emergency Response Plan. Campus Safety (Main Campus), the Kellogg Campus Manager, and the Emergency Response Committee assess incidents and make recommendations as appropriate. FEMA-trained campus personnel may act as Incident Commanders until relieved by official emergency responders.

## Evacuation & Shelter-in-Place

In the event of an emergency, individuals may be directed to evacuate buildings or shelter in place depending on the nature of the incident. Campus officials will communicate instructions and updates through the Emergency Response Team using channels such as email, text, website updates, and the APU LiveSafe mobile app. The Dean of Students and Campus Life will coordinate alternative housing for displaced residential students if needed.

## Emergency & Non-Emergency Alerts

- Non-Emergency Alerts (e.g., wildlife sightings, icy sidewalks, construction) are sent by Campus Safety or the Emergency Response Team via the APU LiveSafe app and other platforms.
- Emergency Notifications and Closures (e.g., natural disaster, active assailant) are authorized only by the APU President or designee. Weather-related closures may be announced by the Provost or CFO.

## Communication Methods

Notifications are issued promptly through multiple formats, including:

- **APU LiveSafe App**
- **Email**
- **SMS/text**
- **APU website**

## Emergency Procedures

Quick-reference red Emergency Management Guides are posted in all campus buildings and residence halls. These guides provide instructions for responding to various scenarios including fire, armed threats, bomb threats, abduction, earthquakes, and severe weather.



# MISSING STUDENTS

Alaska Pacific University is committed to the safety and well-being of all students, including those living in campus housing. A student will be considered missing if they are absent from the University and/or their housing assignment for more than 24 hours without explanation. Any community member who believes a student may be missing should immediately contact the Campus Life Professional on-Call, who will work with Campus Safety to determine the student's whereabouts.

Initial efforts focus on gathering information from roommates, suitemates, friends, and other potential witnesses to identify the student's last known location, clothing, vehicle, and overall well-being. Staff may also attempt to reach the student through phone, email, or social media, and may check the student's room or other likely campus locations.

If these efforts do not locate the student promptly, the Campus Life Professional on-Call will coordinate with the Director of Campus Life or Dean of Students to notify the student's designated emergency contact. The University will also notify the Anchorage Police Department and file a missing person report no later than 24 hours after the student has been determined missing.

In compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, students living in campus housing have the option to designate a confidential missing person contact. This information is kept confidential and is accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement officers in the course of a missing person investigation. The confidential contact will be notified within 24 hours of the student being determined missing, in addition to any other emergency contacts the student has provided. If the student is under 18 and not emancipated, the student's parent or guardian will also be notified.

Students are strongly encouraged to keep their emergency contact information, including their confidential missing person contact if designated, current and accurate with the University.



# UNIVERSITY POLICIES

## DRUG AND ALCOHOL FREE WORKPLACE POLICY

Alaska Pacific University (APU) is committed to maintaining a safe, healthy, and productive environment free from the unlawful use of alcohol and drugs. This policy applies to all members of the APU community—including students, employees, Board members, independent contractors, volunteers, vendors, and others conducting University business or participating in APU-sponsored events, whether on or off campus.

### Prohibited Conduct

APU strictly prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, sale, purchase, transfer, possession, or use of controlled substances or alcohol on University property or at University-sponsored functions. While responsible and lawful consumption of alcohol by individuals of legal age may be permitted at designated APU events, the use of illegal drugs or the abuse of alcohol is never allowed. Students 21 years or older may apply for the Exempt Suite Program, which allows limited alcohol possession and consumption in designated residences with approval from the Dean of Students, Director of Campus Life, and the President. This exemption can be revoked if policy violations occur, including furnishing alcohol to minors.

### Disciplinary and Legal Sanctions

Violations of this policy or of local, state, or federal laws regarding drugs or alcohol will result in serious consequences. Depending on the circumstances, sanctions may include educational intervention, counseling, referral to treatment, suspension, expulsion, termination of employment or contracts, or referral to law enforcement. Applicants found in violation may have employment offers withdrawn. APU fully cooperates with local, state, and federal authorities in enforcing applicable laws.

Employees and students should also be aware that violations may carry significant legal penalties, including fines, imprisonment, and loss of eligibility for federal student aid. Federal and state law impose mandatory penalties for possession and distribution of controlled substances.

Information on current legal penalties is available from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration ([www.dea.gov](http://www.dea.gov)) and Alaska state law ([Alaska Legislature](http://Alaska Legislature)). Local ordinances for Anchorage can be found at [Municode Library](http://Municode Library). APU encourages individuals struggling with substance use to seek help voluntarily. Support resources, referrals, and accommodations for rehabilitation may be made available where appropriate.

## ANTI-HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICY

APU is committed to providing an environment free from discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct. In accordance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and other applicable federal and state laws, APU prohibits all forms of sex-based discrimination, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

APU maintains a Policy on Anti-Harassment and Sexual Misconduct and a Title IX Grievance Procedure that may be accessed in full on the Title IX website. More information or questions regarding the Policy or Procedure, or whether a specific fact pattern is covered by the Policy, can be directed to the Title IX Office at any time using the contact information set forth below. While a summary of the Policy and Procedure are provided below, more information can be found in the full Policy and Procedure.

## **Anti-Harassment and Sexual Misconduct Policy.**

APU strictly prohibits conduct that constitutes sexual harassment or sexual misconduct. This includes:

- **Sexual Harassment** – unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that creates a hostile, intimidating, or offensive environment, or that interferes with an individual’s ability to participate in University programs or activities.
- **Sexual Assault** – any sexual act directed against another person without consent, including when the victim is incapable of giving consent.
- **Dating Violence** – violence or threats of violence committed by a person in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim.
- **Domestic Violence** – violence or threats of violence committed by a current or former spouse, intimate partner, cohabitant, or other person protected under domestic violence laws.
- **Stalking** – repeated conduct directed at a person that would cause a reasonable individual to feel fear for their safety or the safety of others.

## **Reporting Options**

Individuals who experience or witness sexual harassment or sexual misconduct are encouraged to report the incident to APU’s Title IX Coordinator or to Campus Safety. Reports may also be made to local law enforcement. Reporting to APU does not require filing a police report, and individuals may choose whether to pursue University, criminal, both, or neither processes. Anonymous reports may also be submitted through the University’s reporting system.

## **Title IX Coordinator:**

APU’s Title IX Coordinator is responsible for ensuring APU complies with Title IX, the federal law that prohibits sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. The Coordinator serves as the main point of contact for any member of the APU community who experiences or becomes aware of sexual misconduct.

The Title IX Coordinator’s responsibilities include receiving and responding to complaints, providing guidance on reporting options, and coordinating APU’s grievance and investigative processes. Title IX Coordinator ensures that all complaints are addressed promptly, fairly, and impartially, and that supportive measures are offered to protect the safety and educational access of all parties involved.

Additionally, the Title IX Coordinator oversees training and education programs for students, faculty, and staff to promote awareness of sexual misconduct prevention, reporting obligations, and rights under Title IX. The Title IX Coordinator maintains records of reports, investigations, and resolutions in compliance with APU policies and federal requirements, and work closely with Campus Safety and, when appropriate, local law enforcement.

Through these efforts, the Title IX Coordinator helps foster a campus environment that prioritizes safety, accountability, and equitable treatment for all members of the University community.

The names and contact information of APU's current Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Title IX Coordinators are as follows:

Title IX Coordinator: Robert Meyer  
Grant Hall, Office #105  
4101 University Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99508  
Phone: (907) 564-8890  
Email: [titleix@alaskapacific.edu](mailto:titleix@alaskapacific.edu)

Title IX Deputy: Eric Johnson  
Atwood Center, Office #108  
4455 University Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99508  
Phone: (907) 564-8299  
Email: [ejjohnson@alaskapacific.edu](mailto:ejjohnson@alaskapacific.edu)

Title IX Deputy: Kathleen Wyrick  
Grant Hall, Office #120  
4101 University Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99508  
Phone: (907) 564-8265  
Email: [kawyrick@alaskapacific.edu](mailto:kawyrick@alaskapacific.edu)

### **Supportive Measures and Resources**

Upon receiving a report, APU will offer supportive measures, regardless of whether a formal complaint is filed. These may include academic accommodations, changes in housing or work schedules, counseling services, no-contact orders, and assistance with accessing health or legal resources. Support is available to complainants and respondents.

### **Investigation and Resolution**

APU follows a prompt, fair, and impartial process for resolving complaints of sexual misconduct and harassment. Trained investigators and decision-makers handle cases in accordance with APU policy and federal regulations. Both parties have the right to advisors, to present evidence, and to be informed of the outcome.

### **Retaliation Prohibited**

APU strictly prohibits retaliation against anyone who reports misconduct, participates in an investigation, or supports another individual in exercising their rights under this policy.

### **Education and Prevention**

APU annual training programs for students and employees on Title IX rights and responsibilities, prevention of sexual harassment and misconduct, consent, bystander intervention, and reporting options.

## **TITLE IX GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE**

Alaska Pacific University (APU) prohibits all forms of sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and other forms of sexual misconduct in compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. APU's grievance procedures are designed to provide a fair, prompt, and impartial resolution process for complaints involving students, employees, and third parties.

### **Reporting**

Any student, employee, or visitor who experiences or becomes aware of sexual misconduct is encouraged to report it to the Title IX Coordinator. Reports may also be made to Campus Safety or any designated responsible employee. Reports can be filed in person, electronically, or anonymously.

### **Supportive Measures**

Upon receiving a report, APU offers supportive measures to involved parties, regardless of whether a formal complaint is filed. These may include academic adjustments, no-contact directives, changes in housing or work assignments, counseling, or referral to community resources.

### **Formal Complaint and Investigation**

When a formal complaint is filed, the University conducts a prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation. Both parties are provided equal opportunities to present evidence and witnesses. Parties may be accompanied by an advisor of their choice throughout the process.

### **Hearing and Determination**

At the conclusion of the investigation, a decision-maker evaluates the evidence presented. APU uses the preponderance of the evidence standard, meaning that a finding is made if it is more likely than not that the alleged conduct occurred. Both parties receive a written outcome letter describing the findings, rationale, and any sanctions or remedies.

### **Sanctions and Remedies**

If a respondent is found responsible, sanctions may include disciplinary action up to and including, but not limited to, educational sanctions, conduct reprimand, probation, suspension, expulsion, withholding diploma, organizational sanctions, or, performance improvement plan and termination of employment. Remedies are provided to restore or preserve equal access to education and programs for the complainant.

### **Appeals**

Both parties have the right to appeal a decision on limited grounds, such as procedural irregularity, new evidence, or conflict of interest.

### **Commitment to Fairness and Privacy**

APU ensures that all grievance procedures are carried out in a manner that is fair, prompt, and respectful of the privacy and dignity of all participants. Retaliation against individuals who report or participate in Title IX processes is strictly prohibited.

## **HAZING POLICY**

APU is committed to the safety and well-being of its community and strictly prohibits all forms of hazing. In alignment with the Stop Campus Hazing Act, the policy applies to all students, faculty, staff, contractors, volunteers, and APU-sponsored organizations, both on and off campus, including virtual events and travel.

Hazing is defined as any intentional, knowing, or reckless act connected to initiation, membership, or affiliation with a student group that causes or risks physical, emotional, or psychological harm. Examples include forced consumption of substances, physical abuse, sexual acts, sleep deprivation, intimidation, or any act that violates the law. Consent of the victim or approval by an organization is not a defense. Hazing does not include legitimate athletic training, conditioning, or activities conducted under proper supervision.

Participation in hazing, whether through direct involvement, planning, encouraging, or failing to report, is a violation of the Student Code of Conduct and may result in disciplinary action, including suspension or expulsion. Student organizations may also face loss of recognition. Faculty and staff who condone hazing are subject to discipline under university policy.

Reports of hazing can be made through multiple channels, including 911 for emergencies, Campus Life Campus Safety, the Dean of Students' Office, the Compliance and Risk Office, or an anonymous hotline. All reports are investigated promptly, with sanctions determined based on the severity of the incident.

To prevent hazing, APU provides education, prevention programs, and awareness campaigns focused on ethical leadership, bystander intervention, and safe team-building practices. In compliance with federal law, hazing incidents will be included in the Annual Security Report, and a biannual public report of hazing violations and outcomes will be published.

Retaliation against anyone who reports hazing or participates in an investigation is strictly prohibited. This policy is reviewed annually and updated to ensure compliance with institutional, state, and federal requirements.

## **STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT**

Alaska Pacific University (APU) students are expected to uphold standards that promote a respectful and inclusive learning environment. Students must comply with APU policies and all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Students are responsible for their own behavior as well as the behavior of their guests while on University-controlled property.

## **WEAPONS-FREE CAMPUS POLICY**

Possession of any firearm, including and not limited to, rifles, shotguns, handguns, paintball guns, and air guns, are strictly prohibited on University property, including resident suites, units, and cars. Possession of ammunition for firearms or any explosives, such as firecrackers, fireworks, dynamite cartridges, bombs, grenades, and mine explosive devices are also prohibited. In addition, possession of weapon parts, knives with blades longer than 6", bows and/or arrows, machetes, martial arts weapons, sling shots, leaded cans, brass knuckles, blackjack, mace/pepper spray, or other similar devices are prohibited.

Any internal combustion engine, automobile batteries, acids, gasoline, propane tanks, or barbeque grills are not permitted in the residence halls or apartments/houses. Knives are prohibited, except for kitchen tools and pocket knives. No pocket knife may have a blade longer than six inches. The list of prohibited knives includes bowie knives, daggers, swords, switchblades, or any other knife used with the intent to cause injury to another person.

Only on-duty law enforcement officers may carry firearms on campus in the course of their official duties.

### **NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY**

APU is committed to providing equal opportunity in all employment, academic, and programmatic matters. The University prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, gender, national origin, disability, age, veteran status, uniformed service, gender identity, sexual orientation, or any other protected category. Retaliation against individuals who report discrimination or harassment or who participate in related investigations is also strictly prohibited.



# CRIME STATISTICS AND DEFINITIONS

APU prepares its Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASR) in compliance with the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), which requires institutions of higher education to disclose timely and accurate information about campus safety and security policies, procedures, and crime statistics.

The ASR is compiled through a collaborative process involving multiple University departments, including Campus Safety, Dean of Students' Office, Compliance and Risk Office, and other relevant offices. Local law enforcement agencies provide additional information regarding incidents occurring on or near campus. The report includes detailed crime statistics for the previous three calendar years, descriptions of campus security policies and procedures, information about programs promoting safety, and resources available to students and employees.

## DEFINITIONS OF CLERY USED TERMS USED IN STATISTICS TABLES

The Clery Act uses specific terms to comply with the law that are defined below to better understand the statistics.

**Clery Geographical Locations.** The Clery Act specifically defines the geography of the University which is used to report crimes and in certain cases arrests and referrals for discipline.

- **On-Campus:** (1) Any building or property that is owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1), that is owned by the institution, but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes (examples include food or retail vendor).
- **On-Campus Student Housing:** Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility. These crimes will be reported for both On-Campus and Residential Facilities locations. For example, if a crime is reported for Student Housing, it will also be reported for that On-Campus location. For this reason, the total number reported for on On-Campus may not match the total number reported for Student Housing.
- **Non-Campus Building or Property:** (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.
- **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 as reported to the Winston-Salem Police department.

**Criminal Offense Definitions.** The following are definitions of crimes that are reportable under the Clery Act reporting requirements.

- **Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter:** Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter is defined as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

- **Negligent Manslaughter.** Manslaughter by Negligence is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.
- **Rape.** Rape is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of any person regardless of gender.
- **Fondling.** Fondling is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental incapacity. Fondling is recognized as an element of the other sex offenses. Therefore, count Fondling only if it is the only sex offense.
- **Incest.** Incest is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape.** Statutory Rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. The age of consent in Washington state is 16 years old.
- **Robbery.** Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- **Aggravated Assault.** Aggravated Assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
- **Burglary.** Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
- **Motor Vehicle Theft.** Motor Vehicle Theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- **Arson.** Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

**Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals.** Colleges and universities are further required to report three types of incidents if they result in either an arrest or disciplinary referral: 1) Liquor Law Violations; 2) Drug Law Violations; and 3) Illegal Weapons Possession. If both an arrest and referral are made only the arrest is counted.

- Arrest is defined as persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.
- Referred for disciplinary action is defined as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.
- **Weapons.** Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc., is defined as the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons.
- **Drug Abuse Violations.** Drug Abuse Violations are defined as the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.
- **Alcohol Violations.** Alcohol Violations are defined as the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

**Hate Crimes.** A Hate Crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. There are eight categories of bias reported under the Clery Act: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Ethnicity, National Origin and Disability. For Clery Act purposes, Hate Crimes include all of the previously listed Criminal Offenses as well as Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property.

**Unfounded Crimes.** To count a crime as unfounded for Clery Act purposes, the reported crime must have been

- a Clery Act crime;
- reported to have occurred on Clery Act geography;
- thoroughly investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel; and
- found through investigation to be false or baseless, meaning that the crime did not occur and was never attempted.

## **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) OFFENSES**

Colleges and universities are also required to report the following Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) crimes including dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

- **Domestic Violence.** Domestic Violence is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:
  - By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
  - By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
  - By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
  - By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
  - By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- **Dating Violence.** Dating Violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition:
  - Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
  - Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- **Stalking.** Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
  - Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
  - Suffer substantial emotional distress

## STATE OF ALASKA DEFINITIONS

The State of Alaska defines the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

**Domestic Violence:** Alaska State law defines domestic violence and a crime involving domestic violence to mean one or more of the following offenses, or an attempt to commit one of these offenses, by a household member against another household member: murder, manslaughter, criminally negligent homicide, assault, reckless endangerment, stalking, kidnapping, custodial interference, human trafficking, sexual offenses including, among others, sexual assault and sexual abuse of a minor, robbery, extortion, coercion, burglary, criminal trespass, arson or criminally negligent burning, criminal mischief, terrorist threatening, violating a protective order, harassment, and cruelty to animals.

Household members to which the Alaska domestic violence laws apply include:

- A current or former spouse;
- A person who lives, or has previously lived with you, in the same household;
- A person you have dated, or are presently dating;
- A person with whom you have or have had a sexual relationship;
- A parent, stepparent, grandparent, child or grandchild, aunt, uncle, cousin, second cousin or children of any of these persons.

The complete definition of domestic violence is found in Alaska Statute AS 18.66.990 as noted below.

(3) "domestic violence" and "crime involving domestic violence" mean one or more of the following offenses or an offense under a law or ordinance of another jurisdiction having elements similar to these offenses, or an attempt to commit the offense, by a household member against another household member:

- (A) a crime against the person under AS [11.41](#);
- (B) burglary under AS [11.46.300-11.46.310](#);
- (C) criminal trespass under AS [11.46.320-11.46.330](#);
- (D) arson or criminally negligent burning under AS [11.46.400-11.46.430](#);
- (E) criminal mischief under AS [11.46.475-11.46.486](#);
- (F) terrorist threatening under AS [11.56.807](#) or [11.56.810](#);
- (G) violating a protective order under AS [11.56.740](#) (a)(1); or
- (H) harassment under AS [11.61.120](#) (a)(2)-(4) or (6); or
- (I) cruelty to animals under AS [11.61.140\(a\)\(5\)](#) if the animal is a pet;

(4) "domestic violence program" means a program that provides services to the victims of domestic violence, their families, or perpetrators of domestic violence;

(5) "household member" includes

- (A) adults or minors who are current or former spouses;
- (B) adults or minors who live together or who have lived together;
- (C) adults or minors who are dating or who have dated;
- (D) adults or minors who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship;
- (E) adults or minors who are related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption, computed under the rules of civil law;
- (F) adults or minors who are related or formerly related by marriage;
- (G) persons who have a child of the relationship; and
- (H) minor children of a person in a relationship that is described in (A)-(G) of this paragraph;

**Dating Violence:** Alaska State law does not currently include a specific legal definition of dating violence. However, Alaska's definition of domestic violence covers individuals who are in current and former dating relationships and therefore incorporates acts of dating violence into the general definition of domestic violence.

**Sexual Assault:** Under Alaska state law, sexual penetration and sexual contact of another person without consent is sexual assault and can occur under a variety of circumstances, including:

- Engaging in sexual penetration or contact with someone without consent of the person;
- Attempting to engage in sexual penetration with someone without consent of the person, causing serious physical injury as a result;
- Engaging in sexual penetration or contact with someone known to be mentally incapable or unaware, or while in certain legal or professional relationships with the person;
- Engaging or attempting to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact with someone who is incapacitated, or temporarily incapable of appraising the nature of one's own conduct or physically unable to express unwillingness to act.

The Alaska Statutes on sexual assault are found in AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.470 as noted below.

#### **AS 11.41.410 – Sexual Assault in the First Degree**

(a) An offender commits the crime of sexual assault in the first degree if

- (1) the offender engages in sexual penetration with another person
  - (A) without consent of that person by
    - (i) the use of force or the express or implied threat of force against any person or property; or
    - (ii) causing the person to become incapacitated;
  - (B) by impersonating someone known to the person for the purpose of obtaining consent;
- (2) the offender attempts to engage in sexual penetration with another person without consent of that person and causes serious physical injury to that person;
- (3) the offender engages in sexual penetration with another person
  - (A) who the offender knows is mentally incapable; and
  - (B) who is in the offender's care
    - (i) by authority of law; or
    - (ii) in a facility or program that is required by law to be licensed by the state; or
- (4) the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who the offender knows is unaware that a sexual act is being committed and
  - (A) the offender is a health care worker; and
  - (B) the offense takes place during the course of professional treatment of the victim.

(b) Sexual assault in the first degree is punishable as provided in AS 12.55 and is

- (1) an unclassified felony if the offender violates (a)(1)(A), (2), (3), or (4) of this section;
- (2) a class A felony if the offender violates (a)(1)(B) of this section.

#### **AS 11.41.420. Sexual Assault in the Second Degree**

(a) An offender commits the crime of sexual assault in the second degree if

- (1) the offender engages in sexual contact with another person
  - (A) without consent of that person by
    - (i) the use of force or the express or implied threat of force against any person or property; or
    - (ii) causing the person to become incapacitated;
  - (B) by impersonating someone known to the person for the purpose of obtaining consent;
- (2) the offender engages in sexual contact with a person
  - (A) who the offender knows is mentally incapable; and
  - (B) who is in the offender's care

- (i) by authority of law; or
    - (ii) in a facility or program that is required by law to be licensed by the state;
  - (3) the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is
    - (A) mentally incapable;
    - (B) incapacitated; or
    - (C) unaware that a sexual act is being committed;
  - (4) the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who the offender knows is unaware that a sexual act is being committed and
    - (A) the offender is a health care worker; and
    - (B) the offense takes place during the course of professional treatment of the victim; or
  - (5) under circumstances not proscribed under AS 11.41.410, the offender engages in sexual penetration with another person without consent of that person.
- (b) Sexual assault in the second degree is a class B felony.

**AS 11.41.425. Sexual Assault in the Third Degree**

- (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual assault in the third degree if the offender
- (1) engages in sexual contact with a person who is
    - (A) mentally incapable;
    - (B) incapacitated; or
    - (C) unaware that a sexual act is being committed;
  - (2) while employed in a state correctional facility or other placement designated by the commissioner of corrections for the custody and care of prisoners, engages in sexual penetration with a person who the offender knows is committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections to serve a term of imprisonment or period of temporary commitment;
  - (3) engages in sexual penetration with a person 18 or 19 years of age who the offender knows is committed to the custody of the Department of Family and Community Services under AS 47.10 or AS 47.12 and the offender is the legal guardian of the person;
  - (4) while employed in the state by a law enforcement agency as a peace officer, or while acting as a peace officer in the state, engages in sexual penetration with a person with reckless disregard that the person is in the custody or the apparent custody of the offender, or is committed to the custody of a law enforcement agency;
  - (5) while employed by the state or a municipality of the state as a probation officer or parole officer, or while acting as a probation officer or parole officer in the state, engages in sexual penetration with a person with reckless disregard that the person is on probation or parole;
  - (6) while employed as a juvenile probation officer or as a juvenile facility staff, engages in sexual penetration with a person 18 or 19 years of age with reckless disregard that the person is committed to the custody or probationary supervision of the Department of Family and Community Services; or
  - (7) under circumstances not proscribed under AS 11.41.420, the offender engages in sexual contact with another person without consent of that person; in this paragraph, "sexual contact" does not include an offender knowingly causing a person to come into contact with semen.
- (b) In this section,
- (1) "juvenile facility staff" means a person employed in a juvenile detention facility or juvenile treatment facility as those terms are defined in AS 47.12.990;
  - (2) "juvenile probation officer" has the meaning given in AS 47.12.990 ;
  - (3) "parole officer" has the meaning given in AS 18.65.290;
  - (4) "peace officer" has the meaning given in AS 01.10.060;
  - (5) "probation officer" includes a
    - (A) probation officer as defined in AS 18.65.290; or

- (B) person who supervises a participant in a specialty court, including a therapeutic or wellness court addressing alcohol or drug use, a court addressing the needs of veterans, an adult or juvenile mental health court, a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder court, or a family care or preservation court.
- (c) Sexual assault in the third degree is a class C felony.

#### **AS 11.41.427. Sexual Assault in the Fourth Degree**

- (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual assault in the fourth degree if
  - (1) while employed in a state correctional facility or other placement designated by the commissioner of corrections for the custody and care of prisoners, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who the offender knows is committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections to serve a term of imprisonment or period of temporary commitment;
  - (2) the offender engages in sexual contact with a person 18 or 19 years of age who the offender knows is committed to the custody of the Department of Family and Community Services under AS 47.10 or AS 47.12 and the offender is the legal guardian of the person;
  - (3) while employed in the state by a law enforcement agency as a peace officer, or while acting as a peace officer in the state, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person with reckless disregard that the person is in the custody or the apparent custody of the offender, or is committed to the custody of a law enforcement agency;
  - (4) while employed by the state or a municipality of the state as a probation officer or parole officer, or while acting as a probation officer or parole officer in the state, engages in sexual contact with a person with reckless disregard that the person is on probation or parole; or
  - (5) while employed as a juvenile probation officer or as a juvenile facility staff, engages in sexual contact with a person 18 or 19 years of age with reckless disregard that the person is committed to the custody or probationary supervision of the Department of Family and Community Services.
- (b) In this section,
  - (1) "juvenile facility staff" has the meaning given in AS 11.41.425;
  - (2) "juvenile probation officer" has the meaning given in AS 47.12.990;
  - (3) "parole officer" has the meaning given in AS 18.65.290;
  - (4) "peace officer" has the meaning given in AS 01.10.060;
  - (5) "probation officer" has the meaning given in AS 11.41.425.
- (c) Sexual assault in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.

#### **AS 11.41.432. Defenses**

- (a) It is a defense to a crime charged under AS 11.41.410(a)(3), 11.41.420(a)(2), 11.41.420(a)(3), 11.41.425, or 11.41.427 that the offender is
  - (1) mentally incapable.
  - (2) *[Repealed, Sec. 138 ch 4 FSSLA 2019.]*
- (b) Except as provided in (d) or (e) of this section, in a prosecution under AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.427, it is not a defense that the victim was, at the time of the alleged offense, the legal spouse of the defendant.
- (c) It is an affirmative defense to a crime charged under AS 11.41.425(a)(5) or 11.41.427(a)(4) that
  - (1) the offender and the person on probation or parole had, before the person was placed on probation or parole, a dating relationship or a sexual relationship that continued until the date of the alleged offense; and
  - (2) the person on probation or parole consented to the act for which the offender is charged.
- (d) It is a defense to a crime charged under AS 11.41.425(a)(2) - (6) or 11.41.427 that the offender is married to the person, neither party has filed with the court for separation, divorce, or dissolution of the marriage, and the person consented to the act for which the offender was charged.
- (e) It is an affirmative defense for a crime charged under AS 11.41.410(a)(3), 11.41.420(a)(2), 11.41.420(a)(3)(A), or 11.41.425(a)(1)(A) that the offender is married

to the person, neither party has filed with the court for separation, divorce, or dissolution of the marriage, and the person consented to the act for which the offender is charged while capable of understanding the nature or consequences of the offender's conduct.

**AS 11.41.434. Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the First Degree**

- (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual abuse of a minor in the first degree if
- (1) being 16 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is under 13 years of age or aids, induces, causes, or encourages a person who is under 13 years of age to engage in sexual penetration with another person;
  - (2) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is under 18 years of age, and the offender is the victim's natural parent, stepparent, adopted parent, or legal guardian; or
  - (3) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is under 16 years of age, and
    - (A) the victim at the time of the offense is residing in the same household as the offender and the offender has authority over the victim; or
    - (B) the offender occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim.
- (b) Sexual abuse of a minor in the first degree is an unclassified felony and is punishable as provided in AS 12.55.

**AS 11.41.427. Sexual Assault in the Second Degree**

- (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual abuse of a minor in the second degree if,
- (1) being 17 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is 13, 14, or 15 years of age and at least four years younger than the offender, or aids, induces, causes, or encourages a person who is 13, 14, or 15 years of age and at least four years younger than the offender to engage in sexual penetration with another person;
  - (2) being 16 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 13 years of age or aids, induces, causes, or encourages a person under 13 years of age to engage in sexual contact with another person;
  - (3) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 18 years of age, and the offender is the victim's natural parent, stepparent, adopted parent, or legal guardian;
  - (4) being 16 years of age or older, the offender aids, induces, causes, or encourages a person who is under 16 years of age to engage in conduct described in AS 11.41.455(a)(2) - (6);
  - (5) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 16 years of age, and
    - (A) the victim at the time of the offense is residing in the same household as the offender and the offender has authority over the victim; or
    - (B) the offender occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim;
  - (6) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is 16 or 17 years of age and at least three years younger than the offender, and the offender occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim; or
  - (7) being under 16 years of age, the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is under 13 years of age and at least three years younger than the offender.
- (b) Sexual abuse of a minor in the second degree is a class B felony.

**AS 11.41.438. Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Third Degree.**

- (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual abuse of a minor in the third degree if being 17 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is 13, 14, or 15 years of age and at least four years younger than the offender.
- (b) Except as provided in (c) of this section, sexual abuse of a minor in the third degree is a class C felony, punishable as provided in AS 12.55.125 (e).
- (c) Sexual abuse of a minor in the third degree is a class C felony, punishable under AS 12.55.125 (i), if, at the time of the offense, the victim was at least six years younger than the offender.

**AS 11.41.440. Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Fourth Degree.**

- (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual abuse of a minor in the fourth degree if
  - (1) being under 16 years of age, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 13 years of age and at least three years younger than the offender; or
  - (2) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is 16 or 17 years of age and at least three years younger than the offender, and the offender occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim.
- (b) Sexual abuse of a minor in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.

**AS 11.41.445. General Provisions**

- (a) In a prosecution under AS 11.41.434 - 11.41.440 it is an affirmative defense that, at the time of the alleged offense, the victim was the legal spouse of the defendant unless the offense was committed without the consent of the victim.
- (b) In a prosecution under AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.440, whenever a provision of law defining an offense depends upon a victim's being under a certain age, it is an affirmative defense that, at the time of the alleged offense, the defendant
  - (1) reasonably believed the victim to be that age or older; and
  - (2) undertook reasonable measures to verify that the victim was that age or older.
- (c) In a prosecution under AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.427, where consent is at issue,
  - (1) an expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent; an expression of lack of consent under this paragraph does not require verbal or physical resistance and may include inaction;
  - (2) a current or previous dating, social, or sexual relationship between the defendant and the person involved with the defendant in the conduct at issue may not by itself constitute consent;
  - (3) a person cannot consent if the person is fraudulently made to believe that the sexual act serves a professional purpose; in this paragraph, "professional purpose" means an act the defendant has represented as a necessary part or component of a provided service, part of the routine course of a procedure, or a component of the defendant's profession that would occur if a person sought services from another practitioner in the same field as the defendant.

**AS 11.41.450. Incest**

- (a) A person commits the crime of incest if, being 18 years of age or older, that person engages in sexual penetration with another who is related, either legitimately or illegitimately, as
  - (1) an ancestor or descendant of the whole or half blood;
  - (2) a brother or sister of the whole or half blood; or
  - (3) an uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece by blood.
- (b) Incest is a class C felony.

**AS 11.41.452. Online Enticement of a Minor.**

- (a) A person commits the crime of enticement of a minor if the person, being 18 years of age or older, knowingly communicates with another person to entice, solicit, or encourage the person to engage in an act described in AS 11.41.455(a)(1) - (7) and
  - (1) the other person is a child under 16 years of age; or
  - (2) the person believes that the other person is a child under 16 years of age.
- (b) In a prosecution under (a)(2) of this section, it is not a defense that the person enticed, solicited, or encouraged was not actually a child under 16 years of age.
- (c) In a prosecution under this section, it is not necessary for the prosecution to show that the act described in AS 11.41.455(a)(1) - (7) was actually committed.
- (d) Except as provided in (e) of this section, enticement of a minor is a class B felony.
- (e) Enticement of a minor is a class A felony if the defendant was, at the time of the offense, required to register as a sex offender or child kidnapper under AS 12.63 or a similar law of another jurisdiction.

**AS 11.41.455. Unlawful Exploitation of a Minor.**

- (a) A person commits the crime of unlawful exploitation of a minor if, in the state and with the intent of producing a live performance, film, audio, video, electronic, or electromagnetic recording, photograph, negative, slide, book, newspaper, magazine, or other material that visually or aurally depicts the conduct listed in (1) - (7) of this subsection, the person knowingly induces or employs a child under 18 years of age to engage in, or photographs, films, records, or televises a child under 18 years of age engaged in, the following actual or simulated conduct:
  - (1) sexual penetration;
  - (2) the lewd touching of another person's genitals, anus, or breast;
  - (3) the lewd touching by another person of the child's genitals, anus, or breast;
  - (4) masturbation;
  - (5) bestiality;
  - (6) the lewd exhibition of the child's genitals; or
  - (7) sexual masochism or sadism.
- (b) A parent, legal guardian, or person having custody or control of a child under 18 years of age commits the crime of unlawful exploitation of a minor if, in the state, the person permits the child to engage in conduct described in (a) of this section knowing that the conduct is intended to be used in producing a live performance, film, audio, video, electronic, or electromagnetic recording, photograph, negative, slide, book, newspaper, magazine, or other material that visually or aurally depicts the conduct.
- (c) Unlawful exploitation of a minor is
  - (1) a class A felony; or
  - (2) an unclassified felony if the
    - (A) person has been previously convicted of unlawful exploitation of a minor in this jurisdiction or a similar crime in this or another jurisdiction; or
    - (B) minor who is exploited is under 13 years of age at the time the exploitation occurs.
  - (d) In this section, "audio recording" means a nonbook prerecorded item without a visual component, and includes a record, tape, cassette, and compact disc.

**AS 11.41.458. Indecent Exposure in the First Degree.**

- (a) An offender commits the crime of indecent exposure in the first degree if the offender violates AS 11.41.460 (a) and
  - (1) while committing the act constituting the offense, the offender knowingly masturbates; or
  - (2) the offender has been previously convicted under
    - (A) this section;
    - (B) AS 11.41.460 (a); or

(C) a law or ordinance of this or another jurisdiction with elements similar to a crime listed under (A) or (B) of this paragraph.

(b) Indecent exposure in the first degree

(1) is a class C felony; or

(2) is a class B felony if the offense occurs within the observation of a person under 16 years of age.

**AS 11.41.460. Indecent Exposure in the Second Degree.**

(a) An offender commits the crime of indecent exposure in the second degree if the offender knowingly exposes the offender's genitals in the presence of another person with reckless disregard for the offensive, insulting, or frightening effect the act may have.

(b) Indecent exposure in the second degree before a person under 16 years of age is a class A misdemeanor. Indecent exposure in the second degree before a person 16 years of age or older is a class B misdemeanor.

**AS 11.41.468. Forfeiture of Property Used in Sexual Offense.**

(a) Property used to aid a violation of AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.458 or to aid the solicitation of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to commit a violation of AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.458 may be forfeited to the state upon the conviction of the offender.

(b) In this section, "property" means computer equipment, telecommunications equipment, photography equipment, video or audio equipment, books, magazines, photographs, videotapes, audiotapes, and any equipment or device, regardless of format or technology employed, that can be used to store, create, modify, receive, transmit, or distribute digital or analog information, including images, motion pictures, and sounds.

**AS 11.41.470. Definitions.**

For purposes of AS 11.41.410 – 11.41.470, unless the context requires otherwise,

- (1) "health care worker" includes a person who is or purports to be an acupuncturist, advanced practice registered nurse, anesthesiologist, certified direct-entry midwife, chiropractor, dentist, health aide, hypnotist, massage therapist, mental health counselor, midwife, nurse, occupational therapist, occupational therapy assistant, osteopath, naturopath, physical therapist, physical therapist assistant, physician, physician assistant, psychiatrist, psychological associate, psychologist, radiologist, religious healing practitioner, surgeon, x-ray technician, or a substantially similar position;
- (2) "incapacitated" means temporarily incapable of appraising the nature of one's own conduct or physically unable to express unwillingness to act;
- (3) "legal guardian" means a person who is under a duty to exercise general supervision over a minor or other person committed to the custody of the Department of Family and Community Services under AS 47.10 or AS 47.12 as a result of a court order, statute, or regulation, and includes Department of Family and Community Services employees, foster parents, and staff members and other employees of treatment institutions, group homes, or youth facilities where the minor or other person is placed as a result of a court order or the action of the Department of Family and Community Services, and police officers, juvenile and adult probation officers, and social workers when those persons are exercising custodial control over a minor or other person;
- (4) "mentally incapable" means suffering from a mental disease or defect that renders the person incapable of understanding the nature or consequences of the person's conduct, including the potential for harm to that person;
- (5) "position of authority" means one of the following, or a person in a substantially similar position: an employer, youth leader, scout leader, coach, teacher, counselor, school administrator, religious leader, doctor, nurse, psychologist, guardian ad litem, babysitter, police officer, correctional employee, juvenile

facility staff, staff member of a treatment institution, or juvenile or adult probation officer other than when the officer or staff member is exercising custodial control over a minor;

- (6) "sexual act" means sexual penetration or sexual contact;
- (7) "victim" means the person alleged to have been subjected to sexual assault in any degree or sexual abuse of a minor in any degree;
- (8) "without consent" means that a person
  - (A) with or without resisting, is coerced by the use of force against a person or property, or by the express or implied threat of death, imminent physical injury, or kidnapping to be inflicted on anyone; or
  - (B) is incapacitated as a result of an act of the defendant;
- (9) "juvenile facility staff" has the meaning given in AS 11.41.425 (b);
- (10) "without consent" means that, under the totality of the circumstances surrounding the offense, there was not a freely given, reversible agreement specific to the conduct at issue; in this paragraph, "freely given" means agreement to cooperate in the act was positively expressed by word or action.

**Consent:** Alaska State law does not currently include a definition for consent. However, Alaska defines the following terms including "incapacitated," "mentally incapable," and "without consent" as related to sexual assault:

- *Incapacitated:* temporarily incapable of appraising the nature of one's own conduct or physically unable to express unwillingness to act;
- *Mentally Incapable:* suffering from a mental disease or defect that renders the person incapable of understanding the nature or consequences of the person's conduct, including the potential for harm to that person;
- *Without Consent:* that a person, under the totality of the circumstances surrounding the offense, there was not a freely given, reversible agreement specific to the conduct at issue; in this paragraph, "freely given" means agreement to cooperate in the act was positively expressed by word or action.

The complete definitions of the above terms are found in AS 11.41.470, as noted above.

**Age of Consent:** Under Alaska state law, the age of consent for sexual activity depends on the age of both partners. Generally, an individual 16 years old or older can engage in sexual activity with an older participant provided the older participant is not in a position of authority over the younger participant and is not the younger participant's legal guardian. In addition, depending on the age and relationship of the participants, teenagers may not be able to provide legal consent. In summary, an individual who agrees with any of the following statements may not be capable of providing consent, and a crime may have occurred:

- I am under 18 and the other person has authority over me (coach, teacher, boss).
- I am a teen and there is a 3-year or more age difference between us.

The complete provisions regarding the age of consent are found in Alaska Statutes 11.41.434 – 11.41.445 and 11.41.455, as listed immediately above.

**Stalking:** Under Alaska law, it is illegal for another person to knowingly engage in a course of conduct that recklessly places you or someone else in fear of death or physical injury to either yourself or a member of your family. A course of conduct is repeated acts of "non-consensual contact" that is initiated or continued without that person's consent, or after someone has expressed a desire to cease contact, or is outside of the scope of consent given by that person. Some examples include:

- following or appearing within the sight of that person;
- approaching or confronting that person in a public place or on private property;
- appearing at the workplace or residence of that person;
- entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by that person;
- contacting that person by telephone;

- sending mail or electronic communications to that person;
- placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by that person;
- utilizing social media to monitor an individual via false pretenses;
- following or monitoring that person with a global positioning device or similar technological means; or
- using, installing or attempting to use or install a device for observing, recording, or photographing events occurring in the residence, vehicle, or workplace used by that person, or on the personal telephone or computer used by that person.

The complete definition of stalking is found in Alaska Statutes 11.41.260 – 11.41.270, as noted below.

**AS 11.41.260. Stalking in the First Degree.**

- (a) A person commits the crime of stalking in the first degree if the person violates AS 11.41.270 and
- (1) the actions constituting the offense are in violation of an order issued or filed under AS 18.66.100--18.66.180 or issued under former AS 25.35.010(b) or 25.35.020;
  - (2) the actions constituting the offense are in violation of a condition of probation, release before trial, release after conviction, or parole;
  - (3) the victim is under 16 years of age;
  - (4) at any time during the course of conduct constituting the offense, the defendant possessed a deadly weapon;
  - (5) the defendant has been previously convicted of a crime under this section, AS 11.41.270, or AS 11.56.740, or a law or ordinance of this or another jurisdiction with elements similar to a crime under this section, AS 11.41.270, or AS 11.56.740; or
  - (6) the defendant has been previously convicted of a crime, or an attempt or solicitation to commit a crime, under (A) AS 11.41.100--11.41.250, 11.41.300--11.41.460, AS 11.56.807, 11.56.810, AS 11.61.118, 11.61.120, or (B) a law or an ordinance of this or another jurisdiction with elements similar to a crime, or an attempt or solicitation to commit a crime, under AS 11.41.100--11.41.250, 11.41.300--11.41.460, AS 11.56.807, 11.56.810, AS 11.61.118, or 11.61.120, involving the same victim as the present offense.
- (b) In this section, “course of conduct” and “victim” have the meanings given in AS 11.41.270(b).
- (c) Stalking in the first degree is a class C felony.

**AS 11.41.270. Stalking in the Second Degree.**

- (a) A person commits the crime of stalking in the second degree if the person knowingly engages in a course of conduct that recklessly places another person in fear of death or physical injury, or in fear of the death or physical injury of a family member.
- (b) In this section,
- (1) “course of conduct” means repeated acts of nonconsensual contact involving the victim or a family member;
  - (2) “device” includes software;
  - (3) “family member” means a
    - (A) spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, sibling, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece, of the victim, whether related by blood, marriage, or adoption;
    - (B) person who lives, or has previously lived, in a spousal relationship with the victim;
    - (C) person who lives in the same household as the victim; or
    - (D) person who is a former spouse of the victim or is or has been in a dating, courtship, or engagement relationship with the victim;
  - (4) “nonconsensual contact” means any contact with another person that is initiated or continued without that person's consent, that is beyond the scope of the consent provided by that person, or that is in

disregard of that person's expressed desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued; “nonconsensual contact” includes

- (A) following or appearing within the sight of that person;
  - (B) approaching or confronting that person in a public place or on private property;
  - (C) appearing at the workplace or residence of that person;
  - (D) entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by that person;
  - (E) contacting that person by telephone;
  - (F) sending mail or electronic communications to that person;
  - (G) placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by that person;
  - (H) following or monitoring that person with a global positioning device or similar technological means;
  - (I) using, installing, or attempting to use or install a device for observing, recording, or photographing events occurring in the residence, vehicle, or workplace used by that person, or on the personal telephone or computer used by that person;
- (5) “victim” means a person who is the target of a course of conduct.
- (c) Stalking in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.



## Statistics Tables for APU Main Campus

### Crime

| Incident                            | On-Campus |      |      | On Campus Residential |      |      | Non-Campus |      |      | Public Property |      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
|                                     | 2022      | 2023 | 2024 | 2022                  | 2023 | 2024 | 2022       | 2023 | 2024 | 2022            | 2023 | 2024 |
| Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Manslaughter by Negligence          | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Rape                                | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 1    | 1    |
| Fondling                            | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Incest                              | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Statutory Rape                      | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Robbery                             | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 1    | 1    |
| Aggravated Assault                  | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 1               | 1    | 2    |
| Burglary                            | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Motor Vehicle Theft                 | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 1               | 0    | 0    |
| Arson                               | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |

HATE CRIMES: 1 hate crime reported in 2024, no hate crimes reported in 2022 or 2023

UNFOUNDED CRIMES: 2 unfounded reports in 2024, no unfounded reports in 2022 or 2023

### Arrests

| Incident              | On-Campus |      |      | On Campus Residential |      |      | Non-Campus |      |      | Public Property |      |      |
|-----------------------|-----------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
|                       | 2022      | 2023 | 2024 | 2022                  | 2023 | 2024 | 2022       | 2023 | 2024 | 2022            | 2023 | 2024 |
| Weapons Law Violation | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Drug Law Violation    | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 2    | 0               | 2    | 0    |
| Liquor Law Violation  | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |

## Referrals

| Incident              | On-Campus |      |      | On Campus Residential |      |      | Non-Campus |      |      | Public Property |      |      |
|-----------------------|-----------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
|                       | 2022      | 2023 | 2024 | 2022                  | 2023 | 2024 | 2022       | 2023 | 2024 | 2022            | 2023 | 2024 |
| Weapons Law Violation | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Drug Law Violation    | 2         | 0    | 0    | 2                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Liquor Law Violation  | 1         | 0    | 2    | 1                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |

## VAWA Offenses

| Incident          | On-Campus |      |      | On Campus Residential |      |      | Non-Campus |      |      | Public Property |      |      |
|-------------------|-----------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
|                   | 2022      | 2023 | 2024 | 2022                  | 2023 | 2024 | 2022       | 2023 | 2024 | 2022            | 2023 | 2024 |
| Domestic Violence | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 1    | 0               | 2    | 0    |
| Dating Violence   | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Stalking          | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 3    | 0               | 0    | 0    |



## Statistics Tables for APU Kellogg Campus

### Crime

| Incident                            | On-Campus |      |      | On Campus Residential |      |      | Non-Campus |      |      | Public Property |      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
|                                     | 2022      | 2023 | 2024 | 2022                  | 2023 | 2024 | 2022       | 2023 | 2024 | 2022            | 2023 | 2024 |
| Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Manslaughter by Negligence          | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Rape                                | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Fondling                            | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Incest                              | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Statutory Rape                      | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Robbery                             | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Aggravated Assault                  | 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    |
| Motor Vehicle Theft                 | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Arson                               | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |

HATE CRIMES: No hate crimes reported in 2022, 2023 or 2024

UNFOUNDED CRIMES: No unfounded crimes in 2022, 2023 or 2024

### Arrests

| Incident              | On-Campus |      |      | On Campus Residential |      |      | Non-Campus |      |      | Public Property |      |      |
|-----------------------|-----------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
|                       | 2022      | 2023 | 2024 | 2022                  | 2023 | 2024 | 2022       | 2023 | 2024 | 2022            | 2023 | 2024 |
| Weapons Law Violation | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Drug Law Violation    | 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    |

## Referrals

| Incident              | On-Campus |      |      | On Campus Residential |      |      | Non-Campus |      |      | Public Property |      |      |
|-----------------------|-----------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
|                       | 2022      | 2023 | 2024 | 2022                  | 2023 | 2024 | 2022       | 2023 | 2024 | 2022            | 2023 | 2024 |
| Weapons Law Violation | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Drug Law Violation    | 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    |

## VAWA Offenses

| Incident          | On-Campus |      |      | On Campus Residential |      |      | Non-Campus |      |      | Public Property |      |      |
|-------------------|-----------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
|                   | 2022      | 2023 | 2024 | 2022                  | 2023 | 2024 | 2022       | 2023 | 2024 | 2022            | 2023 | 2024 |
| Domestic Violence | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Dating Violence   | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |
| Stalking          | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0                     | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0    | 0               | 0    | 0    |

The University of Alaska Anchorage reports crime statistics for their campus which is adjacent to part of the APU Campus at: <https://www.uaa.alaska.edu/students/safety/index.cshml>

The Municipality of Anchorage has crime density maps for the municipality at: <https://communitycrimemap.com/>



# ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT AND STATISTICS

Fire safety is a high priority at APU. Fire and life safety system testing, fire safety inspections, fire drills, false alarm prevention activities, and fire safety information for students help to make on-campus student housing safer from fire.

The Campus Fire Right to Know Act of 2007 amended the Higher Education Opportunity Act to require each eligible institution to:

- make, keep, and maintain a log, recording all fires in on-campus student housing facilities, including nature, date, time, and general location of each fire; and
- to make annual reports to the campus community on such fires.

The annual fire safety report must also include the following with regards to on-campus student housing facilities

- The number of injuries related to fire that result in treatment at a medical facility.
- The number of deaths related to fire.
- A description of each on-campus student housing facility fire safety system, including the fire sprinkler system.
- The number of regular mandatory supervised fire drills.
- Policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames (such as candles), procedures for evacuation, and policies regarding safety education and training programs provided to students, faculty and staff.

APU Fire Safety Report is compiled by the Dean of Students Office and Office of Campus Safety.

## FIRE SAFETY PROCEDURES AND SYSTEMS

Students living on campus are expected to abide by all Campus Life and APU policies, procedures and regulations including, but not limited to, Student Code of Conduct and Campus Life Handbook.

### **APU Main Campus.**

Each resident of any on-campus student housing facility on APU Main Campus is given a copy of the APU Campus Life Handbook which sets forth, along with the information posted on the APU website on the following page, [Policies & Guidelines – Alaska Pacific University](#), fire prevention policies for living on campus as follows:

#### **Smoke Free Environment.**

APU has committed itself to becoming a smoke and tobacco free campus. This applies to the use of all tobacco and tobacco-related products. Tobacco and smoking-related products are prohibited within all university property, buildings, and vehicles. Littering in an area with, or the remains of, tobacco-related or smoking-related products is also prohibited. This includes vaping and chewing tobacco.

Marijuana, while legal in the state of Alaska, cannot be used on the APU campus due to federal guidelines. It cannot be used as a tincture, turned into a cream, smoked, inhaled, cooked into food, baked into deserts, or used in any other means that it is absorbed into the body.

This policy applies to all university events, events held on university grounds or property, and applies to all members of the university community including faculty, staff, students, friends, volunteers, customers, vendors, contractors, guests, and visitors.

There are few exclusions to this policy. A person wishing to use tobacco or tobacco-related products may do so in their own personally owned vehicle parked or being driven onto campus, on public sidewalks or public right-of-ways that border campus, or through the use of a non-combustion nicotine product, such as patches or gum. The use of tobacco products needed for academic research may be allowed, but must be approved through the Academic Deans Office in advance.

### **Explosives and other Flammable Materials.**

Use or possession of explosives, including firecrackers and other fireworks, is strictly prohibited. Any internal combustion engine, automobile batteries, acids, gasoline, propane tanks, or barbeque grills are not permitted in the residence halls or apartments/houses. Flammable materials, such as fuel, camping fuel and motorized vehicle fuel, or corrosive chemicals are restricted from the residence halls and garages.

### **Resident Halls and Rooms – Decorations**

While students are encouraged to personalize their living spaces with decorations, decorations are not allowed to be hung from the ceiling or placed in rooms or lounges in a manner that would interfere with safe passage or evacuation. Decorations and flyers are not allowed to be placed in building stairwell or exit routes. Exit signs, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, fire alarm pulls, emergency lights and audible fire signals/strobe lights cannot be decorated, covered or obstructed in any way and nothing may be hung from or attached to sprinkler system pipes or sprinkler heads.

### **Fire Safety Equipment**

Fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, and fire alarm systems are in place for the protection of residents and should be treated with the well-being of all residents in mind. All fire safety equipment (e.g., pull stations, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors) should be used for emergency purposes only. Tampering with fire safety equipment is a misdemeanor and will result in University judicial action and possible criminal and civil action.

### **Smoke Detectors**

All housing rooms are equipped with a smoke detector. Smoke detectors in student rooms are not to be disconnected under any circumstance. If a student is concerned that a smoke detector may not be working, the student is requested to notify the Campus Life Office or place a work order with maintenance.

### **Sprinkler Systems**

When set off, sprinklers cause about \$20,000 of damage a minute. It is important not to accidentally set off a sprinkler. Sprinklers are very sensitive to touch. Hanging or draping items off of sprinkler heads or pipes is prohibited.

### **Open Heating Elements and Open Flames**

Candles, incense, potpourri burners, and all items with an open heating element or an open flame are prohibited within the residential living areas. Special exemptions for religious, cultural, social, or honorary ceremonies may be permitted by petitioning the Director of Campus Life.

## **Electrical Appliances and Cooking Policy**

Open coil appliances are not permitted in the residence halls. This includes, hot plates, ranges, toasters, toaster ovens, electric skillets or anything with an open heating element. Unauthorized appliances will be confiscated and returned to the owner during their final move-out from APU housing. Cooking in North and South Atwood is limited to microwave units of no more than 900 watts, closed-coiled popcorn poppers, sealed unit coffee makers, and thermostat controlled hot pots and crock pots. Residents in Segelhorst and University Village may use the University-provided stove and oven for cooking purposes.

Sun lamps, halogen lamps, air conditioners, and certain space heaters are not permitted. Space Heaters that have a safety shut off, in case of tip over or overheating, are permitted. A limited number of approved space heaters will be available for check out on a first come, first reserved basis.

Only transient voltage surge suppressers should be used as power strips. All other cords or multi-plug adaptors are prohibited.

## **APU Kellogg Campus.**

Residential housing on Kellogg Campus is similar to renting an apartment. Student residents are bound by the terms of the of a housing agreement. The housing agreement includes the following terms:

**Storage of Combustible and Hazardous Materials.** Occupants may not store combustible or “hazardous materials,” as that term is defined in any federal, state or local law, including gasoline, fuel oil, kerosene, paint, paint thinner, etc. in or near any housing unit. If storage units are used for storing such materials, the materials must be placed in a properly labeled, sealed container designed for storage of such material. Occupants and their guests may not smoke, weld, or have open flames near such materials, or otherwise engage in any activities that may result in the ignition of flammable vapors. Storage is only permitted in reasonable quantities appropriate for consumer use. Occupants should immediately report concerns about improperly stored combustible or hazardous materials to the Special Assistant, CRO or the Kellogg Campus Manager.

**Explosives.** Storage of explosives by occupants is not permitted anywhere on campus.

**Fire Safety.** Each occupant should become familiar with escape routes in their housing unit in case of fire, and the locations of fire extinguishers. If a fire occurs in a unit or building the occupant should immediately leave the premises while making sure to close the door to the unit or room behind him/her, if possible, to do so safely. Once out of the building, occupant should immediately call the fire department and then the Kellogg Campus Manager. If an occupant has any questions about what to do in cases of fire, she/he should contact the Kellogg Campus Manager.

**Prohibition on Smoking.** APU is a non-smoking campus, and this applies to APU Kellogg Campus housing units. Occupants are not permitted to smoke while on APU Kellogg Campus premises, including inside residential housing.

## REPORTING A FIRE

**ALL LIFE-THREATENING EMERGENCIES SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY REPORTED TO 911**

### APU Main Campus

Any resident of an on-campus student housing facility who sees smoke or flames in any APU building should report to the on-call Resident Assistant or Campus Safety, or by calling emergency responders at 911 for life-threatening emergencies.

#### **Evacuation Procedures in Case of a Fire.**

Every time the fire alarm sounds, or any emergency arises, it must be treated as a real threat, and students and their guests are expected to follow the building evacuation guidelines below:

- Wear shoes and a coat;
- Leave the room with lights on, doors and windows closed, and blinds open;
- Proceed outside and meet in the following designated areas for APU Main Campus;
  - North Atwood—Meet in the Atwood Parking Lot
  - Segelhorst—Meet across the road on the path leading to North Atwood
  - University Village—Meet at the top of the hill, near the dumpster
- Remain outside the building until Campus Life Staff gives the all-clear signal.

#### **Remember, R.A.C.E.**

R – Rescue (Assist anyone who may be injured or needs help out of the building)

A – Alarm/Activate (This will already be happening with the strobes and audible alarms)

C – Contain/Confine (Close all office, classroom, and bedroom doors behind you)

E – Evacuate (LEAVE THE BUILDINGS!!!)

### APU Kellogg Campus

Pursuant the terms in the Housing Agreement:

**Fire Safety.** Each occupant should become familiar with escape routes in their housing unit in case of fire, and the locations of fire extinguishers. If a fire occurs in a unit or building the occupant should immediately leave the premises while making sure to close the door to the unit or room behind him/her, if possible, to do so safely. Once out of the building, occupant should immediately call the fire department and then the Kellogg Campus Manager. If an occupant has any questions about what to do in cases of fire, she/he should contact the Kellogg Campus Manager.

## FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION

For APU Main Campus, Campus Safety provides presentations to residential students for APU Main Campus during mandatory all hall meetings at the start of each fall and spring semester. Information related to policies, procedures and evacuations are discussed. Programming may also be conducted in coordination with Resident Assistants upon request during the school year.

For APU Kellogg Campus, fire safety is discussed with each resident and included in a welcome package prior to moving into the residential unit.

## IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR FIRE SAFETY

There are no improvement plans at this time. Fire alarm systems, fire alarms, smoke detectors, sprinklers and fire extinguishers are tested annually through a third-party service for every APU building on both campuses. APU will continue to promote fire safety education through annual training, drills and events.

### FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS

#### APU Main Campus

**North and South Atwood:** There is one smoke/heat detector for each main common area and corridor throughout these buildings. One smoke/heat detector is in each residential room and main common area within a suite. Audible and visual alarms are located in each residential room and each common area in a suite, as well as the main common areas of the buildings. North and South Atwood have a sprinkler system.

**Segelhorst Hall:** There is at minimum, one smoke/heat detector for each main common area and corridor throughout the building. There is one smoke/heat detector in each residential room, two smoke/heat detectors in the corridor and one in the common area in a suite. Audible and visual alarms are located in each residential room and each common area in a suite, as well as the main common areas of the buildings. Segelhorst Hall has a sprinkler system.

**University Village:** The student housing facilities in University Village are apartment style residential units with one smoke/heat detector in each residential room, two smoke/heat detectors in the corridor and one in the common area in each University Village unit.

| Location              | Fire Alarm Monitoring | Full Sprinkler System | Smoke Detection | Fire Extinguishers | Evacuation Plan and Placards | Number of Evacuation (fire) Drills per year |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|
| North Atwood          | X                     | X                     | X               | X                  | X                            | 1   |
| Segelhorst Hall       | X                     | X                     | X               | X                  | X                            | 1   |
| University Village R1 |                       |                       | X               | X                  |                              | 0   |
| University Village R2 |                       |                       | X               | X                  |                              | 0   |
| University Village L1 |                       |                       | X               | X                  |                              | 0   |
| University Village L2 |                       |                       | X               | X                  |                              | 0   |
| University Village L3 |                       |                       | X               | X                  |                              | 0   |

**APU Kellogg Campus.**

The student housing facilities on APU Kellogg Campus are apartment style residential units with one smoke/heat detector in each residential room and one in the common area.

| Location        | Fire Alarm Monitoring | Full Sprinkler System | Smoke Detection | Fire Extinguishers | Evacuation Plan and Placards | Number of Evacuation (fire) Drills per year |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Apartment House |                       |                       | X               | X                  |                              | 0   |
| NOLS House      |                       |                       | X               | X                  |                              | 0   |

**FIRE DRILLS**

Every year, campus building evacuation drills occur on APU Main Campus to prepare for an unexpected building evacuation. In 2024, there was one fire drill for North Atwood and Segelhorst Hall on APU Main Campus.

University Village residential units and APU Kellogg Campus residential units are apartment style residential units with each unit having a stand-alone smoke detectors and not a central fire alarm panel. Therefore, there were no fire dills in these units.

**FIRE STATISTICS**

**APU Main Campus**

Fire Statistics for 2024

| Location              | Total Fires | Cause/Nature of Fire | Fire Injuries | Fire Deaths | Value of Property damaged |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| North Atwood          | 0           | N/A                  | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| Segelhorst Hall       | 0           | N/A                  | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| University Village R1 | 0           | N/A                  | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| University Village R2 | 0           | N/A                  | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| University Village L1 | 0           | N/A                  | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| University Village L2 | 0           | N/A                  | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| University Village L3 | 0           | N/A                  | 0             | 0           | 0                         |

Fire Statistics for 2023

| Location              | Total Fires | Cause/Nature of Fire   | Fire Injuries | Fire Deaths | Value of Property damaged |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| North Atwood          | 0           | N/A                    | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| Segelhorst Hall       | 1           | Unintentional, cooking | 0             | 0           | \$0 - \$99                |
| University Village R1 | 0           | N/A                    | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| University Village R2 | 0           | N/A                    | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| University Village L1 | 0           | N/A                    | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| University Village L2 | 0           | N/A                    | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| University Village L3 | 0           | N/A                    | 0             | 0           | 0                         |

Fire Statistics for 2022

| Location              | Total Fires | Cause/Nature of Fire        | Fire Injuries | Fire Deaths | Value of Property damaged |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| North Atwood          | 1           | Unfounded                   | 0             | 0           | \$0 - \$99                |
| Segelhorst Hall       | 2           | Both unintentional, cooking | 0             | 0           | \$0 - \$99                |
| University Village R1 | 0           | N/A                         | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| University Village R2 | 0           | N/A                         | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| University Village L1 | 0           | N/A                         | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| University Village L2 | 0           | N/A                         | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| University Village L3 | 0           | N/A                         | 0             | 0           | 0                         |

**APU Kellogg Campus**

Fire Statistics for 2024

| Location        | Total Fires | Cause/Nature of Fire | Fire Injuries | Fire Deaths | Value of Property damaged |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Apartment House | 0           | N/A                  | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| NOLS House      | 0           | N/A                  | 0             | 0           | 0                         |

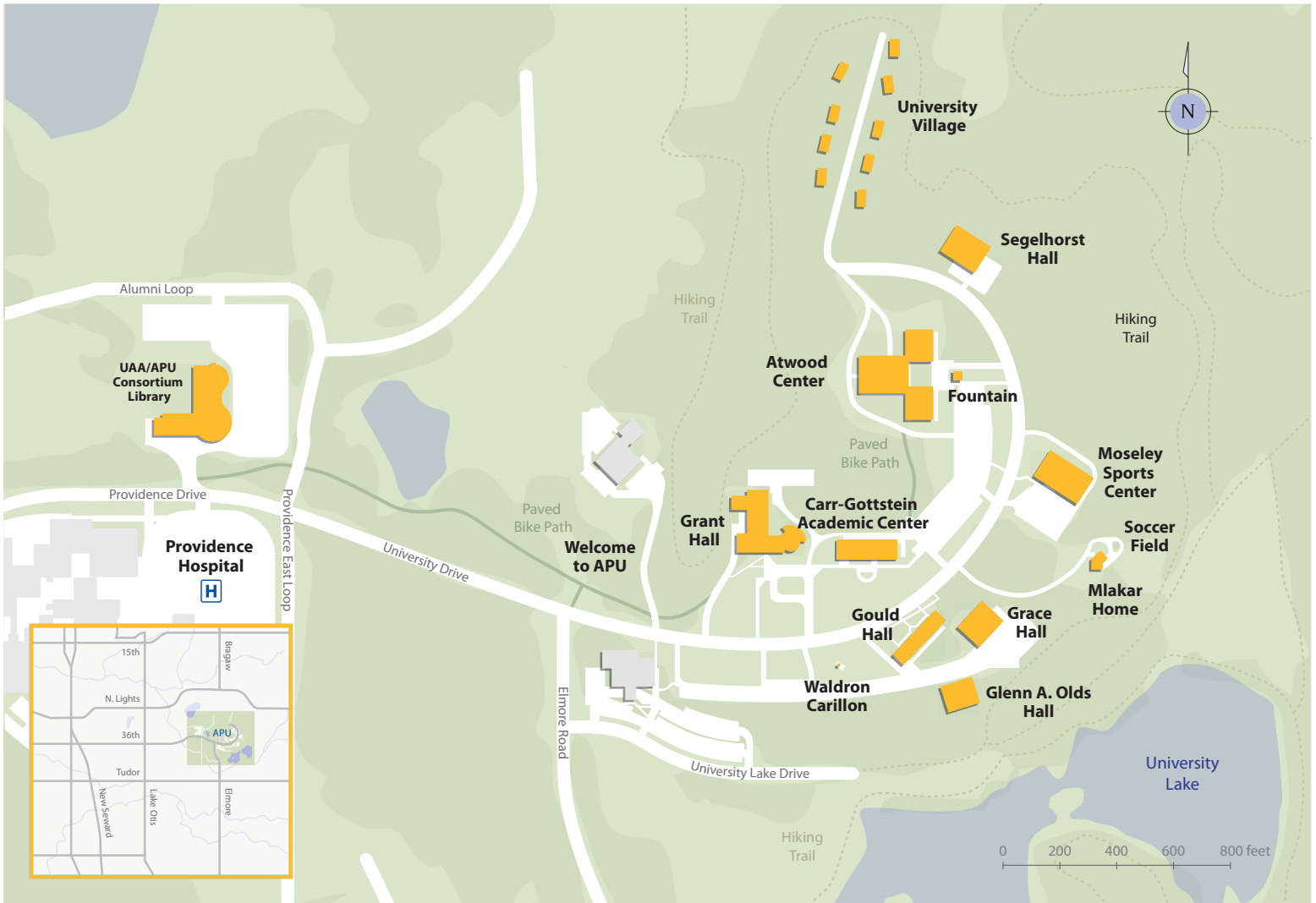
Fire Statistics for 2023

| Location        | Total Fires | Cause/Nature of Fire | Fire Injuries | Fire Deaths | Value of Property damaged |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Apartment House | 0           | N/A                  | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| NOLS House      | 0           | N/A                  | 0             | 0           | 0                         |

Fire Statistics for 2022

| Location        | Total Fires | Cause/Nature of Fire | Fire Injuries | Fire Deaths | Value of Property damaged |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Apartment House | 0           | N/A                  | 0             | 0           | 0                         |
| NOLS House      | 0           | N/A                  | 0             | 0           | 0                         |





### Alaska Pacific University - 4101 University Drive Anchorage, AK 99508 - 907-564-8248

#### From the Ted Stevens International Airport (ANC) 7.7 Miles

- ↑ Continue to W. International Airport Road (exit Airport)
- ↶ Turn Left onto Arctic Blvd
- ↷ Turn Right onto W. Tudor Blvd
- ↶ Turn Left onto Elmore Rd, at Traffic Circle take 2nd exit to stay on Elmore Rd.
- ↷ Turn Right onto University Drive/Alaska Pacific University

#### From the North (Wasilla, Fairbanks)

-  Take AK-1 South to Bragaw St (Anchorage)
- ↷ Turn Right onto E. Northern Lights Blvd
- ↶ Turn left onto UAA Dr
- ↶ Turn Left onto Providence Dr
- ↑ Continue straight onto University Drive/Alaska Pacific University Campus

#### From the South (Girdwood, Seward)

-  Take AK-1 North
- ↷ Turn Right onto E. 36th Ave
- ↑ Continue onto Providence Dr
- ↑ Continue straight onto University Drive/Alaska Pacific University Campus