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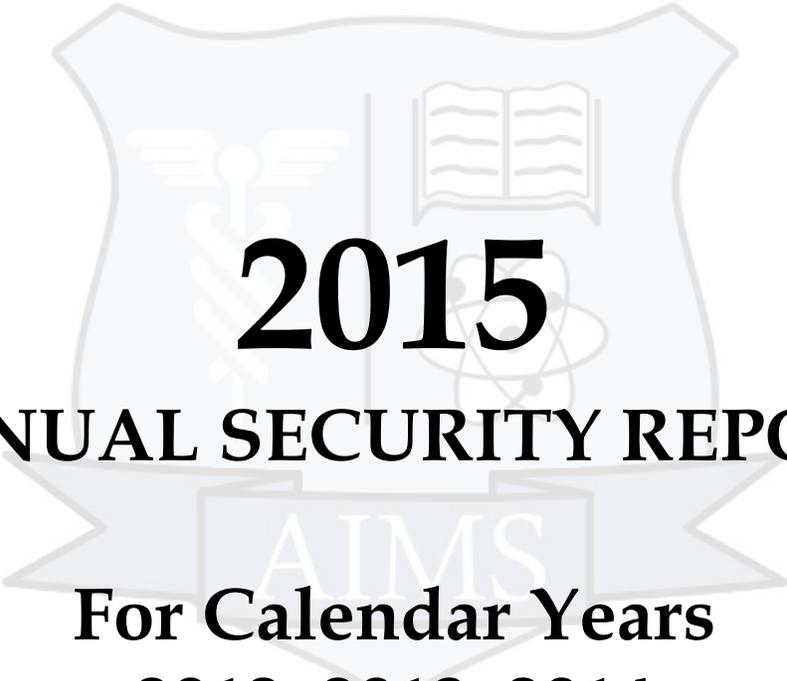
AIMS EDUCATION

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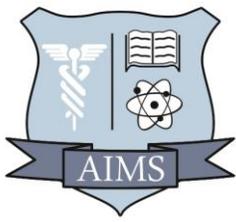
**AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
MEDICAL SCIENCES &
EDUCATION**



2015
ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT
For Calendar Years
2012, 2013, 2014

**4500 New Brunswick Ave
Piscataway, NJ 08854**

Published on September 17, 2015



AIMS EDUCATION 2015 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (the Clery Act) requires that post-secondary schools participating in Title IV student financial aid programs publish a statistical report of crimes occurring on or near the institution's campus and provide information about security policies, procedures and programs. The intent of the report is to inform you of the extent of reported crimes occurring in the previous calendar year. Data is collected from a variety of sources including local law enforcement, internal departments such as academics, Human Resources.

On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed a bill that strengthened and reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Included in the bill was the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE), which amends the Jeanne Clery Act and affords additional rights to campus victims of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

The report also includes data from two years prior to the most recent year. In the case of this particular report you will see data for calendar years 2014, 2013 and 2012. This report is prepared annually in compliance with the requirements of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

Committed to Safety

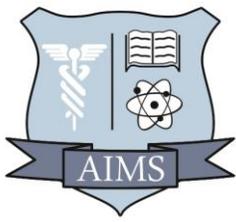
AIMS Education is committed to fostering an environment in which all members of our campus community are safe, secure, and free from sexual misconduct of any form, including but not limited to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Crime Statistics - Reportable Areas

The information is divided into groups based upon the type of crime being reported and the areas where the incident occurred. For example, the AIMS Education campus is divided as follows:

1. On Campus

This includes the entire building, parking lots, and indoor facilities that are used for student activities



2. Public Property

This area can be described as public streets that run through the campus, or form the border of campus. If portions of the bordering streets were not accessible because of a fence or other obstruction, then those portions would not be included in the annual report.

Reportable Crimes

The Clery Act requires that participating schools collect data on a specific list of crimes. These crimes are listed below; however a more thorough description of each crime is give at the end of this document.

- Homicide and non-negligent manslaughter
- Negligent manslaughter
- Forcible sex offenses
- Non-forcible sex offenses
- Robbery Incidents
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary Incidents
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson Incidents
- Hate crimes
- Liquor, drug and weapon law offenses Arrests

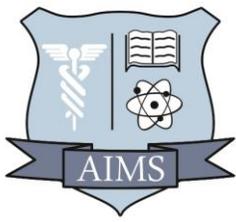
Violence Against Women Act Offenses

- Sexual Assault
- Domestic Violence
- Stalking
- Dating Violence

Alcohol and Drug Policy

The American Institute of Medical Sciences & Education is a drug and smoke free campus for students, employees, guests, and visitors. It has adopted and implemented programs and policies to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students, and employees. More information about this program is available on our website and administrative office.

The school maintains drug and alcohol education information, which can be obtained from the Student Services Coordinator. AIMS Education also holds an annual Drug and Alcohol prevention program which is attended by all students, staff, and faculty. **Drug and Alcohol**



Counseling and Rehabilitation are also available through www.drugfreenj.org or by calling 973-467-2100

Gender-Based, Sexual Assault Prevention including VAWA (Violence Against Women Act)

AIMS Education maintains a zero tolerance policy for physical or verbal abuse, intimidation or harassment of another person or group of persons, staff members, including any harassment based on race, religion, color, age, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, disability, gender or any other protected status.

AIMS Education prohibits, and will take immediate and appropriate administrative action once it learns of any and all forms of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking, including without limitation, creating a hostile environment and quid pro quo (forcing an individual to perform sexual favors in return for something), physical, mental or emotional abuse of any person on school premises or at functions sponsored or supervised by the school.

In cases involving allegations of sexual harassment or sexual violence between students, a hearing consistent with Student Code of Conduct will be conducted following the conclusion of any investigation into the matter. If it is determined that a violation of school policy has occurred, the school will act promptly to eliminate the inappropriate conduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects by taking appropriate action; Including, but not limited to modification of schedule, suspension, and or restrictions of contact between parties. A complainant who wishes to pursue a criminal complaint is encouraged to make a report to the local law enforcement.

Sexual Assault Education and Prevention Programs

Effective October 2015, AIMS Education will attempt to engage in an on campus educational program to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all current, incoming students and employees in an ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns including handouts for students and faculty that:

- Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct
- Defines what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity.
- Provides safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the bystander;



- Provides information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize
 - warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks;
- Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

The following links provide additional contact information:

- www.njcedv.org/get-help-2-2
- www.state.nj.us/dcf/women/rcpp/svp/

Reporting a Crime

Anyone may report a crime or emergency by calling the Piscataway Police Department at 732-562-1100 or dialing 911. Victims and witnesses have the right to report a crime on a confidential basis. For those who would like to report a crime anonymously, you may call the Piscataway Anonymous Crime Tip Line at 732-562-2360 or text the keyword TIP PTPD and your tip message to 888777. Students, faculty, and staff who wish to report an incident to the school administration may do so by contacting the Office of Student Affairs at 908-222-0002 ext. 352. You may also stop by the Office of Student Affairs and fill out an Incident Report.

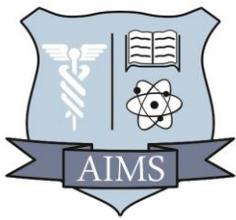
Filing a Formal Complaint

A student or employee may file a formal complaint by filling out an incident report and submitting it to the Title IX coordinator within the Academic and/or Student Services Department. All other parties may file a formal complaint by submitting the complaint in writing to the Academic Department and/or Human Resources Department. A school official will follow up with the parties involved in the complaint within a reasonable amount of time (usually 3 business days).

The student and/or employee can also file an incident report if they have been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off-campus. At which time, a written statement will be taken, and the victim will be provided with a written explanation of their rights and options. In addition, a packet with contact information will be provided for them to reach out to the appropriate agencies.

Disciplinary Proceedings

When a formal complaint is filed regarding dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, a disciplinary hearing will be held. The hearing will be overseen by a panel of three school administrators. The disciplinary hearing will be held within a reasonable amount of time (usually 3 business days).



At the hearing, the complainant will be required to prove the validity of his/her complaint by providing a preponderance of evidence. This evidence can be in the form of personal testimony, witness accounts, physical evidence, etc.

The respondent will be given the opportunity to respond to the complaint. The respondent is not required to answer any questions. The burden of proof falls solely on the complainant.

The complainant and the respondent will both have the right to have others present as witnesses. They will also have the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice.

After listening to all of the evidence provided, the hearing panel will meet in a closed session to determine the outcome of the proceeding. The formal complaint process, from the initial hearing to the conclusion of the disciplinary proceeding, will usually be completed within thirty days.

Upon completion of the hearing, AIMS will simultaneously notify, in writing, both the complainant and the respondent of:

- The result of the hearing
- The steps to appeal the result
- The reasons for the result and sanctions imposed

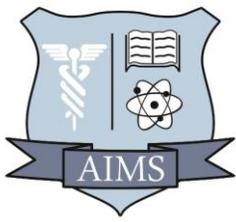
If, at the conclusion of the disciplinary proceeding, the findings are in favor of the complainant, then sanctions may be placed on the respondent. These sanctions include, but are not limited to, employment limitations, warning, probation, suspension, and termination.

Complainants and respondents have the right to appeal the findings of the disciplinary hearing. An appeal must be submitted to the Title IX coordinator within the Academic Department and/or Student Services Department within 7 business days of the conclusion of the disciplinary hearing. Grounds for appeal include the following:

- New evidence has been discovered that may substantially change the outcome of the hearing
- A belief that sanctions were insufficient/excessive
- Evidence that the disciplinary proceeding was conducted improperly

An appeal will not result in a new hearing. If it is determined that there are grounds for an appeal, the findings of the hearing panel and all evidence from the disciplinary hearing, including new evidence, will be reviewed by the School Director. The School Director's decision on the complaint will be final.

After an appeal, AIMS will simultaneously notify, in writing, both the complainant and the respondent of:



- Any change to the result
- When the results become final
- Reasons for the change in results and sanctions imposed

Removal of Reported Crime

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

Bystander Intervention

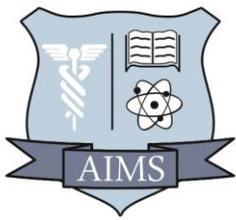
Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They often outnumber both the perpetrators and the victims. Bystanders can have a range of involvement in assaults. A person or persons may be aware that a specific assault is happening or will happen, they may see an assault or potential assault in progress, or they may have knowledge that an assault has already occurred.

Regardless of how close to the incident they are, bystanders have the power to stop assaults and get help for people who have been victimized. While we may be aware that certain behaviors are inappropriate and potentially illegal, we may not always know what we can do to make a difference. It is a matter of individual and collective choice whether you are going to be active bystanders who speak up and say something, or whether you will opt to be passive bystanders who stand by and say nothing.

Being an active bystander does not require that we risk our own safety or the well-being of others. The goal is to aid in the prevention of violence without causing further threat, harm, or damage. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, calling 911 is the best action a bystander can take.

Risk Reduction

To promote a healthy and safe environment on and around campus, AIMS will offer education and prevention programs that will provide information on risk reduction. It is up to the AIMS community to be vigilant and recognize potentially harmful situations. If a student, faculty



member, school official, or visitor feels that a situation is escalating, that individual is encouraged to inform the proper administrator or local authorities.

The school, in particular the Title IX coordinator, will provide notification in writing or provide materials should a need arise on existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community.

The school will further provide written notification to victims explaining how they can request changes in academic situations, working situations, and protective measures. The school will take every precautionary measure to safeguard the safety of the student or employee that has been a victim of any violence under the VAWA Act. For situations related to living and transportation, the local housing authority in the county of residence should be contacted. You can visit the sites below for more information:

- <http://www.nj.gov/nj/safety/crisis/>
- <http://www.nj.gov/oag/dcj/victimwitness/>
- www.njcedv.org/get-help-2-2
- www.state.nj.us/dcf/women/rcpp/svp/

Campus Enforcement

In order to ensure the highest degree of security and safety on campus, members of faculty, staff, and students are encouraged to understand that safety is the responsibility of all, not those officially charged with enforcing the policies and regulations. Students, and employees are encouraged to promptly report all on-campus crime, suspicious activities and or violation of VAWA to Administration. Diligent efforts will be made to alert campus public of any crime related issues. AIMS Education's duty is to inform students, staff, and faculty in a timely fashion should a threatening situation arise on or around campus. AIMS Education maintains an excellent working relationship with Piscataway Township Police Department.

Access to Campus Facilities

AIMS Education maintains a strong commitment to campus safety and security, including facility issues which may impact the safety of the occupants. AIMS Education campus is a three story building consisting of various class room sizes with state of the art technology, labs, study rooms including student/employee cafeteria with vending machines on the 2nd floor. The library, administrative, executive offices, and additional labs are on the 3rd floor. The building also comprises of additional tenants on the 1st floor.



AIMS Education campus has three lighted parking lots on either side and back of the building with two entrances to the building (front/back). The building is accessible to members of the campus community, guests, visitors, and vendors during normal business hours including Saturday. The interior/exterior of the building are equipped throughout with CCTV cameras which are monitored by the landlord, in addition to an alarm that is linked directly to local police and fire department.

The building and parking lots are monitored by a periodic walk throughout the day by a designated administrator to increase monitoring and act as a deterrent to would be vandals or thieves.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

In the event of an emergency or dangerous situations involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of those on campus, communication by way of a fire alarm or strobe lights will be utilized to evacuate the building by following the fire drill protocol. This will be under the direction of the fire warden, and or school director.

Fire drills are conducted twice a year without notification to make sure that the procedures set forth in the Consumer Handbook are followed. The fire drill procedure applies to all occupants of the building, and will have to abide by them.

In case of extreme weather conditions, students, faculty, and staff of AIMS Education are advised to check the website www.aimseducation.edu for latest information on delayed openings, and closings.

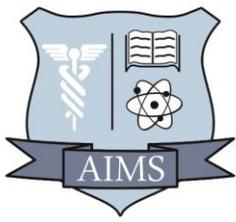
Preparation of Annual Crime and Security Report

AIMS Education is committed to the accurate reporting of crimes on campus. The statistics are compiled from information received from the local law enforcement, student affairs, academics, and human resources.

** New for 2015 report is the inclusion of available data for Domestic/Dating Violence, and Stalking as mandated by the Violence Against Women Act.

For additional Information contact the following at 908-222-0002:

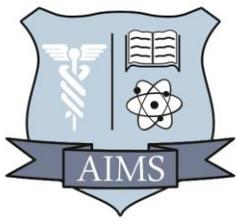
1. Director of School
2. Chief Financial Officer(CFO)
3. Academics/ Title IX Coordinator
4. Human Resources
5. Student Affairs



AIMS EDUCATION CRIME STATISTICS 2012- 2014

Calendar Years	2012	2013	2014
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Sex Offenses/ Forcible	0	0	0
Sex Offenses/ Non Forcible-Incest, Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
Drug Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Laws	0	0	0
Special Category Arrests	0	0	0
Weapons Possessions	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
Dating Violence**	-	0	0
Domestic Violence**	-	0	0
Sexual Assault**	-	0	0
Stalking**	-	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

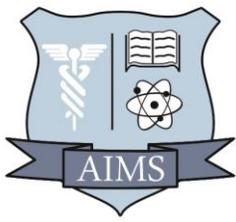
** Data not collected prior to 2013. Statistics in compliance with Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013



AIMS EDUCATION

Race, Gender, and Religion Based Incidents

CRIME	2014 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Ethnicity/National Origin
Murder/Non negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses- Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses-Non Forcible							
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting Definitions

The following definitions are to be used for reporting the crimes listed in 34 CFR sec. 668.46 (previously 668.47) in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The definitions for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, weapon law violations, drug abuse violations and liquor law violations are excerpted from the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

Arson

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.

Criminal Homicide-Manslaughter by Negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Criminal Homicide-Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Robbery

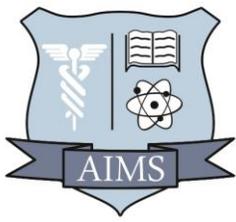
The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed).

Aggravated Stalking

An unlawful attack, by one person upon another, after willfully and maliciously or repeatedly stalking that person; an assault where either the offender displays a weapon, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness. (This offense is an Aggravated Assault with the added element of stalking).



Simple Stalking

This Offense is only reported in The Domestic Violence Section; if the victim to offender relationship indicates that the offense is domestic related.

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another after willfully, maliciously or repeatedly stalking the person; an assault where neither the offender displays a weapon nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injuries, severe laceration or loss of consciousness. This offense is a simple assault with the added element of stalking. In order to classify an assault in this category the element of stalking must take place prior to the assault.

Burglary

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

Motor Vehicle Theft

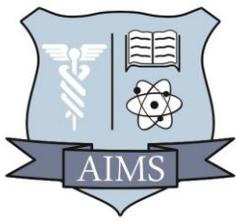
The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though vehicles are later abandoned, including joyriding).

Weapon Law Violations

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

Drug Abuse Violations

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



Liquor Law Violations

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

Definitions and Terms

Sex Offenses Definitions are from the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Sexual Assault

An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program.

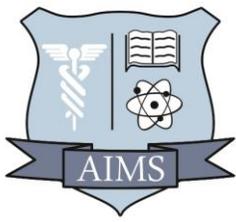
Sex Offenses

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- Rape - 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.
- Fondling - The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- Incest - Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape - Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Consent

The affirmative, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement to engage in a specific sexual activity during a sexual encounter. Consent must be informed, voluntary, and mutual, and can be withdrawn at any time. There is no consent when there is force, expressed or implied, or when coercion, intimidation, threats, or duress is used. Whether a person has taken advantage of a



position of influence over another person may be a factor in determining consent. Silence or absence of resistance does not imply consent. Past consent to sexual activity with another person does not imply ongoing future consent with that person or consent to that same sexual activity with another person. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired so that such person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent; this includes impairment or incapacitation due to alcohol or drug consumption that meets this standard, or being asleep or unconscious.

Definition of Consent according to New Jersey law:

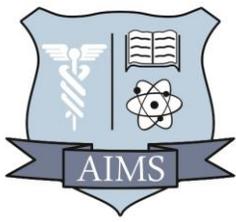
Age, physical impairment and mental impairment all contribute to a person's ability to give consent. A person must be 16 years of age to legally consent to sexual activity. A person cannot give consent to sexual activity with someone who has "the duty to care" for them unless they are over the age of 18. Individuals that fall into "the duty to care" category would include parents or guardians, and those in any type of formal supervisory role. If individuals are between the ages of 13 and 15 they can legally consent to sexual activity with a partner who is not more than 4 years older than themselves.

An individual who is physically or mentally impaired, generally, cannot give consent to sexual activity. Physical or mental impairment includes: visual, speech or hearing impaired, a person with a cognitive impairment; a person who is unconscious or sleeping; or a person who is voluntarily or involuntarily under the influence of alcohol or other substance(s).

Domestic Violence

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.



Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

- The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, 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.
- Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Risk reduction

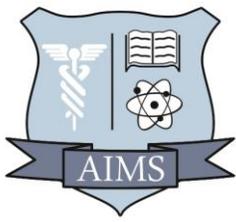
Options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

Awareness programs

Programs, campaigns, or initiatives that increase audience knowledge of the issues of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking and share information and resources to prevent interpersonal violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

Bystander intervention

Safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene in situations of potential harm when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the individual. Effective bystander intervention training prepares participants to recognize situations of potential harm,



overcome barriers to intervening, identify safe and effective intervention options, and take action.

Ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns

Programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution

Primary prevention programs means programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

Prompt, fair, and impartial proceeding

A proceeding that is completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by an institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause and with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay; Conducted in a manner that:

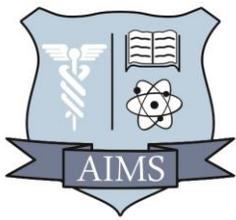
- Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and accused;
- Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
- Provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings; and
- Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused

Advisor

Any individual who provides the accuser or accused support, guidance, or advice

Proceeding

All activities related to a non-criminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact finding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings.



Proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and victims concerning accommodations or protective measures to be provided to a victim.

Result

Any initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution. The result must include any sanctions imposed by the institution.

Annual Security Report

The information in the 2015 Annual Security Report was provided as part of AIMS Education's commitment to safety and security on campus in compliance with **The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE)**.

Compliance with the Clery Act does not constitute a violation of section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S. C. 1232g), commonly known as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).

Complaints, concerns, and/or questions related to this document can be directed to the AIMS Education Title IX coordinator.

Title IX Coordinator

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