ANNUAL CLERY SECURITY REPORT 2026



THE PRAXIS INSTITUTE

Table of Contents

	Page
Welcome	1
The Campus Security Act and Legal Requirements	2
Incident Reporting and Response	2
Voluntary and Confidential Reporting	3
Timely Warning Notification	3
Fire Safety Report	7
Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence & Stalking	7
Hate Crimes	12
Procedures “Praxis Institute” will follow	13
Campus Crime Statistics	22
Appendix 1	49

Welcome

The Praxis Institute (TPI) is an institution with a workforce of 50 employees, a student body of nearly 350 students, and numerous visitors each year. Ensuring a safe environment on campus is a shared responsibility that involves all members of Praxis community.

We rely on all members of the Praxis community to help identify and report potential safety concerns. The institution works closely with local law enforcement departments to solve problems and proactively address issues that will reduce the likelihood of crime occurring on our campus.

Each year, TPI issues an annual report about safety and security programs and crime statistics as part of compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act ("Clery Act"). The statistics reflect incidents that have occurred within the campus and in public areas immediately adjacent to the campus.

We hope this report will be of value to the community we serve. Please review this information carefully and, in particular, the crime prevention tips included. Personal safety is a responsibility of everyone, and we need your assistance in helping to make our campuses a safe environment.

If you have any questions or suggestions about security at The Praxis Institute, please feel free to call us at (305)642-4104, (305)642-6062 or send an email to praxis@praxis.edu.

Thank you.

Rebeca Alfie

THE PRAXIS INSTITUTE
ANNUAL CLERY SECURITY REPORT
The Campus Security Act and Legal Requirements

The Campus Security Act requires colleges and universities to:

- Publish an annual report every year by October 1 that contains three years of campus crime statistics and certain campus security policy statements;
- Disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to, or running through, the campus, and certain non-campus facilities and remote classrooms. The statistics must be gathered from campus security, local law enforcement, and other institution's officials who have "significant responsibility for student and campus activities;"
- Provide "timely warning" notices of those crimes that have occurred and "pose an ongoing threat to students and employees;"
- Disclose in a public crime log "any crime that occurred on campus
- or in public areas immediately adjacent to campus;"
- Disclose any agreements with state and/or local law enforcement.

Preparation of the Annual Security Report

Praxis Institute (TPI) prepares and distributes the Annual Security Report via its website. TPI gathers policy information and crime statistics from the Miami City and the Hialeah City Police Departments. All of the crime statistics gathered are then incorporated into the Crime Statistics tables reported below and published in the report.

TPI encourages members of the Praxis community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus. It is available on the web at https://praxis.edu/consumer-information/ .

Each member of the Praxis community receives an email that describes the report and provides its web address. For a paper copy, contact The Praxis Institute at 1321 SW 107th Avenue, Miami, FL 33174 or c a l l (786) 577-6909.

Crime Log

TPI updates the Crime Log within biannually and includes all crimes reported to the Miami and Hialeah City Police Department that occurred in campus or its adjacent areas. Crime log is available during business hours at 1850 SW 8th Street 4th Floor, Miami, FL.

Incident Reporting and Response

How to Report a Crime or Emergency

Students, employees, patients, and visitors are encouraged to immediately report any criminal offense, suspected criminal activity, or other emergency on campus directly to the campus

administration or to the appropriate community agent for off-campus incidents:

- Miami Campus
    - Rebeca Alfie – Executive Director (Title IX Compliance Officer)
    - Dario Alfie – Campus Director
- Hialeah Campus
    - Flavio Alfie – VP of Academic Affairs/Campus Director (Title IX Compliance Officer)

Reports made to these persons or offices will be included in the statistical report in TPI's Annual Security Report.

Reporting crime allows the organization to maintain accurate records on the number of incidents for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics; determine if there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method or assailant; and alert the campus community of an ongoing threat, if needed.

Members of TPI community are encouraged to accurately and promptly report crime and emergencies, including when a victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

Voluntary and Confidential Reporting

Occasionally, victims of crime wish to report a crime but do not want to give their name and/or do not want to pursue action through the criminal justice or Praxis' disciplinary system.

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the institution's system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, a Praxis officer can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity (except to the Title IX Coordinator in the event of a reported sex offense or sexual harassment so that you can be offered support and resources). The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to enhance the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, TPI can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees, and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community of the potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed as statistics in the annual crime statistics for the institution.

Timely Warning Notification

TPI issues **Timely Warning Notices** for crimes that occur in our geography (On Campus, Adjacent Public Property, and/or Non-campus Property) and pose a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. The warnings are timely, issued in a manner that withholds the names of the victims as confidential, and may aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

Timely Warnings are typically issued for the following crime classifications:

- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Aggravated Assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two classmates fighting, which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an ongoing threat to the larger institution community).
- Robbery involving force or violence (cases including pick pocketing and purse snatching will

typically not result in the issuance of a Timely Warning Notice, but will be assessed on a case-by-case basis).

- Sexual Assault (considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known; cases involving sexual assault are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute a "timely" warning notice to the community. All cases of sexual assault, including stranger and non-stranger/acquaintance cases, will be assessed for potential issuance of a Timely Warning Notice.)
- Major incidents of Arson.
- Other crimes as determined necessary by the Executive Director, Campus Director, or designee.

After notification the Executive Director, Campus Director VP or a designee will determine on a case-by-case basis if a timely warning is necessary. Alerts are generally written and distributed to the institution's community. These warnings may be made by e-mail and/or text messaging, as determined by each circumstance.

Notification Process

TPI will respond to reported incidents and will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus.

In some cases, other institution's officials (such as the Vice President for Student Affairs, Executive Director, and the Campus Director) may recognize and confirm a dangerous or emergency situation involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of the campus, such as a radiation safety incident, hazardous materials spill, pandemic flu, etc.

Upon confirmation of an emergency, following its emergency notification procedures, these institution's officials, together, will determine which segment(s) of the campus community will be warned and will determine the content of the warning (mass email or text message).

Security of and access to campus facilities

TPI campus facilities are equipped with password controlled alarm system that is monitored by Excell, Inc. Excell, Inc. provides service, and monitors alarms. When an alarm sounds in a TPI facility, a wireless transmission is sent to Excell, Inc. notifying them of the alarm and location. Excell, Inc. calls City of Miami or City of Hialeah 911 department dispatch. In addition, TPI has installed CCTV cameras throughout the campus that are monitored. TPI also provides opportunities for the campus community to report problems and concerns directly to administration.

Maintenance of campus facilities is done using maintenance services provided by landlords or by Praxis internal maintenance employee; therefore, helping ensure that safety considerations are honored.

Tests and Drills

TPI assesses its emergency response plans and systems each year through scheduled drills, exercises and appropriate follow through activities designed for assessment of emergency plans and capabilities. These exercises are conducted both at the department level, as well as the

institutional level.

Furthermore, TPI conducts emergency response drills and exercises each year such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests, which may be announced or unannounced, are designed to assess the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. Each test is documented and includes a description of the exercise, the date and time of the exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drugs

1. Students. Under TPI policy, students are subject to discipline for use, possession, or distribution of alcoholic beverages of any type on TPI premises. Students are also subject to discipline for use, possession, or distribution of any narcotic or other controlled substance on TPI premises and at TPI activities. TPI will adhere to and collaborate with the police to enforce State underage drinking laws as well as to enforce Federal and State drug laws.
2. Employees. Under TPI policy, Praxis is a drug-free workplace. It is a violation of TPI's Drug-Free Workplace policy for employees to engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, and/or use of a controlled substance or alcohol at the workplace, or while engaged in TPI business off campus. Employees are subject to discipline for violating this policy.
3. Enforcement of Laws. Students and employees at TPI who violate State law concerning the possession, use or distribution of alcohol or drugs while on campus or at school related events, or who otherwise violate TPI's policies concerning alcohol and drugs, may be referred for Praxis discipline under the applicable policies and procedures. Annually TPI will distribute information about drug or alcohol-abuse education programs to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees as required by federal law.

Incident Information

Incidents may occur on campus that do not appear to involve an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or employees, but due to their significance, may justify notification.

Incidents may include but are not limited to following up to an emergency notification; a significant incident on or off campus; severe weather warning; or a major facilities failure.

Communication options for incident information include email and text message.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures – What it means to "Shelter-in-Place"

If a dangerous incident occurs, there is a significant weather event, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to the dangerous condition. Thus, to "shelter-in-place" means to make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments, this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

How You Will Know to "Shelter-in-Place"

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, including administration, the police department or the fire department.

How to "Shelter–in-Place"

No matter where you are, the basic steps of shelter-in-place will generally remain the same. Should the need ever arise; follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

1. If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
2. Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:
   -An interior room;
   -Above ground level; and
   -Without windows or with the fewest windows possible. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.
3. Shut and lock all windows (tightly seal) and close exterior doors.
4. Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
5. Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able. (If needed, maintenance staff will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible.)
6. Make a list of the people with you and ask someone (staff, faculty, or other personnel) to call the list in to the Police so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.
7. If safe to do so, turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
8. Make yourself comfortable.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

Drills are conducted and used to:

- Familiarize community members to the audible and visible evacuation signals and the exit routes available to use in the event of a fire or other situation that requires immediate evacuation
- Evaluate the performance of the employees in a fire incident and the effectiveness of the behaviors used in accordance with the fire drills and the emergency plans/site specific fire plans

The results of the drills are documented. Evacuation procedures are as follows:

1. Close all windows and (leave the overhead light ON.)
2. Before opening any door, feel the door. If it is HOT, do not open it; if it is not hot, brace yourself against the door, open it slightly, and if heat or heavy smoke is present, close the door and stay in your room.
3. If you cannot leave the room, open the window, hang a sheet or other light-colored object out of the window to attract the attention of emergency personnel and then close the window. If there is a phone in the room, call Police (911) and report that you are trapped. Remain calm and give your room number and building location. Stuff towels, sheets, or similar materials under all doors leading into corridors. Stay close to the floor if smoke enters the room.
4. If conditions allow you to leave the room, close, but do not lock the door and walk directly to the nearest exit and leave the building.
5. If you are away from your room when the alarm sounds, **do not return to your room**, but

leave the building via the nearest exit.

6. **DO NOT** use elevators. If hallways and/or exit stairwells are not accessible because of heavy smoke, return to your room, close the door and follow the instructions given above.
7. If you have exited the facility, stand clear of the building and report to your designated check-in area. Emergency personnel may be maneuvering around the building.
8. Follow the directions of fire and police personnel and **NEVER** re-enter the building until they give permission to do so.

General Evacuation Procedures:

(RACE is an acronym used to help you respond safely and correctly)

R - **REMOVE ALL PERSONS IN IMMEDIATE DANGER TO SAFETY** to include patients, visitors, students, and employees.

A - **ACTIVATE MANUAL PULL ALARM/DIAL 911**. Give the following information: The exact location of the fire (Building and Location-Area, Building Floor, Room Number) and the name of person calling and phone number.

C - **CLOSE ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS** to prevent the spread of fire and smoke.

E - **EXTINGUISH THE FIRE** with a portable fire extinguisher or **EVACUATE THE AREA. DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR.**

Fire Alarm Evacuation Policy

Evacuation is **mandatory** for all individuals when the fire alarm is sounding. Anyone who fails to evacuate may face disciplinary action.

Once a fire alarm sounds, **do not assume that a fire alarm is a drill or false alarm**. Remain calm and evacuate the facility. Remember to follow the instructions of the emergency responders. Do not re-enter the facility until authorized. If you have any information regarding the alarm, present that information immediately to the responding emergency personnel.

While evacuating, remain attentive to dangerous or criminal activity that may be associated with the evacuation notice. Fire alarm activations may be associated with incidents other than fire. It is also possible that an individual has falsely activated the alarm system. If you observe criminal or suspicious activity, report it immediately to administration or the Police.

Fire Safety Report

Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act

The *Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act* is an amendment to the *Higher Education Opportunity Act*. This amendment serves to increase campus fire safety awareness across the nation, providing students and their families with the fire safety records of colleges/universities. Signed into law by President George W. Bush on August 14, 2008, this amendment requires post-

secondary institutions to publicly release fire safety information and statistics, much as they already do with other safety statistics, such as campus vehicle thefts and assaults. This information provides prospective and current students with the policies, concerns, and fire safety conditions that are present at the institution to which they have applied or are enrolled.

Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

The Praxis Institute (TPI) does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs. Sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited, sexually based or not, include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, Praxis Institute issues this statement of policy to inform the community of its plan to address sexual misconduct, training process, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to an institution's official. In this context, TPI prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the organization's community.

A. Definitions

Consent: The institution defines consent as an affirmative decision to engage in mutually acceptable sexual activity freely given by clear actions and/or words. Consent is an informed decision made freely and actively by all parties. Relying solely upon nonverbal communication can lead to miscommunication. It is important not to make assumptions; if confusion or ambiguity on the issue of consent arises anytime during a sexual interaction, it is essential that each participant stops and clarifies, verbally, willingness to continue. Consent may not be inferred from silence, passivity, or lack of active resistance alone. Furthermore, a current or previous dating or sexual relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent, and consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.

Conduct is "without consent" if no clear consent, verbal and/or nonverbal, is given. An individual is "unable to freely give consent" when the individual is incapacitated (arising, for example, from the use of alcohol or other drugs or when the individual is passed out, asleep, unconscious, or mentally or physically impaired). An individual is also unable to freely give consent when the individual is coerced into sexual activity, such as, for example, through the use of physical force, threat of physical or emotional harm, undue pressure, isolation, or confinement. The perspective of a reasonable person will be the basis for determining whether a respondent knew, or reasonably should have known, whether a complainant was able to freely give consent and whether consent was given. Additionally, being intoxicated or incapacitated does not diminish one's responsibility to obtain consent and will not be an excuse for sexual misconduct. The purpose for which this definition is used includes sexual misconduct policy violations.

Sexual Assault: Under the Clery Act, "sexual assault" means an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system. A sex offense is any act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
—*Rape* is defined as 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* is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes 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* is defined as no forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
—*Statutory Rape* is defined a no forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

See Appendix 1: "Criminal Law Definitions" for the State of Florida

Domestic Violence: Under the Clery Act, the term ''domestic violence'' means

1) Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed—

(i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;

(ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;

(iii) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;

(iv) 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; or

(v) 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.

2) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

See Appendix 1:" Criminal Law Definitions" for the State of Florida

Dating Violence: Under the Clery Act, the term ''dating violence' means violence committed by a person

1) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

2) The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the people involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition-

(i) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

(ii) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

See Appendix 1: "Criminal Law Definitions" for the State of Florida.

Stalking: Under the Clery Act, the term "stalking" means

1) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person

to:

(i) Fear of the person's safety or the safety of others; or

(ii) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

2) For the purposes of this definition—

(i) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.

(ii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

(iii) Reasonable persons mean a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

3) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

See Appendix 1: "Criminal Law Definitions" for the State of Florida.

B. Education and Prevention Programs

Annual and Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Programs to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking

Prevention and Awareness. TPI offers broad programming intended to create awareness and end Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking. TPI provides education programs designed to raise awareness of these issues and engages in efforts that aim to reduce harm, improve communication skills, foster healthy relationships, improve bystander intervention skills, and educate the campus community on the definitions of Consent, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking through education given to incoming students. Literature on date rape education, risk reduction, as well as educational resources about the same, is available through various campus offices including the Office of Admission and the Student Services Office.

TPI encourages students and employees to be responsible for their own safety and the safety of others. TPI provides primary prevention and awareness programs for incoming students and new employees, and ongoing programs for students, staff, and faculty which include:

a. a statement that TPI prohibits the offenses of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking;

b. Florida statutory definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

c. Florida statutory definitions of consent, in reference to sexual activity;

d. 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;

e. Information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior, information for those who may be at risk to perpetrate harm, and how to avoid potential attacks; and

f. Definitions of Sexual Misconduct under TPI Policy, as well as a copy of "Student Sexual Misconduct Policy" (for students) or copy of "Workplace Violence Prevention Policy" for employees.

The institution has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to, and participation in training for, new students, and participating in and presenting information and materials during orientation for new employees; in addition, the institution offers ongoing prevention and awareness programs to current students and employees.

C. Procedures for Reporting a Complaint

The organization has procedures in place to support those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as written notification concerning the availability of resources such as counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, and other services on and/or off campus. Measures to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party (such as academic and work accommodations) may be requested and will be offered, if reasonably available. The organization will make such accommodations if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to proceed with the internal disciplinary process and/or report the incident to the local law enforcement.

At a victim's request, and with the victim's cooperation and consent, organization's representatives will work cooperatively to assist the victim. If reasonably available, a victim may be offered protective measures and changes to academic and working situations regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to local law enforcement. Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may be to transfer to a different section of a class, or withdraw and take a class at another time if there is no option for moving to a different section, etc. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours. Other accommodation may include having the student or employee park in a different location, and/or providing the student or employee with a safety escort.

After an incident of sexual assault and/or domestic or dating violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention. For immediate and urgent medical concerns, go directly to the closest Emergency Department at a local hospital. For less immediate medical concerns, schedule an appointment with your primary care physician.

Evidence may need to be collected even if you choose not to make a report to law enforcement. If you do not wish to make a report to law enforcement, please notify the Nurse Examiner. It is important that victims of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 120 hours so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence

are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications; and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to hearing boards/investigators or police. Although the institution strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. The organization will assist any victims with notifying local police if they desire.

The organization will provide resources on campus, off campus, or both, to include medical and mental health support, to persons who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and will apply appropriate disciplinary procedures to those who violate this policy. The procedures set forth below are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, and stalking; to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements; and to impose appropriate sanctions on violators of this policy.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she should consider speaking with a law enforcement agent to preserve evidence if the victim changes her/his mind later.

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the institution, the institution will follow the procedures below, including the standard of evidence, which will be used during any disciplinary hearing on campus arising from such a report.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes monitored and reported in the ASR includes the following categories:

- Murder/non-negligent manslaughter
- Rape
- Fondling
- Incest
- Statutory Rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
- Simple Assault
- Larceny/Theft
- Intimidation
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

Procedures "Praxis Institute" Will Follow once an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has been reported:

1. Depending on when and where reported, Praxis will provide complainant with referral to appropriate medical care.

2. Praxis will assess immediate safety needs of complainant.

3. Praxis will assist complainants in contacting local police if complainant requests AND provides contact information for police.

4. Praxis will provide complainant with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers.

5. Praxis will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, such as change in class schedule, "No Contact" directive between both parties.

6. Praxis will provide a "No Contact" directive to accused party, if deemed appropriate.

7. Praxis will provide resources for victims to apply for a Protective Order.

8. Praxis will notify the complainant and the respondent of the Sexual Misconduct Policy or Harassment Policy and Procedures and inform them of timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution.

9. Praxis will inform the parties of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the accused will be administratively charged, and what the outcome of the hearing or investigation is.

10. Praxis will enforce the anti-retaliation policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation.

D. Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the institution will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options.

Such written information required under the Clery Act will include:

- The procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred;
- Information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;

- A statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services within the institution and in the community;
- A statement regarding the institution 's provisions about options for available assistance in, and how to request accommodation and protective measures;
- An explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

In Florida, a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has the following rights as prescribed by law:

- To be informed of and to be present at court proceedings of the accused;
- To be heard at sentencing of the accused in the manner prescribed by law, and at other times as prescribed by law or deemed appropriate by the court;
- To receive restitution;
- To be given information about the crime, how the criminal justice system works, the rights of victims, and the availability of services for victims;
- To receive information about the conviction or final disposition and sentence of the accused;
- To receive notification of escape, release, proposed parole or pardon of the accused, or notice of a reprieve or commutation of the accuser's sentence;
- To present their views and concerns to the Governor or agency considering any action that could result in the release of the accused, prior to such action becoming effective;
- To confer with the prosecution.

Further, The Praxis Institute complies with Florida law in recognizing protection orders. Any person who obtains an order of protection from Florida or any other state should provide a copy to the organization.

(HEOA) Notification to Victims of Crimes of Violence

The institution will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such institution against a student or employee who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as the result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

A complainant may then meet the administration to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc. The institution may issue an institutional "No Contact" order to the alleged perpetrator, if deemed appropriate. To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, institution's offices will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic or working situations in addition to counseling, health services, and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement.

If the Institution receives a report that such an institutional "No Contact" order has been violated, the institution will initiate disciplinary proceedings appropriate to the status of the accused (student, employee, etc.) and will impose sanctions if the accused is found responsible for violating the "No Contact" order.

Additionally, personally identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with people with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. Further, the institution will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

The institution does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the Crime Log or online.

Title IX Compliance

The Title IX Compliance and Age Discrimination Act Coordinator is responsible for administration and coordination of institution's Title IX-related policies, programs and compliance efforts. The scope of this responsibility includes, among other things, oversight of complaint resolution, resources, communications and training in connection with Title IX's prohibition of discrimination based upon gender.

On and Off Campus Services for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about existing assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, student financial aid, and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. These resources include the following:

On-Campus Resources

- Student Services Department

Off-Campus Resources

Off-Campus Resources

- Roxcy Bolton Rape Treatment Center
    - 305-585-5185
        - Provides services at JMH and Jackson South Community Hospital to victims, non-offending family members and other relatives.
- Men and Women United in Justice, Education Reform
    - 305-247-1388
        - Provides direct response services to domestic and sexual abuse victims and families.
- HELPline Miami

    - 305-358-HELP (4357)
        - Free and confidential counseling, crisis intervention, suicide prevention and referral services.
- Florida Abuse Hotline
    - 1-800-962-2873
        - Accepts reports 24/7 of known or suspected abuse of children or vulnerable adults.
- Rape Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN)
    - 1-800-656-4673 http://www.rainn.org
        - Confidential online chat with a trained staff member who can provide help and support in Spanish or English.
- Rape Hotline
    - 305-585-RAPE (7273)
- Sexual Crime Investigation Unit
    - 305-715-3300
- Domestic Crimes Investigations Unit
    - 305-418-7200
- Florida Council Against Sexual Violence
    - https://www.fcasv.org/find-your-local-center
- NotAlone.gov
- DateSafeProject.org
- MenCanStopRape.org

Miami-Dade Police Victim Advocates Email

- svbinfo@mdpd.com
  Special Victims Bureau
  1701 NW 87th Avenue
  Suite 100
  Doral, FL 33172

Pastoral Counseling through various local institutions of faith.

Professional Counselors and Pastoral Counselors, when acting in such capacity, are not required to report crimes disclosed to them for inclusion in the ASR. However, Professional and Pastoral Counselors are encouraged; if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of how to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the ASR.

Forensic nurses also are available at local Roxcy Bolton Rate Treatment Center/Jackson Memorial Hospital to conduct a forensic examination so that victims may take steps to have evidence preserved in case they wish to file criminal charges or request a protection order, even at a later date.

- Roxcy Bolton Rape Treatment Center/Jackson Memorial Hospital
  1611 NW 12 Ave Ambulatory Care Center- East, 1st floor, room 116A
  Miami, FL 33136
  305-585-7273 - 24/7 Crisis & Sexual Assault Helpline

Note that having a forensic examination does not require victims to file a police report.

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, include:

Department of Justice - https://www.justice.gov/ovw/sexual-assault

Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights - http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html

Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006

The **Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act** is a federal statute that was signed into law by U.S. President George W. Bush on July 27, 2006. The Walsh Act organizes sex offenders into three tiers according to the crime committed, and mandates that Tier 3 offenders (the most serious tier) update their whereabouts every three months with lifetime registration requirements. Tier 2 offenders must update their whereabouts every six months with 25 years of registration, and Tier 1 offenders must update their whereabouts every year with 15 years of registration. Failure to register and update information is a felony under the law. States are required to publicly disclose information of Tier 2 and Tier 3 offenders, at minimum. It also contains civil commitment provisions for sexually dangerous people.

The Act also creates a national sex offender registry and instructs each state and territory to apply identical criteria for posting offender data on the internet (i.e., offender's name, address, date of birth, place of employment, photograph, etc.)

Registered sex offenders' information for the State of Florida could be found at the following link:

https://offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/sops/home.jsf

Bystander Intervention

A bystander is someone other than the victim who is present when an act of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault is occurring or when a situation is occurring in which a reasonable person feels as though some protective action is required to prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking. Bystanders, if active, can prevent harm or intervene with safe and positive options before a situation gets worse. Examples of active bystander intervention include: not leaving an overly intoxicated person in a bar/party alone, walking a classmate to his/her car after class, calling police when a potentially violent situation is unfolding, not leaving an unconscious person alone (alerting EMS, police, etc.), or intervening when someone is being belittled, degraded or emotionally abused (walking victim away from abuser, contacting others for help, like friends, faculty, or institution's staff). Bystander intervention is interwoven into educational sessions during gender violence training.

Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior and Future Risks

No victim is ever to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, a person who is the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, recognize warnings signs of abusive behavior, and avoid potential attacks.

Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior

Domestic and dating abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to violence. And, while physical injury may be the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are also severe. Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

- Being afraid of your partner.
- Constantly watching what you say to avoid a "blow up."
- Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship.
- Feeling isolated from family or friends because of your relationship.
- Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends.
- Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including your mobile phone).
- Being monitored by your partner at home, work or school.
- Being forced or pressured to do anything you don't want to do.

Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks

- If you are being abused or suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up or intervene.
- Get help by seeking information and support services.
- Learn how to look for "red flags" in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners.
- Consider making a report and ask for a No Contact Order from the institution to prevent future contact.
- Consider getting a protective order or a no contact order from the local court.
- Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported.
- Trust your instincts—if something doesn't feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

Sexual Assault Prevention

- Be aware of rape drugs.
- Try not to leave your drink unattended.
- Only drink from un-opened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured.
- Avoid group drinks like punch bowls.
- Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle.
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible.
- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested.
- Keep track of how many drinks you have had.
- Try to come and go with a group of people you trust.
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take his/her number instead of giving out yours.

Walking Around Campus

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged.
- Be aware of open offices where you can have access to a line-phone.
- Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts.

- Avoid dimly lit places. Talk to Management if lights need to be installed in an area.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- Walking back late at night is sometimes unavoidable, so try to walk with a friend.
- Carry a noisemaker (like a whistle) on your keychain.
- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain.

E. Adjudication of Violations

Whether or not criminal charges are filed, a person may file a complaint with the institution. If the perpetrator is a student, the complaint will be adjudicated under the Student Sexual Misconduct Policy. But if the perpetrator is any other institution-affiliated individual or a third party, the complaint will be adjudicated under the institution's Workplace Violence Behavior.

Student Sexual Misconduct Policy

Complaints against students can be filed with:

- Student Services Department

1. How the organization determines whether this Policy will be used

The administration evaluates the complaint to determine whether it falls within the scope of the Student Sexual Misconduct Policy.

2. Steps in the Disciplinary Process

If the administration accepts the complaint, it will be referred to the Student Services Department (SSD) for investigation. SSD will provide administration with an investigative report. Administration may then conduct either an administrative or panel hearing to determine if there has been a violation of the Policy. Either party may request an appeal for that determination. The information obtained during the investigation will only be shared with the parties, those involved in the student conduct process, and other institution officials with a need to know.

3. Anticipated Timelines

Administration and SSD seek to resolve complaints under this policy within 60 business days from receipt of a report, excluding days classes are not in session. Appeals will generally be concluded within 30 business days from receipt of the appeal. The timeframes can be extended for good cause with notice to the parties of the delay and the reason for the delay.

4. Decision-Making Process

The administrative hearing officer or the hearing panel will base its decision on the information obtained through the investigation and at the hearing itself. This includes providing both parties with the opportunity to present their information as well as information obtained by the investigator independently. The decision will be based on a preponderance of evidence standards. To find a respondent responsible for a policy violation, the hearing panel's decision must be unanimous.

Harassment Policy and Procedures

Complaints against employees and third parties affiliated with the organization may be filed

with:

- Administration

1. How the Institution Determines Whether this Policy will be Used

The administration will evaluate the complaint to determine whether it falls within the scope of the Harassment Policy and Procedures.

2. Steps in the Disciplinary Process

The procedures provide a number of options. The first is optional informal resolution, e.g., through a meeting with the respondent, intervention by a supervisor, or of mediation; note that allegations of sexual assault cannot be addressed through the mediation process. Should the informal resolution process not be successful or not used, the complaint will either be investigated or be referred to a hearing panel under the formal complaint process. Either party can appeal a decision by a hearing panel.

3. Anticipated Timelines

The informal complaint process will generally take no longer than 45 business days from the time of the filing of the complaint. The formal complaint process will generally be completed within 60 business days; plus, additional time should either of the parties appeal. The timeframes can be extended for good cause with notice to the parties of the delay and the reason for the delay.

4. Decision-Making Process

The investigator will base his/her decision on the information obtained through the investigation; similarly, the hearing panel will base its decision on the information presented at the hearing. In both cases, the parties will be given the opportunity to present their information. The decision will be based on a preponderance of evidence standards. Under the formal complaint process, the hearing panel will make its decisions based on a majority vote.

The organization's disciplinary process, consistent with the institution's policy, will include a prompt, fair, and impartial proceeding transparent to the accuser and the accused from the initial investigation to the final result. Generally, the resolution of complaints of sexual misconduct will be completed within the timeframes set out above; however, the timeframe of the proceedings allows for extensions for good cause with notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.

The policy provides that:

1. The accuser and the accused each have the opportunity to present information before a properly trained official(s), who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability;
2. The accuser and the accused will have timely notice for meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present;
3. The institution will allow for timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used after the fact-finding investigation but during formal and informal disciplinary meetings and hearings;
4. The institutional disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused;
5. In student misconduct cases, the institution provides the accuser and accused the same

opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding. The accuser and the accused student each have the opportunity to be advised by a personal advisor of their choice, at their expense, at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor at any meeting or proceeding. The institution will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding. However, the role of the advisor is limited to quietly conferring with the complainant or respondent through written correspondence or whisper, and the advisor may not address any other participant or the hearing panel.

6. A decision is based on the preponderance of evidence standard. In other words, the conduct process asks: "Is it more likely than not that the accused violated the institution's policy?"
7. The accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of the result of any disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as well as any changes to those results or disciplinary actions prior to the time that such results become final; and
8. Under the Student Misconduct Policy process and the formal complaint process under the Harassment Procedures, the accuser and the accused each have the right to appeal the outcome of the hearing and that procedure will be made available to each in writing simultaneously. When an appeal is filed, the accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of any change in the final result and when such results become final, once the appeal is resolved.

Retaliation

Retaliation against anyone participating in the resolution of a complaint is prohibited by The Praxis Institute.

Hostile Work Environment

An employee alleging sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may use the complaint and investigatory procedures set forth in the institution's policy against Harassment and/or Workplace Violence in order to remedy any hostile environment.

Limitations on Response

When a complainant does not consent to the disclosure of his or her name or other identifiable information to the alleged perpetrator, the institution's ability to respond to the complaint may be limited.

CAMPUSES CRIME STATISTICS

The crime statistics reflect those offenses mandated by the "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act" that have been compiled by The Praxis Institute. These include all reports made to officials of the institution who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Local law enforcement provides the data for the public property (off campus) offenses.

MIAMI CAMPUS

Criminal Offenses – On Campus

CRIMINAL OFFENSE	TOTAL OCCURRENCES ON CAMPUS		
	2023	2024	2025
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses - Public Property

CRIMINAL OFFENSE	TOTAL OCCURRENCES ON PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2023	2024	2025
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	1	1
Arson	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – On Campus

2025									
CRIMINAL OFFENSE	**TOTAL**	**Occurrences of Hate crimes** (Category of Bias for crimes)							
		RACE	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER	GENDER IDENTITY	DISABILITY	ETHNICITY	NATIONAL ORIGIN
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LARCENY THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/ VANDALISM OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2024									
CRIMINAL OFFENSE	**TOTAL**	**Occurrences of Hate crimes** (Category of Bias for crimes)							
		RACE	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER	GENDER IDENTITY	DISABILITY	ETHNICITY	NATIONAL ORIGIN
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LARCENY THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/ VANDALISM OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2023									
CRIMINAL OFFENSE	**TOTAL**	**Occurrences of Hate crimes** (Category of Bias for crimes)							
		RACE	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER	GENDER IDENTITY	DISABILITY	ETHNICITY	NATIONAL ORIGIN
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LARCENY THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/ VANDALISM OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – Public Property

2025									
CRIMINAL OFFENSE	**TOTAL**	**Occurrences of Hate crimes** (Category of Bias for crimes)							
		RACE	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER	GENDER IDENTITY	DISABILITY	ETHNICITY	NATIONAL ORIGIN
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LARCENY THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/ VANDALISM OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2024									
CRIMINAL OFFENSE	**TOTAL**	**Occurrences of Hate crimes** (Category of Bias for crimes)							
		RACE	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER	GENDER IDENTITY	DISABILITY	ETHNICITY	NATIONAL ORIGIN
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LARCENY THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/ VANDALISM OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2023									
CRIMINAL OFFENSE	**TOTAL**	**Occurrences of Hate crimes** (Category of Bias for crimes)							
		RACE	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER	GENDER IDENTITY	DISABILITY	ETHNICITY	NATIONAL ORIGIN
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LARCENY THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/ VANDALISM OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – On Campus

CRIME	TOTAL OCCURENCES ON CAMPUS		
	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – Public Property

CRIME	TOTAL OCCURENCES ON PUBLIC PROPERTY		
[redacted]	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	1	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests – On Campus

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS		
[redacted]	2023	2024	2025
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Arrests – Public Property

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS		
[redacted]	2023	2024	2025
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	2	0	2
Liquor law violations	1	2	0

Disciplinary Actions – On Campus

CRIME	NUMBER OF PERSONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS		
[redacted]	2023	2024	2025
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – Public Property

CRIME	NUMBER OF PERSONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS		
[redacted]	2023	2024	2025
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

[redacted]	NUMBER		
	2023	2024	2025
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

HIALEAH CAMPUS

Criminal Offenses – On Campus

CRIMINAL OFFENSE	TOTAL OCCURRENCES ON CAMPUS		
	2023	2024	2025
a. Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle the[illegible]	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses – Public Property

CRIMINAL OFFENSE	TOTAL OCCURRENCES ON PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2023	2024	2025
a. Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle the[illegible]	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – On Campus

2025									
CRIMINAL OFFENSE	TOTAL	OCCURENCES OF HATE CRIMES (CATEGORY OF BIAS FOR CRIMES)							
		RACE	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER	GENDER IDENTITY	DISABILITY	ETHNICITY	NATIONAL ORIGIN
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Innidan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destrucn/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2024									
CRIMINAL OFFENSE	TOTAL	OCCURENCES OF HATE CRIMES (CATEGORY OF BIAS FOR CRIMES)							
		RACE	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER	GENDER IDENTITY	DISABILITY	ETHNICITY	NATIONAL ORIGIN
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle the&#xFFFD;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In&#xFFFD;mida&#xFFFD;on	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruc&#xFFFD;on/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2023									
CRIMINAL OFFENSE	TOTAL	OCCURENCES OF HATE CRIMES (CATEGORY OF BIAS FOR CRIMES)							
		RACE	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER	GENDER IDENTITY	DISABILITY	ETHNICITY	NATIONAL ORIGIN
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle the&#xFFFD;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – Public Property

2025									
CRIMINAL OFFENSE	TOTAL	OCCURENCES OF HATE CRIMES (CATEGORY OF BIAS FOR CRIMES)							
		RACE	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER	GENDER IDENTITY	DISABILITY	ETHNICITY	NATIONAL ORIGIN
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2024									
CRIMINAL OFFENSE	TOTAL	OCCURENCES OF HATE CRIMES (CATEGORY OF BIAS FOR CRIMES)							
		RACE	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER	GENDER IDENTITY	DISABILITY	ETHNICITY	NATIONAL ORIGIN
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2023									
CRIMINAL OFFENSE	TOTAL	OCCURENCES OF HATE CRIMES (CATEGORY OF BIAS FOR CRIMES)							
		RACE	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER	GENDER IDENTITY	DISABILITY	ETHNICITY	NATIONAL ORIGIN
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – On Campus

CRIME	TOTAL OCCURENCES ON CAMPUS		
[redacted]	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – Public Property

CRIME	TOTAL OCCURENCES ON CAMPUS		
[redacted]	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests - On Campus

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS		
	2023	2024	2025
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Arrests – Public Property

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS		
	2023	2024	2025
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – On Campus

CRIME	NUMBER OF PERSONS REFEREED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS		
	2023	2024	2025
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – Public Property

CRIME	NUMBER OF PERSONS REFEREED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS		
	2023	2024	2025
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

	Number		
	2023	2024	2025
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Appendix 1
Criminal Law Definitions

Definition of Rape and Sexual Assault in Florida

Rape and sexual assault are called "Sexual Battery" under Florida criminal law.

See criminal code in Florida section 794.011

Sexual battery

(1) As used in this chapter:

(a) "Consent" means intelligent, knowing, and voluntary consent and does not include coerced submission. "Consent" shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the alleged victim to offer physical resistance to the offender.

(b) "Mentally defective" means a mental disease or defect which renders a person temporarily or permanently incapable of appraising the nature of his or her conduct.

(c) "Mentally incapacitated" means temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling a person's own conduct due to the influence of a narcotic, anesthetic, or intoxicating substance administered without his or her consent or due to any other act committed upon that person without his or her consent.

(d) "Offender" means a person accused of a sexual offense in violation of a provision of this chapter.

(e) "Physically helpless" means unconscious, asleep, or for any other reason physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.

(f) "Retaliation" includes, but is not limited to, threats of future physical punishment, kidnapping, false imprisonment or forcible confinement, or extortion.

(g) "Serious personal injury" means great bodily harm or pain, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement.

(h) "Sexual battery" means oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object; however, sexual battery does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose.

(i) "Victim" means a person who has been the object of a sexual offense.

(j) "Physically incapacitated" means bodily impaired or handicapped and substantially limited in ability to resist or flee.

(2)(a) A person 18 years of age or older who commits sexual battery upon, or in an attempt to commit sexual battery injures the sexual organs of, a person less than 12 years of age commits a capital felony, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.141.

(b) A person less than 18 years of age who commits sexual battery upon, or in an attempt to commit sexual battery injures the sexual organs of, a person less than 12 years of age commits a life felony,

punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, s. 775.084, or s. 794.0115.

(3) A person who commits sexual battery upon a person 12 years of age or older, without that person's consent, and in the process thereof uses or threatens to use a deadly weapon or uses actual physical force likely to cause serious personal injury commits a life felony, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, s. 775.084, or s. 794.0115.

(4) A person who commits sexual battery upon a person 12 years of age or older without that person's consent, under any of the following circumstances, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, s. 775.084, or s. 794.0115:

(a) When the victim is physically helpless to resist.

(b) When the offender coerces the victim to submit by threatening to use force or violence likely to cause serious personal injury on the victim, and the victim reasonably believes that the offender has the present ability to execute the threat.

(c) When the offender coerces the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate against the victim, or any other person, and the victim reasonably believes that the offender has the ability to execute the threat in the future.

(d) When the offender, without the prior knowledge or consent of the victim, administers or has knowledge of someone else administering to the victim any narcotic, anesthetic, or other intoxicating substance which mentally or physically incapacitates the victim.

(e) When the victim is mentally defective and the offender has reason to believe this or has actual knowledge of this fact.

(f) When the victim is physically incapacitated.

(g) When the offender is a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer as defined by s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9), who is certified under the provisions of s. 943.1395 or is an elected official exempt from such certification by virtue of s. 943.253, or any other person in a position of control or authority in a probation, community control, controlled release, detention, custodial, or similar setting, and such officer, official, or person is acting in such a manner as to lead the victim to reasonably believe that the offender is in a position of control or authority as an agent or employee of government.

(5) A person who commits sexual battery upon a person 12 years of age or older, without that person's consent, and in the process thereof does not use physical force and violence likely to cause serious personal injury commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, s. 775.084, or s. 794.0115.

(6) The offense described in subsection (5) is included in any sexual battery offense charged under subsection (3) or subsection (4).

(7) A person who is convicted of committing a sexual battery on or after October 1, 1992, is not eligible for basic gain-time under s. 944.275. This subsection may be cited as the "Junny Rios-Martinez, Jr. Act of 1992."

(8) Without regard to the willingness or consent of the victim, which is not a defense to prosecution under

this subsection, a person who is in a position of familial or custodial authority to a person less than 18 years of age and who:

(a) Solicits that person to engage in any act which would constitute sexual battery under paragraph (1)(h) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(b) Engages in any act with that person while the person is 12 years of age or older but less than 18 years of age which constitutes sexual battery under paragraph (1)(h) commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(c) Engages in any act with that person while the person is less than 12 years of age which constitutes sexual battery under paragraph (1)(h), or in an attempt to commit sexual battery injures the sexual organs of such person commits a capital or life felony, punishable pursuant to subsection (2).

(9) For prosecution under paragraph (4)(g), acquiescence to a person reasonably believed by the victim to be in a position of authority or control does not constitute consent, and it is not a defense that the perpetrator was not actually in a position of control or authority if the circumstances were such as to lead the victim to reasonably believe that the person was in such a position.

(10) Any person who falsely accuses any person listed in paragraph (4)(g) or other person in a position of control or authority as an agent or employee of government of violating paragraph (4)(g) is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Definition of Domestic Violence in Florida

741.28 Domestic violence; definitions. —As used in ss. **741.28**-**741.31**:

(1) "Department" means the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

(2) "Domestic violence" means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member.

(3) "Family or household member" means spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married. With the exception of persons who have a child in common, the family or household members must be currently residing or have in the past resided in the same single dwelling unit.

(4) "Law enforcement officer" means any person who is elected, appointed, or employed by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof who meets the minimum qualifications established in s. **943.13** and is certified as a law enforcement officer under s. **943.1395**.

Definition of Stalking in Florida

784.048Stalking; definitions; penalties. —

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Harass" means to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes substantial emotional distress to that person and serves no legitimate purpose.

(b) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, which evidences a continuity of purpose. The term does not include constitutionally protected activity such as picketing or other organized protests.

(c) "Credible threat" means a verbal or nonverbal threat, or a combination of the two, including threats delivered by electronic communication or implied by a pattern of conduct, which places the person who is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family members or individuals closely associated with the person, and which is made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat to cause such harm. It is not necessary to prove that the person making the threat had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of the person making the threat is not a bar to prosecution under this section.

(d) "Cyberstalk" means:

1. To engage in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, words, images, or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at a specific person; or

2. To access, or attempt to access, the online accounts or Internet-connected home electronic systems of another person without that person's permission, causing substantial emotional distress to that person and serving no legitimate purpose.

(2) A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person commits the offense of stalking, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(3) A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person and makes a credible threat to that person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(4) A person who, after an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence pursuant to s. 784.046, or an injunction for protection against domestic violence pursuant to s. 741.30, or after any other court-imposed prohibition of conduct toward the subject person or that person's property, knowingly, willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(5) A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks a child under 16 years of age commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(6) A law enforcement officer may arrest, without a warrant, any person that he or she has probable cause to believe has violated this section.

(7) A person who, after having been sentenced for a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, or s. 847.0135(5) and prohibited from contacting the victim of the offense under s. 921.244, willfully,

maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks the victim commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(8) The punishment imposed under this section shall run consecutive to any former sentence imposed for a conviction for any offense under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, or s. 847.0135(5).

(9)(a)The sentencing court shall consider, as a part of any sentence, issuing an order restraining the defendant from any contact with the victim, which may be valid for up to 10 years, as determined by the court. It is the intent of the Legislature that the length of any such order be based upon the seriousness of the facts before the court, the probability of future violations by the perpetrator, and the safety of the victim and his or her family members or individuals closely associated with the victim.

(b)The order may be issued by the court even if the defendant is sentenced to a state prison or a county jail or even if the imposition of the sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation.