Annual Campus Safety and Security Report - Year End 2025

A copy of the Annual Campus Safety and Security Report will follow this introductory information. This report is distributed in compliance with the "Crime Awareness and Campus Security – Clery Act." Our commitment to safety and security includes providing a secure and safe environment for students, faculty and staff. Also included in this report is a copy of information relating to the institutional Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program.

Campus Security Authorities (CSAs)

To ensure timely and accurate reporting of campus safety concerns, the institution has designated Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). CSAs are responsible for reporting allegations of Clery-reportable crimes brought to their attention.

CSA Contact:

Designated Contact (Campus Security Authorities):

Joshua Winger, 651-735-9250, or joshua.winger@interstatedriving.com

Pat Ackerman, 651-738-9250, or pat.ackerman@interstatedriving.com

Any members of a Campus Security Authority (CSA) are required to report the following allegations of Clery Act reportable crimes: Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, forcible sex offenses, non-forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, hate crimes relating to the aforesaid classifications and in addition larceny-theft, intimidation, simple assault, and damage/destruction/vandalism of property. If you observe any of these crimes, or if any person reveals to you that he/she learned of or was the victim of, perpetrator of, or witness to any of these crimes, please report it to a CSA.

Emergency Response and Notification Procedures

The institution will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of an emergency notification unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Emergencies may be identified through reports from students, faculty, staff, visitors, or outside authorities such as law enforcement, fire services, or emergency medical personnel. The authority to issue an emergency notification rests with the CSA or their

designee. In their absence, the highest-ranking administrator on duty may initiate notifications.
Notifications may be delivered using one or more of the following communication methods:

- Mass text or email alert system
- The institution's website or learning management system
- In-person announcements, if digital systems are unavailable or impractical

Emergency Notifications vs. Timely Warnings

- **Emergency Notifications** are issued immediately when a significant emergency or dangerous situation is occurring on campus that poses an immediate threat to health or safety (e.g., fire, severe weather, active threat).
- **Timely Warnings** are issued for Clery Act–reportable crimes that represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees, even if the situation is not an immediate emergency.

Evacuation Procedures: In the event evacuation is required, students, faculty, staff, and visitors must leave the premises. Faculty and staff are expected to help direct others to safety.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures: In situations where leaving a building would put individuals at greater risk (such as during severe weather, hazardous material release, or an active threat), occupants will be instructed to remain indoors. Individuals should move to secure interior rooms, lock or secure doors, stay away from windows, and remain sheltered until an "all clear" is given.

The institution tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once each calendar year. These tests may be announced or unannounced. Each test is documented, including the date, time, description, and whether the test was announced, in accordance with the Clery Act requirements.

Clery Geography

For purposes of reporting and disclosure, the institution defines its Clery Geography as follows:

- **On-Campus Property**: Classrooms, administrative offices, parking areas, and driving ranges directly controlled by the CDL campus.
- **Non-Campus Property**: Any property owned or controlled by the institution that is used in direct support of CDL educational programs, but not part of the core

campus.

- **Public Property**: The public streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Crime Statistics

The school was acquired on April 1, 2025. Accordingly, Clery-reportable crime statistics are available beginning with the institution's acquisition date. Statistics for periods prior to the acquisition are not available because the institution was not subject to Clery Act reporting requirements during those periods. Going forward, the institution will collect and publish Clery-reportable crime statistics annually in coordination with local law enforcement and designated Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). As additional years of data become available, they will be included in the Annual Security Report to provide the required three-year reporting period.

Criminal Offenses and VAWA Offenses	**2025 (Beginning 4/1/2025)**
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0
Rape	0
Fondling	0
Incest	0
Statutory Rape	0
Robbery	0
Aggravated Assault	0
Burglary	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0
Arson	0
Domestic Violence	0
Dating Violence	0
Stalking	0

Hate Crime Offense	**2025 (Beginning 4/1/2025)**
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0
Rape	0
Fondling	0
Incest	0

Hate Crime Offense	2025 (Beginning 4/1/2025)
Statutory Rape	0
Robbery	0
Aggravated Assault	0
Burglary	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0
Arson	0
Larceny-Theft	0
Simple Assault	0
Intimidation	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	0

Title IX Policy Statement

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX") protects people from discrimination based on sex in education programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance. Title IX states:

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance

Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any education program or activity operated by a recipient that receives federal financial assistance. As an educational institution subject to Title IX, we have adopted a Title IX Process which states that the institution:

Does not discriminate on the basis of sex, including in admissions and employment, and is committed to providing an educational and workplace environment that is free from sex-based discrimination, harassment, and retaliation; prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in its educational programs and activities, as required by law; is committed to promoting fairness and equity in all aspects of its operations; and values and promotes the equal dignity of all community members and is committed to the pursuit of just resolutions with respect to the rights of all parties involved. A full link to the Title IX policy including information on how to file a complaint can be viewed on our website.

Campus SAVE Act

This information is provided in fulfillment of the Campus SaVE Act requirements for prevention and awareness programs addressing domestic violence, dating violence, and

stalking. No victim is ever to blame for being assaulted or abused. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to 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:

1) Being afraid of your partner.
2) Constantly watching what you say to avoid a "blow up."
3) Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship.
4) Feeling isolated from family or friends because of your relationship.
5) Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends.
6) Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including your cell phone.)
7) Being monitored by your partner at home, work, or school.
8) Being forced to do things 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.

1. Learn how to look for "red flags" in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners.
2. Consider making a report with a Campus Security Authority and ask for a "no contact" directive from the institution to prevent future contact.
3. Consider getting a protective order or stay away order.
4. 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.
5. Trust your instincts—if something doesn't feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

Sexual Assault Prevention (From Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network – RAINN)

- Only drink from un-opened containers, or from drinks you have watched being made and poured.
- 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 leave 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.

Traveling around campus

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged.
- Avoid putting headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- Carry a noisemaker on your keychain.
- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Programs

The institution publishes and annually distributes a copy of its Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) to all students and employees. Below is an overview of the efforts to maintain a safe and healthy environment free from drug and alcohol abuse.

Commitment to a Drug-Free Environment

Impairing substances adversely affect judgment, increase the risk of injury, and undermine a safe educational and working environment. In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226), violations of federal, state, or local laws are subject to disciplinary action and may involve criminal prosecution.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention

Drug and alcohol abuse affects schools, communities, homes, and communities. The institution strives to mitigate these impacts through clear policies and sharing of available resources.

Standards of Conduct

The institution must adhere to a code of conduct that recognizes the unlawful sale, delivery, unauthorized possession, or use of any illicit drug on property owned or otherwise controlled by the institution. If an individual is charged with violating any drug or alcohol-related law while on school property, or while participating in a school activity, the school will fully cooperate with all law enforcement agencies.

Health Risks of Substance Abuse

- **Alcohol:** Moderate to high consumption impairs cognitive function, causes memory loss, and may lead to respiratory depression, dependence, and organ damage.
- **Drugs:** Illicit drugs impair memory, coordination, and motivation while posing risks of addiction, organ damage, and withdrawal symptoms.

Students and employees should be aware of the significant psychological and physiological health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol. Physical addiction, loss of control, withdrawal syndrome, and damage to vital organs can result from drug and alcohol abuse. Additional information regarding the effects, symptoms of overdose and withdrawal, and potential consequences may be found at: www.getsmartaboutdrugs.org

Counseling and Support Resources

Students and employees in need of support may contact:

- **The 211 Helpline** or the **988 National Helpline** for local resources and referrals.
- **Alcoholics Anonymous:** www.aa.org
- **National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence:** Recovered.org
- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration:** https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/national-helpline

For additional resources, students or staff contact the Human Resources Department.

Sanctions for Violations

The institution enforces a zero-tolerance policy for violations of its drug and alcohol policies. Consequences may include:

- Disciplinary action based on the severity of the violation.
- Dismissal from the school.
- Compliance with local, state, and federal sanctions.

Federal Laws

The possession, distribution, or use of illicit drugs and alcohol is also governed by federal law, which imposes penalties to deter these activities. Under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA), possession of controlled substances is a federal offense, punishable by up to one year in prison and a minimum fine of $1,000 for a first offense. Penalties increase for subsequent offenses. Schedule I and II substance penalties can be a minimum of 5 years in prison for a first offense, with fines.

Federal law prohibits the purchase and public possession of alcohol by individuals under twenty-one under the National Minimum Drinking Age Act. Violators may face fines, community service, and other penalties.

Biennial Review of the institutions Alcohol and Drug Prevention Program

As the institution was acquired in 2025, we will begin to prepare for the biennial review and will have an interim report in the next issuance of the Annual Security Report. This report will comply with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act to evaluate the effectiveness of its program and ensure alignment with federal requirements.

Hazing Prohibition Policy

Hazing Prohibition Policy Statement: Hazing in any form is strictly prohibited. Hazing is defined as any act or situation that recklessly, deliberately, or intentionally jeopardizes the mental, physical well-being or safety of a student. This prohibition applies regardless of intent and includes, but is not limited to, activities conducted as part of initiation, admission, or affiliation with any group or organization.

Definition of Hazing: H.R.5646 defines hazing, as any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons, regardless of their willingness to participate. This act must occur in the context of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in a student organization and causes or creates a risk above the reasonable risks encountered during normal participation in higher education or organization activities (such as necessary physical preparation for athletic teams), leading to physical or psychological injury.

Examples of Hazing as defined in the Act include:

- Whipping, beating, striking, tattooing, branding, electronic shocking, or placing harmful substances on someone's body.
- Causing or coercing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or similar activities.
- Forcing or coercing the unreasonable consumption of food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances.
- Nudity or forcing or coercing another person to engage in sexual acts or simulated sexual acts.

- Any activity causing reasonable fear of bodily harm
- Engaging in activities that involve criminal violations of any laws.

Hazing is a violation of the Student Conduct of Conduct and is a violation of state law. Any individual who becomes aware of any activity or statement that may constitute hazing, is required to promptly inform administration staff.

The institution may impose penalties, and take the following actions described below:

Hazing may result in severe individual and/or group consequences including, but not limited to, disciplinary action up to, and including expulsion or termination, for individuals and permanent loss of recognition for groups. This includes any student, volunteer or employee who plans or intentionally assists in hazing activity or has engaged in hazing, regardless of whether that individual is present when the hazing activity occurs.