



2016 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT AND ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

This report has been prepared to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1990, the 2008 Higher Education Opportunity Act, and the 2013 Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE Act). This publication is part of John Carroll University's effort to provide information and services that help maintain a safe and secure environment for its students, faculty, staff and visitors.

This information is compiled and distributed annually by the John Carroll University Police Department (JCUPD). Crimes and student conduct referrals reported to the following offices, agencies and individuals are included:

- John Carroll University Police Department (JCUPD)
- University Heights Police (university owned properties)
- Shaker Heights Police (university owned apartments)
- Geauga County Sheriff (Carrollodge & Thornacres)
- Office of the Dean of Students
- Office of Residence Life
- Athletic Coaching Staff
- Advisors of Student Organizations
- Other University officials (Campus Security Authorities) who have significant responsibility for campus activities, who have the authority and duty to respond to on behalf of the Institution, and to whom crimes have been reported.

**** The information and statistics in this document are from the calendar year 2016***

JCUPD

JCUPD is a police department under Section 1713.50 of the Ohio Revised Code. JCUPD officers are armed, sworn police officers, certified through the Ohio Peace Officers Training Council and have arrest authority and police powers on the JCU campus. Officers receive over 600 hours of basic police training and additional in-service training annually.

Officers patrol the campus grounds, buildings and parking lots 24 hours a day. JCUPD are first responders to criminal, medical, fire and other emergencies, and coordinate response with other campus and community responders. JCUPD provides escorts, vehicle assistance, lost and found services, parking enforcement, campus event support. Officers take reports and investigate criminal and University conduct violations. The training, orientation and philosophy of the department is to provide professional services to enhance the safety of the University community. A JCUPD dispatcher is available 24 hours a day at 216-397-1234, and by courtesy telephones in the lobbies or corridors of buildings.

LOCAL POLICE

The University lies primarily within University Heights, but also has property in Shaker Heights. JCUPD has concurrent jurisdiction for University property within each city, and therefore works closely with both Police departments. JCUPD has a mutual aid agreement with the University Heights Police Department (UHPD), which describes reporting, and investigation of crimes involving JCU students and employees on campus and in the city. It also details information-sharing and other cooperative arrangements between the departments. JCUPD notifies UHPD of serious crimes when they occur, and provides weekly notice of all crimes reported to JCUPD. UHPD shares information with JCUPD weekly about crimes and incidents involving JCU students, staff or property. University Heights and Shaker Heights are the primary police agencies within their city jurisdiction. Both agencies utilize the Shaker Heights Municipal Court and the Cuyahoga County court system. JCUPD may investigate criminal incidents occurring on and off campus involving students and employees. However, should a victim wish to seek (or a prosecutor wish to pursue) criminal prosecution, the police department with jurisdiction will investigate and work with prosecutors to consider criminal prosecution.

PUBLIC RECORDS

JCUPD police records are considered Public Records as defined in the Ohio Public Records Act, and release of police records are governed by the requirements and exceptions set out in that Act. Information about Ohio public records are found here: <http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Legal/Sunshine-Laws>. The JCUPD records policy is found at <http://sites.jcu.edu/css/>.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Crimes or other emergencies should be reported 24 hours a day to JCUPD at 216-397-1234. Other options for reporting, or advice/guidance if you are unsure if a crime has occurred are:

- E-mail JCUPD at jcupd@jcu.edu
- Visit the JCUPD office in room 14 of the Rec Plex.
- Call University Heights Police at 216-932-1800, or visit their offices at 2300 Warrensville Center Road.

For any emergency, call the JCUPD dispatcher at the 216-397-1234 number and give the following information:

- Your name.
- Your location.
- The nature of the emergency (person bleeding, not breathing, fire etc.).
- The exact location of the emergency (Student Center, Jardine Room etc.).
- A phone number for the dispatcher to call you back if needed.
- Any other information the dispatcher asks you.
- Do not hang up until the dispatcher indicates you should do so.

By calling 216 -397-1234 instead of 911 directly; JCUPD, JCUEMS and other campus responders can respond to the emergency while the JCUPD dispatcher calls 911. This enables help to be on scene quickly while campus responders meet and take local responders directly to the emergency location, thus avoiding delays by local responders. If you do call 911, call the JCUPD dispatcher, give the information above, and tell them that you called 911. Reported incidents are investigated by JCUPD along with local, state, or other police agencies as needed. All criminal matters should be reported to JCUPD, even if a report is made to residence hall assistants or other personnel.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING

Reporting incidents, experiences and concerns to University Officials is encouraged so that members of the JCU community can find help for difficult situations and take appropriate action. Should anyone wish to make a report in confidence, there are various options to consider:

- You may report crimes anonymously to the JCUPD tip line by calling 216-397-1515., or by submitting it online at: <http://sites.jcu.edu/css/pages/tip-line/>
- You may report a crime to someone possessing legal privilege. If you do so, that person must maintain confidentiality unless he/she determines that there is imminent risk of harm to self or others. JCU does not require pastoral or professional counselors to inform those they counsel about reporting crimes voluntarily and confidentially for inclusion in the institution's annual security report. Those possessing legal privilege include:
 - Licensed counselors, psychologists and psychiatrists in the Campus Counseling Center, or off-campus agencies/offices.
 - Physicians or certain health care providers in Campus Health Service or in a hospital, clinic or doctor's office.
 - Members of the clergy who are ordained and acting in the capacity of a pastoral counselor.
- You may report crimes or incidents to University Officials (Residence Life staff, coaches, Dean of Student's Office, professors etc.) and ask that the University handle the matter confidentially. A request for confidentiality may limit the University's ability to respond to the reported crime or incident. It is important to note that confidentiality cannot be guaranteed. University Officials receiving a report in confidence will try to maintain your privacy to the extent possible; however, University Officials may be required to report the crime or incident to others within the University or law enforcement agencies outside the University in order to address the issues raised and meet the University's legal obligations. Federal and State laws have reporting requirements, which designate most faculty and staff as "mandatory reporters," and thus faculty and staff are required to report to JCUPD crimes listed in this report and any felony crimes. Additionally, any incident of sexual harassment or sexual assault must be reported to the University Title IX Coordinator.

PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Programs offered to the campus community emphasizing prevention and safety awareness are created, coordinated and/or presented by the following offices:

- Violence Prevention and Action Center (VPAC) <http://sites.jcu.edu/vpac/>
- JCUPD <http://sites.jcu.edu/css/>
- Residence Life <http://sites.jcu.edu/reslife/>
- Health Promotion and Wellness <http://sites.jcu.edu/wellness/>
- Title IX Office <http://sites.jcu.edu/title-ix/>

These programs emphasize that JCU prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, and seeks to educate and empower the entire campus community to prevent these from occurring, and to respond appropriately if they do occur. Below are descriptions of programs offered to the entire campus or specific audiences in 2016. These offices will work with groups and individuals in presenting or developing a program to fit specific needs/concerns.

STUDENT PROGRAMS

Primary Prevention Programs

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

Alcohol, Sex and Consent: When someone is drinking, it is not always clear whether they can consent or not. Participants will have a dialogue about our responsibility, the law, and making sure that we know where we stand when it comes to alcohol and consent.

Gender: This program will teach participants about gender, which include stereotypes, roles, and identity.

Who's watching you: Participants will learn ways to handle a situation in which they feel "creeped out", ways in which people can use of technology to stalk, and how to protect themselves.

Healthy Relationships - Discuss healthy and unhealthy relationship characteristics, which includes red flags to determining an unhealthy relationship. Process how to support a victim if they experienced interpersonal violence.

Bystander Intervention

Training on safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or other unsafe behavior.

Becoming an All American (JCU Athletes) / Core Values & Healthy Relationships- Values based positive psychology program that has participants discuss their values and how it affects their decision-making. Program discusses challenges student athletes face individually and as a team and then using their values to overcome the challenge such as high-risk drinking, unhealthy relationships and sexual violence. Students watch a survivor video and discuss bystander intervention techniques and values used to be a positive bystander and assist someone. Students also discuss resources on and off-campus regarding assisting someone who has experienced interpersonal violence.

Bystander Intervention: This program will teach participants positive actions to take to prevent or intervene in a situation, which may include high-risk drinking, sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, and stalking using bystander intervention techniques. Participants discuss personal intervention strategies in different scenarios that they have experienced or might experience as a JCU student. Discuss on and off campus resources.

The following groups have received Bystander Intervention training: Some Greek Fraternities and Sororities, some athletic teams, Greek New Members, all 1st year students who will be living on campus their sophomore year

Risk Reduction

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

Empowerment: Participants will discuss what it means to expect respect in a relationship, setting boundaries, and ways to build up one another.

Women's Self-Defense – A program stressing self-awareness of mind and body, use of voice and actions to escape, comply or fight when confronted with potential violence. This empowering, hands-on program is offered annually to Greek organizations and resident students by JCUPD.

Let's Get Loud (Assertiveness Training): Participants will learn strategies for identifying and acting on one's desires, needs, and opinions while remaining respectful to others.

Awareness Programs

Community-wide or audience specific programming, initiatives and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information, and resources to prevent violence, promote safety and reduce perpetration.

Helping a friend through a crisis: Participants will learn about the signs that may indicate a friend is experiencing some form of interpersonal violence, tips on how to talk with a friend about their situation, ways to be supportive, and how/where to refer a friend for help.

The survivor perspective: Participants will hear from a JCU survivor of sexual assault or a JCU survivor of relationship violence.

Violence Prevention and Action Center posters- A marketing campaign that encourages students to "Get Help" by contacting VPAC as a confidential resource on campus.

Violence Prevention and Action Center website and brochures- The VPAC website and brochures which are used to educate the JCU community on interpersonal violence and resources on and off-campus.

Orientation to VPAC services- Provide presentations on prevention and response services offered through the Violence Prevention and Action Center, the Title IX office and others on and off campus.

"The Mask You Live In" Film Screening and Discussion- The film and discussion addressed the societal norms surrounding masculinity and how that can negatively affect relationships.

"Don't Tell Anyone" Film Screening and Discussion- The film and discussion center around the story of young woman who is undocumented and a survivor of childhood sexual abuse.

"The Hunting Ground" Film Screening and Discussion- The film and discussion centered on sexual violence on college campuses and its impact.

Ongoing Awareness and Prevention Campaigns

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

Purple Light Nights - An awareness campaign in the month of October in which faculty and staff offices on-campus display purple lights to increase awareness about domestic violence. This program provides confidential resources on and off-campus for survivors or secondary survivors of domestic violence.

Imagination Theater - This program is a live performance that uses improvisation, humor, and audience participation to explore the social pressures of relationships and sex in college while addressing the importance of obtaining consent and creating a safe environment. This program is presented to all incoming freshmen students during orientation week.

JCU Athletic Team Trainings- A VPAC partnership with Health Education & Wellness, JCU PD and JCU Athletics in which every academic year each NCAA Division III Athletic Team is trained on safe and positive Bystander Intervention techniques to intervene in situations involving sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and/or high-risk drinking.

White Ribbon Campaign- An annual event in which male faculty, staff, and students hand out white ribbons to males of the JCU community as a, "Pledge to never commit, condone or remain silent about violence against women, girls, or children."

Bystander Intervention Training for rising sophomores- A partnership with VPAC, Office of Residence Life, Dean of Students Office, The Cleveland Rape Crisis Center provided training to rising sophomores on bystander intervention strategies for dating violence and sexual violence.

New Student Orientation: College 101- A set of skits about college life provided by upperclassman trained orientation staff to students and parents of incoming students. One skit covers sexual assault and confidential resources on-campus are discussed. At the end of the program, Orientation Staff answer questions that members of the audience have.

New Student Orientation: Small Group- Upper class JCU student orientation staff provide small group discussion to incoming freshman students on healthy relationships, consent, interpersonal violence and resources on and off-campus.

Take Back the Night: March a Speak Out- An annual program held in April for Sexual Assault Awareness month which includes a march around JCU's campus and survivor speak out.

Training on responding to survivors of Interpersonal Violence- A training program that provides students with resources on how to respond to survivors of interpersonal violence. The following groups have received training: Resident Assistants, Peer Health Advocates, Carroll Faith Community leaders, Orientation staff

Mock Halls – Scenario-based training exercise in which Resident Advisors respond to various scenarios including sexual or relationship violence and de-brief with appropriate resource staff.

Army SHARP program – All ROTC students participated in the Army's SHARP program (Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Program) which is an integration of sexual harassment and sexual assault training to address prevention at the earliest point in the continuum of harm.

Haven- Web-based program that uses a population level approach to educate all first year and transfer students on issues associated with sexual assault and relationship violence, taking into account their unique perspectives and experiences.

Curriculum Infusion- Interpersonal violence discussions integrated into academic courses. Various courses in the following departments: Sociology, Women and Gender Studies, Philosophy, Psychology, and Religious Studies

Top 10 Things to Know About Staying Safe on Campus – JCUPD presentation to new students during Streak Week covering how and when to call campus police, risks associated with drug and alcohol use, alcohol amnesty policy, and awareness, response and resources for interpersonal violence.

Peer Based Programming and Advocacy

Peer Health Advocates- A peer-to-peer based programming model in which JCU students provide prevention programming on health and wellness topics to students. Programming topics include interpersonal violence, substance use and abuse, bystander intervention, mental health, nutrition and disordered eating.

Take Back the Night- A student organization at JCU that provides prevention and advocacy programming on interpersonal violence. The group is led by students with a goal of creating safe communities and respectful relationships through awareness events and initiatives.

Faculty/Staff Programs

Mock Halls – Scenario-based training exercises in which Resident Advisors respond to various scenarios including sexual or relationship violence, and de-brief with appropriate resource staff.

New Staff Orientation – New staff are trained in recognizing and preventing sexual harassment and other forms of discrimination. They are also trained in their reporting obligations, processes and campus resources.

Responding to Interpersonal Violence – Resident Life staff and Resident Ministers are trained in recognizing, preventing and responding to incidents of interpersonal violence, including sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating and domestic violence and stalking. They are also trained in their reporting obligations and processes, as well as campus and community resources available.

University Hearing Board Training – The members of the Board were trained in hearing processes as it relates to Title IX requirements, the investigative process (including trauma-informed investigations) and VPAC services and resources.

University Sexual Harassment Board Training - The members of the Board were trained in hearing processes as it relates to Title IX requirements, the investigative process (including trauma-informed investigations) and VPAC services and resources.

Safety Series – JCUPD and the Risk Management Office conduct programming addressing how and when to contact JCUPD, how to respond in emergencies (active shooter, fire etc.) and general safety recognition, response and prevention strategies.

Office Safety – JCUPD and Risk Management provide risk assessment and safety training for offices, work groups related to personal safety, physical security and emergency response.

JOHN CARROLL UNIVERSITY SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE POLICY

I. TITLE IX NOTICE OF NONDISCRIMINATION

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 protects individuals from discrimination based on sex/gender in any educational program or activity operated by recipients of federal financial assistance. Sexual harassment, which includes acts of sexual and interpersonal violence, is a form of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX, as well as Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended. John Carroll University does not discriminate on the basis of sex in employment, or in educational programs and activities that it operates. John Carroll University has appointed a Title IX Coordinator to oversee the University's response to Title IX complaints, develop training and education programs/materials for faculty, staff and students, as well as monitor trends and effectiveness of the University's Title IX educational efforts. Questions regarding Title IX should be referred to:

Kendra Svilar, Interim Title IX Coordinator
John Carroll University
Administration Bldg. Room 127-127a
1 John Carroll Blvd.
University Heights, OH 44118 (216) 397-1559 ksvilar@jcu.edu

Additional information and questions regarding Title IX also may be referred to the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights by contacting 1-800-421-3481 or OCR@ed.gov.

II. PURPOSE:

John Carroll University seeks to provide a community for faculty, staff and students that promotes personal growth and development in a safe and welcoming environment. The University is committed to the belief that respect for the rights and dignity of all people must be protected. This goal is an integral part of all aspects of University life, rooted in our Jesuit Catholic identity, and is essential to our academic community. The purpose of this policy is to help ensure that John Carroll University provides an environment free from acts of sexual harassment and interpersonal violence for all members of the community. The policy defines sexual harassment and interpersonal violence, which are subject to resolution using the University's Title IX Complaint Resolution Process.

III. SCOPE:

This policy applies to all students, faculty, staff, and volunteers – whether full-time or part-time; vendors; contractors; visitors; and guests, whether the behavior(s) took place on University property, online, or at off-campus University-related programs, activities or events, including, but not limited to, study abroad programs, internships and immersion experiences. This policy also applies to any off-campus conduct and to actions online that affect a substantial University interest. A "substantial University interest" is defined to include any one or more of the following:

- A. Any action that constitutes a criminal offense as defined by federal, state, or local law whether the action takes place on the University's property or elsewhere;
- B. Any situation in which it appears that the responding party may present a danger or threat to the health or safety of others;
- C. Any situation that significantly impinges upon the rights, property or learning opportunities of a University community member or members or significantly breaches the peace and/or causes social disorder;
- D. Any behaviors that occur off University property that cause a substantial on-campus disruption;
- E. Any situation that is detrimental to the educational interests or mission of the University; and/or
- F. Any online postings or other electronic communication, including cyber-bullying, cyber-stalking, cyber-harassment, etc., including those occurring outside of the University's control (e.g., not on University networks,

websites or between University email accounts) when those online behaviors cause or have the potential to cause a substantial on-campus disruption.

IV. DEFINITIONS:

- (A) "Deputy Title IX Coordinator": a University employee who has been assigned the responsibility of receiving reports and complaints of sexual harassment and sexual discrimination falling under Title IX.
- (B) "Reporting Party": the recipient of the behavior who claims that this policy has been violated.
- (C) "Responding Party": the person or entity accused of violating this policy.
- (D) "Responsible Employee": any University employee who meets at least one of the following criteria: (1) has the authority to take action to redress sexual harassment violence or other sexual misconduct; (2) has been given a duty of reporting incidents of sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator; or (3) is an employee whom an individual could reasonably believe has the above authority or duty. Under the University's Mandatory Reporting Policy, all University employees are deemed Responsible Employees with a mandated responsibility to report incidents related to Sexual Harassment or Interpersonal Violence, except for these professionals acting in their capacity: doctors; nurses acting under the direction of a doctor; licensed counselors; or ordained members of the clergy.
- (E) "Third Party Reporter": any person who was not the recipient of the behavior and reports an incident. This can include witnesses or Responsible Employee reporters.
- (F) "Title IX Coordinator": the University employee having primary responsibility for tracking and overseeing reports and complaints of sex discrimination and sexual harassment falling under Title IX.

V. POLICY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE:

A. Policy Statement

Students, staff and faculty are entitled to a working environment and educational environment free of discriminatory harassment. Sexual harassment, which includes acts of sexual or interpersonal violence, is a type of sex discrimination. Sexual harassment and interpersonal violence violate basic human dignity and impede the fundamental mission of the University. In keeping with its commitment to social justice and the basic dignity of all persons, John Carroll University condemns and will not tolerate acts of sexual harassment or interpersonal violence on University property or at locations off University property, including University-sponsored or University-related programs, activities and events. Therefore, any member of the campus community, guest or visitor who acts to deny, deprive or limit the educational, employment, residential and/or social access benefits or opportunities of any member of the University community on the basis of sex/gender or an act of interpersonal violence is in violation of this policy. This policy is subject to resolution using the University's Title IX Complaint Process. When brought to the attention of the University, any such discrimination will be appropriately remedied by the University according to the procedures outlined in the Title IX Complaint Resolution Process. The University's response will be to act to end the discrimination, prevent its recurrence, and remedy the effects on both the individuals and the University community. This policy shall serve as the only internal University forum of resolution and appeal of sexual harassment and interpersonal violence reports.

B. Academic Freedom

The University's policy is not meant to inhibit or prohibit educational content or discussions inside or outside of the classroom that include relevant, but controversial or sensitive, subject matters protected by academic freedom. Each faculty member may consider in classes any topic relevant to the subject matter of the course as defined by the department or academic dean. Classroom topics also must be in balance with the rights of others not to be sexually harassed and conducted in accord with the norms of the discipline. If there are questions about whether the course material or the manner in which it is presented falls within the definition of sexual harassment, the concerned party should contact the Title IX Coordinator or Designated Deputy Title IX Coordinator.

C. Discriminatory Harassment

Sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, and interpersonal violence are forms of discriminatory harassment and are prohibited by this policy. Acts of sexual harassment, sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence may be committed by any person upon any other person, regardless of the sex, gender or sexual orientation of those involved. Acts may include name-calling, graphic or written statements (including the use of cell phones or the Internet), or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Such harassment does not have to include intent to harm, be directed at a specific target, or involve repeated incidents.

Acts of Sexual Harassment and Interpersonal Violence violate this policy when they create a hostile environment, as defined in Section V (D) (2) below. However, the University will remedy all forms of sexual harassment and interpersonal violence when reported, whether or not the harassment rises to the level of creating a hostile environment. Harassment that does not rise to the level of creating a hostile environment may be addressed through respectful conversation, remedial actions, education or conflict resolution. For further assistance with these options, please contact the Title IX Coordinator.

D. Sexual Harassment

Sexual Harassment is defined as:

Any unwelcome verbal, written, pictorial, online and/or physical conduct that is based on sex and/or gender or that is sexual in nature. Forms of Sexual Harassment that are prohibited by this policy include Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment and Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment.

(1) Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment:

Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature by a person having power or authority over another when submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment, educational benefits, academic grades or opportunities, living environment or participation in a University activity.

(2) Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment

Any unwelcome verbal, written, pictorial, online and/or physical conduct that is based on sex and/or gender or is sexual in nature that:

- a. is sufficiently serious (i.e., severe, pervasive, or persistent) and objectively offensive so as to deny or limit a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the University's programs, services, opportunities, or activities; or
- b. when such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's employment or educational experience.

A hostile environment can be created by anyone involved in a University program or activity (e.g., staff, faculty students, campus visitors or guests). Mere offensiveness is not enough to create a hostile environment. Although repeated incidents increase the likelihood that harassment has created a hostile environment, a serious incident, such as non-consensual sexual intercourse or non-consensual sexual touching, even if isolated, can be sufficient.

E. Sexual Misconduct

The University considers Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse violations, including but not limited to forced sexual intercourse, to be the most serious form of Sexual Misconduct, and therefore typically imposes the most severe sanctions on such violations, including suspension or expulsion for students and termination for employees.

However, the University reserves the right to impose any level of sanction, ranging from a reprimand up to and including suspension or expulsion/termination for any act of sexual misconduct, interpersonal violence or other gender-based offenses including relationship (dating and/or domestic) violence, non-consensual sexual contact and/or stalking, based on the facts and circumstances of the particular allegation.

1. Sexual Misconduct Violations

Sexual misconduct in violation of this policy includes the following:

- a. The two types of sexual harassment described in Section V.D.1 and 2 above.
- b. Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse: Any sexual penetration (anal, oral or vaginal), however slight, with any object or body part, by any person upon any other person, without consent.
- c. Forced Sexual Intercourse: Any sexual penetration (anal, oral or vaginal), by any object or body part, by a person upon any other person, that occurs as a result of physical force.
- d. Non-Consensual Sexual Contact: Any unwelcome intentional sexual touching. This includes any contact with the breasts, buttocks, groin, genitals, mouth or other bodily orifice of another, as well as the touching of another with any of these body parts, by a person upon any other person, without consent.
- e. Sexual Exploitation: Taking non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for one's own advantage or benefit, regardless of whether such behavior constitutes one of the other sexual misconduct offenses. Examples include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Non-consensual recording: Non-consensual digital, video or audio recording of sexual activity or nakedness (full or partial). This includes the unauthorized sharing or distribution of digital, video or audio recording of sexual activity or nakedness (full or partial).
 - ii. Compelling Prostitution: Forcing or inducing another individual to engage in sexual activity for hire.
 - iii. Voyeurism: Engaging in secretive observation of another for personal sexual pleasure or engages in nonconsensual video or audio recording of sexual acts or nakedness. This behavior is a form of sexual misconduct and violates the dignity of the affected party (ies), even if the person secretly viewed or recorded may be unaware of the observation or recording.
 - iv. Exposure: Disrobing or exposure of one's breasts, buttocks, groin or genitals without the consent of the other person, or inducing another to disrobe or to expose their breasts, buttocks, groin or genitals to another person without their consent.
 - v. Administering alcohol/drugs: Administering alcohol or drugs to another person without their knowledge or consent in an attempt to facilitate sexual contact.

2. Interpersonal Violence Violations

Interpersonal Violence is when one person exerts power and control over another through physical, sexual, or emotional threats or actions, economic control, isolation, or other kinds of coercive behavior. Some different types of interpersonal violence prohibited by this policy include:

- a. Threats or Causing Physical Harm/Abuse: Threatening or causing physical harm, extreme verbal abuse or other conduct that threatens or endangers the health or safety of any person on the basis of sex/gender or is associated with an act of interpersonal violence.
- b. Intimidation: implied threats or acts that cause an unreasonable fear of harm in another on the basis of sex/gender or are associated with an act of interpersonal violence.
- c. Hazing: any planned/executed action or activity, based on sex or gender, by or against an active member, associate member, new member, pledge or potential member of an organization or group that inflicts physical or mental harm, distress, anxiety, or which may demean, degrade, embarrass or disgrace any person, regardless of location, consent or intention of participants, is prohibited. Hazing that falls outside this policy (i.e., is not based on sex/gender or an act of interpersonal violence) may nonetheless violate other University policies.
- d. Bullying: repeated, severe, and/or aggressive behavior likely to intimidate or intentionally hurt, control or diminish another person, physically or mentally on the basis of actual or perceived sex and/or gender. Bullying that falls outside this policy (i.e., is not based on sex/gender or an act of interpersonal violence) may nonetheless violate other University policies.

e. Relationship Violence: behavior used to establish power and control over another individual using fear, intimidation, violence and/or threat of physical violence. These behaviors can include, but are not limited to, physical, verbal, emotional, financial or sexual abuse. Examples of abuse may include, but are not limited to, hitting, punching, slapping, throwing objects, biting, yelling, name-calling, belittling, threatening violence, stealing money, destroying possessions, isolating or committing sexual violence. Relationship violence can occur between casual or intimate partners, former partners or family members.

f. Stalking: a pattern of two or more incidents of unwanted attention, harassment, contact or other misconduct directed at a specific person based on sex/gender or sexual orientation that is unwelcome and would cause reasonable persons to fear harm to their physical health, mental or emotional health, safety, friends, family or property. Stalking may take many forms, including, but not limited to, persistent calling, texting, instant messaging, posting on a social networking site, monitoring behavior, taking pictures or physical stalking.

3. Other Policy Violations

A violation of any other University rule or policy, when motivated by the individual's actual or perceived sex or gender may be pursued using this policy and process. Note that violations of other University rules or policies that do not constitute a violation of this policy (e.g., a violation not motivated by unlawful discrimination or harassment based on sex/gender, sexual orientation or an act of interpersonal violence) may nonetheless trigger corrective action or sanctions under another University policy or policies. Objectionable conduct that does not rise to the level of sex/gender discrimination or that is of a generic nature not on the basis of sex/gender or an act of interpersonal violence may not result in the imposition of sanctions/corrective action under this University policy, but may be addressed through other policies and may include remedial actions, education and/or conflict resolution mechanisms. For assistance with conflict resolution, individuals should contact the Title IX Coordinator, who may refer the parties to the Dean of Students for students, to the appropriate department chair or Dean for faculty, or to the Human Resources Department for staff.

F. JCU Consent Standard

1. Consent

Whether sexual misconduct has occurred depends in part on whether consent exists.

a. Consent is granted when a person freely, actively and knowingly agrees at the time to participate in a particular sexual act with a particular person.

b. Consent is mutually understandable words and/or actions that demonstrate a willingness to participate in mutually agreed-upon activity at every stage of that sexual activity.

c. Consent is mutually understandable when a reasonable person would consider the words and/or actions of the parties to have reached agreement to engage in the particular sexual activity.

d. In the absence of mutually understandable affirmative words or actions, it becomes the responsibility of the initiator (the person who wants to engage in a specific sexual activity) to obtain effective consent from the other partner.

e. Consent has time boundaries. Consent at one time does not imply consent at any other time.

f. The existence of a dating/romantic relationship between the persons involved or the fact of a previous sexual relationship does not automatically establish consent for future sexual activity.

- Consent does not exist if:

a. Agreement is only inferred from a person's silence or lack of resistance; there is threat of physical force, harm or intimidation; or there is coercion.

b. The person is under the age of 16.

c. Someone engaging in sexual behavior knew or should have known that the other person was incapacitated.

Regardless of the state of the Responding Party, the University will use the perspective of a "sober and reasonable person" in determining whether one should have known about the impact of the use of alcohol; drugs; the

deceptive administering of any drug, intoxicant or controlled substance; mental illness, etc. on another's ability to give consent.

2. Incapacitation

Incapacitation exists when a person is unaware, blacked out, asleep, unconscious, unable to make rational/reasonable decisions and/or otherwise physically or mentally helpless to give effective consent. Indicators of incapacitation include, but are not limited to: outrageous/unusual behavior; inability or diminished ability to accurately discern one's environment (who, what, where, when and/or how); slurred speech; vomiting; severe intoxication; loss of voluntary motor skills; loss of involuntary motor skills; disjointed speech patterns (unable to follow a conversation or verbalize complete thoughts); and/or sleepiness that demonstrates an inability to control one's ability to stay awake. Because incapacitation may be difficult to discern, the person seeking the sexual behavior is strongly encouraged to err on the side of caution; i.e., when in doubt, assume the other person is incapacitated and therefore unable to give effective consent.

3. Coercion

Coercion exists when a person engages in threats, sexual pressuring or oppressive behavior to force another person to engage in unwanted sexual activity. Real or perceived power differentials between the individuals involved may create an atmosphere conducive to coercion. (Coercion can be differentiated from seduction by a repetition of the coercive activity in the face of resistance, the degree of pressure applied, or the initiator's knowledge that the pressure is unwanted.)

When one party has any professional responsibility for another's academic or job performance or professional future (i.e. faculty member and student, supervisors and employees etc.), consent may be difficult to assess, may be deemed not possible, and may be construed as coercive.

G. Retaliation

Retaliation is defined as any adverse action taken against a person reporting sexual harassment or participating in the process under this policy or related procedures because of their report or their participation in the process. The University strictly prohibits retaliation against an individual for reporting sexual harassment, supporting a party bringing a claim of sexual harassment, participating in a sexual harassment investigation or providing information as a witness to an incident of sexual harassment. Retaliation includes any adverse action taken by the Responding Party or the Reporting Party or other related persons, including but not limited to, friends and relatives. Retaliation is a serious violation of University Policy and will be treated as a separate instance of harassment or discrimination under this Policy. Acts of alleged retaliation should be reported immediately to the Title IX Coordinator and will be promptly investigated. The University will take appropriate steps to help protect individuals who may be subjected to retaliation. An adverse action is retaliatory only if it is taken because the person participated in a protected activity. Note that using the Title IX Complaint Process in bad faith, i.e., with deliberately false allegations and/or malicious accusations of harassment, is not a protected activity.

VI. INTERIM OR REMEDIAL ACTION

The University may implement initial (and/or interim) remedial and responsive and/or protective actions as appropriate upon notice of alleged sexual harassment, retaliation and/or discrimination, and will take additional prompt remedial and/or disciplinary action with respect to any member of the community, guest or visitor who has been found to engage in sexually harassing or discriminatory behavior or retaliation. The remedial, responsive and/or protective actions could include but are not limited to: no contact directives; providing counseling and/or medical services; academic support; interim suspensions; living arrangement adjustments; providing a campus escort; academic or work schedule and assignment accommodations; safety planning; issuing no-trespass orders; and/or referral to campus and community support resources. The University may also impose interim separation or suspension, as provided for under other University policies or procedures. Note that, even where a violation of this

policy is not found to have occurred, the University may recommend that mediation, counseling or other restorative steps be taken, or, if another University policy has been violated, referral to another process to implement corrective action as appropriate.

VII. REPORTING AND CONFIDENTIALITY

A. Reporting Options

The University strongly encourages persons who experience sexual harassment, sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence to report the harassment or misconduct. Reports of discrimination or harassment in violation of this policy can be made to the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator in person, by phone or online using the form located at: <http://sites.jcu.edu/title-ix/>. To avoid a conflict of interest, any allegations of discrimination by the Title IX Coordinator should be reported directly to the Provost and Academic Vice President of the University.

B. Confidentiality

Complaints and concerns may also be shared with University community members, but whether they can keep the matter confidential or must tell (and how much) the Title IX Coordinator or one of the Deputy Title IX Coordinators depends on their reporting responsibilities. In order to make informed choices when consulting campus resources, one should be aware of confidentiality and mandatory reporting requirements, which are explained in further detail in Sections 1-3 below. On campus, some resources may maintain confidentiality, offering options and advice without any obligation to inform University officials or an outside agency or individual unless the complainant requests that the information be shared. Other campus resources, such as JCUPD or “Responsible Employees” as referenced in Sections 2 and 3 below, cannot by law provide confidentiality (although they will make reasonable efforts to limit disclosure of information so as to protect privacy).

By making a complaint to a Non-Confidential Formal Reporting Option, one is initiating formal action by the University. The following describes the reporting options and confidential resources available at the University:

1. Privileged and Confidential Communications for All Title IX Sex/Gender and Interpersonal Violence Reports

If a party who has experienced an incident of sexual harassment or interpersonal violence does not desire action by the University and would like the details of the incident to be kept confidential, but desires to confide in someone, the party may speak with:

- a. a counselor at the University Counseling Center;
- b. a doctor, or nurse acting under a doctor’s direction at the University Health Center;
- c. an ordained member of the clergy (priest) acting in the context of pastoral care/spiritual advising; or
- d. off-campus local rape crisis counselors, domestic violence resources, local or state assistance agencies.

University employees who fall within this category will submit anonymous statistical information to JCUPD or the Title IX Coordinator for Clery Act (Campus Crime Statistics Act) purposes unless they believe it would be harmful to their client, patient or spiritual advisee, but will not otherwise share the information. Confiding in someone within this category does not trigger an investigation or other action by the University.

2. Non-Confidential but “Private” Communications

Non-Confidential but Private resources for discussing claims of sex/gender misconduct or interpersonal violence include any staff member who works for the University Counseling Center, Health Center, VPAC or Campus Ministry. These resources are initially required to provide a limited report to the Title IX Coordinator that includes the nature, date, time and general location of the incident, but these resources do not share any personally identifiable information in the report unless the disclosing party gives permission, except in the rare event that the incident reveals a need to protect the immediate safety of the disclosing party and/or other members of the University community. Immediate safety concerns could include a pattern of alleged conduct, predation, weapons,

violence or threat. Unlike the confidential resources listed in Section VII.A, these resources are required to report as described above under the University's Mandatory Reporting Policy and cannot guarantee confidentiality. If a party who wishes to discuss an incident is unsure of someone's duties and ability to maintain privacy, one should ask that person about confidentiality before talking to them.

3. Non-Confidential Formal Reporting Option for Title IX – Sex/Gender and Interpersonal Violence Claims

A party wishing to initiate an investigation or other action by the University is encouraged to speak to a "responsible employee" to make a formal report concerning incidents of sexual misconduct. Under the University's Mandatory Reporting Policy, all University employees, except those identified in VII.(B)(1) of this policy, are designated as "mandatory reporters" and have a duty to report incidents of possible sexual discrimination, sexual harassment or interpersonal violence to the Title IX Coordinator. This makes all employees "Responsible Employees" when it comes to reporting incidents of sex/gender misconduct or interpersonal violence. When a party informs a "Responsible Employee" about an incident involving sexual misconduct, the Responsible Employee is required to report all relevant details about the incident to the University's Title IX Coordinator or designee. This includes the names of the Reporting Party (ies), alleged Responding Party (ies), witnesses and any other relevant facts, including the date, time and specific location (if known).

4. Requests for Confidentiality

A party's request for confidentiality or that no investigation be pursued should be made to the Title IX Coordinator or to the Responsible Employee at the time the report is made. The Responsible Employee will then inform the Title IX Coordinator of the request, which request will be weighed by the Title IX Coordinator, based on relevant information that may be received in consultation with others involved in monitoring University safety matters, against the University's obligation to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all members of the University community, including the reporting party. However, honoring such a request for confidentiality may limit the University's ability to meaningfully investigate and pursue conduct action against an accused individual. Reporting parties have the right, and can expect, to have reports taken seriously by the University when formally reported, and to have those incidents investigated and properly resolved through these procedures. When a responding party is found in violation, the University will act to end the discrimination, prevent its recurrence and remedy its effects. Non-Confidential Formal Reporting still affords privacy to the reporting party, and only a small group of officials who need to know will be told. Information will be shared as necessary with investigators, witnesses and the responding party. The people with this knowledge are charged with preserving a reporting party's rights and privacy to the extent reasonable in order for an adequate, reliable and impartial investigation to be conducted.

C. Reporting of Instances Involving Minors

Sexual harassment, sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence involving a minor who is a student will be processed consistent with this Policy. Anyone witnessing or otherwise knowing of a violation of this policy that involves a non-student individual under the age of 18, or under the age of 21 and physically or mentally impaired, should refer to the University's Minors on Campus Policy. Any observed violations of that policy should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator and/or to JCUPD and the person in charge of the program. Whether involving a student or non-student, the University, the Title IX Coordinator, and/or privileged and confidential resources also may be required to report sexual misconduct involving a minor to Cuyahoga County's Children & Family Services at (216) 431-4500.

VIII. REPORTING TO POLICE AND FEDERAL TIMELY WARNING OBLIGATION

There may be instances in which sexual harassment or sexual misconduct constitutes a criminal act. Anyone who has experienced sexual misconduct that they believe may constitute a crime may choose to contact at any time the JCU Police Department or a local police jurisdiction where the sexual misconduct occurred. Choosing not to pursue

criminal action does not alter the responsibility of the University to investigate and take appropriate action related to the report of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct. Parties reporting sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence should be aware that under the Clery Act, the University via JCUPD must issue timely warnings for incidents reported to them that pose a substantial threat of bodily harm or danger to members of the campus community. The University will undertake reasonable efforts to ensure that a Reporting Party's name and other identifying information is not disclosed in any timely warning, while still providing enough information for community members to make safety decisions in light of the potential danger.

Title IX Reporting Offices for Incidents of Sexual Harassment and Interpersonal Violence

Any incidents of sexual harassment and interpersonal violence should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator. Incidents can also be reported to a designated Deputy Title IX Coordinator for a particular constituency.

All Complaints and Complaints Involving Visitors

Kendra Svilar
Title IX Coordinator
Administration Bldg. Room 130D
1 John Carroll Blvd.
University Heights, OH 44118
216-397-1559
ksvilar@jcu.edu

Complaints Involving Faculty

James Krukones, PhD, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Associate Academic Vice President
Administration Bldg. Room 133E
1 John Carroll Blvd.
University Heights, OH 44118
216-397-4762
jkrukones@jcu.edu

Complaints Involving Students

Sherri Crahen, PhD, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Associate Vice President for Student Affairs & Dean of Students
Lombardo Student Ctr. Room 207A
1 John Carroll Blvd.
University Heights, OH 44118
216-397-3010
scrahen@jcu.edu

Complaints Involving Staff

Lori Sprague, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Assistant Director of Human Resources
Rodman Hall Room 138
1 John Carroll Blvd.
University Heights, OH 44118
216-397-4962
lsprague@jcu.edu

Complaints Involving Varsity Athletics

Laurie Massa, Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Athletic Director
DeCarlo Varsity Ctr. Room 110
1 John Carroll Blvd.
University Heights, OH 44118
216-397-1525
lmassa@jcu.edu

Complaints Involving Non-Varsity Athletics:

Courtney Farver, Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Director of Recreation and Intramurals Recreation Complex Room 151
(216) 397-3092
cfarver@jcu.edu

EXTERNAL CONTACTS

Inquiries about this policy and accompanying complaint procedures may be made externally to:
Office for Civil Rights (OCR)
U.S. Department of Education
Telephone #: (800) 421-3481
Email: OCR@ed.gov
Web: <http://www.ed.gov/ocr>
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) Contact: <http://www.eeoc.gov/contact/>

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE MANDATORY REPORTING POLICY

There are three federal laws that establish responsibilities for employees of universities to report crimes and incidents related to sexual harassment and interpersonal violence:

- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII)
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX)
- The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1990 (Clery Act)

These laws are intended to protect members of the University community, visitors and guests from criminal and discriminatory behavior. The responsibilities established by these laws give rise to the term "Responsible Employee."

Consistent with these laws, the University has adopted this policy that defines all employees as Responsible Employees who have a mandatory duty to report incidents related to Sexual Harassment and Interpersonal Violence, except for any of the following employees:

- doctors
- nurses acting under the direction of a doctor
- licensed counselors
- ordained members of the clergy acting in that capacity

As a Responsible Employee, any University employee who becomes aware of possible sexual discrimination, including Sexual Harassment or Interpersonal Violence, must promptly inform the University within one (1) business day by contacting the Title IX Coordinator or one of the Deputy Title IX Coordinators listed in Appendix A of this policy. Reporting is required regardless of whether the matter involves students, faculty, staff, or visitors to the University. Fulfilling the duty to report does not entitle the Mandatory Reporter to receive a notice of outcome unless the Mandatory Reporter is the recipient of the conduct or the person alleged to have engaged in inappropriate conduct.

Definitions:

Deputy Title IX Coordinator: a University employee who has been assigned the responsibility of receiving reports and complaints of Sexual Harassment and sexual discrimination falling under Title IX.

Interpersonal Violence: a form of Sexual Harassment. Interpersonal Violence for purposes of this policy refers to physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to the victim's use of drugs or alcohol. An individual also may be unable to give consent due to an intellectual or other disability. A number of different acts may fall into the category of Interpersonal Violence, including sexual assault, relationship violence, non-consensual sexual contact, stalking and sexual exploitation. Please see the University's Sexual Harassment and Interpersonal Violence policies for further information.

Responsible Employee: any University employee or volunteer who meets at least one of the following criteria:
(1) has the authority to take action to redress Sexual Harassment or other sexual misconduct;
(2) has been given a duty of reporting incidents of Sexual Harassment or other sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator or to a Deputy Title IX Coordinator; or
(3) is an employee whom an individual could reasonably believe has the above authority or duty. Under this policy, all University employees are deemed Responsible Employees with a mandated responsibility to report incidents related to Sexual Harassment or Interpersonal Violence, except for doctors; nurses acting under the direction of a doctor; licensed counselors; or ordained members of the clergy acting in that capacity.

Sexual Harassment: harassment based upon an individual's sex or gender, which can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, offensive references to sex, sexual orientation or other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Thus, sexual harassment prohibited by Title IX can include conduct such as touching of a sexual nature; making sexual comments, jokes, or gestures; writing graffiti or displaying or distributing sexually explicit drawings, pictures, or written materials; calling someone a sexually charged name; stalking; spreading sexual rumors; rating someone on sexual activity or performance; or circulating, showing, or creating e-mails, social media postings, or Web sites of a sexual nature. Please see the University's Interpersonal Violence and Sexual Harassment policies for further information.

Title IX Coordinator: the University employee having primary responsibility for tracking and overseeing reports and complaints of sex discrimination and Sexual Harassment falling under Title IX.

A. Reporting Guidelines: How to Report

1. A Responsible Employee may report in person, by email, by phone, or electronically by using the Report Form found on the Title IX webpage located at: sites.jcu.edu/title-ix
2. This report form is also accessible using the Title IX link located in the footer of every University webpage titled: Title IX Reporting and Resources. Responsible Employees must identify themselves when reporting an incident to the Title IX Coordinator or to a Deputy Title IX Coordinator.
3. Anonymous reporting does not satisfy a Responsible Employee's duty to report incidents under this policy.

B. Responsible Employee reporting of Sexual Harassment or Interpersonal Violence

1. As defined above, any employee with a duty to report incidents to the Title IX Coordinator is considered a Responsible Employee. As a result, Responsible Employees are Mandatory Reporters for purposes of reporting Sexual Harassment or Interpersonal Violence.
2. When reporting sexual/gender based misconduct (including claims of Sexual Harassment and Interpersonal Violence as referenced above, as well as sex/gender discrimination or sexual orientation discrimination), Responsible Employees must provide full details of the incident, if known, including names of the parties involved, witnesses and any other relevant facts, including the date, time and specific location of the incident.
3. If an individual requests confidentiality or requests that no further action be taken, the Responsible Employee should share that information with the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator at the time they report the incident.
4. The only exceptions to the Responsible Employee reporting requirements are:
 - a. privileged and confidential resources of doctors, nurses acting under the direction of a doctor, licensed counselors and ordained members of the clergy acting in that capacity, who will not report personally identifying or non-identifying information unless the disclosing party gives permission or unless an imminent threat to self or others exists; and
 - b. other staff members (not listed above) who work for the University Health Center (including nurses not acting under a doctor's direction), Violence Prevention and Action Center (VPAC), Counseling Center or Campus Ministry who are initially required to provide only a limited report to the Title IX Coordinator that includes the nature, date, time and general location of the incident, but these resources do not share any names or personally identifiable information in the report. These staff members are obligated to provide personally identifying information to the Title IX Coordinator or to law enforcement only in the following instances:
 - the disclosing party gives permission;
 - in the rare event that the incident reveals a need to protect the immediate safety of the disclosing party and/or other members of the University community based on the nature of the conduct alleged, including a pattern of conduct, predation, weapons, violence, or threat; and/or
 - when required by law to report a felony or to cooperate with an on-going criminal law enforcement investigation.
5. If after the initial report is received, it is determined that more information is needed, any Responsible Employee may be contacted by the Title IX Coordinator. It is the Responsible Employee's job is to cooperate fully with campus officials, providing any information/details requested, consistent with the obligations outlined in this policy.

C. Speaking with the Parties Involved

1. In speaking with the parties involved, the Responsible Employee must not promise confidentiality. Faculty and staff members do not have a special privilege or ability to maintain the confidentiality of reports shared with them.
2. If someone begins to discuss an incident of Sexual Harassment or Interpersonal Violence, the Responsible Employee could say the following:
3. "I appreciate your willingness to share this information with me. Please know that I am here to help in any way that I can. If you would like to file a formal complaint with the University, I will help you connect with [the appropriate Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator], so that an investigation into this matter can begin. It is important that you understand that I cannot promise to keep what you share confidential. If you are still comfortable speaking with me, I am here to listen. If not, please let me help you connect with one of the University's confidential resources [Health Center (Doctors or Nurses acting under a Doctor's direction)/Counseling Center (Licensed Counselor)/ or ordained member of the clergy]. Above all, please know that the University takes this matter seriously and wants to help."

D. Other Reporting Obligations

1. Some incidences of Sexual Harassment or Interpersonal Violence may constitute a crime under federal or state law. Those crimes should be reported to John Carroll University Police Department or to the Title IX Coordinator, who will forward the information to the John Carroll University Police Department.
2. Under the Clery Act, certain designated individuals are deemed Campus Security Authorities with an obligation to report to the John Carroll University Police Department certain crimes defined under federal law. For further information, see the Annual Security Report page on the John Carroll University Police Department website.

CRIME STATISTICS – 2014 to 2016

Total Crimes -on campus (including residence halls) non-campus property and public property			
OFFENSE	2014	2015	2016
Criminal Homicide –Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide – Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Rape	2	3	2
Sexual Assault - Fondling	3	1	1
Sexual Assault - Incest	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	4	3	4
Stalking	1	4	1
Robbery	0	2	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	0
Burglary	6	2	4
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	1
Arson	0	0	0
TOTALS	16	17	13

Crimes on Campus (total, includes Residence Halls)			
OFFENSE	2014	2015	2016
Criminal Homicide –Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide – Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Rape	2	3	2
Sexual Assault - Fondling	3	1	1
Sexual Assault - Incest	0	0	0
Sexual Assault -Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	4	1	4
Stalking	1	4	1
Robbery	0	1	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	0
Burglary	6	1	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	1
Arson	0	0	0
TOTALS	16	12	12

Crimes in Residence Halls

OFFENSE	2014	2015	2016
Criminal Homicide –Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide – Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Rape	2	3	2
Sexual Assault - Fondling	2	1	1
Sexual Assault - Incest	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	4	1	3
Stalking	1	0	1
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	5	1	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
TOTALS	14	6	10

Crimes on Public Property

OFFENSE	2014	2015	2016
Criminal Homicide –Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide – Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Rape	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Fondling	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Incest	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	1	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Robbery	0	1	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
TOTALS	0	2	0

Crimes on Non-Campus Property

OFFENSE	2014	2015	2016
Criminal Homicide –Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide – Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Sexual Assault – Rape	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Fondling	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Incest	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	1	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	1	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0
Arson	0	0	0
TOTALS	0	2	1

Arrests

Referrals

On Campus (includes residence halls)				On Campus (includes residence halls)			
Offense	2014	2015	2016	Offense	2014	2015	2016
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	Liquor Law Referrals	213	213	155
Drug law Arrests	2	0	0	Drug Law Referrals	46	49	52
Weapons Law Arrests	0	0	0	Weapons Law Referrals	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	0	0	TOTALS	259	262	197
Residence Halls				Residence Halls			
Offense	2014	2015	2016	Offense	2014	2015	2016
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	Liquor Law Referrals	203	193	135
Drug law Arrests	2	0	0	Drug Law Referrals	39	38	43
Weapons Law Arrests	0	0	0	Weapons Law Referrals	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	0	0	TOTALS	242	231	178
Public Property				Public Property			
Offense	2014	2015	2016	Offense	2014	2015	2016
Liquor Law Arrests	4	0	0	Liquor Law Referrals	5	0	0
Drug law Arrests	0	0	0	Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	0	0	0	Weapons Law Referrals	0	0	0
TOTALS	4	0	0	TOTALS	5	0	0
Non-Campus Property				Non-Campus Property			
Offense	2014	2015	2016	Offense	2014	2015	2016
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	1
Drug law Arrests	0	0	0	Drug Law Referrals	2	0	4
Weapons Law Arrests	0	0	0	Weapons Law Referrals	0	0	0
TOTALS	0	0	0	TOTALS	2	0	5

UNFOUNDED CRIMES

A crime reported to and investigated by campus or local police may be withheld from crime statistics if the crime is determined to be “unfounded”. This means that, based on evidence gained in the investigation, the crime reported is false or baseless. Only sworn police officers may make this determination. There were no Unfounded Clery crimes in 2014 or 2016. In 2015, 1 sexual assault (on campus) and 1 burglary (non-campus) were classified as unfounded.

HATE CRIMES

Year	Bias Type & Location	Bias Type & Location
2014 – No hate crimes reported		
2015 – Two Hate Crimes Reported	Intimidation – On Campus	Vandalism – Residence Hall
2016 – Two Hate Crimes Reported	Vandalism – On campus	Intimidation – On Campus

JCU must report the above listed crimes, as well as larceny/theft, simple assault, intimidation, and vandalism (see definitions below) that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias.

Bias types include race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin and disability.

Larceny: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vandalism: To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness

GEOGRAPHY DESCRIPTIONS

<p>On Campus - Any building or property owned or controlled by JCU within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by JCU in direct support of, or in a manner related to, JCU’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property within or reasonably contiguous to the campus, owned by JCU, but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes.</p>
<p>Residential Facilities – A subset of the on-campus category includes residential facilities for students on campus.</p>
<p>Non-Campus Building or Property - Any building/property owned/controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by JCU; or any building/property owned/controlled by JCU that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, JCU’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of JCU.</p>
<p>Public Property - All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.</p>

CRIME STATISTIC DEFINITIONS

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Ohio crimes of “Murder and Manslaughter” and related offenses are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2903>

Sex Offenses

Sex Offense Definitions from the National Incident-Based Reporting System of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses) Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Ohio Sex Offense crimes are defined here:

<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2907>

- *Ohio law does not affirmatively define consent.*

- **Rape:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

Ohio crimes of “Rape” are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2907.02v1>

- **Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity. Ohio crimes similar to “Fondling” are defined here:

<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2907.05v1> and here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2907.06v1>

- **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. Ohio crimes similar to “Incest” are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2907.02v1> and here:

<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2907.03v1>

- **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. Ohio crimes similar to “Statutory Rape” are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2907.04v1>

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Ohio crimes of “Robbery” and related offenses are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2911>

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Ohio crimes of “Assault” and related offenses are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2903>

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. Ohio crimes of “Burglary” and related offenses are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2911>

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Ohio crimes of “Motor Vehicle Theft” and related offenses are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2913.02>

Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Ohio crimes of “Arson” and related offenses are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2909>

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party’s statement with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. * Ohio does not define “Dating Violence” as a crime.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or 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. Ohio crimes of “Domestic Violence” and related offenses are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2919.25>

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in 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. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. Ohio crimes of “Menacing by Stalking” and related offenses are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2903.211>

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Ohio crimes of “Weapons Offenses” and related offenses are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2923>

Drug Law Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. Ohio crimes of “Drug Offenses” and related offenses are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2925>

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of state or local laws/ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Ohio crimes of “Liquor Offenses” and related offenses are defined here: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2925>

CAMPUS SEX CRIME PREVENTION ACT

The 2000 Campus Sex Crime Prevention Act requires that certain convicted sex-offenders identify themselves to colleges and universities if they; a) attend classes, b) work on a college or university campus, or c) volunteer on a college or university campus. Colleges and universities are required inform their communities of where sex-offender information can be obtained.

In Cuyahoga County, information on registered sex-offenders is available from Sex-Offender Unit at (216) 443-5567 or by visiting the Sheriff's Office website at <http://sheriff.cuyahogacounty.us/en-US/Sexual-Offender-Unit.aspx>

Ohio information on registered sex offenders is at: <http://www.icrimewatch.net/index.php?AgencyID=55149&disc>

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Emergency Notification

If an emergency situation arises which could pose an immediate threat to the health and safety of the JCU community, the University will issue an Emergency Notification. An Emergency Notification will describe the threat and give direction to recipients of the message. The JCUALERT text message system is the primary method of this emergency communication. Additionally, audible alarms, public address systems, campus phone and voice mail, e-mail, the University website, and other methods deemed appropriate for the situation will be used. Decisions on sending an alert, the methods and content, will be made by JCUPD supervision within the framework of the University's Emergency Management Plan.

JCUAlert

In emergency situations that pose an imminent risk to the University community, you will receive a text message alert. JCUAlert is the University's text messaging system that will instantly and simultaneously distribute both an e-mail and text message to registered users. The text message can be sent to cell phones, Blackberries, wireless PDAs, smart phones and satellite phones, and pagers. All students are enrolled in this system upon registration, and employees can register anytime. Employee's cell phone numbers are uploaded into the JCU Alert system several times per year.

Audible Alarms

In the event of an emergency that would require the evacuation of a building, the building's fire alarm may be activated. For a campus-wide evacuation, all building fire alarm systems may be activated simultaneously. John Carroll police or other first responders will direct you to campus evacuation shelters or other sites as necessary.

Public Broadcast Systems

In emergency situations when communication must be made to a group of people or those who are outside, a public broadcast system may be used. This may be done through building public address systems, emergency vehicle speakers, or by University officials with bullhorns.

Campus Phone and Voicemail Systems

In some emergencies you may be notified by the campus phone or a campus-wide voice mail. You may also be notified by phone if you are part of an administrative department phone tree.

E-Mail System and Website

In some emergencies you may be notified by a campus-wide e-mail. Additionally, there may be instructions, status reports or other information posted on the John Carroll website.

Timely Warning

If a crime occurs which could pose an ongoing risk to the safety of the JCU community, the University will issue a Timely Warning (Security Alert) to the campus. Information provided in a Security Alert includes a description of the crime, the date(s), time(s) and location(s) as well as suspect(s) description if known. Other relevant information may be included that will help protect and inform, but will not hinder investigation of the crime. JCUPD will issue a Security Alert once information from police or other sources are verified.

A “*Security Alert*” (Timely Warning) will be issued when JCUPD is made aware of a crime that has occurred on or near campus that may pose a threat to the safety of the campus community. Examples include, but are not limited to: homicide, sexual assault, assault or robbery.

In addition to a security alert, a “*Security Advisory*” may be issued when a pattern of property theft has been identified on campus. Examples include but are not limited to: thefts from buildings or vehicles.

JCUPD works closely with the University Heights Police and other neighboring police agencies, sharing information regarding crimes and crime trends.

The JCUPD Chief, or designee, will consult with the Vice President for Student Affairs to make a determination on sending a timely warning/alert or advisory once information from police reports and/or other sources is verified. Other factors considered include: the immediate and long term safety of the campus community, privacy interests of persons involved and impact on police and university investigations. Names and other personal identifiers will not be used in the alerts or advisories.

Information provided in the alert or advisory will be: a description of the crime, the date(s), time(s) and location(s) as well as suspect(s) description if known. Other relevant information may be included that will help protect and inform, but will not hinder investigation of the crime. Prevention strategies and JCUPD contact information will also be provided. Alerts and advisories will be sent via e-mail, other appropriate media, and posted on the JCUPD web site: <http://sites.jcu.edu/css/>

DAILY CRIME LOGS

A log, summarizing crimes reported to JCUPD, is posted at: <http://sites.jcu.edu/css/pages/crime-log/> . Hard copies are kept in the JCUPD office, RecPlex room 14 and available business hours. The log is updated within 48 hours of a report. Items included on the crime log are:

1. The nature of the crime
2. The date and time the incident occurred
3. The location of the crime
4. The disposition of the complaint, if known.

FIRE SAFETY POLICIES AND STATISTICS

Campus buildings are protected from fire by fire alarm systems in each building, which are monitored on campus by JCUPD dispatchers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Strobes and horns or automated voice commands sound in each building to alert occupants that a fire condition exists. Alarms may be generated manually by pull stations, or automatically by smoke or duct detectors, and sprinklers in some buildings.

Once an alarm is received by JCUPD dispatchers, JCUPD officers are dispatched to the building to determine the exact location and cause of the alarm, as well as assist with building evacuation. During business hours, Facilities Services staff will also respond. The dispatcher will then call the local fire department to report the alarm. The dispatcher will continue to receive updates from the officers on scene and relay that information to responding fire units. JCUPD, facilities staff and local firefighters will work together to determine the cause of the alarm. These responders will take steps to resolve the cause of the alarm, including fighting the fire. Once the building is determined to be safe by the ranking fire department official on scene, occupants will be allowed to re-enter.

Facilities Department staff conduct inspections to ensure that fire detections devices (smoke detectors), fire annunciation devices (strobes/horns/voice commands) are working properly, inspect building fire systems quarterly. Qualified contractors inspect fire suppression systems (sprinklers, fume hood suppression systems) annually. Fire extinguishers are checked monthly by facilities staff and tested annually by qualified contractors.

Residence Hall Fire Safety Policies

The following policies apply to students living in on-campus residence halls:

A fire safety program is conducted in each building during the fall semester. Additionally, fire drills are conducted in each residence hall each semester. Failing to evacuate the building during an alarm will result in disciplinary action. The University Heights Fire Marshall inspects each residence hall regularly. The Fire Marshall may enter any room without notification to determine if there is a violation of fire safety policies.

All fire alarms should be considered true indications of danger and the building must be evacuated as safely and quickly as possible. While staff will attempt to alert residents to leave, it is incumbent upon each person to take personal responsibility to exit the building. Staff will indicate when people may safely return inside.

Electrical appliances must be in compliance with the housing and fire codes of the City of University Heights. Each appliance must be UL approved. Approved appliances include stereos, computers, televisions, VCRs, DVD players, refrigerators (4.6 cubic feet or smaller), microwaves (1 cubic foot and 700 - 900 watts), blankets, fans, coffee makers, desk lights, hair dryers, and curling irons. Prohibited items include toasters, toaster ovens, hot plates, hot pots, sun lamps, electric skillet and woks, grills (including the George Foreman grill), oil popcorn poppers, space heaters, percolators, air conditioners, halogen bulb lamps, and potpourri burners. Only UL approved, circuit breaker type extension cords and power-strips may be used.

FIRE SAFETY POLICIES AND STATISTICS (con't)

What to do when a fire alarm sounds

- Residents and their guests must evacuate the building immediately.
- Feel the door with the back of your hand to test for heat.
- Cover entire body with clothing, if possible, and carry an extra towel to protect face and hair.
- Close the room windows and leave the drapes/blinds open.
- Close and lock the door.
- Walk quickly and quietly.
- Leave the building by the nearest exit.
- Once outside the building, move away from the entrances, pair up with your roommate, move to the spot designated for your floor and do not block the street or parking lot.

If you cannot leave your room because of heat or smoke:

- Place a towel at the base of the door to prevent smoke from coming into the room.
- Hang a sheet out of the room window to indicate that you are there.
- Call x1234 to give JCUPD your location.

Fire Safety Misconduct

Causing a building to go into alarm falsely can carry grave consequences. Students may panic or may ignore the alarm believing it to be false. This may in turn cause students to become injured, overcome by smoke, or to lose their lives. Therefore, the University takes the actions of tampering with fire alarms, smoke detectors, sprinklers, and fire extinguishers which trigger an alarm very seriously.

The following will be considered as sufficient cause for immediate expulsion from the University:

- *Intentionally setting a fire of any nature.*

The following will be considered as sufficient cause for immediate suspension from the University:

- *Pulling a fire alarm when no danger is present.*
- *Tampering with smoke detectors or sprinkler systems resulting in triggering the alarm system.*

The following will be considered as sufficient cause for immediate removal from the residence halls for a designated period of time:

- *Misuse of fire extinguishers.*
- *Setting off fire crackers or similar incendiary devices.*
- *Tampering with the protective hood on fire alarm pull stations.*
- *Leaving candles lit and unattended.*
- *Removing batteries from a room smoke detector.*
- *Vandalizing exit signs.*

FIRE SAFETY POLICIES AND STATISTICS (con't)

2016 Fire Statistics

RES HALL	# of Fires	(Cause of fire)	Deaths from fires	Injuries From fires	Damage from fires	Fire drills	Fire System
Bernet	0	n/a	0	0	\$0	2/year	Smoke detectors, sprinklers, and pull stations monitored 24 hours by Campus Safety dispatch.
Campion	0	n/a	0	0	\$0	2/year	Smoke detectors, partial sprinklers, and pull stations monitored 24 hours by Campus Safety dispatch.
Dolan	0	n/a	0	0	\$0	2/year	Smoke detectors and pull stations monitored 24 hours by Campus Safety dispatch.
Hamlin	0	n/a	0	0	\$0	2/year	Smoke detectors, partial sprinklers, and pull stations monitored 24 hours by Campus Safety dispatch.
Millor	0	n/a	0	0	\$0	2/year	Smoke detectors and pull stations monitored 24 hours by Campus Safety dispatch.
Murphy	0	n/a	0	0	\$0	2/year	Smoke detectors and pull stations monitored 24 hours by Campus Safety dispatch.
Pacelli	0	n/a	0	0	\$0	2/year	Smoke detectors and pull stations monitored 24 hours by Campus Safety dispatch.
Sutowski	0	n/a	0	0	\$0	2/year	Smoke detectors and pull stations monitored 24 hours by Campus Safety dispatch.

Fire Safety Log

A log containing incidents of fires in campus buildings is included in the crime log, and posted at <http://sites.jcu.edu/css/pages/crime-log/>. Hard copies are kept in the JCUPD office, RecPlex room 14 and available business hours. The log is updated within 48 hours of a report.

- the date the fire was reported;
- the nature of the fire;
- the date and time of the fire; and
- the general location of the fire

CAMPUS EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION POLICIES

General Emergency Preparedness

Emergencies and disasters are unpredictable and often strike without warning. It is essential that all John Carroll faculty, staff, and students respond quickly and appropriately to emergency situations in order to reduce the risk of injury and property damage.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

John Carroll Police	216-397-1234
John Carroll EMS	216-397-1234
John Carroll Facilities	216-397-4314
University Heights Fire Department and EMS	911 or 216-321-2446
University Heights Police	911 or 216- 932-1800

Note: The 9-1-1 emergency system can be accessed from office and residence hall phones. If you do call 9-1-1 for an emergency, please also call John Carroll police at extension 1234 immediately afterward. This will allow our police officers to meet, coordinate with, and direct emergency officials to the incident. If you cannot reach John Carroll police for some reason, call 9-1-1.

The best way to successfully navigate an emergency is to plan, prepare, and rehearse your response. If you are mindful, not fearful, you will be better able to make critical decisions during an emergency. Those who have been trained and/or planned, prepared, and rehearsed (mentally and physically) stand a much better chance of being able to react and respond in a manner that will keep them and others safe during an emergency situation.

Remember, those in immediate danger are the real First Responders.

Courses of Action During an Emergency Situation

Trained/Prepared	Untrained/Unprepared
Startle and fear	Startle and fear
Feel anxious	Panic
Recall what they have learned	Fall into disbelief
Prepare to act as rehearsed	Lost in denial
Commit to action	Descend into helplessness

CAMPUS EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION POLICIES (con't)

Building Evacuation

Different emergencies require different evacuation strategies. When evacuation is not indicated for the emergencies in this plan or by obvious circumstances, you should stay where you are until given direction by emergency personnel. The decision to evacuate is based on factors that give you the best chance of remaining safe and avoid putting you in a more harmful situation.

When to Evacuate*

1. Anytime you hear the fire alarm in your building.
2. If you smell smoke or know an actual fire is burning.
3. When instructed to do so by the JCUPD dispatcher, JCUPD officers or police, fire/EMS personnel.

* Certain circumstances may prevent safe evacuation such as an injury, disability or physical obstruction. If this is the case, move away from the danger and find shelter in place in an area with a window to allow rescue. Try to notify rescuers of your location, i.e. telephone, e-mail, text message, hanging a towel or other object out of a window.

When not to Evacuate (Shelter in Place) **

1. When a tornado warning is sounded (find appropriate shelter within your building).
2. During a hostile intruder situation.
3. During a hostage/barricade situation.
4. During a power failure.
5. When instructed not to evacuate by JCUPD dispatcher, JCUPD officers or police, fire/EMS personnel.

** Certain circumstances may require evacuation when you otherwise would not evacuate. If you personally encounter a hostile intruder or hostage/barricade situation and you can readily flee the building (evacuate) for your personal safety, flee the building.

What to Do if You Must Evacuate

1. Listen carefully to instructions of emergency personnel.
2. Close the door as you leave and do not try to gather materials on the way out, leave quickly.
3. Keep talking to a minimum.
4. Exit via stairwells, not elevators.
5. Alert emergency personnel of any disabled or injured persons who need assistance.

CAMPUS EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION POLICIES (con't)

Area Evacuation

Certain emergencies may affect a specific building or area of campus. In this case, persons in those buildings/areas will be evacuated to a predetermined site nearby. Depending on circumstances, emergency personnel may need to direct you to a secondary evacuation site. The evacuation shelter sites are listed below.

<u>Building/Area</u>	<u>Primary Evacuation Shelter</u>	<u>Secondary Evacuation Shelter</u>
All Residence Halls, courtyards/green space	RecPlex (DeCarlo Varsity Center & Intramural Gym)	Administration Building (Kulas Auditorium & hallways)
Shula Stadium & Athletic fields East of Belvoir Blvd.	RecPlex (DeCarlo Varsity Center & intramural Gym)	Administration Building (Kulas Auditorium and hallways)
Rodman Hall	Administration Building (Kulas Auditorium and hallways)	RecPlex (DeCarlo Varsity Center & intramural Gym)
Administration Building (includes O'Malley Center and Boler School)	Dolan Science Center (Muldoon Atrium & O'Connell Reading rm.)	RecPlex (DeCarlo Varsity Center & Intramural Gym)
Grasselli Library/ Breen Learning Center	Dolan Science Center (Muldoon Atrium & O'Connell Reading rm.)	Administration Building (Kulas Auditorium and hallways)
Dolan Science Center	Administration Building (Kulas Auditorium and hallways)	RecPlex (DeCarlo Varsity Center & Intramural Gym)
Green Road Annex	Heinen's (await transport to RecPlex)	As instructed by emergency personnel

Campus Evacuation

An emergency that dictates the evacuation of the entire University might be handled in conjunction with the emergency procedures of the City of University Heights and surrounding communities. In the unlikely event that a campus evacuation is necessary, you will be directed to leave the University in the following manner.

If You Drive to Campus

1. Take your normal route to your vehicle.
2. Leave the campus area via these suggested routes: Warrenville Center Road, Belvoir Road, Green Road, Fairmont Boulevard, Cedar Road, Mayfield Road.

Note: Egress to Carroll Blvd., Miramar Blvd. and E. Washington Street may be available thru JCU's emergency gates.

If the City of Cleveland is also evacuating, all major Cleveland streets, such as Euclid Avenue, Chester, and Carnegie, will be eastbound only from downtown. Police may direct traffic in other ways dependent on circumstances.

If You Take Public Transportation or Reside On Campus

1. Go to the nearest RTA station to take a bus or rapid away from the area. RTA/mass transit will be on a rush hour status unless circumstances prohibit mass transit operations.
2. If mass transit is not available, you will be directed to the Intramural Gym in the RecPlex for further instructions.

MISSING STUDENT POLICY

Any student who resides in on-campus housing has the option to identify an individual that University officials can contact no later than 24 hours after the student has been determined to be missing by University officials.

On-campus resident students may register this contact information at the time they provide emergency contact information for the University housing contract. Providing this information is optional, and the information will be kept confidential and will only be accessible to authorized University officials.

Any student, faculty, staff, administrator or other party who reports an on-campus student missing should be directed to JCUPD. JCUPD will, in conjunction with appropriate outside public safety agencies, investigate the missing person report. If JCUPD determine that an on-campus student has been missing for 24 hours or more, the individual identified by the student as a contact will be called to notify him/her, and gather information for the investigation. If the missing student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, JCUPD will immediately contact the custodial parent or legal guardian of the student. JCUPD, University officials and appropriate outside agencies will continue to investigate and attempt to locate the missing student.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICIES

Members of the University community are expected to be aware of and obey federal, state, and municipal laws or ordinances regulating the use, possession or sale of alcoholic beverages, illegal drugs, or controlled substances. Persons under the age of 21 are not permitted to consume alcohol under any circumstances on University property, or at any university event, regardless of where the event takes place. The University prohibits the illegal use possession, or distribution of illegal drugs or controlled substances or association with gatherings involving such use, possession, or distribution. Those cited for violations of law or ordinances by state, federal, or municipal authorities may face University disciplinary proceedings. The university reserves the right to take disciplinary action against any student for off-campus behavior that violates this policy. . These policies and the education efforts referenced below are part of the University's compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989.

Student drug and alcohol policies are detailed here: <http://sites.jcu.edu/deanofstudents/pages/community-standards/>

Employee drug and alcohol policies are detailed here: http://webmedia.jcu.edu/hr/files/2016/11/Drug-Free-Workplace-Policy_11_22_2016.pdf

FACILITY SECURITY

Exterior doors of all residence halls are locked at all times, with at least one door secured by a card access system. Non-residents are not permitted in residence halls without a resident escort. Each residence hall lobby has a courtesy phone for this purpose. Residents are responsible for the behavior of their guests. Additional security measures include video cameras recording public areas in residence halls, and regular patrols by residence life staff and JCUPD.

Classroom, library, and recreational facility hours are posted each semester. Employees working after normal hours or on weekends should notify JCUPD of their location and approximate time they will be in the building. Students, faculty and staff are encouraged to call JCUPD immediately if suspicious persons or activities are noticed in campus buildings or anywhere on campus. Staffs from Campus Facilities, JCUPD and Residence Life continually check campus buildings/facilities to ensure doors, windows, locks, access systems, lighting and other safety and security equipment and infrastructure are in good repair and working properly.