



2020

Annual Security Report (ASR)

prepared by:

HAMPTON UNIVERSITY

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Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act or the Clery Act is a federal statute codified at 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), with implementing regulations in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations at 34 C.F.R. 668.46.

The Clery Act requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal financial aid programs to:

- Publish an annual security report by October 1st that documents three calendar years of campus crime and fire statistics and certain campus security policy statements;
- Collect, count, and disclose crime statistics information about crime on and around their campuses;
- Maintain a public daily crime log that records all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents reported to Safety and Security;
- Maintain a publicly accessible fire log of all fires that occurred in on-campus residential facilities;
- Disclose missing student notification procedures for students who reside in on-campus residential facilities;
- Issue “timely warning” notices to the Hampton community for any Clery crime that “represents an ongoing or continuing threat to the safety of students or employees”;
- Issue an emergency notification “when a significant emergency or dangerous situation involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus.”

Annual Security Report

REPORT PREPARATION AND DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

Hampton University is committed to providing you with a living and learning environment that will make your experience at Hampton as fulfilling and secure as possible. Students who attend Hampton University enter an environment that is carefully planned to meet their safety and security needs with the understanding that each individual is ultimately responsible for his or her own personal safety by learning and practicing basic safety and security precautions.

Hampton University compiles this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report to comply with information maintained by the Police and provided by other University offices. This report also includes certain University policies concerning campus safety and security, such as policies regarding drugs, alcohol, sexual assault, emergency notifications and timely warning.

Hampton University distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report no later than October 1 of each year to every member of the campus community via e-mail. Anyone, including prospective students and employees, may find this report on the HU website at <http://www.hamptonu.edu/> and may obtain a paper copy by contacting the University Police at (757) 727-5300.

About University Police

The Hampton University Police Department is a professional Police Department. The Department's Headquarters is located at 607 Norma B. Harvey Way, at the rear of the Whipple Barn building. HUPD Headquarters is open 24 hours, 365 days a year. All emergencies can be reported by calling the HUPD Communications Center. The emergency telephone number is (757) 727-5666 and the non-emergency number is (757) 727-5300. HUPD may also be contacted by activating one of the emergency call boxes located on campus. Hampton University employs sworn police officers, non-sworn security officers and a communications support team.

CAMPUS SECURITY OFFICERS (CSO)

The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services mandates that all security officers employed by or contracted to a college or university will be required to complete approved training. They are responsible for checking faculty, student and staff identification, signing in visitors and conducting property checks of campus buildings.

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

The Communication Center is operated 24 hours a day by Department of Criminal Justice Services certified police dispatchers. The Communications Center is located at the rear of the Whipple Barn building. University police dispatchers answer calls for service from the campus community, dispatch officers and other emergency services. Other duties include the monitoring fire and intrusion alarm systems, security cameras, emergency telephones and call boxes. The communications center is linked to the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles and the Virginia (VCIN) and National (NCIC) Crime information networks.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY AND TRAINING

Officers receive their training from the Hampton Roads Criminal Justice Training Academy located in Newport News, VA. All sworn police officers have completed basic law enforcement training. Sworn law enforcement officers receive 40 hours of in service training mandated by the Department of Criminal Justice Services annually, including firearms qualification and use of force, as well as additional training in conformance with DCJS standards and the training priorities of the Department. HUPD enforces all state laws, University regulations, and prevents, detects and investigates any criminal activity on the campus. HUPD is managed by the Chief of Police who is responsible for providing law enforcement service to the HU community. The University's sworn police officers have the authority to enforce state and federal laws and local ordinances, and have the authority to detain and arrest individuals who violate the law, as they are empowered by the Code of Virginia to do so. The HUPD jurisdiction includes all University owned, leased and controlled property and the adjacent streets and sidewalks.

SAFETY AND SECURITY MEASURES

University police and security are on duty twenty-four hours daily responding to all incidents requiring police assistance and conducting continuous security checks of all buildings and facilities. Uniformed police officers actively patrol buildings and grounds utilizing marked vehicles, bike patrols and foot patrols.

The Hampton University College of Virginia Beach is patrolled by Security Services of America and Virginia Beach Police. Security Services of America has a 24 hour post in the main lobby of the Town Center Complex. Officers also patrol the complex by foot 24 hours a day 365 days a year. To enter the Hampton University main campus by motor vehicle, a Hampton University identification card allows you to enter through the card access gates on Marshall Ave., William R. Harvey Way or Shore Road. All others must enter through Norma B. Harvey Way gate (manned 24 hours). If you have a current Hampton University decal; you may also enter through the Frissell Street gate (manned from 7:00am to 6:00pm Monday-Friday).

As an additional measure of safety, the University has installed 30 emergency call boxes which ring directly into police headquarters. The call boxes are located strategically throughout the University's main campus with an emphasis on designated pathways. To activate a call box, press the button on the front and speak directly into the box to the dispatcher. The dispatcher will immediately send an officer to your location.

WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The Department maintains mutual aid agreements with the City of Hampton Police Division, Newport News Sherriff's Office and the Virginia State Police and the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

The University provides several ways to report crimes and serious incidents and emergencies. All members of the community should take an active role in reporting criminal activities or emergencies occurring on campus. It is critical for the safety of the community that you report all crimes and other incidents immediately so that University Police can investigate the situation as soon as possible and determine if a timely warning or emergency notification to the community, or a portion thereof, is required.

REPORTING CRIMES TO THE UNIVERSITY POLICE

We encourage all members of the University community to report all crimes and other emergencies to University Police in a timely manner. **Crimes and emergencies may be reported to the communications center by calling (757) 727-5666 (emergency) or (757) 727-5300 (non-emergency) or texting a tip.** Individuals can text information to 274637; enter keyword HAMPTON then type your message. Non-emergency reports may also be made in person at the Police Department, which is located in the rear of Whipple Barn. Hampton City Police, Fire, or Ambulance Services can be reached for emergencies at 911. Although there are many resources available, University Police should be notified of any crime, to insure the University can address any and all security concerns and inform the community if there is a significant threat.

Emergency Callboxes

There are blue light emergency callboxes located throughout the campus, which are activated by the push of a button. These call boxes are linked directly to the University Police Communications Center. The location of the emergency is relayed to the University Police Communications Center to ensure prompt and accurate response.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

The HU Police Department encourages anyone who is the victim of or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Police reports are public records under Virginia law and due to state open-record laws HU Police Department cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. You can make an anonymous report to the HU Police Department and your name will not be revealed, but the report will not be confidential. To make an anonymous report, go to the Hampton University Police Department or call (757) 727-5300. Victims can withhold their names in order to remain anonymous. Victims also can file an anonymous report using the online anonymous reporting system at www.tipsubmit.com/WebTips.aspx?AgencyID=1087, Live Safe Mobile App or Awareness TIPS (Butterfly Icon on the University website).

Reporting a crime or emergency to the Hampton (City) Police Division

Faculty/staff/students living off the main campus may report crimes to the Hampton Police Division by calling 911 (emergencies) or utilizing the Hampton Police non-emergency call center at (757) 727-6111.

Off-campus crime

If the Hampton Police Division is contacted about criminal activity occurring at non-campus locations involving HU students, they may notify HUPD, however, there is no official policy requiring such notification.

REPORTING CRIMES TO OTHER CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES (CSA)

While the University prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to HU Police at 757-727-5300, we also recognize that some may prefer to report to other individuals or University offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain University officials and offices as Campus Security Authorities. The Act defines these individuals as an “official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings.

An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.”

Reports can be made to one of the campus security authorities listed below. Reports made to one of these campus security authorities are counted as part of HU’s annual crime statistics. Confidential reports also can be made in person to the Hampton University Counseling Center (757 727-5617) or the Student Health Center (757 727-5315).

The following list includes some of the identified Campus Security Authorities at HU where crimes may be reported:

CONFIDENTIAL/NON-CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES

Confidential

Student Counseling Center (757) 727-5617
Student Health Center (757) 727-5315
University Chaplain (757) 727-5340
Riverside Hospital (757) 594-2050
Sentara Hospital (757) 736-2010
Sexual Assault Survivors (757) 599-9844
Transitions Family Violence Services (757) 722-2261

Non-Confidential

HUPD (757) 727-5300/5666*
Title IX Coordinator (757) 727-5426
Title IX Specialist (757) 727-5426
Dean Residence Life (757) 727-5486
Dean Judicial Affairs/Housing (757) 727-5303

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITY

What is a Campus Security Authority?

The Clery Act requires that the University gather and publish crime data from multiple sources, including a Campus Security Authority.

The law defines **4 categories of a Campus Security Authority**:

- University Police
- Non-police security staff responsible for monitoring University property
- People/Offices designated under our policy as those to whom crimes should be reported
- “Officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities”

Who are CSAs?

Examples of CSAs

- Deans
- Student Housing Staff
- Athletic Coaches
- Student Activities Coordinators
- Officials who oversee a student center
- Student Judicial Officers
- Resident Assistants (RAs)
- Student Advisors
- Faculty Advisors to student organizations

NOT CSAs

- Administrative staff not responsible for student activities (e.g., payroll, facilities)
- Clerical staff
- Individual faculty who DO NOT serve as advisors to registered student organizations
- Doctors in the Student Health Center, or Counselors in the Counseling Center, who only provide care to individual students

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

Per the Clery Act, pastoral and professional counselors who are appropriately credentialed and hired by Hampton University to serve in a counseling role are not considered Campus Security Authorities when they are acting in a counseling role. As a matter of policy, the University encourages pastoral and professional counselors to notify those whom they are counseling of the voluntary, confidential options available to them.

Definition of CSA at Hampton University

CSAs include all University faculty, staff, and contractors who are not Pastoral Counselors or Professional Counselors. Additionally, all students fulfilling duties requiring them to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution (e.g., Resident Assistants) are also considered CSAs under Policy Reporting Sexual Discrimination, Misconduct and Retaliation.

Exemptions: Only staff members in Student Counseling Services and pastoral counselors associated with a religious group who provide confidential counseling, functioning within the scope of that recognition, are *exempt* from CSA reporting.

What if Victims Wish to Remain Anonymous?

- At the request of the victim(s), identifying information may be excluded from the report (e.g., names, initials, contact information, etc.).
- However, if the incident involves sexual violence (e.g., sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, or stalking), according to federal law, identifying information **MUST** be reported to Hampton University's Title IX Coordinator:

Title IX Coordinator for Hampton University

Kelly Harvey-Viney

Wigwam Building – Room 205

Hampton University Hampton, VA 23668

Telephone: 757-727-5426

Email: kelly.harvey@hamptonu.edu

RESPONSIBILITIES AND REPORTING

What is a CSA Required to Report?

- Criminal homicide (murder and manslaughter)
- Sex offenses, forcible & non-forcible
- Aggravated assault
- Robbery
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson

- Hate crimes, including any of the seven crimes previously listed, or any other crime causing bodily injury, if motivated by race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin or disability.
- Arrests and discipline referrals of students, staff, and faculty for liquor, drug and weapons law violations.

Amendments to the Clery Act in 2008 expanded hate crimes to include:

- Larceny-theft
- Simple assault
- Vandalism
- Intimidation

In March 2013, President Obama signed a bill that strengthened the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Included in the bill was the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE) that amends the Clery Act to include reporting of the following effective 2014:

- Dating violence
- Domestic violence
- Stalking

- The 3 new Clery crimes listed above must be tracked for inclusion in the reporting of Clery crime statistics starting with the October 2014 Annual Security Reports. Work with your respective chain of command about any additional reporting of these types of crimes.
- The Annual Security Report must also include updated policy statements to include VAWA requirements addressing Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures for Responding to Complaints of Sexual Harassment.

Reporting Depends on Location

A CSA must report an incident if it occurred:

ON CAMPUS (includes streets, grounds and parking lots within campus boundaries).

- In on-campus housing facilities (even if privately owned/operated).
- On public property adjacent to the campus (e.g., roads, sidewalks).
- On non-campus property owned or controlled by the University or a recognized student organization (e.g., fraternities).

OFF CAMPUS but closely related to the University - Under the law, some off-campus locations are deemed so closely related to the University that crimes at these locations are included in campus crime statistics.

- Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by HU.
- Any building or property owned or controlled by HU that is used in direct support of HU's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not "on-campus" property.

Reporting an Incident

As a Campus Security Authority you are required to:

- Get the facts - When, what, where, who, etc.
- Report all Clery Act related crimes immediately to the Police Department so the campus can comply with timely warning policies and have accurate crime statistics for the annual security report.
- Inform victims of their options, including confidential reporting options and offer referrals to resources (e.g., campus assistance programs or counseling service, if appropriate).

Reporting an Incident – Get the Facts

Important questions to ask:

- Is a violent crime in progress? (If so, call police immediately!)
- Has the victim sought or is the victim in need of assistance/services?
- What happened? How, when, and where did it happen? Is there an identified suspect?
- Has the incident been reported to police or to another CSA?
- Does the victim wish to remain anonymous?

WHAT ARE CLERY ACT CRIMES?

Criminal Offenses:

- Homicide
- Rape
- Fondling
- Incest
- Statutory Rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
- Dating Violence
- Domestic Violence
- Stalking

Hate Crimes:

- Motivated in whole or part by hate or bias (race, gender, gender identity, religion, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, national origin)
- All criminal offenses previously mentioned, plus:
 1. Larceny/Theft
 2. Simple Assault
 3. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property
 4. Intimidation
 5. Any crime involving bodily injury

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action:

- Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc. Law Violations
- Drug Abuse Violations
- Liquor Law Violations

Specific crime definitions can be found at the following link:

<http://police/hamptonu.edu/crime-statistics>

RESPONDING TO CRIME REPORTS

Officers responding to calls are initially responsible for ensuring the safety and security of individuals, the crime scene, and any property. Officers' conduct preliminary investigations by interviewing victims and witnesses, obtaining all the relevant facts of the incident, following up until a final status report and disposition solve and clear the reported incident. Major crimes are forwarded to the Investigations Division. Priority response is given to crimes against persons and personal injuries. In response to a non-emergency call, HUPD will take the required action, either dispatching an officer or asking the victim to report to HUPD to file an incident report. Incident reports involving students are forwarded to the Dean of Judicial Affairs and Housing for review as appropriate.

Daily incident log

HUPD maintains an incident log that is available for review. The log includes the nature, date, time and general location of incidents reported, as well as the disposition of the complaint, if that is known at the time the log is created. The log is updated within two business days of the reporting of the information to the HUPD. A business day is Monday through Friday, except for days when the university is closed. HUPD reserves the right to exclude crime report information from the log in circumstances where posting may compromise ongoing police operations.

Timely Warnings

When appropriate, designated University officials will issue a timely warning through the Pirate Notification System (PNS). These warnings are issued for Clery Act crimes that are reported to University Police, other campus security authorities, or local law enforcement that pose an ongoing or serious threat to students, faculty, staff and/or guest. Pirate Notifications may also be issued in some circumstances where there is a pattern of crime against persons or property. The University may also issue a Pirate Notification for an off-campus location used and frequented by the University population. These warnings may be disseminated a variety of ways including flyers, e-mails, text messages, and social media.

Sending an Alert

The decision to inform the community shall be based upon the known facts of the incident. The Assistant Vice President Marketing/Media will decide whether to inform the HU community of crimes or incidents that may present a serious or ongoing threat or risk to members of the University community. Such timely warnings/crime alerts provide an opportunity for individuals to take reasonable precautions for their safety. Crimes that occur outside of the core campus geography but within the expanded HUPD jurisdiction will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. HU is not required by law to issue a timely warning/crime alert for off-campus crimes; however, if there is a crime that poses an ongoing or serious threat, information can be found by going to www.crimereports.com/agency/hampton where individuals can access information about crimes that occur in the surrounding area. This site is maintained by the Hampton City Police Division.

Those incidents which prompt a timely warning/crime alert notification include, but are not limited to:

- Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Manslaughter by Negligence
- Sex Offenses
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Arson

Any of these types of incidents will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if a serious or ongoing threat to the community exists. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no ongoing threat to other HU community members and a timely warning/crime alert notice would not be distributed. In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to

distribute a timely warning/crime alert notice to the community. Sex offenses will be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the HUPD.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Hampton University is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our community. HU is subject to natural, technological, or man-made emergencies that could threaten the University community.

HU has a number of communication systems in place that can be used to notify the community in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that involves an immediate threat to health or safety. HU will initiate these systems without delay once first responders confirm a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation and Initiating the Emergency Notification System

If a timely warning/crime alert is deemed necessary, it will promptly be developed and initiated for the HU community by the appropriate office(s). To maintain confidentiality, any timely warnings/crime alerts will be provided to students and employees without the names of victims. The timely warning/ crime alert should include the following information:

- Nature of the incident or immediate threat
- Location, date and time of incident
- Description of any suspect(s)
- Action recommended for University members
- Crime prevention information
- Contact number for HUPD

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning/crime alert should report the circumstances to the HUPD by phone at (757) 727-5666 (emergency) or in person at HUPD Headquarters.

Emergency Notification (Response and Evacuation).

University officials will coordinate the emergency notification, response and evacuation of the community, as needed, in the event of an emergency. The University will also test the emergency response and evacuation procedures annually and publicize them throughout the community. The Chief of Police will coordinate dates for tests of the system with the Administrative Council.

Activation of the emergency notification system will occur immediately upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on HU's campuses involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty and staff, so that they may take reasonable precautions for their safety. Emergencies on campus are typically confirmed by the HUPD, in consultation with other offices such as Physical Plant, Office of the Vice President for Business Affairs and Treasurer, Vice President for Administrative Services, the Chancellor

& Provost, the Administrative Council, the National Weather Service and/ or responding law enforcement or fire departments. If an emergency notification is authorized, some or all of the systems under mass notification systems may be activated, depending on the nature of the emergency. The notification messages will be developed and initiated by the appropriate department for each specific system that can be used to communicate to the HU community. The department that initiates the system will determine the appropriate segment(s) of the community to receive the notification as deemed necessary. Additionally, officials from HUPD and/or University Relations will provide regular follow-up information to the community, as needed. Follow-up information may be distributed using some or all of the communication systems under the mass notification systems.

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

If only a segment or portion of the community needs to be informed, an emergency notification will be sent to the relevant segment of the campus community.

During emergency evacuation procedures HUPD facilitates the safe evacuation of all persons utilizing HU facilities in the event of fire, bomb threat, power outage, natural disasters, civil disturbances and active threats. The level of necessity will determine the response by HUPD. If large-scale events occur that are beyond the resource capabilities of HUPD and the University, officials will request assistance from outside agencies such as the Hampton Police and Fire and Emergency Management departments, Virginia State Police, and the Hampton Emergency Management Office.

At the sound of a fire alarm or if you are instructed to evacuate, leave your work area immediately, proceed to the nearest exit and leave the building. If you are the first to recognize a fire situation, activate the alarm, evacuate to a safe location using the nearest exit and notify HUPD at (757) 727-5666 (emergency).

- Remain calm.
- Do NOT use elevators. Use the stairs.
- Assist the physically impaired. If he/she is unable to exit without using an elevator, secure a safe location near a stairwell and immediately inform HUPD or the responding fire department of the individual's location.
- Proceed to a clear area at least 150 feet from the building. Keep all walkways clear for emergency vehicles.
- Make sure all personnel are out of the building.
- Do not re-enter the building.

Mass Notification Systems

The University utilizes a multichannel communications system to provide timely warnings/ crime alerts and emergency notifications to the HU communities. In the event of an impending or actual emergency on campus, one or more of the following communication channels will be activated:

Outdoor siren system: Consists of 3 sirens strategically located on campus. Siren tests are

performed monthly. An authorized HUPD department supervisor activates the messages for this system. Only HUPD can activate the siren system.

HU Alert website: Found online at alert.hamptonu.edu, is updated with information and instructions about how to respond in an emergency situation. The University Relations staff member on call typically develops the messages for this system. University Relations activates the HU Alert website and home page notifications. Parents and community members can view alerts and updates through this site.

Text messaging provides personal communication to all cell phone users who register for the service. In addition to emergency communications, text messages will also be used to announce weather delays and cancellations. Students, faculty, staff, can sign up for text messaging online at alert.hamptonu.edu/signup.

Email will be used to send more detailed information to everyone with a HU email account.

Social media such as Twitter and Facebook will be used to send notices.

Fire alarm system may be used to evacuate a building(s) if there is a potential threat to the health and safety of that segment of the community.

If any of the systems using technology fails, the University may initiate face-to-face communication using building managers, residence life staff and other appropriate faculty, staff and students on campus.

Determining the Appropriate Segment to Receive an Emergency Notification

The Chief of Police (or designee) determines the appropriate segment(s) of the campus community to receive the emergency notification.

Determining the Content of the Emergency Notification

The Chief of Police (or designee) selects the approved template that matches the emergency situation. The Police supervisor advises University Relations of the facts needed to complete any blanks in the template.

A general alert message will inform the reader that the website will be updated as soon as more information is available. The Center for Information Technology is responsible for updating communications to the campus as information becomes available.

Procedures Used to Notify the Campus Community

The University Police Chief (or designee) initiates the notification process.

The following steps are taken:

- The HU Main homepage (www.hamptonu.edu) are updated using the basic alert template and RSS feed headlines.
- A text message is sent to students, faculty, and staff using the Pirate Notification System.
- A campus wide e-mail is sent using the “urgent” option.
- The Communications Center sends a campus broadcast voicemail message to University land line phones.

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- A news release is sent to campus and local media using the emergency alert contact list maintained by News Services.
 - When the situation is resolved, if siren was activated, an “all clear” siren message will be sounded and the steps above will be repeated to the same audiences to announce resolution of the situation.

If the sirens are not sounded, the following notification process is used:

- University Police will post a general message to the Pirate Alert webpage and main homepage announcing the campus is on alert status and updates will be provided as information becomes available. Determine if a text message is appropriate and, if so, determines the message content and directs Information Technology Services to disseminate the message. A text message is sent when (a) there is risk of serious injury, (b) there is an opportunity to mitigate that risk by evacuating buildings or area of campus, or avoiding buildings or areas of campus, or sheltering in place, and (c) communication to those at risk cannot be fully accomplished by direct, localized means such as voice/bullhorn/public address system/fire alarm.

Enrolling in the University’s Text Message System

Text messaging can be a very effective way to send important information to the campus community. The University has the ability to send text message alerts to those persons who register their cell phone numbers. When a student or new faculty/staff member is accepted at Hampton University (term dependent), their HU account is created and credentials sent to them. At the same time, they are imported into Pirate Notification System (PNS). Once imported, they will receive an email inviting them to register with the PNS member portal. All members of the campus community are encouraged to register their mobile phone number. By registering your mobile phone number, you will receive HU Crime Alert text messages about serious incidents or emergencies on campus.

DRILLS, EXERCISES, AND TRAINING

To ensure the University’s emergency management plans remain current and actionable, the University conducts an emergency management exercise to test emergency procedures at a minimum of once a year. These exercises may include tabletop drills, emergency operations center exercises, or full-scale emergency response exercises. The University conducts after-action reviews of all emergency management exercises. The scenarios for these exercises change from year to year and include several departments from across the campus. In conjunction with at least one emergency exercise each year, the University will notify the community of the exercise and remind the community of the information included in the University’s emergency response procedures.

Security and Access to University Facilities

ACCESS TO FACILITIES

HU is considered private property. Access to academic and administrative buildings and the campus may be restricted as necessary. Access to residential facilities is limited to building occupants as well as their authorized guests and visitors.

During business hours, most University facilities (excluding student residential facilities) are open to the general public. During non-business hours, access to all facilities is by university access card or admittance by the University Police with prior written approval. Academic and administrative buildings on campus may have individual hours, which may vary at different times of the year. Some academic and administrative buildings, especially those that house computer clusters or research laboratories, have electronic card access systems that operate during normal working hours. Access is limited to approved cardholders only. For buildings that are under conventional lock and key, the building manager for each facility determines the schedule for securing the facility. The University Police Communications Center monitors cameras for the campus CCTV systems.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Access to residence halls is restricted to students who live and staff who work in the residence halls. All access to residence halls is provided via an electronic key card access system, which will allow access only to approved cardholders. Residence halls are locked at all times. During emergencies or over extended breaks, the doors of all residence halls are secured around the clock by temporarily disabling resident student access cards. Doors are equipped with manual keyed locks, separate from the card access issued to resident students.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

The Physical Plant has regular programs to survey the campus landscape for trees, shrubbery, and plants that need to be trimmed to increase safety. They also survey the campus for lighting that is burned out or in need of repair. University Police also report unsafe situations found during patrol operations to the Physical Plant for correction.

SECURITY OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

HUPD officers patrol through the academic and administrative buildings on a regular basis. Officers patrol the campus via foot, bike and cars. For information about the access protocol for a specific building, see the building manager, a department head or contact HUPD at (757) 727-5300 (non-emergency). Residential staff and HU officers conduct routine patrols of residential facilities to assess and monitor building security. Building occupants are helpful if they avoid allowing unknown individuals into the building.

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs

Crime prevention takes a total community effort. The Hampton University Police Department along with other departments, provide programs to educate members on personal safety and theft prevention. These seminars are regularly scheduled, with mandatory student attendance, twice a school year in the residence halls on the main campus and may be requested by groups at any time by contacting the police department. The Hampton University Police Department also publishes and/or distributes personal safety awareness pamphlets. A copy of these pamphlets and brochures may be obtained by contacting HUPD Crime Prevention, 607 Norma B. Harvey Way, Hampton, VA 23668 or calling (757) 727-5567 or (757) 727-5300.

PERSONAL PROTECTION ACTIONS

Things you can do if someone tries to harm you:

- Stay calm and think rationally.
- Remember what the attacker looks like.
- Consider what you can do to defend yourself. At home and in your hall always lock your doors and windows.
- Be careful when inviting casual acquaintances into your home or office.
- Do not allow anyone to duplicate your keys. On the phone
- List only first initials and last name in directories.
- Do not divulge your name and address to people you don't know.
- Hang up immediately on obscene phone callers.
- Never reveal that you are alone.

In your car

- Lock your doors and windows.
- Park in well-lit areas.
- Store valuables out of sight and lock them in the trunk when the car is parked.
- If your car breaks down, activate emergency flashers.
- Stay in the locked car.
- If someone stops to help, ask the person to call for help for you.
- Sound the horn if threatened.
- Never pick up hitchhikers.

If you live off campus

- Re-key locks when moving into a previously rented residence or after keys have been lost or stolen.
- Install deadbolt locks on all exterior doors and locks on windows.
- Make sure shrubbery is trimmed away from entryways and windows.
- Light entrances all night long.

CAMPUS SAFETY SEMINAR

Target Audience: Incoming freshmen, returning and transfer students.

Designed to help new, returning and transfer students understand the role of campus police. Personal safety and crime prevention are the two focal points of the discussion. Students also learn how to “anonymously” report suspicious activity to the proper authorities, as well as how to detect possible fire hazards, and how to develop an emergency readiness preparedness evacuation plan.

The campus safety seminar is offered to arriving new students during the freshmen intake week. It is a mandatory seminar all new incoming freshmen students must attend. Returning and transfer students have opportunity to attend the campus safety seminar within their residence halls during the fall semester. The campus safety seminar is offered a second time during the spring semester.

Topics Addressed:

- Continuous security checks (24/7) of university buildings and property.
- Locations and activation of blue light emergency call boxes.
- Mutual aid agreements/shared jurisdictions with local and other municipalities.
- Methods of reporting crimes and/or suspicious activities to campus police.
- Awareity TIPs online information sharing platform.
- LiveSafe Mobile App featuring real-time response and two-way communications.
- Campus police emergency contact number.
- Reporting sexual assaults, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and intimidation incidents to confidential or non-confidential resources.
- Benefit of registering best contact information with the Pirate Notification System (PNS).

OTHER CRIME PREVENTION/AWARENESS SEMINARS

Buzzkill Campaign – designed to educate and inform freshmen students of the dangers of underage drinking. This program addresses the legal consequences associated with providing alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21. The university’s policy on alcohol is reinforced during this seminar. Virginia’s underage drinking policy, and the fines that can be imposed upon a violator are also discussed. The use of the Fatal Vision Impairment Goggles aids students in their understanding of the behavioral and physiological changes alcohol can have on a developing young persons’ mind and body.

Active Shooter Training – faculty, staff and students are equipped with information that would aid in the reduction of fatalities should an active shooter event occur at a location they may be at. In this seminar, the Run, Hide, Fight concept is reinforced along with the developing a survival mindset philosophy.

Sexual Assaults/Domestic Violence/Dating Violence/Stalking/Intimidation – designed to educate new freshmen students on the signs associated with sexual and gender-based violence on college campuses. In this seminar, students learn the following:

- Myths and misperceptions about sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking propagate victim blaming and impact the pursuit of justice.
- Investigations focuses on offender behavior, not victim behavior.
- Sexual intercourse while under the influence of alcohol or drugs may be considered rape because judgement is impaired. The ability to resist is taken away.
- Definitions of sex crimes and Virginia penalties.
- Arrest protocols.
- The three types of Protective Orders, and how to obtain a Protective Order.

The primary goal of these seminars is to empower students with the knowledge necessary to effectively report these types of incidents to campus police, and other authority entities.

Campus Security Authority (CSA) Training – faculty, staff and students who meet the definition of a Campus Security Authority, as described in the “Jeanne Clery Act” receive training in the following areas:

- Requirements of the Clery Act.
- The four categories of a Campus Security Authority as defined by law.
- Campus Security Authorities are designated by function, and not by job title.
- Clery Act crimes a Campus Security Authority is required to report to campus police.
- How to identify Clery Act geography.
- Methods of reporting Clery Act offenses to campus police.

HAMPTON UNIVERSITY

POLICY AND PROCEDURES ON

SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION AND MISCONDUCT (TITLE IX)

I. POLICY STATEMENT

Hampton University adheres to all federal, state, and local civil rights laws prohibiting discrimination in employment and education. Hampton University does not discriminate in its admissions practices [except as permitted by law], in its employment practices, or in its educational programs or activities on the basis of age, sex, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity, race, color, creed, religion, disability, genetic information, national origin, military or veteran status or for engaging in protected activity.

This policy extends to all students and employees and applicants for admission and/or employment. Further, it extends to all programs and activities supported by the University; including the Undergraduate College, College of Continuing Education, College of Virginia Beach, the Graduate College, University sponsored study abroad and University sponsored internships.

As a recipient of federal financial assistance for education activities, Hampton University is required by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 to ensure that all of its education programs and activities do not discriminate on the basis of sex/gender. Sex includes sex stereotypes, sex, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, and pregnancy or parenting status].

Hampton University also prohibits retaliation against any person opposing discrimination or participating in any discrimination investigation or complaint process internal or external to the institution. Sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking are forms of sex discrimination, which are prohibited under Title IX and by the Hampton University policy.

Any member of the campus community, guest, or visitor who acts to deny, deprive, or limit the educational, employment, residential, or social access, opportunities and/or benefits of any member of the Hampton University community on the basis of sex is in violation of the *Policy and Procedures on Sexual Discrimination and Misconduct*.

Any person may report sex discrimination, in person, by mail, by telephone, or by email, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator. A report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by logging on to www.hamptonu.edu then click the TIPS Incident Report icon at the top of the page on the right.

Questions regarding Title IX, including its application and/or concerns about noncompliance should be directed to the Title IX Coordinator:

Kelly Harvey Viney, JD
Title IX Coordinator
Wigwam Bldg. – Room 205
(757) 727-5426
kelly.harvey-viney@hamptonu.edu

Terri Haskins
Title IX Specialist
Wigwam Bldg. – Room 205
(757) 727-5426
terri.haskins@hamptonu.edu

For other inquiries concerning the University's policy on nondiscrimination or to make a complaint of discrimination, please contact:

STUDENTS

Alecander Whitfield

Dean of Students

2nd Floor Student Center

Hampton, VA 23668

(757) 757-5303

alecander.whitfield@hamptonu.edu

EMPLOYEES

Rikki R. Thomas

Director of Human Resources

53 Marshall Avenue

Hampton, VA 23668

(757) 727-5250

rikki.thomas@hamptonu.edu

A person may also file a complaint with the appropriate federal, state, or local agency within the time frame required by law. Depending upon the nature of the complaint, the appropriate agency may be the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), or the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) of the U.S. Department of Education, the Department of Justice, and/or the Virginia Employment Commission.

Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights

Office for Civil Rights, National Headquarters

U.S. Department of Education

Lyndon Baines Johnson Dept. of Education Building

400 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20202-1100

Phone: 800-421-3481 Fax: 202-453-6012 TDD: 800-877-8339

Email: OCR@ed.gov

For a complete copy of the policy or for more information, please visit
www.hamptonu.edu/titleix/ or contact the Title IX Coordinator.

II. TO WHOM THIS POLICY APPLIES

This policy applies to all Students who are registered to take classes at Hampton University; all University employees including full-time and adjunct faculty; full-time, part-time and temporary staff; and contractors, vendors, visitors, guests and third-parties.

This policy applies to conduct that takes place on the campus of the University, at University sponsored events (including academic, social and athletic events), University sponsored internships and may apply off-campus and to actions online if the Title IX Coordinator determines the conduct falls within the scope of Title IX and policies pertaining thereto.

The purpose of this policy is the prohibition of sexual harassment and retaliation in Hampton University programs, and it is further designed to help the University to comply with the following statutes:

- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or activities,
- the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005,
- the Higher Education Act of 1965, and
- the Clery Act, each as amended.

When an alleged violation of this policy is reported, the allegations are subject to resolution using Hampton University's Formal Grievance Process as determined by the Title IX Coordinator.

III. TITLE IX OFFICE

The Title IX Coordinator oversees implementation of this policy. The Title IX Coordinator has the primary responsibility for coordinating Hampton University's efforts related to the intake, investigation, resolution, and implementation of supportive measures to stop, remediate, and prevent sexual harassment, and retaliation prohibited under this policy.

Complaints or notice of alleged policy violations, or inquiries about or concerns regarding this policy and procedures, may be made internally to:

Kelly Harvey Viney, J.D.

Title IX Coordinator

Wigwam Bldg. – Room 205

(757) 727-5426

kelly.harvey-viney@hamptonu.edu

Terri Haskins

Title IX Specialist

Wigwam Bldg. – Room 205

(757) 727-5426

terri.haskins@hamptonu.edu

Responsibilities of the Title IX Coordinator:

- Oversees compliance with Title IX at Hampton University;
- Responds to and investigates all sexual discrimination, harassment and misconduct complaints, to include analysis of policy, determination of violation, and the filing of detailed reports;
- Informs students and employees on the options of filing a formal complaint through the Title IX Office and/or filing a criminal or civil complaint;
- Implements interim safety measures. This may include, but is not limited to, alternative housing arrangements, academic adjustments, no contact orders and referral to campus and local resources;
- Meets with students, faculty and staff to provide training and education on Title IX and the policies, procedures and services at Hampton University;
- Evaluates requests for confidentiality;
- Works with the appropriate University departments, offices or divisions to accommodate persons seeking services and support under Title IX, including counseling and health center services, campus safety measures with the University Police Department, if necessary, and the Director of Testing Compliance and Disability Services for pregnancy related medical accommodations; and
- Coordinates with local agencies to meet the support needs of persons seeking redress under Title IX, to include Transitions Family Violence Services, the Center for Sexual Assault Survivors, appropriate area law enforcement agencies, and area hospitals.

Responsibilities of the Title IX Specialist:

- Coordinates with the Title IX Coordinator on compliance and training on Title IX policies at Hampton University;
- Provides administrative support to the Title IX Coordinator on projects and initiatives involving Title IX at Hampton University and in the community;
- Educates University employees, students, faculty and staff on Title IX policies and procedures at Hampton University;
- Provides resources and publications to faculty, staff and students to help in educating the

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- University community about Title IX; and
 - Updates the Hampton University community on changes to the Title IX policies and regulations from the state and federal government.

Responsibilities of the Title IX Investigator:

- Reports to the Title IX Coordinator and assists in resolving complaints of sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, sexual assault, gender-related violence including stalking, dating violence and domestic violence involving undergraduate and graduate students, faculty and staff at the University;
- Identifies University policies and/or Student Conduct Code provisions relevant to a complaint;
- Conducts a prompt, equitable and impartial administrative investigation into complaints;
- Provides information to students, employees and others regarding the Title IX Policy and other University policies related to discrimination, harassment and sexual conduct;
- Creates and facilitates training/presentations to students and other campus constituencies regarding the University's Title IX policies and processes; and
- Develops and maintain relationships with campus and community partners. Collaborates with on and off campus resources including law enforcement and victim services in resolving complaints and works with the Title IX Coordinator to ensure that the University's processes, responses, and policies are consistent with federal and state laws and regulations related to compliance.

IV. JURISDICTION

This policy applies to the education program and activities of the Recipient, to conduct that takes place on the campus or on property owned or controlled by the Recipient, at Recipient-sponsored events, or in buildings owned or controlled by Recipient's recognized student organizations. The Respondent must be a member of Recipient's community in order for its policies to apply.

This policy can also be applicable to the effects of off-campus misconduct that effectively deprive someone of access to Recipient's educational program. The recipient may also extend jurisdiction to off-campus and/or to online conduct when the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct affects a substantial Recipient interest.

Regardless of where the conduct occurred, the Recipient will address notice/complaints to determine whether the conduct occurred in the context of its employment or educational program or activity and/or has continuing effects on campus or in an off-campus sponsored program or activity. A substantial Recipient interest includes:

- a. Any action that constitutes a criminal offense as defined by law. This includes, but is not limited to, single or repeat violations of any local, state, or federal law;
- b. Any situation in which it is determined that the Respondent poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual;
- c. Any situation that significantly impinges upon the rights, property, or achievements of oneself or others or significantly breaches the peace and/or causes social disorder; and/or
- d. Any situation that is detrimental to the educational interests or mission of the Recipient.

If the Respondent is unknown or is not a member of the Recipient community, the Title IX Coordinator will assist the Complainant in identifying appropriate campus and local resources and support options and/or, when criminal conduct is alleged, in contacting local or campus law enforcement if the individual would like to file a police report.

Further, even when the Respondent is not a member of the Recipient's community, supportive measures, remedies, and resources may be accessible to the Complainant by contacting the Title IX Coordinator.

In addition, the Recipient may take other actions as appropriate to protect the Complainant against third parties, such as barring individuals from Recipient property and/or events.

All vendors serving the Recipient through third-party contracts are subject to the policies and procedures of their employers.

V. PROHIBITED CONDUCT AND DEFINITIONS

The Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR), the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), and the Commonwealth of Virginia regard Sexual Harassment as an unlawful discriminatory practice.

The following definitions further explain the conduct prohibited under this policy and are applicable regardless of gender, sexual orientation or gender identification.

Hampton University has adopted the following definition of Sexual Harassment.

A. Sexual Harassment

Sexual Harassment, as an umbrella category, includes the actual or attempted offenses of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and is defined as conduct on the basis of sex or that is sexual that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. *Quid Pro Quo* - an employee of the recipient, conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient, on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
2. *Sexual Harassment* - unwelcome conduct, determined by a reasonable person, to be so severe, and pervasive, and, objectively offensive, that it effectively denies a person equal access to the Recipient's education program or activity.

B. Other

1. *Sexual assault* is defined as:
 - a. Sex Offenses, **Forcible** - Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the Complainant, including instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent. Sexual acts include:
 - (1) Forcible Rape - 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 Complainant.

- (2) **Forcible Sodomy**- Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly, and/or against that person's will (non- consensually), or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- (3) **Sexual Assault with an Object** - The use of an object or instrument to penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly, and/or against that person's will (non-consensually), or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- (4) **Forcible Fondling** - The touching of the private body parts of another person (buttocks, groin, breasts), for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly, and/or against that person's will (non-consensually), or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

b. Sex Offenses, **Non-forcible**:

- (1) **Incest** - Non-forcible sexual intercourse, between persons who are related to each other, within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the Commonwealth of Virginia law.
- (2) **Statutory Rape** - Non-forcible sexual intercourse, with a person who is under the statutory age of consent of 18 years old.

- 2. **Dating Violence** is defined as violence, on the basis of sex, committed by a person, who is in or has been in a social relationship or a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant. Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse, determining the existence of such a relationship based on the Complainant's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating Violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- 3. **Domestic Violence**, defined as - violence, on the basis of sex, committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant, by a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common, or by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the Complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, or by any other person against an adult or youth Complainant who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- 4. **Stalking**, is defined as - engaging in a course of conduct, on the basis of sex, 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. For the purposes of this definition—
 - a. **Course of conduct** means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the Respondent 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.
 - b. **Reasonable person** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the Complainant.

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- c. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Hampton University reserves the right to impose any level of sanction, ranging from a reprimand up to and including suspension or expulsion or termination, for any offense under this policy.

C. Force, Coercion, Consent and Incapacitation

As used in the offenses above, the following definitions and understandings apply:

1. **Force:** Force is the use of physical violence and/or physical imposition to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats), and coercion that is intended to overcome resistance or produce consent. Sexual activity that is forced is, by definition, non-consensual, but non-consensual sexual activity is not necessarily forced. Silence or the absence of resistance alone is not consent. Consent is not demonstrated by the absence of resistance. While resistance is not required or necessary, it is a clear demonstration of non-consent.
2. **Coercion:** Coercion is *unreasonable* pressure for sexual activity. Coercive conduct differs from seductive conduct based on factors such as the type and/or extent of the pressure used to obtain consent. When someone makes clear that they do not want to engage in certain sexual activity, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive.
3. **Consent:** is knowing, voluntary, and clear permission by word or action to engage in sexual activity.

Individuals may experience the same interaction in different ways. Therefore, it is the responsibility of each party to determine that the other has consented before engaging in the activity.

If consent is not clearly provided prior to engaging in the activity, consent may be ratified by word or action at some point during the interaction or thereafter, but clear communication from the outset is strongly encouraged.

For consent to be valid, there must be a clear expression in words or actions that the other individual consented to that specific sexual conduct. Reasonable reciprocation can be implied. For example, if someone kisses you, you can kiss them back (if you want to) without the need to explicitly obtain *their* consent to being kissed back.

Consent can also be withdrawn once given, as long as the withdrawal is reasonably and clearly communicated. If consent is withdrawn, that sexual activity should cease within a reasonable time.

Consent to some sexual contact (such as kissing or fondling) cannot be presumed to be consent for other sexual activity (such as intercourse). A current or previous intimate relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent.

Proof of consent or non-consent is not a burden placed on either party involved in an incident. Instead, the burden remains on Hampton University to determine whether its policy has been violated. The existence of consent is based on the totality of the circumstances evaluated

from the perspective of a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances, including the context in which the alleged incident occurred and any similar, previous patterns that may be evidenced.

4. Incapacitation: A person cannot consent if they are unable to understand what is happening or is disoriented, helpless, asleep, or unconscious, for any reason, including by alcohol or other drugs. As stated above, a Respondent violates this policy if they engage in sexual activity with someone who is incapable of giving consent. It is a defense to a sexual assault policy violation that the Respondent neither knew nor should have known the Complainant to be physically or mentally incapacitated. “Should have known” is an objective, reasonable person standard that assumes that a reasonable person is both sober and exercising sound judgment.

Incapacitation occurs when someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing/informed consent (e.g., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why, or how” of their sexual interaction).

Incapacitation is determined through consideration of all relevant indicators of an individual’s state and is not synonymous with intoxication, impairment, blackout, and/or being drunk. This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from a temporary or permanent physical or mental health condition, involuntary physical restraint, and/or the consumption of incapacitating drugs.

VI. CONFIDENTIALITY AND PRIVACY

Every effort is made by the Title IX Office to preserve the privacy of reports. For the purpose of this policy, privacy and confidentiality have distinct meanings.

A. Confidentiality exists in the context of laws that protect certain relationships, including those who provide services related to medical care, mental health providers, counselors, and clergy. The law creates a privilege between certain health care providers, mental health care providers, attorneys, clergy, spouses, and others, with their patients, clients, parishioners, and spouses. Hampton University has designated individuals who have the ability to have privileged communications as Confidential Resources. For more information about Confidential Resources, see page below. When information is shared by a Complainant with a Confidential Resource, the Confidential Resource cannot reveal the information to any third party except when an applicable law or a court order requires or permits disclosure of such information. For example, information may be disclosed when:

1. the individual gives written consent for its disclosure;
2. there is a concern that the individual will likely cause serious physical harm to self or others; or
3. the information concerns conduct involving suspected abuse or neglect of a minor under the age of 18, elders, or individuals with disabilities.

B. Privacy means that information related to a complaint will be shared with a limited number of Hampton University employees who are on a need to know basis in order to assist in the assessment, investigation, and resolution of the report. All employees who are involved in the Recipient’s response to notice under this policy receive specific training and guidance about sharing and safeguarding private information in accordance with state and federal law

The privacy of student education records will be protected in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (“FERPA”), as outlined in the Recipient’s Student Records Policy. The privacy of employee records will be protected in accordance with Human Resources policies.

C. Non-identifiable information may be shared by Confidential Resources for statistical tracking purposes as required by the federal Clery Act. Other information may be shared as required by law.

The Title IX Office will not share the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of harassment or retaliation; any Complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sexual harassment or retaliation, any Respondent, or any witness, except as permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. 1232g; FERPA regulations, 34 CFR part 99; or as required by law; or to carry out the purposes of 34 CFR Part 106, including the conducting of any investigation, hearing, or grievance proceeding arising under these policies and procedures.

Hampton University reserves the right to determine which officials have a legitimate educational interest in being informed about incidents that fall within this policy, pursuant to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Information will be shared as necessary with Investigators, the Sexual Discrimination and Misconduct Committee, other Decision Makers, witnesses, and the parties. The individuals with this knowledge will guard its dissemination to preserve the parties’ rights and privacy.

The Title IX Office may contact parents/guardians to inform them of situations in which there is a significant and articulable health and/or safety risk but will usually consult with the student first before doing so.

VII. POLICY ON NON-DISCRIMINATION

Hampton University (“University”) adheres to the principle of equal education and employment opportunity and does not discriminate against anyone in education or employment on the basis of age, sex, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity, race, color, creed, religion, disability, genetic information, national origin, military or veteran status or for engaging in protected activity.

This policy extends to all students and employees and applicants for admission and/or employment. Further, it extends to all programs and activities supported by the University; including the Undergraduate College, College of Continuing Education, College of Virginia Beach, the Graduate College, and University sponsored internships.

The following persons have been designated to handle inquiries regarding the University's policies prohibiting discrimination based on sex in accordance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX"):

TITLE IX COORDINATOR
for Hampton University:

Kelly Harvey Viney, J.D.
Wigwam Building – Rm 205
Hampton University
Hampton, VA 23668
757-727-5426
kelly.harvey-viney@hamptonu.edu

TITLE IX SPECIALIST
for Hampton University:

Terri Haskins
Wigwam Building – Rm 205
Hampton University
Hampton, VA 23668
757-727-5426
terri.haskins@hamptonu.edu

In addition, information concerning Title IX can be obtained from:

Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
Office for Civil Rights, National Headquarters
U.S. Department of Education
Lyndon Baines Johnson Dept. of Education Building
400 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20202-1100
Phone: 800-421-3481 Fax: 202-453-6012 TDD: 800-877-8339
Email: OCR@ed.gov

For other inquiries concerning the University's policy on nondiscrimination or to make a complaint of discrimination, please contact:

STUDENTS

Alecander Whitfield
Dean of Students
2nd Floor Student Center
Hampton, VA 23668
757-757-5303
alecander.whitfield@hamptonu.edu

EMPLOYEES

Rikki R. Thomas
Director of Human Resources
53 Marshall Avenue
Hampton, VA 23668
757-727-5250
rikki.thomas@hamptonu.edu

VIII. RESOURCES AND REPORTING OPTIONS

Under Title IX, it is the responsibility of the University to ensure that students are not denied the benefit of or limited in participating in any University education program or activity on the basis of sex. Hampton University has an obligation to respond to reports and notifications of sexual violence.

A. Confidential Resources

A Confidential Resource has no requirement to report incidents of sexual discrimination, harassment or violence. Below is a listing of Confidential Resources with their contact information:

Hampton University Student Counseling Center	(757) 727-5617
Hampton University Student Health Center	(757) 727-5315
Hampton University Chaplain	(757) 727-5340

B. Community Resources

For help after Sexual Assault

- Center for Sexual Assault Survivors (757) 599-9844

For help after Dating or Domestic Violence

- Transitions Family Violence Services (757) 722-2261

C. Emergency Resources

Area Hospitals

- Riverside Regional Emergency/Trauma Center (757) 594-2050
- Sentara Careplex Emergency Room (757) 736-2010

Law Enforcement

- City of Hampton Police Division (HPD) 911
 - Non-Emergency number (757) 727-6111
- Hampton University Police Department (HUPD) (757) 727-5300

Hampton University

- Title IX Office
- Responsible Employees
- Awareity/TIPS

D. Reporting Options

The University is committed to fostering a safe environment for victims of sexual discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual violence and retaliation, and is committed to offering help and support. Victims are encouraged to report incidents of sexual harassment, or retaliation.

1. Awareity

At Hampton University, students can report these incidents directly to the Title IX Office or the HUPD or online through the Awareity/TIPS portal on the Title IX and HUPD websites. Students may also confide in faculty and staff members at the University. Those members have been deemed Responsible Employees and can receive reports on sexual violence from students, but are expected to contact the Title IX Office to report the incident revealed by the student.

2. Responsible Employee

A Responsible Employee is a University employee who, upon receiving information regarding an act of sexual violence involving a student, is responsible for contacting the Title IX Office to provide the details on the information they received in a memorandum to the Title IX Coordinator. The memorandum should contain the details revealed by the student and should be forwarded promptly to the Title IX Coordinator.

- a. A Responsible Employee is an Official with Authority at the University, and includes faculty, administration, the Hampton University Police Department, Title IX Coordinator, Title IX Specialist, Title IX Investigator, the Dean of Students, and the Dean of Residence Life. All have authority or a duty to respond and/or report sexual discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual violence and retaliation to the Title IX Coordinator or appropriate personnel.
- b. The University requires Responsible Employees, who in the course of their employment obtain information that an act of sexual discrimination, harassment and/or misconduct or

retaliation has occurred against a student attending the University on campus, in or on a non-campus building or property used or controlled by the University, or on any public property that is adjacent to or accessible from a campus building or University-controlled facility, to report promptly the incident to the University's Title IX Coordinator.

- c. In addition, Hampton University also encourages anyone who is or knows someone who has been a victim of sexual violence and/or misconduct to report promptly the incident to the Hampton University Police Department (HUPD). Any criminal investigation will be separate and distinct from any investigation undertaken in accordance with Title IX. A criminal complaint and investigation may run simultaneously with a Title IX complaint and investigation.
- d. Pursuant to the Clery Act, the University is required to disclose statistics of certain crimes, including sexual offenses, violations of drug, liquor, or weapons laws, and hate crimes that result in an arrest or disciplinary referral.

E. Amnesty

The Hampton University community encourages the reporting of misconduct and crimes by Complainants and witnesses. Sometimes, Complainants or witnesses are hesitant to report to the Title IX Office or participate in grievance processes because they fear that they may be in violation of certain policies, such as underage drinking or use of illicit drugs at the time of the incident. Respondents may hesitate to be forthcoming during the process for the same reasons.

It is in the best interests of the Hampton University community that Complainants choose to report misconduct to the Title IX Office, that witnesses come forward to share what they know, and that all parties be forthcoming during the process.

In support of a Complainant and witness who participate in the complaint process, Hampton University may offer parties and witnesses amnesty from other student conduct policies at the University and violations of those policies, such as underage consumption of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs, related to the incident. This determination will be made by the Vice President for Administrative Services and other appropriate University Administrators.

Amnesty does not apply to more serious allegations such as physical abuse of another or illicit drug distribution. The decision not to offer amnesty is based on neither sex nor gender, but on the fact that collateral misconduct is typically addressed for all students within a progressive discipline system, and the rationale for amnesty – the incentive to report serious misconduct – is rarely applicable to Respondent with respect to a Complainant.

Hampton University maintains a policy of amnesty for students who offer help to others in need and pursuant to state law (*VA Code § 23.1-808*).

F. Failure to Comply

When a Complainant, Respondent or witness is contacted by the Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate University officials requesting an interview for the purposes of carrying out a Title IX investigation, students are expected to comply. Failure to comply, by not responding to inquiries to make an appointment with the Title IX Coordinator for an interview or scheduling an appointment, but failing to show up, will result in student sanctions pursuant to the Student Code of Conduct Policy on Personal Honesty and Integrity. (*See Sanctions*) Failure to comply could also result in a hold on a student's registration or a delay in the

release of other official records at the university.

G. False Allegations

Reporting deliberately false or malicious allegations under this policy is a serious offense. If proven to be false, the party found guilty of making false allegations will be subject to appropriate University disciplinary action.

IX. RECEIPT OF FORMAL NOTICE/COMPLAINT

A Formal Complaint means a document submitted or signed by the Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging a policy violation by a Respondent and requesting that the Hampton University Title IX Office investigate the allegation(s).

A complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information below. The Formal Complaint is the document filed by a Complainant and means a document or electronic submission by email that contains the Complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the person filing the complaint, and requests that the Title IX Office at Hampton University investigate the allegations.

If notice is submitted in a form that does not meet this standard, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant to ensure that it is filed correctly.

A. Filing a Formal Notice

Notice or complaints of sexual harassment and/or retaliation may be made using any of the following options:

- i. File a complaint with, or give verbal notice to the Title IX Office:

Kelly Harvey Viney, J.D.

Title IX Coordinator

Wigwam Bldg. – Room 205

(757) 727-5426

kelly.harvey-viney@hamptonu.edu

Terri Haskins

Title IX Specialist

Wigwam Bldg. – Room 205

(757) 727-5426

terri.haskins@hamptonu.edu

Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number or email address, or by mail to the office address, listed for the Title IX Coordinator and Title IX Office staff above.

- ii. Reports can be filed online by logging on to www.hamptonu.edu then click the TIPS Incident Report icon at the top of the page. Anonymous reports are accepted but can give rise to the need to investigate. Hampton University tries to provide supportive measures to all Complainants, which is not possible with an anonymous report. Since reporting carries no obligations to initiate a formal response, and as the Recipient respects Complainant requests to dismiss complaints unless there is a compelling threat to health and/or safety, the Complainant is largely in control and should not fear a loss of privacy by making a report that allows the Recipient to discuss and/or provide supportive measures.

- iii. Reports also may be filed with the Hampton University Police Department (HUPD)

B. Supportive Measures

The Title IX Office will offer and implement appropriate and reasonable supportive measures to the parties upon notice of alleged sexual harassment and/or retaliation.

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the parties to restore or preserve access to the Recipient's education program or activity, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the Recipient's educational environment, and/or deter sexual harassment and/or retaliation.

The Title IX Coordinator promptly makes supportive measures available to the parties upon receiving notice or a complaint. At the time that supportive measures are offered, the Title IX Office will inform the Complainant, in writing, that they may file a formal complaint with the Title IX Office either at that time or in the future, if they have not done so already. The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to ensure that their wishes are taken into account with respect to the supportive measures that are planned and implemented.

The Title IX Office will maintain the privacy of the supportive measures, provided that privacy does not impair the Recipient's ability to provide the supportive measures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures and will act to ensure as minimal an academic/ occupational impact on the parties as possible.

The Recipient will implement measures in a way that does not unreasonably burden the other party. These actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Referral to counseling, medical, and/or other healthcare services
- Referral to community-based service providers
- Education to the institutional community or community subgroup(s)
- Altering campus housing assignment(s)
- Altering work arrangements for employees or student-employees
- Safety planning
- Providing campus safety escorts
- Providing transportation accommodations
- Implementing No Contact Orders between the parties
- Academic support, extensions of deadlines, or other course/program-related adjustments
- Class schedule modifications, withdrawals, or leaves of absence
- Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus
- Any other actions deemed appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator

Violations of no contact orders will be referred to appropriate student or employee conduct processes for enforcement.

C. Emergency Removal

The Recipient can act to remove a student Respondent entirely or partially from its education program or activities on an emergency basis when an individualized safety and risk analysis has determined that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual justifies removal.

This safety and risk analysis is performed by the Title IX Coordinator in conjunction with the Behavioral Assessment Team (BAT) at Hampton University using its standard objective violence risk assessment procedures.

In all cases in which an emergency removal is imposed, the student will be given notice of the action and the option to request to meet with the Title IX Coordinator prior to such action/removal being imposed, or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible, to show cause why the action/removal should not be implemented or should be modified.

This meeting is not a hearing on the merits of the allegation(s), but rather is an administrative process intended to determine solely whether the emergency removal is appropriate. When this meeting is not requested [in a timely manner], objections to the emergency removal will be deemed waived.

There is no appeal process for emergency removal decisions.

A Respondent may be accompanied by an Advisor of their choice when meeting with the Title IX Coordinator for the show cause meeting. The Respondent will be given access to a written summary of the basis for the emergency removal prior to the meeting to allow for adequate preparation.

The Title IX Coordinator and the Behavioral Assessment Team (BAT) have discretion under this policy to implement or stay an emergency removal and to determine the conditions and duration. Violation of an emergency removal under this policy will be grounds for discipline, which may include expulsion.

Hampton University will implement the least restrictive emergency actions possible in light of the circumstances and safety concerns. As determined by the Title IX Coordinator and the Behavioral Assessment Team (BAT), these actions could include, but are not limited to:

- removing a student from a residence hall,
- temporarily re-assigning an employee,
- restricting a student's or [employee's] access to or use of facilities or equipment
- allowing a student to withdraw or take grades of incomplete without financial penalty,
- authorizing an administrative leave, and suspending a student's participation in extracurricular activities, student employment, student organizational leadership, or intercollegiate/intramural athletics.

Where the Respondent is an employee, existing provisions for interim action are applicable.

D. Complaints of Sexual Violence and the Sexual Assault Threat Assessment Team

Any complaint involving sexual violence will be forwarded to the Title IX Office who will convene the Sexual Assault Threat Assessment Team, following an initial assessment by the Title IX Coordinator. Per state law, the complaint will be reviewed and a determination will be made as to whether disclosure to local law enforcement is warranted.

Pursuant to the Code of Virginia § 23.1-806, the **Sexual Assault Threat Assessment Team** (“Team”) shall:

1. Consist of three (3) members with representatives from the Title IX Office, Student Affairs, and the HUPD who will review all information relating to acts of sexual violence. The Threat Assessment team may obtain law enforcement records, criminal history records, health records, institutional conduct or personnel records and any other known facts or information on record and known to the university or law enforcement.
2. Upon receipt of a complaint involving sexual violence, convene within 72 hours to review the information relating to the complaint of sexual violence and determine if the incident, circumstances or the parties involved are a threat to the health and/or safety of the campus at large.
3. If the Team determines there is no threat, the Title IX Coordinator continues the investigation into the incident and comports with the mandates and timeline as outlined in the University policy.
4. If the Team determines there IS a threat, the HUPD representative on the Team will disclose and route the information to the City of Hampton Police Division who is responsible for investigating the act of sexual violence.
5. When such disclosure is made to local law enforcement, the Title IX Coordinator shall notify the Reporting Party of the disclosure in writing.

X. INFORMAL RESOLUTION

A. Informal Resolution

To initiate Informal Resolution, a Complainant needs to submit a formal complaint, as defined above. A Respondent who wishes to initiate Informal Resolution should contact the Title IX Coordinator.

The Title IX Coordinator may facilitate the informal resolution of a complaint between the parties, including mediation, provided the following conditions are met:

- All parties voluntarily agree to participate in an informal resolution after full disclosure of the allegations and their options for a formal investigation, and
- The Title IX Coordinator concludes that the particular Title IX complaint is appropriate for informal resolution. If this conclusion is reached, the matter is referred to Dean of Students for resolution.

Informal Resolution can include the following:

- When the Title IX Coordinator can resolve the matter informally by providing supportive measures only to remedy the situation (usually at the request of the Complainant).
- When all parties voluntarily agree to resolve the matter through participation in an Informal Resolution or an alternative resolution mechanism including mediation, restorative practices, etc., after full disclosure of the allegations and their options for a Formal Grievance process, and usually before a formal investigation takes place.
- When the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating policy, and desires to accept a sanction and end the resolution (see discussion in C., below).
- When the Title IX Coordinator concludes that the particular Title IX complaint is appropriate for Informal Resolution and disciplinary practices handled by the Dean of Students is the best solution in administering discipline and resolving the matter.

It is not necessary to pursue Informal Resolution first in order to pursue a Formal Grievance Process, and any party participating in the Informal Resolution can stop the process at any time and begin or resume the Formal Grievance Process.

Prior to implementing the Informal Resolution, the Title IX Office will provide the parties with written notice of the reported misconduct and any sanctions or measures that may result from participating in such a process.

The Title IX Office will obtain voluntary, written confirmation that all parties wish to resolve the matter through Informal Resolution before proceeding. At no time will the parties be pressured into participating in an Informal Resolution.

B. Alternative Resolution Mechanism

Alternative Resolution is an informal mechanism, including mediation or restorative practices by which the parties reach a mutually agreed upon resolution of an allegation. All parties must consent to the use of an Alternative Resolution mechanism.

The Title IX Coordinator may look to the following factors to assess whether Alternative Resolution is appropriate, or which form of Alternative Resolution may be most successful for the parties:

- Civility of the parties;
- Disciplinary history;
- Whether an emergency removal is needed;
- Complexity of the Complaint;
- Emotional capability of the parties;
- Rationality of the parties;
- Goals of the parties;
- Adequate resources to invest in Alternative Resolution, like time, staffing, etc.

The ultimate determination of whether Alternative Resolution is available or successful is to be made by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator maintains records of any resolution that is reached, and failure to abide by the resolution agreement may result in appropriate disciplinary actions. Results of complaints resolved by Informal Resolution or Alternative Resolution are not appealable.

C. Respondent Accepts Responsibility for Alleged Violations

The Respondent may accept responsibility for all or part of the alleged policy violations at any point during the resolution process. If the Respondent indicates an intent to accept responsibility for all of the alleged misconduct, the formal process will be paused, and the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether Informal Resolution can be used according to the criteria above.

If Informal Resolution is applicable, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether all parties and the Title IX Office are able to agree on responsibility, sanctions, and/or remedies. If so, the Title IX Coordinator implements the accepted finding that the Respondent is in violation of the Hampton University policy and implements agreed-upon sanctions and/or remedies, in coordination with other appropriate administrator(s), as necessary.

This result is not subject to appeal once all parties indicate their willingness to participate in the Informal Resolution process, in writing, agreeing to all of the terms of the resolution. When the parties cannot agree on all terms of resolution, the Formal Grievance Process will resume at the same point where it was paused.

When a resolution is accomplished, the appropriate sanction or responsive actions are promptly implemented in order to effectively stop the sexual harassment or retaliation, prevent its recurrence, and remedy the effects of the discriminatory conduct, both on the Complainant and the community.

D. Negotiated Resolution

The Title IX Coordinator, with the consent of the parties, may negotiate and implement an agreement to resolve the allegations that satisfies all parties and the Title IX Office at Hampton University. Negotiated Resolutions are not appealable.

XI. FORMAL GRIEVANCE PROCESS

Recipient will act on any formal or informal notice/complaint of violation of the Policy that is received by the Title IX Coordinator or any other Official with Authority by applying these procedures.

A. Procedures

The procedures below apply **only** to qualifying allegations of sexual harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, as defined above) involving students, staff, administrators, or faculty members.

The procedures below may be used to address collateral misconduct arising from the investigation of or occurring in conjunction with reported misconduct (e.g., vandalism, physical abuse of another). All other allegations of misconduct unrelated to incidents covered by the Policy will be addressed through procedures described in the student, faculty, and staff handbooks.

1. Notice/Complaint

Upon receipt of a complaint or notice to the Title IX Coordinator of an alleged violation of the Policy, the Title IX Coordinator initiates a prompt initial assessment to determine the next steps needed to be taken.

The Title IX Coordinator will initiate at least one of three responses:

- a. Offering supportive measures because the Complainant does not want to file a formal complaint; and/or
- b. An informal resolution (upon submission of a formal complaint); and/or
- c. A Formal Grievance Process including an investigation and a hearing (upon submission of a formal complaint).

The Recipient uses the Formal Grievance Process to determine whether or not the Policy has been violated. If so, the Title IX Office will promptly implement effective remedies designed to ensure that it is not deliberately indifferent to sexual harassment or retaliation, their potential recurrence, or their effects.

2. Initial Assessment

Following receipt of notice or a complaint of an alleged violation of this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator engages in an initial assessment, typically within one to five business days.

The steps in an initial assessment can include:

- If notice is given, the Title IX Coordinator seeks to determine if the person impacted wishes to make a formal complaint, and will assist them to do so.
- If they do not wish to do so, the Title IX Coordinator determines whether to initiate a complaint because a violence risk assessment indicates a compelling threat to health and/or safety.
- If a formal complaint is received, the Title IX Coordinator assesses its sufficiency and works with the Complainant to make sure it is correctly completed.
 - The Title IX Coordinator can offer supportive measures to the Complainant.
 - The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to ensure they are aware of the right to have an Advisor.
- The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to determine whether the Complainant prefers a supportive and remedial response, an informal resolution option, or a formal investigation and grievance process.
 - If a supportive and remedial response is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to identify their wishes, assesses the request, and implements accordingly. No Formal Grievance Process is initiated, though the Complainant can elect to initiate one later, if desired.
 - If an informal resolution option is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator assesses whether the complaint is suitable for informal resolution, and may seek to determine if the Respondent is also willing to engage in informal resolution.
 - If a Formal Grievance Process is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator determines if the misconduct alleged falls within the scope of Title IX:
 - If it does, the Title IX Coordinator will initiate the formal investigation and grievance process, directing the investigation to address:
 - an incident, and/or
 - a pattern of alleged misconduct, and/or
 - a culture/climate issue, based on the nature of the complaint.

- If it does not, the Title IX Coordinator may dismiss the complaint, but will assess which policies may be applicable, and will refer the matter accordingly. (Please note that dismissing a complaint under Title IX is solely a procedural requirement under Title IX, and does not limit the Recipient's authority to address a complaint with an appropriate process and remedies.)

3. Dismissal of a Complaint (Mandatory and Discretionary)

These dismissal requirements are mandated by the 2020 Title IX Regulations, 34 CFR §106.45.

The Recipient **must** dismiss a formal complaint or any allegations if, at any time during the investigation or hearing, it is determined that:

- a. The conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined above, even if proven; and/or
- b. The conduct did not occur in an educational program or activity controlled by the Recipient (including buildings or property controlled by recognized student organizations), and/or the Recipient does not have control of the Respondent; and/or
- c. The conduct did not occur against a person in the United States; and/or
- d. At the time of filing a formal complaint, a Complainant is not participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient.

The Recipient **may** dismiss a formal complaint or any allegations if, at any time during the investigation or hearing:

- a. A Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations; or
- b. The Respondent is no longer enrolled in or employed by the recipient; or
- c. Specific circumstances prevent the Recipient from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.

Upon any dismissal, the Recipient will promptly send written notice of the dismissal and the rationale for doing so simultaneously to the parties.

4. Notice of Investigation and Allegations

The Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice of the investigation and allegations to the Respondent upon commencement of the Formal Grievance Process. This written notice will help facilitate the Respondent's ability to prepare for the interview and to identify and choose an Advisor to accompany them. The Notice of the Investigation and Allegations is also copied to the Complainant, who is to be given advance notice of its delivery to the Respondent.

The Notice of the Investigation and Allegations will include:

- A meaningful summary of all of allegations,
- The identity of the involved parties (if known),
- The precise misconduct being alleged,
- The date and location of the alleged incident(s) (if known),
- The specific policies implicated,
- A description of the applicable procedures,
- A statement of the potential sanctions/responsive actions that could result,

- A statement that the Recipient presumes the Respondent is not responsible for the reported misconduct unless and until the evidence supports a different determination,
- A statement that determinations of responsibility are made at the conclusion of the process and that the parties will be given an opportunity to inspect and review all directly related and/or relevant evidence obtained during the review and comment period,
- A statement about the Recipient's policy on retaliation,
- Information about the privacy of the process,
- Information on the need for each party to have an Advisor of their choosing and suggestions for ways to identify an Advisor,
- A statement informing the parties that the Recipient's Policy prohibits knowingly making false statements, including knowingly submitting false information during the resolution process,
- Details on how the party may request disability accommodations during the interview process, and
- An instruction to preserve any evidence that is directly related to the allegations.

Amendments and updates to the Notice of the Investigation and Allegations may be made as the investigation progresses and more information becomes available.

Notice will be made in writing and may be delivered: in person, mailed to the local or permanent address of the parties as indicated in official Recipient records, or emailed to the parties' Recipient-issued email or designated accounts. Once mailed, emailed, and/or received in-person, notice will be presumptively delivered.

5. Right to an Advisor

The parties may each have an Advisor of their choice present with them for all meetings, interviews, and hearings within the resolution process, if they so choose. The parties may select whomever they wish to serve as their Advisor as long as the Advisor is eligible and available. The Advisor must have the time to take on the role for the party, and, cannot have any conflicts or conflicting roles at the University. The law permits one Advisor for each party (witnesses are not entitled to Advisors within the process), but Hampton University permits two, which can include a parent.

Choosing an Advisor who is also a witness in the process creates potential for bias and conflict-of-interest. A party who chooses an Advisor who is also a witness can anticipate that issues of potential bias will be explored by the hearing Decision-maker(s).

a. Who Can Serve as an Advisor

The Advisor may be a friend, mentor, family member, attorney, or any other individual a party chooses to advise, support, and/or consult with throughout the resolution process. The parties may choose Advisors from inside or outside of the Hampton University community.

The Title IX Coordinator will also offer to assign a trained Advisor for any party if the party so chooses. If the parties choose an Advisor from the pool available from the Recipient, the Advisor will be trained by the Recipient and be familiar with the Recipient's resolution process. If the parties choose an Advisor from outside the pool of those identified by the Recipient, the Advisor may not have been trained by the Recipient and may not be familiar with the Recipient's policies and procedures.

Parties also have the right to choose not to have an Advisor in the initial stages of the resolution process, prior to a hearing.

b. Advisor's Role

The parties may be accompanied by their Advisor in all meetings and interviews at which the party is entitled to be present, including intake and interviews. Advisors should help the parties prepare for each meeting and are expected to advise ethically, with integrity, and in good faith.

The Recipient cannot guarantee equal Advisory rights, meaning that if one party selects an Advisor who is an attorney, but the other party does not or cannot afford an attorney, the Recipient is not obligated to provide an attorney.

c. Advisors in Hearings/Recipient-Appointed Advisor

Under U.S. Department of Education regulations under Title IX, a form of indirect questioning is required during the hearing but must be conducted by the parties' Advisors. The parties are not permitted to directly question each other or any witnesses. If a party does not have an Advisor for a hearing, the Recipient will appoint a trained Advisor for the limited purpose of conducting any questioning of the other party and witnesses.

A party may reject this appointment and choose their own Advisor, but they may not proceed without an Advisor. If the party's Advisor will not conduct questioning, the Recipient will appoint an Advisor who will do so, regardless of the participation or non-participation of the advised party in the hearing itself. Extensive questioning of the parties and witnesses may also be conducted by the Decision-maker(s) during the hearing.

d. Advisor Violations of Recipient Policy

All Advisors are subject to the same Recipient policies and procedures, whether they are attorneys or not. Advisors are expected to advise their advisees without disrupting proceedings. [Advisors should not address Recipient officials in a meeting or interview unless invited to do so. The Advisor may not make a presentation or represent their advisee during any meeting or proceeding and may not speak on behalf of the advisee to the Investigator(s) or other Decision-maker(s) except during a hearing proceeding, or during cross-examination].

The parties are expected to ask and respond to questions on their own behalf throughout the investigation phase of the resolution process. Although the Advisor generally may not speak on behalf of their advisee, the Advisor may consult with their advisee, either privately as needed, or by conferring or passing notes during any resolution process meeting or interview. For longer or more involved discussions, the parties and their Advisors should ask for breaks to allow for private consultation.

Any Advisor who oversteps their role as defined by this policy will be warned only once. If the Advisor continues to disrupt or otherwise fails to respect the limits of the Advisor role, the meeting will be ended, or other appropriate measures implemented. Subsequently, the Title IX Coordinator will determine how to address the Advisor's non-compliance and future role.

e. Sharing Information with the Advisor

The Recipient expects that the parties may wish to have the Recipient share documentation and evidence related to the allegations with their Advisors. Parties may share this information directly with their Advisor or other individuals if they wish. Doing so may help the parties participate more meaningfully in the resolution process.

The Recipient also provides a consent form that authorizes the Recipient to share such information directly with their Advisor. The parties must either complete and submit this form to the Title IX Coordinator or provide similar documentation demonstrating consent to a release of information to the Advisor before Recipient is able to share records with an Advisor.

If a party requests that all communication be made through their attorney Advisor, the Recipient will not comply with that request.

f. Privacy of Records Shared with Advisor

Advisors are expected to maintain the privacy of the records shared with them. These records may not be shared with third parties, disclosed publicly, or used for purposes not explicitly authorized by Recipient. Recipient may seek to restrict the role of any Advisor who does not respect the sensitive nature of the process or who fails to abide by the Recipient's privacy expectations.

g. Expectations of an Advisor

The Recipient generally expects an Advisor to adjust their schedule to allow them to attend Recipient meetings when planned, but may change scheduled meetings to accommodate an Advisor's inability to attend, if doing so does not cause an unreasonable delay.

The Recipient may also make reasonable provisions to allow an Advisor who cannot attend in person to attend a meeting by telephone, video conferencing, or other similar technologies as may be convenient and available.

h. Expectations of the Parties with Respect to Advisors

A party may elect to change Advisors during the process and is not obligated to use the same Advisor throughout. The parties are expected to inform the Investigator(s) of the identity of their Advisor at least two (2) business days before the date of their first meeting with Investigators (or as soon as possible if a more expeditious meeting is necessary or desired).

The parties are expected to provide timely notice to the Title IX Coordinator if they change Advisors at any time. It is assumed that if a party changes Advisors, consent to share information with the previous Advisor is terminated, and a release for the new Advisor must be secured. Parties are expected to inform the Title IX Coordinator of the identity of their hearing Advisor at least two (2) business days before the hearing.

i. Pool Members Roles

Under U.S. Department of Education regulations under Title IX, a pool of advisors must be made available to parties who otherwise do not have an advisor. The resolution processes rely on a pool of officials ("Pool") to carry out the process.

Members of the Pool are trained annually in all aspects of the resolution process and can serve in any of the following roles, at the direction of the Title IX Coordinator:

- To provide sensitive intake for and initial advice pertaining to the allegations
- To act as optional process Advisors to the parties

The Title IX Coordinator carefully vets Pool members for potential conflicts of interest or disqualifying biases and appoints the Pool which acts with independence and impartiality.

Pool members receive annual training organized by the Title IX Coordinator, including a review of Recipient policies and procedures as well as applicable federal and state laws and regulations so that they are able to appropriately address allegations, provide accurate information to members of the community, protect safety, and promote accountability. This training includes, but is not limited to:

- The scope of the Recipient's Discrimination and Harassment Policy and Procedures
- How to conduct investigations and hearings that protect the safety of Complainants and Respondents and promote accountability
- Implicit bias
- Disparate treatment and impact
- Reporting, confidentiality, and privacy requirements
- Applicable laws, regulations, and federal regulatory guidance
- How to uphold fairness, equity, and due process
- How to conduct questioning
- Impartiality and objectivity
- Types of evidence
- The definitions of all offenses
- How to apply definitions used by the recipient with respect to consent (or the absence or negation of consent) consistently, impartially, and in accordance with policy
- How to conduct an investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes
- How to serve impartially, by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias
- Any technology to be used
- Issues of relevance of questions and evidence
- Issues of relevance to create an investigation report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence
- How to determine appropriate sanctions in reference to all forms of harassment and discrimination allegations
- Individuals who are interested in serving in the Pool are encouraged to contact the Title IX Coordinator.

6. Investigation Timeline

Investigations are completed expeditiously, normally within thirty (30) business days, though some investigations may take weeks or even months, depending on the nature, extent, and complexity of the allegations, availability of witnesses, police involvement, etc.

The Recipient will make a good faith effort to complete investigations as promptly as

circumstances permit and will communicate regularly with the parties to update them on the progress and timing of the investigation.

7. Delays in the Investigation Process

The Title IX Office may take a short delay in its investigation (several days to a few weeks) if circumstances require. Such circumstances include but are not limited to: a request from law enforcement to temporarily delay the investigation, the need for language assistance, the absence of parties and/or witnesses, and/or accommodations for disabilities or health conditions.

The Title IX Office will communicate in writing the anticipated duration of the delay and reason to the parties and provide the parties with status updates if necessary. The Title IX Office will promptly resume its investigation and resolution process as soon as feasible. During such a delay, Title IX Office will implement supportive measures as deemed appropriate.

8. Steps in the Investigation Process

All investigations are thorough, reliable, impartial, prompt, and fair. Investigations involve interviewing all relevant parties and witnesses; obtaining available, relevant evidence; and identifying sources of expert information, as necessary.

All parties have a full and fair opportunity, through the investigation process, to suggest witnesses and questions, to provide evidence and expert witnesses, and to fully review and respond to all evidence on the record.

The Investigator(s) typically take(s) the following steps, (not necessarily in this order):

- Determine the identity and contact information of the Complainant.
- In coordination with campus partners (i.e., the Title IX Coordinator), initiate or assist with any necessary supportive measures,
- Identify all policies implicated by the alleged misconduct and notify the Complainant and Respondent of all of the specific policies implicated.
- Conduct a prompt initial assessment to determine if the allegations indicate a potential policy violation.
- Commence a thorough, reliable, and impartial investigation by identifying issues and developing a strategic investigation plan, including a witness list, evidence list, intended investigation timeframe, and order of interviews for all witnesses and the parties.
- Meet with the Complainant to finalize their interview/statement, if necessary.
- Prepare the initial Notice of Investigation and Allegation (NOIA), which may be amended with any additional or dismissed allegations.
 - Notice should inform the parties of their right to have the assistance of an Advisor, who could be a member of the Pool or an Advisor of their choosing present for all meetings attended by the party.
- Provide each interviewed party and witness an opportunity to review and verify the Investigator's summary notes (or transcript) of the relevant evidence/testimony from their respective interviews and meetings.
- Make good faith efforts to notify the parties of any meeting or interview involving the other party, in advance when possible.

- When participation of a party is expected, provide that party with written notice of the date, time, and location of the meeting, as well as the expected participants and purpose.
- Interview all available, relevant witnesses and conduct follow-up interviews as necessary.
- Allow each party the opportunity to suggest witnesses and questions they wish the Investigator(s) to ask of the other party and witnesses, and document in the report which questions were asked, with a rationale for any changes or omissions.
- Complete the investigation promptly and without unreasonable deviation from the intended timeline
- Provide regular status updates to the parties throughout the investigation
- Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, provide the parties and their respective Advisors (if so desired by the parties) with a list of witnesses whose information will be used to render a finding
- Write a comprehensive investigation report fully summarizing the investigation, all witness interviews, and addressing all relevant evidence. Appendices including relevant physical or documentary evidence will be included
 - The Investigator(s) gather and assess evidence, **but do not make conclusions, do not engage in policy analysis, and do not render recommendations as part of their report**
- Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, provide the parties and their respective Advisors (if so desired by the parties) a secured electronic or hard copy of the draft investigation report as well as an opportunity to inspect and review all of the evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the reported misconduct, including evidence upon which the Recipient does not intend to rely in reaching a determination, for a ten (10) business day review and comment period so that each party may meaningfully respond to the evidence. The parties may elect to waive the full ten days. Each copy of the materials shared will be watermarked on each page with the role of the person receiving it (e.g., Complainant, Respondent, Complainant's Advisor, Respondent's Advisor).
- The Investigator(s) may elect to respond in writing in the investigation report to the parties' submitted responses and/or to share the responses between the parties for additional responses
- The Investigator(s) will incorporate relevant elements of the parties' written responses into the final investigation report, include any additional relevant evidence, make any necessary revisions, and finalize the report. The Investigator(s) should document all rationales for any changes made after the review and comment period
- The Investigator(s) shares the report with the Title IX Coordinator for their review and feedback
- The Investigator will incorporate any relevant feedback, and the final report is then shared with all parties and their Advisors through secure electronic transmission or hard copy at least ten (10) business days prior to a hearing.

9. Resolution Process

Resolution proceedings are private. All persons present at any time during the resolution process are expected to maintain the privacy of the proceedings in accordance with Recipient policy. Although there is an expectation of privacy around what Investigators share with parties during interviews, the parties have discretion to share their own knowledge and evidence with others if they so choose, with the exception of information the parties agree not to disclose related to Informal Resolution, discussed below. Recipient encourages

parties to discuss any sharing of information with their Advisors before doing so.

a. Informal Resolution

Informal Resolution can include three different approaches:

- When the Title IX Coordinator can resolve the matter informally by providing supportive measures (only) to remedy the situation.
- When the parties agree to resolve the matter through an alternate resolution mechanism as described below, [including mediation, restorative practices, etc.], usually before a formal investigation takes place; see discussion in b., below.
- When the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating policy, and desires to accept a sanction and end the resolution process; see discussion in c., below.

To initiate Informal Resolution, a Complainant needs to submit a formal complaint, as defined above. A Respondent who wishes to initiate Informal Resolution should contact the Title IX Coordinator.

It is not necessary to pursue Informal Resolution first in order to pursue a Formal Grievance Process, and any party participating in Informal Resolution can stop the process at any time and begin or resume the Formal Grievance Process.

Prior to implementing Informal Resolution, the Recipient will provide the parties with written notice of the reported misconduct and any sanctions or measures that may result from participating in such a process, including information regarding any records that will be maintained or shared by the Recipient.

The Recipient will obtain voluntary, written confirmation that all parties wish to resolve the matter through Informal Resolution before proceeding and will not pressure the parties to participate in Informal Resolution.

b. Alternative Resolution Mechanism

Alternate Resolution is an informal mechanism, including mediation or restorative practices, etc., by which the parties reach a mutually agreed upon resolution of an allegation. All parties must consent to the use of an Alternative Resolution mechanism.

The Title IX Coordinator may look to the following factors to assess whether Alternative Resolution is appropriate, or which form of Alternative Resolution may be most successful for the parties:

- The parties' amenability to Alternative Resolution;
- Likelihood of potential resolution, taking into account any power dynamics between the parties;
- The parties' motivation to participate;
- Civility of the parties;
- Results of a violence risk assessment/ongoing risk analysis;
- Disciplinary history;
- Whether an emergency removal is needed;
- Skill of the Alternative Resolution facilitator with this type of allegation;
- Complaint complexity;
- Emotional investment/capability of the parties;

- Goals of the parties;
 - Adequate resources to invest in Alternative Resolution (time, staff, etc.)
- The ultimate determination of whether Alternative Resolution is available or successful is to be made by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator maintains records of any resolution that is reached, and failure to abide by the resolution agreement may result in appropriate disciplinary actions. Results of complaints resolved by Informal Resolution or Alternative Resolution **are not appealable**.

c. Respondent Accepts Responsibility for Alleged Violations

The Respondent may accept responsibility for all or part of the alleged policy violations at any point during the resolution process. If the Respondent indicates an intent to accept responsibility for all of the alleged misconduct, the formal process will be paused, and the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether Informal Resolution can be used according to the criteria above.

If Informal Resolution is applicable, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether all parties and the Recipient are able to agree on responsibility, sanctions, and/or remedies. If so, the Title IX Coordinator implements the accepted finding that the Respondent is in violation of Recipient policy and implements agreed-upon sanctions and/or remedies, in coordination with other appropriate administrator(s), as necessary.

This result is not subject to appeal once all parties indicate their written assent to all agreed upon terms of resolution. When the parties cannot agree on all terms of resolution, the Formal Grievance Process will resume at the same point where it was paused.

When a resolution is accomplished, the appropriate sanction or responsive actions are promptly implemented in order to effectively stop the harassment or discrimination, prevent its recurrence, and remedy the effects of the discriminatory conduct, both on the Complainant and the community.

d. Negotiated Resolution

The Title IX Coordinator, with the consent of the parties, may negotiate and implement an agreement to resolve the allegations that satisfies all parties and the Recipient. Negotiated Resolutions are not appealable.

B. Resolution Timeline

The Recipient will make a good faith effort to complete the resolution process within a sixty-to-ninety (60-90) business day time period, including appeal, which can be extended as necessary for appropriate cause by the Title IX Coordinator, who will provide notice and rationale for any extensions or delays to the parties as appropriate, as well as an estimate of how much additional time will be needed to complete the process.

C. Recording Interviews

No unauthorized audio or video recording of any kind is permitted during investigation meetings. If Investigator(s) elect to use audio and/or video recording for the interviews, all involved parties must be made aware of the audio and/or video recording.

XII. THE SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION AND MISCONDUCT COMMITTEE (SDMC)

The Sexual Discrimination and Misconduct Committee (SDMC) is separate and distinct from the investigative process conducted by the Title IX Office. This committee has been deemed the decision-makers and is the committee that adjudicates alleged and potential Title IX matters at Hampton University.

Following receipt of the Investigative Report from the Title IX Coordinator, the Sexual Discrimination and Misconduct Committee will schedule a date and time for the formal hearing with the parties to adjudicate the matter.

A. Notice of Hearing

No less than ten (10) business days prior to the hearing, the Chair of the SDMC will send notice of the hearing to the parties. Once mailed, emailed, and/or received in-person, notice will be presumptively delivered.

The notice will contain:

- A description of the alleged violation(s), a list of all policies allegedly violated, a description of the applicable procedures, and a statement of the potential sanctions that could result.
- The time, date, and location of the hearing and a reminder that attendance is mandatory, superseding all other campus activities.
- Any technology that will be used to facilitate the hearing.
- Information about the option for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms using technology that enables the Decision-maker(s) and parties to see and hear a party or witness answering questions. Such a request must be raised with the Chair of the SDMC at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing.
- Information on how the hearing will be recorded and on gaining access to the recording for the parties after the hearing.
- A statement that if any party or witness does not appear at the scheduled hearing, the hearing may be held in their absence, and the party's or witness's testimony and any statements given prior to the hearing will not be considered by the Decision-maker(s). For compelling reasons, the Chair of the SDMC may reschedule the hearing.
- Notification that the parties may have the assistance of an Advisor of their choosing at the hearing and will be required to have one present for any questions they may desire to ask. The party must notify the Title IX Coordinator if they do not have an Advisor, and the Recipient will appoint one. **Each party must have an Advisor present.** There are no exceptions.
- An invitation to contact the Chair of the SDMC to arrange any disability accommodations, language assistance, and/or interpretation services that may be needed at the hearing, at least seven (7) business days prior to the hearing.
- Notice that the parties cannot bring mobile phones/devices into the hearing.

Hearings for possible violations that occur near or after the end of an academic term (assuming the Respondent is still subject to this Policy) and are unable to be resolved prior to the end of term will typically be held immediately after the end of the term or during the summer, as needed, to meet the resolution timeline followed by the Recipient and remain within the 60-90 business day goal for resolution. A student facing charges under this Policy is not in good standing to graduate.

B. Hearing Procedures

At the hearing, the Decision-maker(s) has the authority to hear and make determinations on all allegations of sexual harassment and/or retaliation and may also hear and make determinations on any additional alleged policy violations that have occurred in concert with the sexual harassment and/or retaliation, even though those collateral allegations may not specifically fall within the Policy.

Participants at the hearing will include the Chair and additional SDMC members, the parties, Advisors to the parties, any called witnesses, and anyone providing authorized accommodations or assistive services.

The Chair will answer all questions of procedure. Anyone appearing at the hearing to provide information will respond to questions on their own behalf.

The Chair will allow witnesses who have relevant information to appear at a portion of the hearing in order to respond to specific questions from the Decision-maker(s) and the parties and then be excused.

C. Order of the Hearing

At the beginning of the hearing, the Chair explains the procedures and introduces the participants. Participants include the members of the Sexual Discrimination and Misconduct Committee, other university officials who may be in attendance in an authorized role, the parties who are the subject of the hearing, witnesses, Advisors, and individuals involved in the logistics and technical facilitation of the hearing.

The Chair will conduct the hearing according to the hearing script.

D. Testimony and Questioning

The parties and witnesses may provide statements and relevant information beginning with the Complainant, and then in the order determined by the Chair. The parties/witnesses will submit to questioning by the Decision-maker(s) and then by the parties through their Advisors (“cross-examination”).

All questions are subject to a relevance determination by the Chair. The Advisor will pose the proposed questions orally, and the proceeding will pause to allow the Chair to consider the relevancy, and the Chair will determine whether the question will be permitted, disallowed, or rephrased.

The Chair may invite explanations or persuasive statements regarding relevance with the Advisors, if the Chair so chooses. The Chair will then state their decision on the question for the record and advise the party/witness to whom the question was directed, accordingly. The Chair will explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant, or to reframe it for relevance.

The Chair will limit or disallow questions on the basis that they are irrelevant, unduly repetitious (and thus irrelevant), or abusive. The Chair has final say on all questions and determinations of relevance. The Chair may consult with legal counsel on any questions of admissibility. The Chair may ask Advisors to frame why a question is or is not relevant from their perspective, but will not entertain argument from the Advisors on relevance once the Chair has ruled on a question.

If the parties raise an issue of bias or conflict of interest of an Investigator or Decision-maker at the hearing, the Chair may elect to address those issues, consult with legal counsel, and/or preserve them for appeal. If bias is not an issue at the hearing, the Chair should not permit irrelevant questions that probe for bias.

E. Refusal to Submit to Cross

If a party or witness chooses not to submit to cross-examination at the hearing, either because they do not attend the meeting, or they attend but refuse to participate in questioning, then the Decision-maker(s) may not rely on any prior statement made by that party or witness at the hearing (including those contained in the investigation report) in the ultimate determination of responsibility. The Decision-maker(s) must disregard that statement. Evidence provided that is something other than a statement by the party or witness may be considered.

If the party or witness attends the hearing and answers some cross-examination questions, only statements related to the cross-examination questions they refuse to answer cannot be relied upon. However, if the statements of the party who is refusing to submit to cross-examination or refuses to attend the hearing are the subject of the allegation itself (i.e., the case is about verbal harassment or a quid pro quo offer), then those statements are not precluded from admission. Similarly, statements can be relied upon when questions are posed by the Decision-maker(s), as distinguished from questions posed by Advisors through cross-examination.

The Decision-maker(s) may not draw any inference *solely* from a party's or witness's absence from the hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.

If a party's Advisor of choice refuses to comply with the Recipient's established rules of decorum for the hearing, the Recipient may require the party to use a different Advisor. If a Recipient-provided Advisor refuses to comply with the rules of decorum, the Recipient may provide that party with a different Advisor to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

F. Recording Hearings

Hearings (but not deliberations) are recorded by the SDMC for purposes of posterity and for review in the event of an appeal. The parties may not record the proceedings and no other unauthorized recordings are permitted.

G. Standard of Proof

The Decision-maker(s) will deliberate in closed session to determine whether the Respondent is responsible or not responsible for the policy violation(s) in question. A simple majority vote is required to determine the finding. The **Preponderance of the Evidence** is the standard of proof used.

The Chair will then prepare a written deliberation statement and deliver it to the appropriate administrator, for:

- Faculty – Dr. JoAnn Haysbert
Chancellor and Provost
- Staff – Mrs. Doretha J. Spells
Vice President for Business Affairs & Treasurer
- Students – Dr. Barbara Inman
Vice President for Administrative Services.

The written statement will detail the determination, rationale, the evidence used in support of its determination, the evidence not relied upon in its determination, credibility assessments, and any sanctions and/or recommendations.

H. Notice of Outcome

Using the deliberation statement, the Chair is to prepare a Notice of Outcome. The Chair will then share the letter, including the final determination, rationale, and any applicable sanction(s) with the parties and their Advisors within seven business days of receiving the Decision-maker(s)' deliberation statement.

The Notice of Outcome will then be shared with the parties simultaneously. Notification will be made in writing and may be delivered by one or more of the following methods: in person, mailed to the local or permanent address of the parties as indicated in official Recipient records, or emailed to the parties' Recipient-issued email or otherwise approved account. Once mailed, emailed, and/or received in-person, notice will be presumptively delivered.

The Notice of Outcome will articulate the specific policy(ies) reported to have been violated, including the relevant policy section, and will contain a description of the procedural steps taken by the SDMC from the receipt of the Investigative report to the determination, including any and all notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to obtain evidence, and hearings held.

The Notice of Outcome will specify the finding on each alleged policy violation; the findings of fact that support the determination; conclusions regarding the application of the relevant policy to the facts at issue; a statement of, and rationale for, the result of each allegation to the extent the Recipient is permitted to share such information under state or federal law; any sanctions issued which the Recipient is permitted to share according to state or federal law; and any remedies provided to the Complainant designed to ensure access to the Recipient's educational or employment program or activity, to the extent the Recipient is permitted to share such information under state or federal law (this detail is not typically shared with the Respondent unless the remedy directly relates to the Respondent).

The Notice of Outcome will also include information on when the results are considered by the Recipient to be final, any changes that occur prior to finalization, and the relevant procedures and basis for any available appeal options.

I. Appeals

Any party may file a request for appeal ("Request for Appeal"), but it must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within three (3) days of the delivery of the Notice of Outcome.

A three-member Appeals Committee chosen and appointed by the President of Hampton University will be designated to review the appeal. No one previously involved in the Hearing process or the investigation can participate in this phase of the process (if an appeal is chosen).

The Request for Appeal will be forwarded to the Appeals Committee for consideration to determine if the request meets the grounds for appeal.

a. Grounds for Appeal

An Appeal is not an opportunity to provide a rehearing on the matter that led to the appeal. A Request for Appeal is limited to the following grounds:

(A) *Procedural irregularity* that affected the outcome of the matter;

(B) *New evidence that was not reasonably available* at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and

(C) The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Decision-maker(s) had *a conflict of interest or bias* for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the specific Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

If any of the grounds in the Request for Appeal do not meet the threshold in this Policy, that request will be denied by the Appeal Chair and the parties and their Advisors will be notified in writing of the denial and the rationale.

If any of the grounds in the Request for Appeal are met, then the Appeals Committee will notify both parties, their Advisors, the Title IX Coordinator, and, the members of the Sexual Discrimination and Misconduct Committee by mail, email, and/or provided a hard copy of the request with the approved grounds. The appealing party will then be given seven (7) business days to submit a response. All responses will be forwarded by the Appeals Committee to all parties for review and comment.

Neither party may submit any new requests for appeal after this time period. The Appeals Chair will collect any additional information needed and all documentation regarding the approved grounds and the subsequent responses will be shared with the Appeals Panel, and the Panel will render a decision in no more than seven (7) business days, barring exigent circumstances. All decisions [are by majority vote] and apply the preponderance of the evidence standard.

A Notice of Appeal Outcome will be sent to all parties simultaneously including the decision on each approved ground and rationale for each decision. The Notice of Appeal Outcome will specify the finding on each ground for appeal, any specific instructions for remand or reconsideration, any sanctions that may result which the Recipient is permitted to share according to state or federal law, and the rationale supporting the essential findings to the extent the Recipient is permitted to share under state or federal law.

Notification will be made in writing and may be delivered by one or more of the following methods: in person, mailed to the local or permanent address of the parties as indicated in official institutional records, or emailed to the parties' Recipient- issued email or otherwise approved account. Once mailed, emailed and/or received in-person, notice will be presumptively delivered.

b. Sanctions Status During the Appeal

Any sanctions imposed as a result of the hearing will be temporarily suspended during the appeal process. Supportive measures may be reinstated, subject to the same supportive measure procedures above.

If the original sanctions include separation in any form, the Recipient may place a hold on official transcripts, diplomas, graduations, and course registration pending the outcome of an appeal.

c. Appeal Considerations

Appeals are not intended to provide a rehearing of the allegations. Appeals are confined to a review of the written documentation or record of the original hearing and pertinent documentation regarding the specific grounds for appeal.

Decisions on appeal are to be deferential to the original decision, making changes to the finding only when there is clear error and to the sanction(s)/responsive action(s) only if there is a compelling justification to do so.

The Appeals Committee may consult with the Chair of the Sexual Discrimination and Misconduct Committee on questions of procedure or rationale, for clarification, if needed. Documentation of all such consultation will be maintained.

Appeals granted based on new evidence should normally be remanded to the Sexual Discrimination and Misconduct Committee for reconsideration. Other appeals may be decided on appeal by the Appeals Committee.

Once an appeal is decided, the outcome is final! Further appeals are not permitted.

XIII. RETALIATION

Protected activity under this policy includes reporting an incident that may implicate this policy, participating in the grievance process, supporting a Complainant or Respondent, assisting in providing information relevant to an investigation, and/or acting in good faith to oppose conduct that constitutes a violation of this Policy.

Acts of alleged retaliation should be reported immediately to the Title IX Coordinator and will be promptly investigated. Hampton University will take all appropriate and available steps to protect individuals who fear that they may be subjected to retaliation.

A determination of responsibility will be determined by the Sexual Discrimination and Misconduct Committee.

Hampton University and any member of its community are prohibited from taking materially adverse action by intimidating, threatening, coercing, harassing, or discriminating against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by law or policy, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this policy and procedure.

The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute retaliation.

XIV. SANCTIONS

A. Definition of Penalties:

The following definitions are established in order that penalties may be clearly understood:

- i. **Warning:** Notice, orally or in writing, that continuation or repetition of misconduct, within a period of time stated in the warning, may be cause for more severe disciplinary action.
- ii. **Disciplinary Probation:** Exclusion from participation in privileged or co- curricular institution activities as set forth in the notice for a period of time not exceeding one school year.
- iii. **Censure:** A written reprimand for violation of specified regulations, including the possibility of more severe disciplinary sanctions in the event of being found in violation of any university policy within a specified period of time.
- iv. **Interim(Immediate)Suspension:** Suspension pending a hearing upon the recommendation of the Sexual Assault Threat Assessment Team of imminent danger to person or property on the campus. In such cases, a hearing will be held as soon as practicable.
- v. **Suspension (Indefinite/Contingent):** The exclusion of a student from the University for an unspecified or specified period of time.
- vi. **Suspension, held in abeyance:** A disciplinary measure imposed for violation of University policy that warrants separation, but in which some merit is found to allow the student to continue academic work only, or while further investigation or review of other evidence is being done. Failure to follow prescribed restrictions during any period of abeyance or additional violations of university policies will result in the immediate imposition of separation from the university up to and including expulsion.
- vii. **Expulsion:** Permanent separation from the University. The student is not permitted to enroll or matriculate at any time.
 - NOTE: A student who is suspended or expelled from Hampton University is denied any privileges of the University during the period specified.
 - Notification of such action will be in writing.
 - The student will be given no longer than 24 hours to remain on campus without written permission from the Vice President for Administrative Services.
 - This policy also applies to academic suspension or expulsion.

XV. TRANSCRIPT NOTATION

In accordance with Virginia Code §23.1-900, the Registrar shall include a prominent notation on the academic transcript of each student who has been suspended for, has been permanently dismissed for, or withdraws from the institution while under investigation for an offense involving sexual violence. Such notation shall be substantially in the following form: “[Suspended, Dismissed, or Withdrew while under investigation] for a violation of university’s policy for sexual discrimination, harassment and/or misconduct.”

A. Notification of Transcript Notation

Hampton University shall notify each student that any such suspension, permanent dismissal, or withdrawal will be documented on his or her academic transcript.

Transcript notation determinations are made by the Vice President for Administrative Services.

B. Removal of Transcript Notation

The University shall remove from a student's academic transcript any notation placed on the transcript if the student is subsequently found not to have committed the offense involving sexual violence under the University's Sexual Discrimination and Misconduct Policy, or has completed the term of the suspension and any conditions thereof.

Following verification of the above, the transcript notation will be removed following a determination by the University that the student is in good standing according to the University's standards and policies.

XVI. EDUCATION, PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Hampton University is committed to the education, ongoing training, and awareness of its Sexual Discrimination and Misconduct Policy and prevention of the specified prohibited conduct on campus. Training, awareness campaigns and related education programs are provided to new and returning students, new and returning faculty and staff, and other specific campus populations biannually and on an as needed basis by the Title IX Office.

A. Awareness Campaigns

- **Red Flag Campaign –**

Held during the Fall semester during the month of October which is Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

- **Denim Day –**

Held in the Spring semester and commemorates and celebrates survivors of sexual assault during the month of April which is Sexual Assault Awareness Month.

B. Keep S.A.F.E. Education Platform

Keep S.A.F.E. stands for “*Keep Sexual Assault & Abuse From Everyone*”. This is the education platform that all awareness campaigns and related education programs fall under within the Title IX Office.

C. Online Course

The “*Keep S.A.F.E. Online Course on Sexual Assault and Abuse*” is provided to all incoming Freshman during a training module in the class University 101 (UNV 101).

D. Training

Training is provided to new and returning students, new and returning faculty and staff, and other specific campus populations biannually and on an as needed basis by the Title IX Office.

XVII. RECORDING KEEPING

The Hampton University Title IX Office will maintain for a period of at least seven years all records pertaining to:

- Every Title IX Office investigation including the audio or video recording or transcript required under federal regulation;
- Any Informal Resolution the result therefrom;
- Any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, and
 - If no supportive measures were provided to the Complainant, the recipient must document the reasons for its conclusion and that its response was not deliberately indifferent. Then the recipient must document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.
 - The documentation of certain bases or measures does not limit the recipient in the future from providing additional explanations or detailing additional measures taken.
- Any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent (as determined by the SDMC);
- Any remedies provided to the Complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity;
- Any appeal and the results therefrom (as determined by the Appeals Committee); and
- All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, Investigators, and Decision-makers and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process. The Title IX Office will make these training materials publicly available for inspection by members of the public on the Title IX Office website.

Hampton University will also maintain any and all records in accordance with state and other federal laws.

XVIII. ANNUAL REVIEW AND REVISION OF THIS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

The Hampton University Title IX Policy is reviewed and updated annually by July 31st. In accordance with State and Federal Law, the policy is vetted by the Office of the General Counsel, and an independent, outside law firm for appropriate legal requirements.

Additionally, the Title IX Coordinator must annually certify to the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) that a review and update, as appropriate, of the sexual violence policies at the University was completed (*Va. Code §23.1-808*).

This Policy and procedures supersede any previous policy addressing harassment, sexual misconduct and/or retaliation under Title IX and will be reviewed and updated annually by the Title IX Coordinator. Hampton University reserves the right to make changes to this document as necessary, and once those changes are posted online, they are in effect.

If government laws or regulations change the requirements that impact this document, this document will be construed to comply with the most recent government regulations or holdings. This Policy and procedures are effective August 14, 2020.

ATIXA 2020 ONE POLICY, TWO PROCEDURES MODEL
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Notification of Missing Students

1. **Missing Student: Registering a Person to Be Notified.** Students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify and confidentially register one or more persons to be notified in the event the student is missing for more than 24 hours. This is in addition to the person or persons registered by the student as the general emergency contact, and may or may not be the same person. A missing student notification person's information is confidential and accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement in the course of a missing person investigation.
2. **If A Student Is Believed to Be Missing.** If a member of the University community has reason to believe a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she shall immediately notify HUPD at 757-727- 5666. HUPD will generate a missing person report and conduct an investigation.
3. **Investigation and Notification.** After investigating the reported missing person, if HUPD determines the student has been missing for 24 hours, HUPD will notify the Vice President for Administrative Services and the Dean of Judicial Affairs & Housing. If the missing student has registered a person or persons to be notified in the event the student is missing, HUPD will notify the person or persons no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing.
4. **Students under the age of 18.** If a missing student is under the age of 18 and not an emancipated individual, HUPD will notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately after HUPD has determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours.

CONFIDENTIAL CONTACT

Students residing in on-campus housing have the option to confidentially identify an individual to be contacted by HU in the event he/she is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. Students are provided the option of designating a confidential contact at the time of residence hall check-in. The student may register one or more individuals to be contact strictly for missing persons purposes. This contact may be anyone, even if the student has already identified an emergency contact for other purposes. Students may identify the same or different individuals for emergencies and missing persons contact. The missing person contact name is confidential and will be revealed only to law enforcement in the context of conducting a missing person investigation.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

In case of a missing student, local law enforcement agencies may provide information to the media that is designed to obtain public assistance in the search for a missing student. In doing so, the local law enforcement agencies will consult with HU Public Relations. Any media request to the University will be directed to the Public Relations Office.

Policy on Alcohol

The illegal use or possession of alcoholic beverages is prohibited. Students observed or found to be under the influence of alcohol will be subject to disciplinary action, up to suspension from the University. Students found in violation of underage consumption of alcohol will be subject to disciplinary action, up to suspension from the University. In keeping with the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia regarding underage consumption of alcohol and the "social hosts"

adult provision, the following policies are in effect at Hampton University:

1. It is a violation of this policy to provide alcohol or to purchase alcohol for minors (persons under the age of twenty-one)
2. If you live on or off campus or if you host a social gathering or event, it is a violation of this policy to permit or to provide alcohol to be consumed by minors in your residence or at a location under your supervision (such as your apartment, a party or a dance/cabaret or other similar event).
3. Under Virginia law you are responsible if there is a reason to suspect the drinker is underage (under twenty-one) and you may be held liable if minors under your supervision, hosted at your residence or social gathering (party) are drinking alcohol and you fail to intervene or to stop them.

Students found in violation of the “social host” provisions of this policy will be immediately separated from the university and will be subject to arrest, in accordance with state law. Penalties in the Commonwealth of Virginia for convictions under this violation include up to 12 months in jail and a \$2,500 fine for each underage person.

Policy on Alcohol at Hampton University Sanctioned Events

Prior University approval is required for the use of alcohol at any on or off campus officially sanctioned University events. Upon such approval, appropriate guidelines and regulations will be distributed. Offenders will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including suspension from the University.

Policy on Drugs and Narcotics

It should be clearly understood that Hampton University will not become a sanctuary for drug possession, drug use, drug sales and/or drug distribution. Moreover, Hampton University prohibits the illegal use, possession, transport, manufacture, distribution, promotion or sale of alcohol, drugs, drug paraphernalia or look-alike (simulated) drugs while performing work for or matriculating at Hampton University, or on Hampton University properties. Therefore,

1. Possession, use, distribution testing positive and sale of illegal drugs are prohibited on the Hampton University Campus.
2. Any administrator, faculty/staff member or student apprehended for the use, possession or illegal drugs on or off campus will be subject to termination.
3. Any administrator, faculty/staff member or student found guilty of the sale, distribution, and/or possession of unlawful drugs on or off campus will be subject to automatic and immediate permanent separation from the University. Such persons will also be reported to the proper authorities where applicable.

The University Police will rigidly enforce University policies concerning the use and possession of illegal drugs on campus. Periodically, the University will be assisted by the local Police with dogs trained to detect the odors of drugs and drug paraphernalia. **Hampton University has zero tolerance for drugs and weapons.**

Policy on Drug-Related Problems

When students with drug-related problems bring the situation to the attention of Student Affairs personnel or other campus officials, the student will be referred to outside agencies, as appropriate, through the Student Health Center, for counseling and intervention. However, students found to be in violation of drug use policies noted in this handbook will be dealt with as prescribed in the Drug Policy. While Hampton University will not become a haven for illegal drug or alcohol abuse, the University is committed to offering rehabilitation opportunities to persons who, prior to detection by HUPD or staff, confidentially come forward and admit to having a problem. All such referrals will be handled on a case-by-case basis, insuring the highest degree of confidentiality provided for under law.

Students are advised that the Virginia Code gives specific definitions and prescribes penalties which may be imposed for illegal involvement with drugs and other controlled substances. For reference, please see the Virginia Code. The Codes provide for punishments and/or fines upon conviction and are applicable to situations that occur on campus as it relates to enforcement and the University's intention to provide a drug-free living and learning environment. The University will, at its initiative, refer students found in violation of state and federal drug laws to the appropriate authorities for investigation and prosecution.

In accordance with the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988, Hampton University will provide on-going drug awareness educational programs for its students as to the dangers of drug abuse in the living and learning environment, the intention of maintaining Hampton University as a drug-free living and learning workplace, and the availability of an assistance program for prevention, counseling and rehabilitation. Students will be made aware of penalties under applicable local, state and federal law and University policies which may be imposed upon students for drug-related violations.

Policies Governing General Substance Abuse

Hampton University embodies the concept of quality education and a healthful living, learning and working environment based on historical practices and as is supported by the current mission statement. To that end, this policy is submitted to all administrators, faculty, staff and students. In addition, Hampton University is committed to the requirements of the Federal Drug Free Work Place Act of 1988, regarding the possession, use, distribution or sale of illegal substances on campus and on University affiliated properties. **Hampton University has zero tolerance for drugs and weapons.**

This policy applies to students who are enrolled and/or employed by Hampton University.

“Drug” is defined as any substance that has known mind or function-altering effects on human subjects, specifically substances controlled, regulated or prohibited by state and federal law including alcohol and psychoactive substances. For the purpose of this policy and in order to provide appropriate flexibility to address possible future development and use of non-regulated substances, “drug” may additionally be defined as any commercially or privately produced, manufactured or altered non-regulated substance used in a manner similar to or in the place of a drug or function-altering substance, such as K2/“Spice,” Salvia (salvia divinorum), Synthetic Cathinones (or “bath salts”).

Hampton University prohibits the illegal use, possession, transport, manufacture, distribution, promotion or sale of alcohol, drugs, drug paraphernalia or look-alike (simulated) drugs while performing work for or matriculating at Hampton University, or on Hampton University properties. Hampton University employees and students must not report to or work under the influence of alcohol, any drugs, or other substances which will in any way influence their work performance, alertness, coordination or response to or effect the safety of others on the job.

Preventing, Reporting and Responding to Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence and Stalking

Hampton University will not tolerate domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other forms of sexual misconduct. Offenders may be subject to appropriate campus adjudication processes, disciplinary action, and/or criminal proceedings. The University utilizes procedures that provide prompt, fair, and impartial investigations and resolution in cases involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These procedures are carried out by officials who receive specific annual training. Sexual violence is a form of sexual harassment and services are available to students, faculty, and staff who experience sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and instances of stalking. In these situations, Hampton University is committed to providing crises intervention measures for students, faculty, and staff, as well as appropriate administrative response for the complainant and respondent; referring individuals to criminal authorities; and educating and promoting discussion on interpersonal abuse and violence issues. The University's process does not preclude adjudication under state law.

Hampton University prohibits retaliation by its officers, employees, students, or agents against a person who exercises his or her rights or responsibilities under any provision of federal or state law, including Title IX, or this policy.

REPORTING

A guiding principle in the reporting of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking is to avoid possible re-victimizing of the complainant by forcing the individual into any plan of action. It is recommended that a person who has experienced domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking consider each of the following:

1. **Getting to a safe place.** Contact University Police's emergency line at 757-727-5666, or call 911 immediately if you do not feel safe.
2. **Avoiding the destruction of evidence.** By not showering or bathing, douching, changing clothes, or cleaning up in any way. Preserve evidence in a paper bag for possible future action. Also, keep copies of e-mail, text messages, and voice messages.
3. **Seek medical treatment.** Post-assault medical care can be performed at a local emergency room. Many hospitals have a specialized examiner who can complete an exam for victims of sexual violence. Such an exam can help the victim receive an appropriate medical assessment and treatment, and can preserve evidence for possible future action.
4. **Pursuing counseling services with appropriate agencies.** Contact the Sexual Assault Nurse at 757- 727-5315 or after hours and weekends through the University Police at 757- 727-5666. You do not have to tell them at this point that you were raped or sexually assaulted. Ask to speak with the "Nurse on Call" to discuss your options. Calling someone that is known and trusted, such as a friend or counselor, and discussing the assault with

this person can help to evaluate the trauma to sort out next steps.

5. **Making a report.** You can file a police report, contact the Title IX coordinator, the Dean of Residence Life or Dean of Judicial Affairs/Housing. Reporting an incident is an important decision. Reporting may help to protect you, and others from future assaults, apprehend the alleged assailant, and maintain future options regarding criminal prosecution, University disciplinary action, and/or civil action against the perpetrator. Prompt reporting could be the key to successful completion of the case.
6. **Obtaining assistance in filing reports.** Talk with counselors: On campus, call HU Counseling Center 757-727-5617. Off campus, call The Center for Sexual Assault Survivors 757-599-9844 or their Crisis Hotline 24 hours a day at 757-236-5260.

If the incident occurred outside of the University Police jurisdiction, the University Police will assist you in filing the complaint with the law enforcement authority in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred if you so desire.

Disclosure of Crime Statistics

CRIME STATISTICS

The annual crime report shows crime trends and comparisons for three consecutive years. Hampton University publishes the following statistics to keep its students and employees informed regarding crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off campus buildings or property owned or controlled by HU; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

The crime statistics include offenses that were reported to University Police, University Officials who have significant responsibilities for students and campus activities and local police.

Definitions of Reportable Crimes:

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter – the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter – the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sex Offenses – any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against the person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent due to a temporary or permanent disability to include:

- Rape
- Fondling
- Incest
- Statutory Rape

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

Aggravated Assault – an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually involves a weapon or means likely to cause death or great bodily harm.

Burglary – the unlawful entry into a structure to commit a felony or theft and all attempts to commit the above mentioned.

Arson – maliciously burning or causing to be destroyed by burning any public or private property.

Motor Vehicle Theft – the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (This classification also includes “joyriding”).

Hate Crimes – crimes committed against a person which manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victims actual or perceived race, gender religion, ethnic/national origin, disability, or sexual orientation. For this report, the hate crime must have been for one of the criminal offenses listed in the report or any other crime involving bodily injury where the victim was intentionally selected because one of the above listed biases motivated the perpetrator.

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

Drug Abuse Violations – violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing or manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

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

Domestic Violence occurs when a current or former spouse, intimate partner or other person with whom the victim has shared a close family or living relationship within the previous 12 months uses or threatens physical or sexual violence. Domestic violence also may take the form of a pattern of behavior that seeks to establish power and control through emotional abuse or by causing fear of physical or sexual violence.

Dating Violence occurs when a person with whom the victim has shared a close social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature uses or threatens physical or sexual violence.

Stalking is engaging in a course of behavior directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her own safety or the safety of others or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

* Yearly totals for residential facilities and campuses supplied by HU Police Department.

** Information was also requested from the City of Hampton and Newport News police departments.



HAMPTON UNIVERSITY Criminal Offenses – Main Campus

HAMPTON UNIVERSITY Criminal Offenses – Main Campus

OFFENSE TYPE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
RAPE	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2017	7	2	0	0
FONDLING	2019	2	0	0	0
	2018	2	1	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
INCEST	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2019	2	2	2	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	3	1	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	1	0
	2017	6	0	0	1
BURGLARY	2019	2	2	1	0
	2018	6	2	0	0
	2017	9	4	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT <i>(Does not include theft from a motor vehicle)</i>	2019	1	0	1	0
	2018	3	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
ARSON	2019	1	0	1	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0



HAMPTON UNIVERSITY

HAMPTON UNIVERSITY Arrests/Disciplinary Actions – Main Campus

OFFENSE TYPE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
ARRESTS: Weapons – carrying, possessing, etc.	2019	0	0	1	0
	2018	1	0	0	1
	2017	2	0	0	4
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS: Weapons – carrying, possessing, etc.	2019	1	1	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: Drug Abuse Violations	2019	1	0	4	1
	2018	9	6	3	3
	2017	6	2	2	5
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS: Drug Abuse Violations	2019	28	27	2	2
	2018	18	9	4	1
	2017	20	12	0	13
ARRESTS: Liquor Law Violations	2019	1	0	0	2
	2018	6	2	2	1
	2017	13	3	2	2
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS Liquor Law Violations	2019	22	13	0	0
	2018	22	9	1	0
	2017	30	14	1	0



HAMPTON UNIVERSITY

HAMPTON UNIVERSITY VAWA Offenses – Main Campus

OFFENSE TYPE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
DATING VIOLENCE	2019	1	1	3	0
	2018	2	1	0	0
	2017	5	2	0	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2019	2	2	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	1
	2017	1	0	1	0
STALKING	2019	3	0	0	0
	2018	2	1	0	0
	2017	3	1	0	0

HATE CRIMES –Main Campus

2019: One On-Campus (On-Campus Student Housing) Intimidation incident characterized by sexual orientation bias; two On-Campus Intimidation incidents characterized by gender bias. (Total: 3)
2018: No Hate Crimes Reported.
2017: No Hate Crimes Reported.

UNFOUNDED CRIMES –Main Campus

2019: No unfounded crimes reported.
2018: No unfounded crimes reported.
2017: No unfounded crime reported.



HAMPTON UNIVERSITY

HAMPTON UNIVERSITY Criminal Offenses – Virginia Beach Campus

OFFENSE TYPE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
RAPE	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
FONDLING	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
INCEST	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
ROBBERY	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
BURGLARY	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT <i>(Does not include theft from a motor vehicle)</i>	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
ARSON	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0



HAMPTON UNIVERSITY

HAMPTON UNIVERSITY Arrests/Disciplinary Actions – Virginia Beach Campus

OFFENSE TYPE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
ARRESTS: Weapons – carrying, possessing, etc.	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS: Weapons – carrying, possessing, etc.	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
ARRESTS: Drug Abuse Violations	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS: Drug Abuse Violations	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
ARRESTS: Liquor Law Violations	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS Liquor Law Violations	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0



HAMPTON UNIVERSITY

HAMPTON UNIVERSITY VAWA Offenses – Virginia Beach Campus

OFFENSE TYPE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0
STALKING	2019	0	0
	2018	0	0
	2017	0	0

HATE CRIMES –Virginia Beach Campus

2018: No Hate Crimes reported.
2017: No Hate Crimes reported.
2016: No Hate Crimes Reported.

UNFOUNDED CRIMES – Virginia Beach Campus

2018: No Unfounded Crimes reported.
2017: No Unfounded Crimes reported.
2016: No Unfounded Crimes reported.

Annual Fire Safety Report

January 2019 thru December 2019

HAMPTON UNIVERSITY

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ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

In compliance with appropriate provisions of federal law, Hampton University is required to make reports available to the campus community and to prospective students and their parents pertaining to fire safety. Institutions maintaining on-campus student housing facilities must collect fire statistics, publish an Annual Fire Safety Report and keep a Fire Log.

A. DEFINITION OF A FIRE

For fire safety reporting, a fire is, “Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

B. FIRE STATISTICS

Fire statistics must be collected and reported in both the annual fire safety report and the U.S. Department of Education’s web-based data collection system. Fire statistics for each on-campus student housing facility must be reported.

The number of fires and cause of each fire categories to be used are:

- Unintentional Fire
 - Cooking
 - Smoking materials
 - Open flames
 - Electrical
 - Heating Equipment
 - Hazardous products
 - Machinery/Industrial
 - Natural
 - Other
- Intentional Fire
- Undetermined Fire
- Number of deaths related to the fire.
- Number of inquiries related to the fire resulting in treatment at a medical facility.
- The value of property damage related to the fire.



C. ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

- Fire statistics listed for each on-campus student housing facility separately.
- Description of the fire safety system for each on-campus student housing facility.
- The number of fire drills held the previous calendar year.

-
- Institutional policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking and open flames in student housing facilities.
 - Procedures for student housing evacuation.
 - Policies for fire safety education and training programs for students, staff, faculty.
 - A list of the titles of each person or organization to which individuals will report that a fire has occurred.
 - Plans for future improvements in fire safety, if determined necessary by the institution.

D. FIRE LOG

A Fire Log will be maintained by the institution. This Fire Log is easily understood and fires should be recorded on the date reported. For each report of a fire the following information should be included in the Fire Log:

- The nature of the fire
- The date the fire occurred
- The time of day the fire occurred
- The general location of the fire

The Fire Log may be in hard copy or in an electronic format. The Fire Log must be accessible on site. The Fire Log reports for the most recent sixty (60) day period must be open to public inspection upon request during normal business hours. Any portion of the log that is older than 60 days must be made available within two (2) business days of a request for public inspection. The Fire Log must be kept for three (3) years following the publication of the last annual report to which it applies (in effect – seven years).

A. FIRE STATISTICS

Fire Alarm Calls January 2019 Thru December 2019

Fire Deaths: 0

Fire Injuries: 0

Fire Property Damage: 0

Fire Alarm Location	Cause	Number of Calls	Actual Fires
W.E.B. DUBOIS HALL	Fire alarm	3	0
HARKNESS HALL	Fire alarm	2	0
JAMES HALL	Fire alarm	3	0
KELSEY HALL	Fire alarm	1	0
KENNEDY HALL	Fire alarm	3	0
MOTON HALL	Fire alarm	2	0
TWITCHELL HALL	Fire alarm	1	0
VIRGINIA CLEVELAND	Fire alarm	6	1
WINONA HALL	Fire alarm	1	0
MODULAR HOUSING	Fire alarm	1	0
THURGOOD MARSHALL	Fire alarm	2	0
CONTINUING ED. DORM	Fire alarm	1	0
MCGREW TOWERS DORM	Fire alarm	5	0
STONE	Fire alarm	3	0
HOLLY TREE INN	Fire alarm	3	0
L. DOUGLAS WILDER HALL	Fire alarm	4	0
WHITE HALL	Fire alarm	5	0
WENDELL HOLMES HALL	Fire alarm	5	0
MULTIPURPOSE (1ST & 2ND FL)	Fire alarm	1	0
STUDENT RETREAT	Fire alarm	2	0
		TOTALS = 54	1

The items noted were fire alarm activations not a fire. Several fire alarms activations were due to individual students using hair care products, yearly fire alarm/sprinkler inspections and maintenance on both systems.

B. DORMITORY - RESIDENCE HALL BUILDING FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS

CAPACITY	BUILDING	FIRE PANEL	FIRE PANEL LOCATION	DEVICE TYPE
Capacity: 202	W.E.B. Dubois Hall	Silent Knight 6820	Lobby	Pull stations / Heat detectors / Audio visual alarm Sprinkler system / Battery operated smoke detectors in individual rooms.
Capacity: 249	Harkness Hall	Simplex 4100u	Lobby	Pull stations / Heat detectors / Audio visual alarm Sprinkler system / Battery operated smoke detectors in individual rooms.
Capacity: 191	James Hall	Silent Knight 5820	Near room 105 Mechanical Room	Pull stations / Heat detectors / Audio visual alarm. Addressable detectors / Sprinkler system / Door hold devices.
Capacity: 99	Kelsey Hall	Simplex 4002	Lobby	Pull stations / Addressable detectors / Audio visual alarm.
Capacity: 50	Kennedy Hall	Simplex 4100u	Lobby	Pull stations / Heat detectors / Audio visual alarm / Addressable detectors.
Capacity: 75	Stone	Simplex 4100u	Lobby	Pull stations/Addressable detectors / Sprinkler system / Door hold devices / Audio visual alarm.
Capacity: 177	Moton Hall	Simplex 4020	Lobby	Pull stations / 2nd floor Addressable detectors / 1st / 3rd / 4th Battery operated smoke detector in individual rooms / Audio visual alarm.
Capacity: 230	Twitchell Hall	Honeywell 6820	Lobby	Pull stations / Heat detectors / Audio visual alarm / Addressable detectors.
Capacity: 233	Virginia Cleveland	Simplex 4100u	Lobby	Pull stations / Addressable detectors / Sprinkler system / Door hold devices / Audio visual alarm.
Capacity: 82	Winona Hall	Simplex 4100u	Lobby	Pull stations / Addressable detectors / Sprinkler system / Door hold devices / Audio visual alarm.
Capacity: 48	Modular Housing	Honeywell Fire-Lite		
Capacity: 60	Thurgood Marshall	Simplex 4020	Lobby	Pull stations / Heat detectors / Addressable detectors / Audio visual alarm.
Capacity: 24	Continuing Ed. Dorm	Simplex 4100es	Laundry Room	Pull stations / Heat detectors / Audio visual alarm / Addressable detectors / Sprinkler system.
Capacity: 302	McGrew Towers Dorm	Simplex 4100u	Lobby	Pull stations / Heat detectors / Audio visual alarm / Addressable detectors / Sprinkler system / Door hold devices.
Capacity: 36	Student Retreat	Honeywell Fire-Lite	Lobby	Pull stations / Heat detectors / Door hold devices / Addressable detectors / Audio visual alarm.
Capacity: 22	Holly Tree Inn	Honeywell Fire-Lite	Lobby	Pull stations / Heat detectors / Audio visual alarm / Addressable detectors / Sprinkler system / Door hold devices.
Capacity: 191	L. Douglas Wilder Hall	Silent Knight 5820	Lobby	Pull stations / Heat detectors / Audio visual alarm / Addressable detectors in hallway individual detectors in rooms / Sprinkler system / Door hold devices.
Capacity: 178	White Hall	Simplex 4100u	Lobby	Pull stations / Addressable detectors / Sprinkler system / Door hold devices / Audio visual alarm.
Capacity: 105	Wendell Holmes Hall	Simplex 4100u	Lobby	Pull stations / Heat detectors / Audio visual alarm / Addressable detectors / Sprinkler system / Door hold devices.
Capacity: 82	Multipurpose (1st & 2nd fl)	Simplex 4100u	Mechanical Room	Pull stations / Heat detectors / Audio visual alarm / Addressable detectors / Sprinkler system / Door hold devices.

C. RESIDENCE HALL DORMITORY FIRE DRILLS – 2019

Fire drills/evacuations are required in all occupied residence halls during the fall, spring, and summer sessions. Fire drills are unannounced and all occupants are required to leave the building. Fire drills are initiated in the early evening hours to ensure a maximum number of occupants participate. Fire drills are conducted by University Fire Marshal.

CAPACITY	BUILDING	FALL	SPRING	SUMMER
Capacity: 202	W.E.B. Dubois Hall	September	March	July
Capacity: 249	Harkness Hall	September	March	July
Capacity: 191	James Hall	September	March	July
Capacity: 99	Kelsey Hall	September	March	July
Capacity: 50	Kennedy Hall	September	March	July
Capacity: 75	Stone	September	March	July
Capacity: 177	Moton Hall	September	March	July
Capacity: 230	Twitchell Hall	September	March	July
Capacity: 233	Virginia Cleveland	September	April	July
Capacity: 82	Winona Hall	September	April	July
Capacity: 48	Modular Housing	September	April	July
Capacity: 60	Thurgood Marshall	September	April	July
Capacity: 24	Continuing Ed. Dorm	September	April	July
Capacity: 302	McGrew Towers Dorm	September	April	July
Capacity: 36	Student Retreat	September	April	July
Capacity: 22	Holly Tree Inn	September	April	July
Capacity: 191	L. Douglas Wilder Hall	September	April	July
Capacity: 178	White Hall	September	April	July
Capacity: 105	Wendell Holmes Hall	September	April	July
Capacity: 82	Multipurpose (1st & 2nd Fl)	September	April	July

D. RESIDENCE HALL POLICIES ON SMOKING – ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES – OPEN FLAMES

According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), cooking is the second leading cause of fire in college dormitories and residence halls (after arson) and the leading cause of fire injuries. Limited cooking is allowed in many residence halls. Some residence halls also have centrally located kitchens which are available for student use. Most of these kitchens have conventional stoves and refrigerators. In many of these kitchens students can also use electric skillets and other appliances not permitted in their rooms.

- Hotplates
- Toaster
- Ovens
- George Forman
- Grills
- Crockpots
- Oil popcorn poppers
- Electric skillets

Combustibles

- Candles/ Incense or any other open flames are prohibited in rooms.
- **NO SMOKING IN RESIDENCE HALLS 50FT AWAY FROM BUILDING.**
- No heavy load of combustibles in a room, on the walls, or ceiling.
- No covering a door with paper or other combustible materials.

Electrical Outlets and Appliances

Overloaded electrical outlets, damaged extension cords, and electrical appliances with heating elements have all been implicated in residence hall fires. Ideally, eliminating these potential sources of fire would be the preferred course of action.

- **Do not overload electrical outlets.**
- **Use only one appliance per outlet.**

If an electrical outlet becomes hot to the touch, disconnect any cords or appliances and notify the RA, Residential Director, or a member of the maintenance staff. **Use power strips with over-current protection. (A power strip with overcurrent protection shuts off power automatically if there is too much current being drawn.)**

- Halogen lamps.
- Extension cords must be UL approved.
- They must never be routed under rugs or carpets and multiple cords should not be connected together.
- No blocking of electrical panels.

E. RESIDENCE HALL – EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Your first action should be to take your room keys. Be sure to alert any other occupants in the room. Roll out of bed and crawl to the door.

1. Stay low to avoid smoke and super-heated gases that may have entered your room.
2. Feel the doorknob or higher on the door with the back of your hand. If it feels hot, do not open it the fire may be on the other side of the door. If it is not hot, open it slowly. If trapped on upper floors, put a wet cloth under the closed door to help prevent the spread of smoke. If you have a phone in your room, dial 911 and tell the operator the following: dorm name, room number and that you are trapped in the room and need to be rescued. Stay on the phone until the fire department arrives at your room.
3. If the hallway is clear of smoke, walk to the nearest fire exit and leave the building. Close your door behind you.
4. **DO NOT USE THE ELEVATORS**
5. Pull the fire alarm on your way out of the building if the alarm horn is not already sounding.
6. Call 911 and HUPD 727-5666 from a safe place and report the nature and location of the fire.
7. Do not attempt to extinguish a fire unless you feel like your life is not in danger.

Do not return to your room or go into the building until instructed. Resident assistants (RAs) will take a head count and move at least 300 feet from the building and go to your building's designated assembly area.

Evacuation Route

Emergency evacuation routes within each facility are posted on the interior door of each residence room.

Additionally, staging or gathering areas for residents are noted for each residence hall in the residence hall. Residents are required to gather on sidewalks or other appropriate areas out of the traffic areas used by emergency responders. After being evacuated, residents should only return to the residence halls after an announcement by the municipal fire department, university police, or university fire prevention personnel that it is permissible to do so.

F. FIRE SAFETY TRAINING – INSPECTION – EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Education Training Programs

With prevention as our primary mission, Fire Prevention Office promotes and provides a full range of fire and life safety educational training. From regularly scheduled programs such as

annual fire drill exercises and “hands on” fire extinguisher training, to specialized training topics including special hazard protection systems and building fire protections systems operational training. Fire Prevention Office works with individual departments to develop and provide specific educational programs based on their unique needs required for research.

Fire Extinguisher

In general, units have been purchased by the Fire Prevention Office or Faculties to meet the probable needs of the environment. For example: dry chemical multi-purpose extinguishers with an ABC classification are installed in the hallways of major buildings for general usage. These extinguishers would put out three types of fires.

TYPES OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



Class A extinguishers put out fires in ordinary combustible materials such as cloth, wood, rubber, paper, and many plastics.



Class B extinguishers are used on fires involving flammable liquids, such as grease, gasoline, oil, and oil-based paints.



Class C extinguishers are suitable for use on fires involving appliances, tools, or other equipment that is electrically energized or plugged in.



Class D extinguishers are designed for use on flammable metals and are often specific for the type of metal in question. These are typically found only in factories working with these metals.



Class K fire extinguishers are intended for use on fires that involve vegetable oils, animal oils, or fats in cooking appliances. These extinguishers are generally found in commercial kitchens, such as those found in restaurants, cafeterias, and caterers. Class K extinguishers are now finding their way into the residential market for use in kitchens.



Several types of extinguishers are installed depending on what needs to be protected and how. See what’s available to you before an emergency happens so you know which extinguisher is safe to use for your circumstances. Your safety comes first.

To use an extinguisher efficiently, think of the acronym PASS:

1. Pull the pin out
2. Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire
3. Squeeze the handle
4. Sweep from side to side

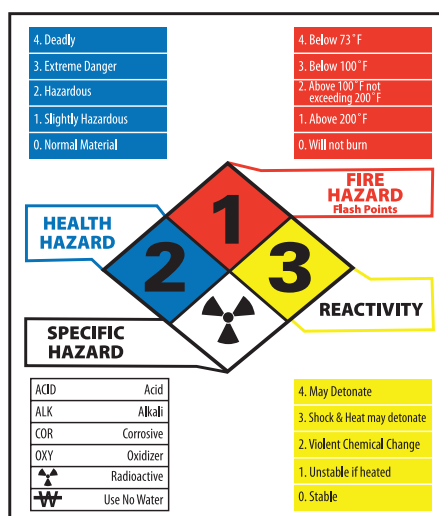
Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in dormitories and residence halls such that the maximum travel distance from any location on a floor to a fire extinguisher located on that same floor is not more than 75 feet. (International Fire Code 906.3.1) **Tampering with fire extinguishers is prohibited. Anyone caught tampering with a fire extinguisher should be expelled from student housing and subject to criminal prosecution.**

Special Hazards

The D.O.T. Emergency Response Guidebook 704 placard system identifies hazards associated with hazardous materials. The system was developed primarily with the needs of fire protection agencies in mind it is of value to anyone, including someone enrolled in a chemistry laboratory course, who needs to handle potentially hazardous material.

The hazard identification signal is a color-coded array of four numbers or letters arranged in a diamond shape. An example is shown below. You will see hazard diamonds like this on trucks, storage tanks, bottles of chemicals, and in various other places around campus.

The blue, red, and yellow fields (health, flammability, and reactivity) all use a numbering scale ranging from 0 to 4. A value of zero means that the material poses essentially no hazard; a rating of four indicates extreme danger.



In the event there is a release of a hazardous chemical or material, the following actions should be taken:

1. DO NOT attempt to clean up the spill.
2. Evacuate the area immediately.
3. Call HUPD 727-5666.
4. Let authorities know if the spill is still active.
5. If it is SAFE to do so, activate emergency shut-off valves.
6. Close all the doors behind you when exiting to prevent further contamination.
7. When outdoors, proceed immediately upwind from the spill location.
8. HUPD will contact on-duty maintenance personnel for repairs.

G. RESIDENCE HALL FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY VIOLATIONS

Fire Safety Inspections

Fire safety inspections of all residence halls and individual rooms are performed by the dormitory director and resident assistants assigned to each facility. Specific areas to be inspected are as follows:

- (a) Exit stairwells (check for obstructions)
- (b) Exit corridors (check for obstructions)
- (c) Exit signs (check for function and visibility)
- (d) Building exit doors (check for function and security)
- (e) Common areas (lounges - study rooms – entertainment areas)

Reports regarding building safety equipment requiring repair or replacement must be submitted to Fire Marshal office in a timely manner.

Fire and Life Safety Violations

To ensure that fire and life safety guidelines are followed within the residence halls, various types of appliances and items are prohibited. If you have questions regarding whether a particular item is permitted, residents should direct such inquiries to resident hall dorm director. Inquiries are presented to the university fire marshal for an official response – with a decision as to whether the item is permissible or not.

Subsequent violations of fire and life safety policies will result in disciplinary action and possible removal of an individual from the residence hall.

- Activation of a fire alarm system
- Discharging fireworks, explosives.
- Obstruction of fire sprinkler system
- Tampering of fire safety and/or sprinkler equipment
- Open flame or open flame devices within a residence
- Failure to evacuate upon activation of a fire alarm
- Possession of banned or prohibited objects
- Smoking indoors or in designated no smoking area
- Obstructing a route of fire exit egress
- Covering/obstructing an evacuation diagram

H. STATE OF VIRGINIA LAW INTENTIONAL ACTIVATION OF FIRE ALARM

§ 18.2-212. Calling or summoning ambulance or fire-fighting apparatus without just cause; maliciously activating fire alarms in public buildings; venue.

- A. Any person who without just cause therefor, calls or summons, by telephone or otherwise, any ambulance, or fire-fighting apparatus, or any person who maliciously activates a

manual or automatic fire alarm in any building used for public assembly or for other public use, including, but not limited to, schools, theaters, stores, office buildings, shopping centers and malls, coliseums and arenas, regardless of whether fire apparatus responds or not, shall be deemed guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

- B. A violation of this section may be prosecuted either in the jurisdiction from which the call or summons was made or in the jurisdiction where the call or summons was received.


§ 18.2-77. Burning or destroying dwelling house, etc.

- A. If any person maliciously (i) burns, or by use of any explosive device or substance destroys, in whole or in part, or causes to be burned or destroyed, or (ii) aids, counsels or procures the burning or destruction of any dwelling house or manufactured home whether belonging to himself or another, or any occupied hotel, hospital, mental health facility, or other house in which persons usually dwell or lodge, any occupied railroad car, boat, vessel, or river craft in which persons usually dwell or lodge, or any occupied jail or prison, or any occupied church or occupied building owned or leased by a church that is immediately adjacent to a church, he shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for life or for any period not less than five years and, subject to subdivision g of § 18.2-10, a fine of not more than \$100,000. Any person who maliciously sets fire to anything, or aids, counsels or procures the setting fire to anything, by the burning whereof such occupied dwelling house, manufactured home, hotel, hospital, mental health facility or other house, or railroad car, boat, vessel, or river craft, jail or prison, church or building owned or leased by a church that is immediately adjacent to a church, is burned shall be guilty of a violation of this subsection.
- B. Any such burning or destruction when the building or other place mentioned in subsection A is unoccupied, shall be punishable as a Class 4 felony.

I. FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS – CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY

Hampton University continually evaluates the need for improvements in all aspects of the campus fire safety program. It is the intent of the university to provide an environment that addresses the issues of fire and life safety for students, faculty, and staff. Changes in student or personnel numbers, occupancy changes of campus buildings, the design and use of new buildings, renovations of existing structures, and the need to retrofit existing buildings with new fire/life safety equipment is continually under review. Improvements or potential changes in fire safety at the university are reviewed and any required changes are implemented on a timely basis.

Notes



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