

JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY

2022 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report



Annual Security Report and Fire Safety Report

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“Your Right to Know”
October 1, 2022

The Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998 commonly referred to as the “Clery Act,” requires all colleges and universities who receive federal funding to report specified crime statistics and safety and crime information to members of the campus community. It provides students and their families, as higher education consumers, with accurate, complete and timely information about the safety of the campus so that they can make informed decisions. This information is publicly accessible through the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to:

- Publish an annual security report by October 1 containing safety and security related policy statements and crime statistics for the last three years which occurred on campus, public areas immediately adjacent to campus and certain non-campus facilities and distribute it to all current students and employees. Schools also must inform prospective students and employees about the availability of the report.
- Publish an annual fire safety report by October 1 containing policy statements as well as fire statistics associated with each on campus student housing facility, including the number of fires, cause of fires, injuries, deaths and property damage. Schools must inform prospective students and employees about the availability of the report.
- Collect, classify and count crime reports and crime statistics regarding reported specified crimes committed on campus and at affiliated locations and submit statistics to the Department of Education.
- Issue campus alerts that provide the campus community with information necessary to make informed decisions about their health and safety. Timely warnings are issued for any *Clery Act* crime that represents an ongoing threat to the safety of students or employees. Emergency notifications are issued upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees.
- Institutions with a police or security department are required keep a daily crime log of alleged criminal incidents that is open to public inspection. It can be found at <https://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/clerycompliance/daily-crime-log.shtml>.
- Institutions with on-campus student housing facilities are required to keep a daily fire log that records all fires occurring in on-campus housing facilities. It can be found at https://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/clerycompliance/fire_log.shtml
- Institutions must provide educational programs and campaigns that promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. All incoming students and new employees must be provided primary prevention and awareness programs and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns must be provided for all students and employees.
- Procedures are required for institutional disciplinary action in cases of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- Disclose missing student notification procedures that pertain to students residing in on campus housing which will aid in determining if a student is missing and in notifying law enforcement personnel.
- Provide procedures for reporting criminal activity or other emergencies.
- Provide Information on the security of, maintenance of, and access to campus facilities.
- Provide the authority of campus law enforcement and the monitoring and recording of off-campus criminal activities by students.
- Provide information on alcohol and drug education programs.
- Information on how to obtain information on sex offenders.

Policy for Reporting Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics and Developing Information for this Report:

The James Madison University Police Department through the Office of Public Safety is charged with the responsibility for collecting data and preparing and distributing the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report in consultation with other departments and entities to include but not limited to Student Affairs, Access and Enrollment Management, Administration and Finance to include Intercollegiate athletics, and Academic Affairs to include Center for Global Engagement. This report is prepared to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act.

To prepare this report, the Clery Compliance officer requests statistics from local law enforcement agencies to include but not limited to the Harrisonburg Police Department (HPD), the Rockingham Sheriff's Office (RCSO), the Virginia State Police (VSP) and the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Authority (ABC). Law enforcement agencies are provided with on campus and off campus addresses for which it is requested to provide statistics. Crime statistics are requested for the geographical categories, e.g., *main campus*, the *residence halls* subset, the streets and sidewalks immediately bordering campus (*public areas*) and *noncampus* (affiliates and remote university facilities). Police departments in the appropriate jurisdiction for other noncampus properties are also contacted to provide statistics.

The Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practice and the Office of Residence Life forward statistics for referrals on a continuing basis to the Clery Compliance officer for inclusion in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. Campus Security Authorities are identified and provided training and contacted at least annually to ensure data has been submitted. JMU Campus Security Authorities submit data utilizing an electronic report/survey form located on the JMU Police at website at https://www.jmu.edu/police/clerycompliance/clery_complaint_form.shtml The Campus Security Clery Incident Report Form available at https://www.jmu.edu/police/clerycompliance/how_to_report.shtml can also be submitted via fax machine, e-mail or conventional campus mail to: Felicia Glick, Clery Compliance Officer, 821 South Main Street MSC 6810 Harrisonburg, VA 22807 or by FAX to JMU Police, Clery Compliance Officer, at 540-568-7926 or email to: clerycompliance@jmu.edu.

Statistical data received from these sources are aggregated and included in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report and in reports available on the US Department of Education website. Requests for Clery reportable crimes were made in good faith; some agencies may not respond or could not provide the statistics as requested.

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is available electronically at <https://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/clerycompliance/Annual-Security-and-Fire-Safety-Report.shtml>. Each year email notifications are sent to all enrolled students, employees and affiliates. Prospective student and employees are informed of the report and how it may be secured through the admissions process and human resources respectively. You can obtain a copy of this report by contacting the James Madison University Police Department, 821 South Main Street, MSC 6810, Anthony-Seeger Hall, Harrisonburg, VA 22807 or request a copy be mailed to you by calling (540)568-6913/6769.

Clery Act reporting and disclosures maintains the confidentiality of the victim without the inclusion of personally identifying information about the victim and any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

The JMU Police Department submits a report to the Virginia State Police's and the FBI's Incident Based Reporting Program (NIBRS) on a monthly basis for the Harrisonburg Campus.

The Clery act is constantly under review and revision. For the latest updates and information use this link to access Clery Center for Security on Campus at <http://clerycenter.org/>, the non-profit organization established by the Clery family to honor the memory of their daughter. Further information can also be located at the U. S. Department of Education website at <https://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html>.

Campus Safety: “A Shared Responsibility”

James Madison University is located in the city of Harrisonburg, nestled in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Harrisonburg has a population of approximately 50,000 people and is home to many galleries, parks, museums and restaurants. In the center of Harrisonburg is JMU, a tight-knit community of 22,000 undergraduate and graduate students and 4,000 faculty and staff who come from across the country and around the world. You can obtain additional information about JMU by visiting: <https://www.jmu.edu/about/index.shtml>.

Education - the business of James Madison University - can only take place in an environment in which each student, employee and visitor feels safe and secure. JMU recognizes this need and works hard to help provide a safe and secure learning and working environment for everyone by employing a number of safety and security measures to help ensure the safety of its students, employees and visitors. A professionally trained and supervised police force and a closely screened and well-trained residence life staff work in concert with a campus community that is informed, aware, and alert; all sharing the responsibility of making the JMU campus a safe place to study, work and live. Safety is our concern, but it must also be the concern of each student, employee and visitor – a shared responsibility.

The Individual's Responsibility

Although JMU works hard to ensure the safety of all individuals within its community, students along with employees and visitors must also take responsibility for their own personal safety and that of their personal belongings. Simple, common sense precautions are the most effective means of maintaining personal security.

Although JMU strives to maintain a safe campus, always be aware that you may be a potential victim of crime. Never take personal safety for granted. All members and guests of the university community while walking across campus or to/from parking lots at night should remember to use well-lighted paths and avoid isolation - walk with others whether male or female. Use the university cadet and police escort services available on campus. Utilize the emergency “blue light” and other courtesy phones. Stay alert and attuned to people and circumstances around you. Students living in residence halls should keep their room doors locked at all times and should never prop open external doors. A resident should escort all guests in residence halls at all times. Students and employees should notify the JMU Police of any individual present in a building or on campus that arouses suspicion in any way or appears to have no legitimate business in the area.

Remember, do not leave property unattended. Bicycles should be registered with the JMU Police and secured with a lock. Cars should be locked and parked in well-lighted areas with valuable items removed from the vehicle or locked in the trunk.

Police Protection

James Madison University provides professional full-service police protection to the campus community utilizing the James Madison University Police Department. It is headed by the Chief of Police who reports to the Senior Vice President for Administration and Finance. The JMU Police Department is located at 821 S. Main Street, Harrisonburg, VA, Anthony-Seeger Hall; telephone (540) 568-6911; and is operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week to serve the needs of the campus community.

There are 42 sworn and commissioned police officers, which consist of 35 full-time officers augmented by 10 part-time special event officers. All JMU police officers have comprehensive arrest powers. The authority to make criminal arrests is derived from the Code of Virginia. As it relates to campus police officers, this statutory power is outlined in Virginia Code §23.1-809, which can be located by visiting: <https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title23.1/chapter8/section23.1-809/>.

The JMU Police Department has received accreditation from the **Virginia Law Enforcement Professional Standards Commission** after in-depth review of every aspect of the agency’s organization, management, operations, and administration to assure the highest standards are practiced and has received reaccreditations. The first award was granted in September of 2011. The agency attained re-accreditation status in 2015, and 2019, and will be re-assessed in the summer of 2023.

The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services has created a means to publicly certify institutions of higher learning that have implemented a defined set of campus safety strategies as part of a comprehensive community effort. This program, entitled the **Certified Crime Prevention Campus Program**, is open to all public and private accredited colleges or universities in Virginia. All applicants are required to have each of the Core Campus Safety Elements in place and must select seven additional elements for submission from the optional elements list. James Madison University, in March of 2021, became the eighth college or university in the Commonwealth to attain the distinction of “Certified Crime Prevention Campus”.

Law Enforcement, Authority of Campus Police Personnel, Written Memorandums of Understanding (Mutual Aid and Concurrent Jurisdiction Agreements), and Investigation of Alleged Criminal Offenses

JMU Police have the authority to enforce all regulations and laws, both of the University and of the Commonwealth of Virginia along with federal statutes, within their primary jurisdiction that includes all university owned/controlled property of the core campus, and the adjacent streets and sidewalks. The JMU Police Department has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Harrisonburg Police Department that allows duly sworn, on-duty officers employed by the James Madison University Police Department, jurisdiction to enforce city ordinances along with laws within the city limits of Harrisonburg.

The JMU/Harrisonburg Joint Patrol Task Force augments the Harrisonburg Police Department primarily in the surrounding off-campus student housing areas adjacent to campus in the city of Harrisonburg. The JMU Police work closely and maintain a close working relationship with state and local police including but not limited to the Harrisonburg Police Department, the Rockingham County Sheriff's Office and Virginia State Police on incidents that occur on and off campus. A Mutual Aid agreement with law enforcement and criminal justice agencies within and bordering Rockingham County is a reciprocal agreement for cooperation in furnishing police services and for the use of their joint police forces, their equipment and materials for their mutual protection, defense and maintenance of peace and good order. This agreement was amended in accordance with Virginia Code § 23.1-815 which can be found at: <https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title23.1/chapter8/section23.1-815/>.

The JMU Police Department, the Harrisonburg Police Department along with area fire departments and rescue squads train annually in active shooter/mass causality exercises to facilitate responses to incidents.

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

Response to a Crime or Emergency All crime, suspicious activity or emergencies that occur on the campus of James Madison University should be reported promptly to the James Madison University Police through the communications division for response and documentation and to assure incidents are assessed for potential ongoing threats to the University for evaluation for possible timely warning or emergency notification considerations. The JMU Police Department Communications Division supports the police department in emergency and non-emergency situations. The communication unit at JMU is staffed twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week and consists of 18 telecommunicators including an operations manager, a supervisor, eight full time and eight part-time employees. By mutual agreement with state and federal agencies, the JMU Police Department maintains a VCIN/NCIC (Virginia Crime Information Network /National Crime Information Center) communication terminal. All communicators are certified through NCIC/VCIN as full access operators and are responsible for staffing a terminal 24 hours a day with nationwide access to query criminal information and receive updates via teletype on in progress or recently occurred crimes. They are also responsible for monitoring alarm panels for all fire and intrusion alarms on campus, cameras, and allow vehicles access to campus via the campus gate system. All communicators are certified through the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services and the regional Criminal Justice Training Academy. Initially, they receive training in a Basic Communication Officer Academy as well as 80 hours of in house training with a certified communications trainer. Additionally, all communicators maintain the required certifications through NIMS/ICS to meet federal standards.

The JMU Police Department can be reached in person at Anthony-Seeger Hall, 821 South Main Street Harrisonburg, Va. or by telephone. The on-campus emergency number, 540-568-6911, directly connects to the JMU Police Department and should be used when fire, police, emergency or medical response is required. Courtesy telephones have this information on an attached label affixed to the telephone. **It should be noted that when using a cell phone to call the JMU Police, callers should dial 540-568-6911 as dialing 9-1-1 directly may route them to the Harrisonburg/ Rockingham Emergency Communication Center.** If you should be routed to another agency, you need to advise them of your specific location at James Madison University so that they may relay this information to the JMU Police Department Communications Center. The JMU Police Department Communication Center can transfer information between the Harrisonburg/Rockingham Emergency Communication Center via telephone and utilizing direct access through the computer aided dispatch system (CAD) for fire and rescue services and other local police departments.

Two 800 telephone numbers are available to the university and can be utilized during an emergency. These numbers will be provided at that time and may be used to disseminate recorded messages and/or to receive calls into a centralized call center so that the standard emergency phone lines will not be overwhelmed. The police department also utilizes another emergency number, 540-442-6911, that can be accessed if the JMU telephone network becomes disabled. For information, escort services and other non-emergencies; students, visitors, and employees can call, 540-568-6913. The telephone number for parking concerns is 540-568-3300. The JMU telephone number for general information is 540-568-6211.

There are telephones provided at the main entrance to each of the residence halls. There are interior courtesy telephones located in the hallways of residence halls. Areas of Rescue Assistance (ARA) phones are located in many stairwells that allows verbal communication directly to the communication division. Outdoor emergency "Blue Light" phones are located across campus to include parking lots and other remote areas. These telephones are housed in highly visible yellow call boxes and feature one-button speed dialing for instant communication with the JMU Police Department with location of the activated telephone automatically identified to the police communications officer. There are currently over 100 blue light phones located across campus.

The JMU Police Communications Center can also be reached directly using the LiveSafe® App. Information on the LiveSafe® App can be found at: http://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/resources_livesafe.shtml. It can be downloaded onto a smart phone and allows users to share information, tips, and safety concerns with police via text messaging, including picture, video, and audio attachments, or even through live chat. Stay anonymous anytime, or send your caller ID and location to police immediately when you call or message for help, allowing faster response times.

If you are a witness, a victim, or have knowledge of a criminal activity, information can also be reported anonymously by utilizing the JMU Police Department's on-line "Silent Witness" program. The information is forwarded to the JMU communications center where it is reviewed. Based on the content of the information, a call for service entry will be created for documentation and/or the information will be forwarded to the appropriate entity for further review and follow-up. **However, if the situation is violent and in progress and there is imminent danger to others, please call the JMU police at 540-568-6911 for immediate assistance.** This information is forwarded to the Clery compliance officer for inclusion in crime statistics. For "Silent Witness" information to be included in crime statistics, however, enough information has to be given to determine a crime has occurred and the location. This can be accessed on line at: http://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/silent_witness_form.shtml.

James Madison University encourages all members of the JMU community to report all crimes and other emergencies to the law enforcement entities responsible for safety and security in their respective jurisdictions. For incidents occurring off campus, in the city of Harrisonburg or Rockingham County, the Harrisonburg/ Rockingham Emergency Communication Center should be contacted for assistance by calling 911 or the non-emergency number 540-434-4436.

Reporting crimes to law enforcement helps protect the entire university community by ensuring that crimes are investigated and action is taken when appropriate. The JMU Police encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the campus police and/or the appropriate police agency. This includes when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report. The JMU Police will assist students in reporting crimes to other law enforcement agencies if requested. JMU police does not allow confidential reporting of crimes due to state open records laws. If a complainant files a report with JMU Police, the information may not be able to be kept confidential.

The James Madison University Police Department is staffed year round twenty-four hours a day seven days a week to serve the needs of the campus community. Upon notification of a criminal activity, emergency, or request for assistance, the James Madison University Police Department has the responsibility of responding to, and summoning the necessary resources to assist, mitigate, investigate, and document the incident. The call will initiate a response from the JMU Police Department, immediate or otherwise, as dictated by the nature of the incident. The responding officer will assess the reported incident and will arrange for necessary resources to include but not be limited to crime investigation, victim services, medical services or the utilization of other available resources. Criminal actions will be thoroughly documented in an appropriate incident report. Incidents will be assessed for potential ongoing threats to the University for evaluation for possible timely warning or emergency notification considerations.

Reporting to other Campus Security Authorities

Although every institution wants its campus community to report criminal incidents to law enforcement, we know that this does not always happen. Even at institutions with a police department on campus, a student who is the victim of a crime may be more inclined to report it to someone other than the police. Although the university strongly encourages community members to report promptly, all crimes and other emergencies directly to James Madison University Police Department, the JMU Police Department also recognizes that some individuals may prefer to report an incident to someone other than the police.

The Clery Act recognizes certain university officials and offices as "campus security authorities". Individuals or offices in addition to the University Police that may have crimes reported to them. The university designates the following places where a university community member can report crimes or policy violations:

The Clery Act requires all institutions to collect crime reports from a variety of individuals and organizations that Clery considers "campus security authorities". A campus security authority's primary responsibility is to report to the official or office designated by the institution to collect crime report information, allegations of Clery Act crimes that are reported to them in their capacity as a Campus Security Authority (CSA) that have occurred in the institutions Clery geography. Data is collected from a wide variety of "Campus Security Authorities" to provide the most accurate crime statistics possible via electronic submission or submission of the Campus Security Clery Incident Report Form. This information is sent to the Clery Compliance officer at the JMU Police Department for collection. The Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practice and the Office of Residence Life send reports to the Clery Compliance Officer on a continuing basis.

James Madison University Police Department pd_dispatch@jmu.edu	821 S. Main Street Anthony Seeger Hall	540-568-6911
Title IX titleix@jmu.edu	Madison Hall room 4035	540-568-5219
Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices osarp@jmu.edu	Student Success Center Suite 2122	540-568-6218
Human Resources humanresources@jmu.edu	752 Ott Street	540-568-6165

Campus security authority is a Clery-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution: a campus police department or a campus security department of an institution; any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department; any individual or organization specified in an institution’s statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses; and an official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

The James Madison University Police Department encourages Campus Security Authorities to promptly and accurately report Clery reportable crimes to the JMU Police Clery Compliance officer on a continuing basis by filling out the Clery Incident Electronic form available at https://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/clerycompliance/clery_complaint_form.shtml and submitting the information electronically or by submitting the Campus Security Clery Incident Report Form available at https://www.jmu.edu/police/clerycompliance/clery_complaint_form.shtml: Felicia Glick, Clery Compliance Officer, 821 South Main Street, MSC 6810, Anthony-Seeger Hall, Harrisonburg, VA 22807 or by FAX to JMU Police Clery Compliance Officer at 540-568-7926 or email to clerycompliance@jmu.edu. Student employees are directed to report all **non-emergency** criminal incidents to their supervisor or designated Clery coordinator for their area for submission.

“Pastoral Counselors” and **“Professional Counselors”**, when acting in their role of a pastoral or professional counselor *are not* considered campus security authorities and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. This exemption is intended to protect the counselor-client role. At a minimum, this provides crime victims valuable counseling and referral information.

Pastoral Counselor

An employee (in the case of JMU, they are affiliates) of an institution who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as a person who provides confidential counseling and who functions within the **scope** of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Professional Counselor

An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution’s community and who is also functioning within the **scope** of his/her license or certification.

The James Madison University Police Department does not allow voluntary confidential reporting. If a complainant files a report with the JMU Police Department, the information may not be able to be kept confidential. Crimes, however, may be reported anonymously by utilizing the JMU Police Department’s “Silent Witness” portal located at: http://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/silent_witness_form.shtml

In most cases, it is possible for a CSA to fulfill his or her responsibilities while still maintaining victim confidentiality. CSA reports are used by the institution to compile statistics for Clery Act reporting and to help determine if there is a serious or continuing threat to the safety of the campus community that would require a timely warning or emergency notification. A CSA report does not need to automatically result in the initiation of a police or disciplinary investigation if the victim does not want to pursue this action.

Emergency Notification System

The institution will without delay, 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.**

The JMU Police have primary authority to activate the emergency notification system upon their confirmation of the emergency or dangerous situation and determine the content and scope of the notification with coordination and assistance from other personnel or organizations such as risk management, facilities management, health services and other external sources. The comprehensive mass-communication system includes the following components which may be activated independently or in-conjunction with each other based on the circumstances of the emergency:

Emergency Notification Blast E-Mail - An e-mail will be distributed to the inbox of all members of the JMU community email accounts to warn them of a campus emergency. Blast email gives the university the ability to expeditiously reach the entire campus community with critical information in the event of an emergency. All JMU students, faculty, staff and affiliates are automatically enrolled; opting out of email notification is not an option.

Emergency Notification SMS Text Messaging -The JMU community can register to receive text and voice messages 15over their cell phone ensuring a campus emergency. Faculty, staff and students may register through MY Madison.Students are required to complete a multistep check-in process using MyMadison. Incoming students complete the process as part of the Orientation "OneBook". Returning students must complete registration before each Fall and Spring term. JMU students authorize JMU to send emergency notifications or may elect at this time not to receive cell phone emergency notifications during this process. Faculty and staff after being hired will be prompted to complete an Emergency Notification step. They cannot access any other employee functionality until they complete this step. JMU faculty and staff authorize JMU to send emergency notifications or may elect at this time not to receive cell phone emergency notifications during this process. An employee can re-validate by navigating to the phone numbers page within the Employee tab.

JMU Web Page - University Web Page – A banner with information will appear on the JMU website.

Emergency Horns & Sirens -JMU currently utilizes two different systems that produce audible signals to warn students, staff, and visitors on campus of impending emergency situations or hazardous conditions.

Madison Alert - One component of the university's emergency communications system is Madison Alert Horn, Siren and Public Address system, a campus wide outdoor horn and public address system used to communicate with constituents in the open exterior areas of the campus. It can be activated to alert members of the university community of an imminent threat to public safety on campus. The following horns and sirens are used as part of this system:

Emergency Siren: This signal is intended to immediately get the attention of members of the JMU Community. When students, staff and visitors hear this siren they should immediately try to seek shelter in a secure location and/or following any verbal instructions that accompany this alarm.

All Clear Horn: This signal consists of three consecutive 5-second horn blasts and indicates that it is now safe to resume normal activities on campus.

James Madison University Lightening Prediction System - A second component of the University's emergency communications system is the Severe Weather Early Warning System. This separate system is completely automated and continuously monitors weather conditions in proximity to the university's main campus, Memorial Hall complexes, and Upark fields. When the system detects atmospheric conditions that have a high probability of producing an electrical storm (lightning) close to campus the system will activate a series of horns and strobe lights in designated areas on campus. The following horns are used as part of this system.

Red Alert Horn: This signal consists of a single, 5-second horn blast that indicates that there is an imminent danger of a lightning strike on campus. When students, staff and visitors hear this horn they should immediately try to seek shelter in a safe location such as a building or vehicle away from water and electrical sources until the severe weather passes and the All Clear signal is given.

All Clear Horn: This signal consists of three consecutive 5-second horn blasts and indicates that it is now safe to resume normal activities on campus.

LiveSafe App - Receive notifications regarding important safety information in your community.

Fire Alarms - The fire alarm systems in buildings can be activated and utilized to evacuate a building due to a fire or other emergency situation.

Building Coordinators - through face-to-face contact - All building coordinators are periodically trained on how to respond to various emergencies on campus and may disseminate information within their buildings.

ORL Hall Directors and Resident Advisors - through face to face contact - All residence halls staff are periodically trained on how to respond to various emergencies on campus and may disseminate information within their buildings.

Police loudspeakers/public address systems located in patrol cars.

Programmable Mobile Traffic Signs - Mobile signs that can be positioned to provide information to specific areas

Local media/Campus TV/Radio broadcasts.

The university conducts emergency response exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and/or tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. Systematic tests of the Emergency Notification System will be conducted at least annually to include documentation of the exercise with the date, time and description of the test and whether the test was announced. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. Various drills are conducted throughout the year to familiarize students and faculty and staff with emergency procedures and individual roles. All members of the JMU community are instructed to notify the JMU police of any situation or incident on or near campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may pose an immediate or on-going threat to health and safety. JMU conducted a test of the emergency notification systems on Thursday, September 30th, at 4:05pm.

Emergency Notifications

The James Madison University Police Department assumes the role of issuing emergency notifications to the campus community. The Police Department with the assistance from other personnel or organizations such as risk management, facilities management, health services and external sources such as the National Weather Service and/or responding law enforcement or fire departments, will assess possible hazards to human health and the environment, considering both the direct and indirect effects. The JMU Police Department may coordinate an internal response and/or act as a liaison to external emergency responders or health agencies.

The James Madison University Police Department has the responsibility of responding to, and summoning the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation to the JMU community.

In addition, the JMU Police Department has the responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does, in fact, pose a threat to the community and notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation utilizing appropriate measures to include emergency notification.

An emergency notification to the campus community may include emergency evacuation, "shelter in place", "secure in place" or other measures deemed necessary using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) structure. In the event of an emergent situation, university police personnel 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.

An emergency or dangerous situation that requires the activation of the Emergency Notification System will be identified and confirmed by appropriate JMU police administrative personnel prior to activating the system. Upon being notified or receiving information regarding an incident that may pose a threat to the campus community, it is the responsibility of the on duty police supervisor to review the available information and confirm that the emergency or dangerous situation exists, and in concert with administrative personnel determine which segment(s) of the campus community are effected and determine if the activation of the Emergency Notification System (ENS) is appropriate. The JMU personnel who have authority to activate emergency measures upon their confirmation of the emergency or dangerous situation and determine the content and scope of the notification and activate the emergency notification system.

- Chief of Police
- Supervisory Patrol Personnel
- Emergency Management Coordinator
- Communications Center Personnel
- University Media Relations Staff or an appointed designee

JMU maintains an infectious disease response plan utilizing all divisions at the university. The plan emphasizes preparedness - actions and activities that develop public health response capabilities; response - actions and activities that are focused on saving lives, protecting the public health and stabilizing systems affecting health and medical issues; recovery - activities that assist systems return to normal operational levels that existed before an event; mitigation - actions or activities that reduce or eliminate hazards after an emergency event. In incidents of health related threats of infectious diseases, the primary notification and assessment comes from the Virginia Department of Health, Sentara Rockingham Memorial Hospital, the City of Harrisonburg/Rockingham County, or JMU becoming internally aware through case investigations and illness reports. Upon receiving information of the possible hazards to human health that may pose a threat to the community the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected will be notified utilizing appropriate measures to include emergency notification.

The types of incidents that may cause an immediate threat to the campus community could include, but are not limited to, emergencies such as an active shooter on campus, hostage/barricade situation, a riot, suspicious package with confirmation of a device, a tornado, a fire/explosion, suspicious death, structural damage to a university-owned/controlled facility, biological threat (anthrax, etc.), significant flooding, a gas leak, hazardous materials spill, criminal or terrorist activity, train wreck, or a possible infectious disease outbreak.

James Madison University primarily uses the Rave Emergency Notification System. This system allows text, emails and phone messages to be broadcast in case of emergencies. Templates have been created and can be used to facilitate expeditious messages to the JMU community. Communication staff practice daily dissemination of test messages. A banner on webpages with needed information may also be utilized.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, JMU must follow its emergency notification procedures. An institution that follows its emergency notification procedures is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances; however, the institution must provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed. If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus follow-up information to the community can be provided using elements of the emergency notification system such as blast e-mail, text messaging, information on the JMU website banner, the LiveSafe App or local media broadcasts as deemed appropriate.

Building coordinators are utilized and are responsible for developing emergency evacuation plans and guidelines, contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their designated areas of responsibility in conjunction with the Department of Public Safety Emergency Management coordinator. JMU Police personnel will, upon confirmation of an emergency that necessitates evacuations, will order an evacuation or if the situation warrants instructions to “shelter in place” or “secure in place” or other necessary procedures. Procedures are designed to establish a framework for James Madison University to both avoid preventable emergency situations and to respond effectively and safely to emergencies when they occur. This includes assessing an emergency situation, coordinating a response effort, minimizing adverse effects, and, most importantly, ensuring that individuals are informed, safely evacuated or sheltered and accounted for with reasonable assurance.

Emergency Response Information

The mission of the Office of Emergency Management is to provide an integrated, comprehensive emergency management program for James Madison university community. The office is responsible for the preparedness, training, and coordination of emergency response and recovery efforts at JMU. The Office of Emergency Management plans for natural, manmade, or technological hazards that could adversely affect all members and sustainable operations of the campus community.

Evacuation

Evacuation means moving all people from a threatened area to a safer place. In cases requiring the evacuation of one building, occupants should proceed to a designated meeting area as directed by the James Madison University Police, emergency personnel, or other university official designees. When orders are given to evacuate multiple buildings or large areas of the campus, university students, faculty, staff and visitors should proceed to evacuate as directed by the JMU Police, emergency personnel or official designees, and/or the emergency notification system that may be utilized to notify the campus community if a protective action for evacuation is necessitated.

Evacuation drills are performed both live and in tabletop exercises. Evacuation drills for residence halls are coordinated by the JMU Police and the Office of Residence Life each semester. Students learn the location of the emergency exits in the building and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term evacuation. The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of fire or other emergency.

Shelter/Secure in Place

If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside - seeking an interior room - until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, take your personal belongings (purse, wallet, JAC card, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest university building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

How You Will Know to “Shelter-in-Place”

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, including the JMU Police Department, Office of Residence Life, other university employees or emergency personnel and other authorities utilizing the university’s emergency communications tools.

Shelter-in-Place

No matter where you are, the basic steps of shelter-in-place will generally remain the same but can be modified for specific situations. Should the need ever arise; follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise.

When sheltering-in-place, you will be safest by moving to the interior of a building area that protects you from the danger. Do not lock doors behind you as others may need to shelter -in-place.

- REMAIN CALM.
- Immediately seek shelter within the closest sturdy building. Act quickly - do not wait until the danger is readily apparent.
- Once inside, stay away from windows, glass, and objects that may fall. Stay put until the danger passes - resist the temptation to personally assess the situation.
- Whenever possible, seek shelter in interior rooms, corridors, and hallways.
- Avoid large freestanding rooms such as auditoriums and gymnasiums.
- DO NOT use elevators.
- Await instructions from JMU Alerts and emergency responders.
- DO NOT leave until an "All Clear" is received.

During a tornado, shelter in the lowest level possible. If necessary, consider crouching near the floor and seeking additional shelter under a sturdy table or desk, or cover your head with your hands.

In the event of hazardous material incidents requiring sheltering in place, close exterior windows and turn off heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems.

Weather Definitions

Watch: Conditions are favorable for the development of severe weather. Closely monitor the situation in case it gets worse.

Warning: Severe weather has actually been observed. Listen closely to instructions provided by weather radios/emergency officials.

How Do I Secure-In-Place?

- REMAIN CALM.
- If outside during a secure-in-place emergency, seek shelter in the nearest unlocked building.
- If the buildings in your immediate area have locked exterior doors, continue to move away from the danger, seek cover, move to another unlocked building, or leave campus if safe to do so.
- Once inside, find an interior room and lock or barricade the door(s).
- To minimize vulnerability, turn off lights, silence phones, draw blinds, move away from windows, and minimize additional movement.
- Await further instructions from JMU Alerts or emergency responders.
- DO NOT leave until an "All Clear" is received.

What If Someone Wants to Enter a Secure Area?

USE GOOD JUDGMENT. If there are any doubts about the safety of those inside the room or building, the area should remain secure.

Allowing someone to enter a secure area may endanger yourself and others. If there are individuals outside the secured door who wish to enter, consider the following to determine safety:

- Can you see the area outside the door?
- Is someone lying in wait or creating a trap?
- If a physical description of the subject was given in the secure-in-place alert, consider similarities such as age race, clothing description, height, weight, sex, and hair/eye color.
- If the decision is made to allow entry to the individual, consider the following:
 - Have the person leave anything he or she is carrying (a backpack, laptop case, package, etc.) on the ground outside the secure area.
 - Have the individual lift up his or her shirt/jacket/coat to expose their waistline and rotate 360 degrees to ensure no weapon is being concealed.

Hostile Intruder/ Run Hide Fight

RUN

- Have an escape route in mind? Leave your belongings behind. Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow.
- Help others escape if possible. Do not attempt to move the wounded. Prevent others from entering an area where the active shooter may be.

HIDE

- Hide in an area out of the shooters view. Lock door or block entry to your hiding place. Silence your cell phone (including vibrate) and remain quiet.

FIGHT

- Fight as a last resort only when your life is in imminent danger.
- Attempt to incapacitate the shooter.
- Act with as much physical aggression as possible.
- Improvise weapons or throw items at the shooter.
- Commit to your actions... Your life depends on it.

When Law Enforcement Arrives

- Remain calm and follow instructions.
- Drop items in hands. Raise hands and spread fingers. Keep hands visible at all times.
- Avoid quick movements toward officers such as holding on to them for safety.
- Avoid pointing, screaming or yelling.
- Do not ask questions when evacuating.

Active Shooter Video - What should you do? The video can be seen at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TeOdxKozra0>

Hazardous Materials

If you are involved in or become aware of a hazardous material release in your building or area, take the following actions:

- Remain calm.
- Call Campus Police at **540-568-6911**.
- If the material release is outside of the building, remain inside.
- Evacuate the immediate area.
- If necessary, initiate EVACUATION PROCEDURES - Information can be located at http://www.jmu.edu/safetyplan/emergency_evacuations.shtml
- Remain upwind of the building.

In a chemical emergency, a hazardous amount of a chemical is spilled or released into the environment. If a chemical emergency occurs, officials will warn you via text, voice mail messages, or blast e-mail, or they may come to your door. If you witness or smell a chemical spill, or if there is a life-threatening emergency, **Dial 540-568-6911**.

During a chemical emergency

- Remain Calm
- If the material release is outside of the building, remain inside.
- If you are in the area or building of the chemical emergency, **evacuate the area immediately**.
- When officials say it is safe, open all doors and windows and turn on the air conditioning and ventilation systems to flush out any chemicals.
- Remember: a person or thing that has been exposed to a hazardous chemical might be contaminated and could contaminate others. Follow decontamination instructions from local officials.
- If you are outside during an incident, stay upstream, uphill and upwind. Gases and mists are generally heavier than air and hazardous materials can quickly be transported by water and wind. In general, try to go at least one-half mile (10 city blocks) from the danger area. However, for many incidents, you will need to go much farther.
- If you are in a motor vehicle, stop and find shelter in a permanent building if possible. If you must remain in your vehicle, keep the windows and vents closed and shut off the air conditioner and heater.

- Listen to JMU Alerts, local TV or radio for instructions on whether to evacuate or stay where you are.) Your life could depend on it.
- Local officials will tell you:
 - The type of health hazard.
 - The affected area.
 - How to protect yourself.
 - Evacuation routes, if necessary.
 - Shelter locations.
 - Type and location of medical facilities.
 - The phone numbers to call if you need extra help.

Additional information can be found at <http://www.jmu.edu/safetyplan/index.shtml> .

Lighting Detection

Listen for the JMU Lightning Detection System audible air horn alarms:

- SINGLE 15-second air horn blast - RED ALERT
- THREE 5-second air horn blasts - ALL CLEAR

Seek shelter inside a building until notified by University officials that it is safe to leave.

If flooding occurs, seek higher ground and avoid walking through standing or moving water.

Fire

- Activate the nearest alarm pull station and call 540-568-6911 if possible and to report the location and cause of the fire if known.
- Everyone must leave immediately when a fire alarm is activated, even if there is no obvious signs of an emergency!
- Do not use the elevators!
- Remain calm and assist others in safely getting out.
- Confine fire by closing all doors and windows if possible.
- Extinguish the fire if you have been trained and it is safe to do so.
- Evacuate the building to a safe location away from the structure.
- Take any personal belongings you may need with you. (including wallets, purses, keys, cell phones, etc.)
- If circumstances permit, secure your area by closing doors and locking them if you would normally do so when you leave for the day.
- Follow directions given by emergency personnel and respond to the location designated by the building coordinator outside the structure to await further instructions and so that everyone can be easily accounted for before leaving the area.
- Do not re-enter the building until authorized to do so.

All members of the James Madison University community should notify the JMU Police Department of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of students, employees or visitors on campus.

Timely Warnings/Community Alerts/Safety Announcements

In compliance with the "Timely Notice" provisions of the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998, the James Madison University Police Department is responsible for timely warning dissemination. The Clery Act requires you to alert the campus community to certain crimes in a manner that is timely and will aid in the prevention of similar crimes.

Although Clery doesn't define "timely," because the intent of a warning regarding a criminal incident(s) is to enable people to protect themselves this means that a warning should be issued as soon as the pertinent information is available. A timely warning is initiated when the James Madison University Police Department identifies a Clery Act reportable crime that occurs on Clery geography that poses an ongoing or serious threat to students, employees and/or visitors.

Timely warning notifications are sent to notify the campus community in the event that a situation arises on Clery geography which encompasses the JMU campus, noncampus property (property owned/controlled by the university), and public property (roadway and sidewalks immediately adjacent to campus) that, in the judgment of the Chief of Police, Deputy Chief of Police or his designee, after reviewing the facts and circumstances of the incident, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to the campus community.

Timely warnings are primarily triggered by Clery Act crimes (criminal homicide, sex offenses, robbery involving force or violence, aggravated assault, and major cases of arson). Timely Warnings may also be posted for other crime classifications, as deemed necessary. Timely Warnings are evaluated on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case and the information known. The timely warning message content may include the following:

- A description of the incident.
- Possible connection to previous incidents, if applicable.
- Physical description of the suspect, if available.
- Photo or composite drawing of the suspect, if available.
- Date and time the bulletin was released.
- Other relevant and important information about the crime(s).
- Information about crime prevention, personal safety or other community safety resources.

JMU is not required by law to issue a timely warning for off-campus crimes; however, incidents occurring off campus will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis in conjunction with the lead law enforcement agency investigating the incident to determine if there is a crime that poses an ongoing or serious threat to the community, a community alert may be disseminated.

The chief of police, deputy chief of police or their designee will make the decision to issue a timely warning/community alert of crimes that may present a serious or ongoing threat or risk to members of the university. The on-duty police supervisor will inform the chief of police or their designee of any crime that may pose an ongoing or serious threat to the personal safety of students, faculty, staff and guests. The chief of police, deputy chief of police or designee will determine whether the crime requires a timely warning/community alert. The JMU personnel who have authority to develop the content of a timely warning/crime alert notification include the Chief of Police, Deputy Chief of Police, the Clery Compliance Officer, and University Media Relations staff or appointed designee. The authority to decimate the message includes the Clery Compliance Officer, University Media Relations staff, and communication personnel. Timely warnings and community alerts will be issued by means of rapid response mass-communication technology providing the JMU Community with immediate notification to students, faculty and staff through the issuance of:

- “Blast” bulk e-mailings originating from the James Madison Police Department to all student and employee e-mail accounts, and/or;
- Text messaging to the campus community via cell phones.
- The JMU Police Department may also post a notice on the JMU Police website that is accessible via computer by all faculty, staff, students or visitors.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning/community alert should report the circumstances to the JMU Police by phone (540-568-6911) or in person at the communication center within the JMU Police Department at 821 S. Main Street Anthony-Seeger Hall, located at the Southwest corner of West Grace and South Main Streets.

Timely Warnings and Community alerts for situations that may pose a threat to others can be generated from reports made to *Campus Security Authorities* as identified by James Madison University in addition to reports to the JMU Police and/or local police agencies. Timely Warnings and Community alerts are provided to students and employees in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. JMU is not required to issue a Timely Warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

The JMU Police may not issue Timely Notices/ Community Alerts for instances in which the perpetrators have been apprehended or the threat of imminent danger for members of the JMU community has been mitigated by law enforcement officials. The JMU Police Department may not issue timely warnings if they are not notified of the crime in a manner that would allow the department to post a “timely” warning for the community. Timely warnings are posted on the JMU Police website at <https://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/safety.shtml> and will be updated as new crime information becomes available on the website.

Safety announcements encompass information of value to the community and are sent via electronic communication (blast email and text messaging). Safety announcements contain information that is used to promote general safety to the JMU community.

The JMU Police Department requests local police agencies keep the institution informed on an immediate basis of crimes that may require timely warnings or community alerts. We are committed to an open line of communication to enable us to routinely review incidents occurring in areas beyond our campus that could serve as a potential threat to members of our campus community especially those apartment complexes with heavy concentrations of off-campus resident students and places where students often frequent.

Notice of Availability – Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

James Madison University is committed to assisting all members of the JMU community in providing for their safety and security. Each year email notification is made to all enrolled students and employees providing the web site link to access these report. Prospective student and employees are informed of the report and how it may be secured via an email link listed on admissions and human resources website.

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report contains information regarding campus security and personal safety including topics such as: crime prevention, the university police law enforcement authority, crime reporting policies, disciplinary procedures, protocols for the immediate notification of students and staff upon confirmation of a significant emergency on campus and other matters of importance related to security and safety. The report includes statistics for the most recent three-year period of reported crimes that have occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by JMU or its affiliates; and on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report includes campus housing fire statistics for the most recent three-year period, a description of each on-campus student housing facility fire safety system, the number of fire drills held during the previous calendar year, policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in student housing; and procedures for student housing evacuation in the event of fire along with other fire safety information.

The JMU Annual Security and Fire Safety Report includes the Harrisonburg campus and the three overseas branch campuses; Florence, Antwerp, and London. It is available electronically at <https://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/clerycompliance/Annual-Security-and-Fire-Safety-Report.shtml>

You can obtain a copy of any of this report by contacting the Office of Public Safety, MSC 6810, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA 22807 or request that a copy be mailed to you by calling (540)568-6769/6913.

Clery Act reporting and disclosures maintains the confidentiality of the victim without the inclusion of personally identifying information about the victim and any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Clery Crimes

Under the Clery Act , JMU campuses must annually distribute statistics on the reported occurrences of the following Clery offenses at certain locations. These statistics are forwarded to the U. S. Department of Education.

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

Manslaughter by Negligence – The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sexual Assault – An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) programs. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting Systems User Manual from the FBI UCR Programs, a sex offense is “any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.”

Rape - The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Fondling - The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest – Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory rape –Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent

Dating Violence - Violence committed by a person - who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; **and** where the existence of such a relationship shall be on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship , and the frequency of interaction between the person involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse and does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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

Stalking - Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to – fear for person’s safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition, course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly , or through third parties, by any action, method, device , or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property; reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim; and substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

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 is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed. Aggravated assault includes poisoning (date rape drug, etc.)

Aggravated Assault is differentiated from simple assault, in addition to the weapon and intent considerations in the definition, by the extent of injury. Generally Broken Bones, Internal injuries, stiches, loss of teeth, severe laceration(s) or a loss of consciousness indicated an aggravated assault. Simple assault would result in injuries needing only minor first aid.

Burglary – The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. Structure for the purposes of burglary is defined as having four walls, a roof, and a door.

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

Arson – Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Hate Crimes – Any crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of actual or perceived bias against race; gender; gender identity, religion; sexual orientation; ethnicity, national origin or disability. This includes the afore mentioned murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, and also larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/ vandalism of property.

Simple Assault – An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness. **(Currently, this crime category only applies to hate crimes.)**

Larceny-Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. **(Currently, this crime category only applies to hate crimes.)**

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of property- To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it. **(Currently, this crime category only applies to hate crimes.)**

Intimidation - To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack. **(Currently, this crime category only applies to hate crimes.)**

The Clery Act also requires disclosure of statistics for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and weapons possession. Reports of these violations are made differently, and reflect the total number of individuals arrested or referred for campus disciplinary action, rather than total number of incidents.

Liquor Law Violation – The violation of federal, state and local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Drug Law Violation – The violations of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Weapon Law Violation – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Disciplinary Referrals – The referral of any person to any campus official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

These offenses must be reported according to their occurrence in the following Clery locations, or geographic categories.

Campus – any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (ii) any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor). **Controlled by** means that your institution (or an institution-associated entity as described below) directly or indirectly rents, leases or has some other type of written agreement (including an informal one, such as a letter or an e-mail) for use of a building or property, or a portion of a building or property. Even if there is no payment involved in the transaction, for Clery Act purposes, a written agreement for the use of space gives your institution control of that space for the time period specified in the agreement.

On-campus Student Housing Facility: Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility

Reasonably contiguous refers to a building or property your institution owns or controls that's in a location that you and your students consider to be, and treat as, part of your campus.

Noncampus/ Affiliated – Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (ii) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Property – "public property" is defined by the Clery Act regulations as all public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. Include the sidewalk across the street from your campus, but do not include public property beyond the sidewalk.



Hate Crimes

Involving crimes or incidents of homicide, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, vandalism, and intimidation against persons characterized as and motivated by the actual or perceived bias, against race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and/or disability.

Geographical Areas: On Campus, Residential Facilities, Non-Campus and Public Property

2021 - There were no reported bias motivated incidents.

2020 - There were no reported bias motivated incidents

2019– There were no reported bias motivated incidents.

There were no unfounded crimes in 2021. There were no unfounded crimes in 2020. There were no unfounded crimes in 2019. *An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situations where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded”. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not “unfound” a crime report. This requirement began with 2014 statistics.*

James Madison University Campus Crime Statistics
2021, 2020, 2019

OFFENSE	Year	ON CAMPUS	RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (Subset of <i>On Campus</i>)	PUBLIC AREAS	NON CAMPUS PROPERTY	
MURDER. NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2021	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	
MANSLAUGHTER by NEGLIGENCE	2021	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSES	Forcible Rape	2021	2	2	0	0
		2020	7	9	0	0
		2019	9	7	0	0
	Fondling	2021	0	7	0	0
		2020	7	3	0	0
		2019	4	3	0	1
SEX OFFENSES	Incest	2021	0	0	0	0
		2020	0	0	0	0
		2019	0	0	0	0
	Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0
		2020	0	0	0	0
		2019	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2021	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	1	1	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2021	0	0	0	0	
	2020	1	1	0	0	
	2019	1	4	0	0	
BURGLARY	2021	0	0	0	0	
	2020	11	2	0	0	
	2019	8	7	0	1	
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT****	2021	0	0	0	0	
	2020	1	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	
ARSON	2021	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	1	0	0	
Domestic Violence*	2021	0	0	0	0	
	2020	1	0	0	0	
	2019	1	1	0	0	
Dating Violence*	2021	0	0	0	0	
	2020	4	4	0	0	
	2019	9	6	0	0	
Stalking*	2021	0	0	0	0	
	2020	3	3	0	0	
	2019	6	5	0	0	
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2021	109	109	0	0	
	2020	18	8	0	0	
	2019	30	16	1	1	
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION **	2021	454	109	0	0	
	2020	544	522	0	0	
	2019	579	542	0	0	
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2021	62	49	0	0	
	2020	30	21	0	0	
	2019	75	52	2	0	
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION **	2021	62	49	0	0	
	2020	28	18	0	0	
	2019	42	39	0	0	
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS	2021	1	1	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS** REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2021	1	1	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	

* Crimes not reported by hierarchy.

**Includes referrals from both Office of Residence Life and Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practice.

Further information on Clery Geography can be viewed at https://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/clerycompliance/clery_geography.shtml

Detailed map can be viewed at <https://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/clerycompliance/CleryMap2020.pdf>

University Sponsored Trips

Pursuant to the Clery Act, the university on an annual basis is required to disclose certain reported crime statistics that occur during university sponsored/ arranged student trips/activities. Community members who are administratively responsible for student trips are expected to report student trip/activity information to the Clery Compliance Officer for documentation.

Emergencies Involving Students or Faculty and Staff

For emergencies involving students, the JMU Police can call upon the services of the **Behavioral Assessment Team (BAT)** chaired by the Dean of Students with members from the Counseling Center, the Health Center, Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practice, Public Safety, the Office of Residence Life, Disability Services, representatives from academic programs and representatives from other university offices on an as needed basis, to assess and intervene with students whose behavior may present a threat to themselves or the safety of the university community. JMU is committed to improving community safety through a proactive, coordinated, objective, and thoughtful approach to the identification, assessment, intervention, management, and prevention of situations that pose, or may reasonably pose, a threat to the safety and wellbeing of the campus community. Any member of the university community who is concerned about the behavior of a JMU student is encouraged to contact the Dean of Students Office at 540-568-6468, the JMU Counseling Center at 540-568-6552, the JMU Police at 540-568-6913 or other member of the BAT team.

For emergencies involving faculty and staff, the JMU Police can call upon the Faculty/Staff Assessment Team. The **Faculty/Staff Assessment Team (FSAT)** is charged with assessment and intervention with faculty and staff members whose behavior may present a threat to themselves or the safety of the university community. The FSAT is chaired by the Director of Human Resources, and constituted as an ad hoc committee that includes members from the Counseling Center, Human Resources, Public Safety, and other university offices as appropriate. Any member of the university community who is concerned about the behavior of an employee is encouraged to contact human resources at 540-568-7916.

The BAT and FSAT will meet as needed to assess and intervene with students or faculty and staff members whose behavior may present a threat to themselves or the safety of the university community. Any member of the university community who believes that the behavior of an individual who is on campus or who is a member of the community may present a threat to self or others in the university community should report the person to the appropriate team.

Police Crime Log Information

The Daily Crime Log at James Madison University contains entries of crimes or alleged crimes and some suspicious circumstances that have been reported directly to the JMU Police Department to include crimes or alleged crimes that occur on the core campus as well as the City of Harrisonburg in the extended patrol jurisdiction to include outside agency assists. It contains information regarding crimes or alleged crimes that the JMU Police Department has been made aware of through other sources to include Title IX, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practice, the Office of Residence Life, third party reports, Silent Witness, and other Campus Security Authorities. The Daily Crime Log information appears on the JMU Police Department website at <http://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/clerycompliance/daily-crime-log.shtml> and can be accessed electronically at any time and can be accessed at the JMU Police Department located in Anthony Seeger Hall.

According to Federal law, an institution may withhold any of the required fields of entry; the nature, date, time, location and/or disposition of the crime or alleged crime if any of the following conditions apply:

- If disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim;
- If disclosure would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual;
- If disclosure would cause a suspect to flee or evade detection;
- If disclosure would result in the destruction of evidence.
- The information temporarily withheld from the log for any of the aforementioned justifications will be posted once the possibility of adverse or harmful effects are no longer likely to occur.
- In order to protect victim's confidentiality, personally identifying information will not be included in any publicly available record keeping to include the Daily Crime Log.

Fire Log information is incorporated into the Daily Crime Log and also can be found separately at:

https://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/clerycompliance/fire_log.shtml

Maintenance/Security/Access of Campus Facilities

JMU students, faculty and staff have access to academic, recreational and administrative facilities on campus when the facilities are open and/or access may be gained by electronic card control or assigned key entry to secured areas. The general public may enter the public areas of the university to include recreational, administrative and academic facilities during hours when the facilities are open and to attend cultural, recreational and athletic events on campus. Health and safety restrictions may be enacted.

Facilities and landscaping at James Madison University are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions and provides a safe and secure learning and working environment for its students, employees and visitors. Lighting and shrubbery tours are conducted at least once an academic year by representatives from many segments of the campus community. They include student government representatives along with staff from student affairs, facilities management and public safety. Safety and security concerns are identified and recommendations for improvements are made. In addition, the University Safety Coordinator makes regular safety and health inspections, serves as a liaison with public health and safety officials and schedules safety lectures and training and follows up on recommendations with appropriate departments.

The JMU Police actively patrol the campus. JMU police cadets employed by the police department through the Campus Police Cadet Program utilize carefully screened students who are employed to act as additional eyes and ears for the JMU Police. They alert the police of incidents for possible further investigation, provide services during special events, and provide building and campus security. They are in radio contact with the JMU police at all times. Cadets are mainly on duty in the evening and late night, patrolling their assigned areas providing security escort services to students walking across campus and to and from parking lots. Cadets also provide vehicular escorts from distant areas on campus. Following cadet duty hours, JMU police escort students as needed. Cadets are also responsible for patrolling and securing academic and administrative buildings on campus each evening. Cadets are primarily assigned to walking patrol of the campus and escorts during the fall and spring semesters. During the summer, cadets provide building lockup and security functions.

JMU police officers may serve verbal or written trespass notices on non-members of the university community present on campus and may make immediate arrests of persons in secure areas for which they have no legitimate business. If a person served with a prior trespass notice reappears on campus, or if a person is found in a posted facility with no legitimate purpose in that building, he or she is subject to immediate arrest.

Outdoor emergency "Blue Light" phones are located across campus to include parking lots and other remote areas. These telephones are housed in highly visible yellow call boxes and feature one-button speed dialing for instant communication with the JMU Police with location of the activated telephone automatically identified to the police communications officer. There are currently over 100 blue light phones located across campus.

A campus entry system consisting of 12 gates limit vehicular traffic access during selected time periods to reduce vehicular traffic.

Areas of Rescue Assistance (ARA) phones are located in many stairwells that allows verbal communication directly to the communication unit to summon help in an emergency.

Maintenance/Security/Access of Campus Housing

The Office of Residence Life at James Madison University is committed to designing and maintaining a caring environment that encourages academic success, respect, personal growth and responsibility to one's community. Approximately 6,500 undergraduate students reside in 45 residence halls on the JMU campus. All sororities are housed on-campus along with several fraternities. Freshmen are required to live on campus, with the exception of day student commuters. Upper-class students select residence hall assignments dependent upon availability.

Off-campus housing includes apartments, private homes, individual rooms or apartments within private homes, and off-campus fraternity houses. The university does not provide supervision for unaffiliated off-campus housing and relies on the external police response to criminal activity in off campus housing.

University housing provides coeducational housing for such lifestyle options as first year and upper class. There are also a number of [residential learning communities](#). These communities are facilitated by academic departments and include Haynes (STEM), Leadership, Sports and Recreation Management (SRM), The Honors Living and Learning Center, Madison International, Arts, College of Business (MadisonBiz) and Roop Teacher Education Learning Community and Trelawny. A Faculty in Residence (FIR) program was created to house a university professor in the residence halls in the hopes of increasing interaction between students and educators. Five [FIR's](#) have been created in Chesapeake Hall, Chandler Hall, Eagle Hall, Paul Jennings Hall, and Shenandoah Hall. Guests to all residence halls should be escorted by a hall resident at all times.

Health and safety restrictions may be enacted in regard to guest access and other restrictions. Access to on-campus housing by university employees is on an "as needed" basis and incorporates strict card key control procedures during hours of restricted access. Work orders are submitted promptly for repairs and all university repair and maintenance personnel must be in uniform or wear a JMU photo ID to allow for easy identification by residents. Residence halls are staffed with hall directors and a number of resident advisers. These individuals, living in the halls and on call 9:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. daily, are members of the university's residence life staff and receive extensive training in the enforcement of residence hall security policies and Clery and Title IX requirements.

All residence hall doors accessing resident living areas remain locked 24 hours daily, seven days a week. Unrestricted access to certain administrative, dining service, public assembly, and meeting rooms in Huffman, and Frederikson Halls is permitted generally 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., weekdays. Interior doors separating public access from residential room areas remain locked at all times in these halls. Currently perimeter security to all university-owned residence halls is maintained by automated card access. A student who enters or leaves a residence hall is responsible for securing the door. Propping or otherwise preventing any door from being completely secure is a serious safety violation. A propped door alarm in many residence halls issues an alarm when the door is propped for a set time period.

There are telephones provided at the main entrance to each of the residence halls. There are interior courtesy telephones located in the hallways of residence halls. Areas of Rescue Assistance (ARA) phones are located in many stairwells that allows verbal communication directly to JMU Police Communications unit.

The university's trespass policy enforced by the JMU Police is posted in university housing. JMU police officers may serve verbal or written trespass notices on non-members of the University community present on campus and may make immediate arrests of persons in secure areas for which they have no legitimate business. If a person served with a prior trespass notice reappears on campus, or if a person is found in a posted facility with no legitimate purpose in that building, he or she is subject to immediate arrest. Although residence halls are generally very safe environments they are not without crime. Therefore, we encourage students to be security conscious at all times.

Here are some useful tips that may keep you from falling victim to crime:

- Lock your door when sleeping or showering.
- Lock your room when leaving a roommate asleep inside.
- Lock your door when you leave, regardless of the length of time you plan to be gone.
- Be mindful of tailgating. Tailgating is following or walking closely behind a resident/person into a secured or locked facility without permission and without being identified.
- Keep small items of value, such as wallets, money and jewelry, out of plain view.
- Engrave all valuable items with a personal identifying code (your own lettering/numbering system).
- Keep a record and photograph of all valuables noting descriptions and serial numbers.
- Do not leave notes on your door announcing that no one is home.
- Do not take in overnight guests whom you do not know.
- Never lend your JAC card to anyone.
- Be suspicious of unknown persons loitering or checking doors in your hall. Note their descriptions and call the police immediately.

Resident hall staff includes professional and student staff members living in the halls that coordinate social and educational programs, and serve as resources for students with questions or concerns. They undergo extensive training sessions before each school year begins and participate in workshops on security issues, health concerns, crisis and personal counseling, fire evacuations, and other emergency-related topics. A resident director or adviser is on duty each evening in the office at the main entrance of each hall from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. Sunday through Thursday and also from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. the following morning both Friday and Saturday. This individual is in immediate telephone contact with JMU police, if necessary. Student staff are required to check their areas regularly and to provide assistance if needed. Following this desk assignment detail, the person on duty remains on call, with the office phone transferred to his or her apartment or room.

All residence halls and on-campus sororities are closed during Thanksgiving, Spring Break and semester breaks. During low occupancy periods, such as the summer terms, students remaining on campus are moved into one concentrated area of the residence life complex to enhance security effectiveness. The JMU Police remain in service during all breaks. Over extended breaks, the doors of all vacated halls are secured from access by even the assigned residents by means of a temporary programming change in the card access software. Health and safety restrictions may be enacted.

Inspections are conducted periodically by representatives from residence life, facilities management, locksmiths shop, police and safety and engineering to survey the security and integrity of university housing and campus facilities. In addition, a committee of students meets monthly to discuss security concerns and to provide feedback to the residence life staff. Repairs are made promptly, locks quickly replaced when keys are lost or stolen, and reports of potential safety hazards, such as broken windows, receive immediate response using the work order submissions.

JMU students are expected to maintain a high level of maturity, responsibility and common sense regarding their behaviors and actions and follow residence hall policies which can be found at <http://www.jmu.edu/orl/policies/index.shtml>. In addition, students are responsible for understanding policies, rules and regulations contained in their JMU Residential Contract, the JMU Student Handbook which can be located at <http://www.jmu.edu/osarp/handbook/index.shtml>, the JMU Honor Code and information from residence hall staff members. Students may contact their resident adviser or hall director if they have questions. The following are possible disciplinary actions that might be taken after a student violates the residence hall policies, rules or regulations.

Office of Residence Life Disciplinary Actions

Residence hall incident documentation	Follow-up discussion with a staff member	Fines
Behavior contracts or agreements	Educational assignments, special projects or flexible sanctions	Accountability referral
Referral to other campus agencies	Payment for damages/restitution	Referral to the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices
Restriction from a specific residence hall or building for a specified time period	ORL Official Letter of Warning	

Missing Student

At James Madison University each student living in an on-campus student housing facility will be given the option to register a confidential contact person(s) whom the institution shall notify if the student is determined missing by the JMU Police for 24 hours. Residents of on-campus student housing will register this contact information with the Office of Residence Life upon moving into university housing where it will be maintained electronically. Resident students are advised that contact information will be considered confidential, accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement and will not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation.

University officials must notify a custodial parent or guardian when the student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated and is determined to be missing, in addition to any additional contact person designated by the student. If a member of the JMU community has reason to believe that a student is missing, whether or not the student resides on campus, all possible efforts are made to locate the student to determine his or her state of health and well-being through the collaboration of the JMU Police, the Office of Student Affairs and other appropriate law enforcement agencies.

Anytime a member of the university community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should **immediately** notify the JMU Police Department to initiate an investigation. There is no time minimum period for reporting a person. If the student is an on-campus resident, the JMU Police will secure authorization from Student Affairs officials to make a welfare entry into the student's room and the Office of Residence life will be contacted to provide missing person emergency contact information in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

If an off-campus student resident is reported missing, the university police will informally enlist the aid of the neighboring police agencies having jurisdiction. Concurrently university officials will endeavor to determine the student's whereabouts through contact with friends, associates, and/or employers of the student. Information gathered to include whether or not the student has been attending classes, labs, recitals, and scheduled organizational or academic meetings; or appearing for scheduled work shifts will be investigated.

If located, verification of the student's state of health and intention of returning to campus will be determined. A referral will be made to the JMU Counseling Center and/or the University Health Center if appropriate. Notification of a custodial parent or guardian or failing that any other available family member within 24 hours of receiving the initial report is made to determine if they know of the whereabouts of the student in addition to contact information provided by the student.

If the student is an off-campus resident, appropriate family members or associates are encouraged to make an official missing person report to the law enforcement agency within the appropriate jurisdiction. The JMU Police will cooperate, aid, and assist the primary investigative agency in all ways prescribed by law. The JMU Police Department is an active participant partnering in the Rockingham County/Harrisonburg City/James Madison University Mutual Aid Compact.

If the student is an on-campus resident, the JMU Police will open an official investigation and retain status as the primary investigative unit. All pertinent law enforcement agencies, be they neighboring municipal, county, or state; those located along suspected travel corridors; or place of original domicile, will be notified and requested to render assistance, through direct telephone contact, email, in person visit, Virginia Crime Information Network (VCIN) message, and/or radio transmission with a comprehensive BOL message based on the totality of up-to date information.

Suzanne's Law requiring local police to notify the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) when someone between 18 and 21 is reported missing was signed into law by President George W. Bush in the Spring of 2003 as part of the national "Amber Alert" Bill. The federal law is named after Suzanne Lyall, a State University of New York at Albany student who has been missing since 1998. The law is intended to impel police to initiate prompt investigations of young persons who have gone missing.

Upon closure of the missing person investigation, all parties previously contacted will be advised of the status of the case.

To summarize, when a student who resides in an on-campus student housing facility is determined to have been missing for 24 hours, the university is legally obligated, if the student has designated a contact person, to notify that contact person within 24 hours; if the student is under 18 years of age and is not emancipated, university officials must notify the student's custodial parent or guardian and any other designated contact person within 24 hours; and inform the university police that the student is missing within 24 hours.

Greek Life

Student Affairs maintains contact with recognized fraternity and sorority organizations through the efforts of the Coordinator for Fraternity and Sorority (Greek) Life. JMU Police provide law enforcement services to on campus chapters. James Madison University does not have off campus fraternity/sorority residences. Further information on fraternity and Sorority Life can be accessed at: <http://info.jmu.edu/fsl/>

Hazing

JMU is an institution of higher learning devoted to excellence in teaching, research and service to the people of the Commonwealth and the nation. The university is committed to developing students through academic and co-curricular activities. Hazing is an unproductive and hazardous custom that is incongruous with this responsibility and has no place in college life, either on or off campus. No individual student or recognized student organization may engage in or plan any activity that may be defined as hazing. In addition, no individual nor recognized organization may by physical or mental stress or by subtle or covert technique, impair, make captive, or destroy an individuals' freedom of thought and choice. In addition, no individual nor recognized organization my by physical or mental stress or by subtle or covert technique impair, make captive, or destroy an individual's freedom of thought and choice. As members of the JMU community, we have a legal and moral obligation to promote an atmosphere that is free of hazing - the Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life contributes to this directive through a variety of policies, procedures, and programs.

Section 18.2-56 of the Code of Virginia declares hazing illegal, establishes conditions for civil and criminal liability, and outlines the duties of the university when a student has been found guilty of hazing in civil or criminal court. Hazing, under Virginia law, is defined as activities for the initiation or induction into an organization which include calisthenics or other strenuous physical activity; exposure to inclement weather; consumption of food, liquid, beverage, drug or other substance; confinement in any room or compartment; spraying, painting or pelting with any substance; burying in any substance; burning, branding or tattooing or another activity which may result in physical injury or endanger the health or life of the individual being hazed.

Reporting Hazing

The Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life takes all hazing allegations seriously. We will follow-up and investigate hazing allegations to the fullest extent of our capabilities and the law. There are several options to report hazing:

- If you feel that an individual is in immediate danger, please contact the James Madison University Police Department by calling [\(540\) 568-6911](tel:5405686911).
- Contact the Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life by calling (540) 568-4195 or submitting an email to: fsl@jmu.edu.
- Contact the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices by calling: [\(540\) 568-6218](tel:5405686218).

Hazing - Office of Accountability and Restorative Practices

Accountability Policy Hazing

The university prohibits hazing, including any activity or behavior that creates emotional distress, physical discomfort, embarrassment, shame, harassment, malicious amusement, or ridicule in connection with or the purpose of initiation, admission into, or affiliation with or as a condition for continued membership in a club, organization, or association, regardless of whether the student effected participates voluntarily in the relevant activity. Students directing, engaging in, aiding, or participating in, actively or passively, the forcing, compelling, requiring, encouraging, or expecting, whether direct or implied, of individuals to participate in hazing activities shall be considered in violation of this policy.

It is impossible to anticipate every situation that could involve hazing. Behavior listed below does not and cannot encompass every circumstance that can be categorized as hazing, but this policy does in some circumstances prohibit activities beyond those outlined by the State Council on Higher Education in Virginia's model hazing policy. Further, this policy is not intended to prohibit customary athletic events, contests, competitions, or trainings that are sponsored by the University, the organized and supervised practices associated with such events, or activity or conduct that furthers the goals of a legitimate curriculum or program as approved by the University.

Hazing activities shall include, but not be limited to, forcing, compelling, requiring, encouraging, or expecting, whether direct or implied, any individual to participate in any of the following actions or activities: paddling; kidnapping; all forms of physical activity which are used to harass, punish, or harm an individual; excursions or road trips; confinement; spraying, painting, or pelting with any substance; burying in any substance; nudity with the intent to cause embarrassment; servitude; exposure to uncomfortable elements; verbal abuse; wearing, in public, of apparel which is conspicuous and/or indecent; forcing consumption of alcohol or any other substance, legal or illegal; depriving students of sufficient sleep (six consecutive hours per day is normally considered to be a minimum); burning, branding, or tattooing any part of the body; psychological hazing, defined as any act which is likely to: (a) Compromise an individual's dignity; (b) Cause an individual embarrassment or shame; (c) Cause an individual to be the object of malicious amusement or ridicule; or (d) Cause an individual emotional distress; interrogating an individual in an intimidating or threatening manner; misleading prospective members in an effort to convince them that they will not become members unless they complete tasks, follow instructions, or act in a certain way; misleading prospective members into believing that they will be hurt during induction or initiation; carrying any items (shields, paddles, bricks, hammers, etc.) that serve no constructive purpose or that are designed to punish or embarrass the carrier; blindfolding and parading individuals in public areas, blindfolding and transporting in a motor vehicle, or privately conducting blindfolding activities that serve no constructive purpose; binding or restricting an individual in any way that would prohibit them from moving on their own; and requiring or suggesting that an individual obtain or possess items or complete tasks in an unlawful manner (i.e. for a scavenger hunt). Hazing also includes soliciting, directing, aiding, or otherwise participating actively or passively in the above acts.

An individual cannot consent to being hazed, a victim's voluntary or willful participation in hazing activities will not be considered evidence that a violation of this policy did not occur.

Drug Free Schools and Communities Act

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (US Code Title 41, Chapter 10, Section 701 requires the university, as an institution of higher education receiving federal funds, must comply with the requirements of federal regulations concerning drug and alcohol abuse prevention. See US Code Title 20, Chapter 28, Subchapter 1, Part B, Section 1011i. The law requires that, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, including participation in any federally funded or guaranteed student loan program, an institution of higher education must certify that it has adopted and has implemented a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees that, at a minimum, includes: The annual communication to each student and employee of:

- Standards of Conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on the institution's property or as part of any of the institution's activities;
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of the health-risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students; and
- A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, state, and federal law), and
- A description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct; and
- A biennial review by the institution of the institution's program to determine the program's effectiveness and implement changes to the program if the changes are needed; and ensure that the required sanctions mentioned above are consistently enforced.

This Information in full can be found at: <https://www.jmu.edu/osarp/handbook/OSARP/alcoholanddruginfo.shtml>, or [The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 \(US Code Title 41, Chapter 10, Section 701\)](#), and the [Department of Human Resources Management's Policy 1.05 -Alcohol and Other Drugs](#).

Alcohol and Drugs

The impact of alcohol and other drugs is a concern that JMU recognizes affects the health and safety of all members of the campus community. Alcohol, if misused, can endanger your well-being, and have serious legal, health, and academic consequences. The abuse of alcohol can increase the risk of accidents due to impaired judgment and coordination, can damage the brain, liver and heart, create physical and psychological dependence, and lead to unwanted sexual activity. It can also cause social relations to quickly deteriorate, or exacerbate or induce psychological and behavioral problems.

JMU hopes all community members stay safe and act responsibly if they choose to drink. Remember, the legal drinking age is 21. Underage drinking puts you at risk for both criminal and accountability sanctions. Set your own alcohol limit and stick to it. You should pace your consumption of alcoholic beverages. Designate a nondrinker in your group to watch out for potential problems. Don't leave your group of friends and don't put yourself at risk by leaving with a new acquaintance. Monitor your drink at all times.

Alcohol Policies – Office of Accountability and Restorative Practices

JMU is committed to working against the illicit use of drugs and alcohol among students and employees. All members of the JMU community are expected to know and follow state and federal laws regarding alcohol and drugs. Community members who violate local, state or federal law concerning substance abuse/university standards of conduct will be subject to the imposition of university sanctions and referral for prosecution under the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia. JMU police officers enforce Federal, Virginia State laws, Harrisonburg city ordinances, and university policies concerning the purchase, possession, consumption, use, sale and storage of alcoholic beverages and drugs, including the following:

- Individuals must be 21 years of age to buy, possess or consume alcoholic beverages. Examples of possession and consumption include, but are not limited to, holding, drinking a beverage containing alcohol or having alcohol in an area under the responsibility of the student. Areas of responsibility for a student may include, but not be limited to backpacks, refrigerators, residence hall rooms, personal belongings, private rooms, common spaces, and/or vehicles.
- Alcoholic beverages may not be sold or furnished to any person who at the time of sale or exchange is underage or visibly under the influence of alcohol.
- Falsely representing one's age for the purpose of purchasing, possessing, or consuming alcohol is against university Standards of Conduct.
- Drunkenness and/or possession of open containers of alcohol are prohibited in public areas as defined by state and local laws/ordinances or university policy.
- Alcoholic beverages may not be possessed, distributed or consumed at events open to the general university community and held on university property except when specific written approval has been obtained for the event in advance. Sponsors are responsible for assuring that all persons in attendance at an event comply with state alcohol law and university alcohol policy.
- Kegs or other large containers with alcohol are prohibited on campus unless previously approved by JMU Special Events and Catering Services. All kegs, events, possession, and service of alcohol on or off campus must comply with Virginia's Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control rules and regulations.
- Students shall not misuse or abuse alcohol regardless of their age. This includes but is not limited to; driving under the influence, providing alcohol to those underage, or consuming alcohol to the point of hospitalization.

Criminal Sanctions – Alcohol

Virginia's Alcohol Beverage Control Act contains a variety of laws governing the possession, use and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The Act applies to the students and employees of this institution. As required by the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, the pertinent laws, including sanctions for their violation, are summarized below:

- It is unlawful for any person under age 21 to purchase or possess any alcoholic beverage. Violation of the law expose the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is either confinement in jail for up to 12 months, a fine up to \$2500 or both. Additionally such person's Virginia driver's license may be suspended for a period of not more than one year.
- It is unlawful for any person to sell alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21. Violation of the law exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is either confinement in jail for up to 12 months, a fine up to \$2,500 or both.
- It is unlawful for any person to purchase alcoholic beverages for another when, at the time of the purchase, they know or has reason to know that the person for whom the alcohol is being purchased is under the legal drinking age. Violation of the law exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is either confinement in jail for up to 12 months, a fine up to \$2,500 or both.
- It is unlawful for any person, regardless of age, to consume alcoholic beverages in unlicensed public places. Violation of the law, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine up to \$250.
- It is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to use or to attempt to use an altered or fictitious I.D. to purchase alcoholic beverages. Punishment is confinement in jail for up to 12 months and a fine of \$2500, either or both. Driving privileges shall also be revoked for at least 6 months or up to 1 year.**
- It is illegal to drive while under the influence of alcohol. Individuals are considered impaired if their blood alcohol content (BAC) exceeds .08. Person's under the age of 21 who drive with a BAC of at least .02 but less than .08 may be fined up to \$500 and have their driver's license suspended for up to six months. Persons with a BAC of .08 or higher or persons refusing a breath test will have their driver's license automatically revoked.
- It is unlawful for any person under 21 to operate any motor vehicle after illegally consuming alcohol. Violation of the law is a misdemeanor for which the punishment is loss of driver's license for 6 months and up to \$500 fine.

See also Code of Virginia 18.2-251; First Offender Status for Substance Charges which can be found at:

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title18.2/chapter7/section18.2-251/>

Convictions for violations of these laws could result in fines, loss of driver's license and imprisonment. University sanctions could include penalties ranging from completion of sanctions required by the courts, restorative practices, disciplinary probation, educational programs, substance education programs, restorative practices, restitution, removal from university housing, special assignments/restrictions, suspension, expulsion and fines. Further information concerning sanctions for students found responsible for violating university policy can be found at: <https://www.jmu.edu/osarp/handbook/OSARP/sanctions.shtml>

Drug Policies

JMU is committed to working against the illicit use of drugs and alcohol among students and employees. All members of the JMU community are expected to know and follow state and federal laws regarding alcohol and drugs. Community members who violate local, state or federal law concerning substance abuse/university standards of conduct will be subject to the imposition of university sanctions and referral for prosecution under the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia. University police officers enforce all federal, Virginia State laws, Harrisonburg city ordinances, and university policies concerning the purchase, possession, use, consumption, sale and storage of alcoholic beverages and drugs including the following:

Drug Policies – Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices

No student shall use or ingest, possess, sell, distribute, or provide to another a drug. Drugs include both illegal drugs as defined by the Drug Control Act of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prescription medications used by an individual other than the person for whom the drugs are prescribed, legal drugs used outside of their recommended directions, and/or other substances used as drugs. Examples of possession and use includes, but are not limited to, ingesting a drug, or having a drug in an area under the responsibility of the student. Areas of responsibility for a student may include, but not be limited to backpacks, refrigerators, residence hall rooms, personal belongings, private rooms, common spaces, and/or vehicles.

No student shall use, possess, sell, or distribute drug paraphernalia. Examples include but are not limited to equipment, products, and materials which are designed for or used to manufacture or consume marijuana, controlled substances, or other drugs. An example of possession includes, but is not limited to, having paraphernalia in an area under the responsibility of the student. Areas of responsibility for a student may include, but not be limited to backpacks, refrigerators, residence hall rooms, personal belongings, private rooms, common spaces, and/or vehicles.

Students shall not misuse or abuse illicit drugs. This includes but is not limited to driving under the influence, public intoxication, or consuming drugs to the point of hospitalization.

Note: The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act prohibits the possession and/or use of marijuana on college campuses which receive federal funding, such as JMU. Therefore, JMU will continue to address unlawful possession, use, or distribution of marijuana on its property or as part of any of its activities, in accordance with this Act, regardless of changing state or local laws. . . As such, OSARP will continue to address all types of illegal marijuana possession within its jurisdiction, as described in the Student Handbook.

Criminal Sanctions – Drugs

The unlawful possession, distribution and use of controlled substances and illicit drugs, as defined by the *Virginia Drug Control Act*, are prohibited in Virginia. Controlled substances are classified under the act into schedules ranging from Schedule I - Schedule VI, as defined in sections 54.1-3446 through 54.1-3456 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended. As required by the *Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989*, the pertinent laws, including sanctions for their violation, are summarized below:

- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedules I or II of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is a term of imprisonment ranging from one to ten years, or in the discretion of the jury or the court trying the case without a jury, confinement in jail for up to twelve months and a fine up to \$2500 either or both.
[Link to Code of Virginia - Schedule I substances](#)
[Link to Code of Virginia - Schedule II substances](#)
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule III of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to twelve months and a fine up to \$2500, either or both.
[Link to Code of Virginia - Schedule III substances](#)
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule IV of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to six months and a fine up to \$1000, either or both.
[Link to Code of Virginia - Schedule IV substances](#)
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule V of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine up to \$500.
[Link to Code of Virginia - Schedule V substances](#)
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule VI of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine up to \$250.
[Link to Code of Virginia - Schedule VI substances](#)
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V of the Drug Control Act with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is either confinement in jail for up to one year, a fine up to \$2500, or both.
- Any person who possesses marijuana or marijuana products in excess of one ounce but not exceeding more than one pound is subject to a civil penalty of no more than \$25.
- Any person who possesses more than one pound of marijuana or an equivalent amount of marijuana product as determined by regulation promulgated by the Board is guilty of a felony punishable by a term of imprisonment of not less than one year nor more than 10 years and a fine of not more than \$250,000, or both.
- No person younger than 21 years of age shall consume or possess, or attempt to consume or possess, any marijuana or marijuana products. Such person may be prosecuted either in the county or city in which the marijuana or marijuana products were possessed or consumed or in the county or city in which the person exhibits evidence of physical indicia of consumption of marijuana or marijuana products.
- Any person 18 years of age or older who violates the above is subject to a civil penalty of no more than \$25 and shall be ordered to enter a substance abuse treatment or education program or both, if available, that in the opinion of the court best suits the needs of the accused.

- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedules I or II of the Drug Control Act with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is a term of imprisonment from five to forty years and fine up to \$500,000. Upon a second conviction, the violator must be imprisoned for not less than five years but may suffer life imprisonment, and fined up to \$500,000. For a third or subsequent offense, a mandatory five-year prison sentence is imposed.

See also: [Code of Virginia 18.2-251; First Offender Status for Substance Charges](#)

Resources and Treatment

JMU offers the following resources for students:

Substance Misuse Coaching

Substance Misuse Coaching is a unique conversation. It is an opportunity for students to explore their expectations around alcohol, cannabis, nicotine or other drugs, as well as the potential risks. Coaching sessions are confidential and available to all JMU students. Our team of facilitators believe your opinions and experiences are important and valuable. We believe that you are the expert on you. Together we can discuss if and how alcohol, cannabis or other drugs may fit into your life moving forward.

Mentor Experience

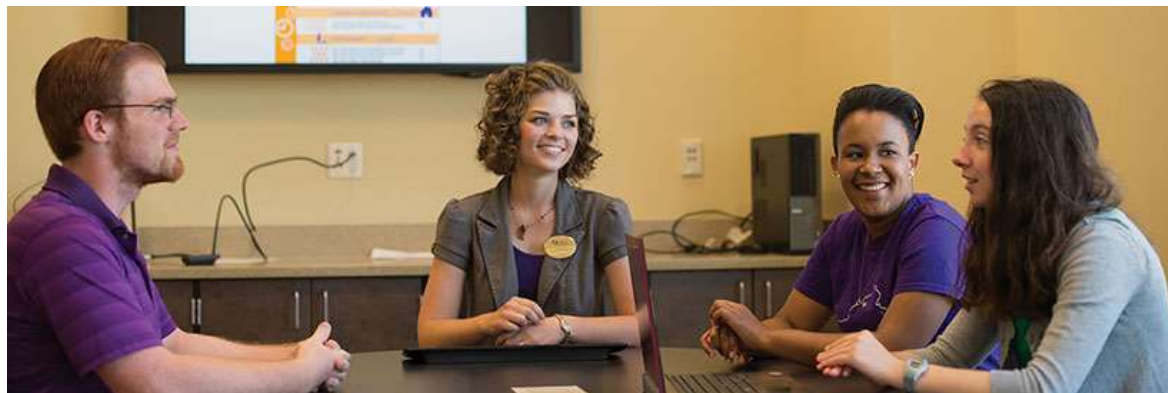
This program is used for students who have violated university policy and lack a personal understanding of their mission, values, and goals. Through participation in one-on-one meetings with a faculty, staff, or graduate student mentor, students develop a relationship of mutual respect and trust. The Mentor Experience includes attendance at 8, 10, 12, or 15 hour mentor meetings and submission of a final reflection paper.

By the Numbers

This two-hour program examines the reason for the establishment of community standards. An overview of VA laws and university policies is given. Students discuss personal values, community resources, and risk-reduction strategies for avoiding negative consequences of alcohol use. This short course was designed for minor alcohol violations.

Calling the Shots

This three-week, 6 hour, program guides students towards making future decisions more consistent with their values and in compliance with the law. Harrisonburg and/or JMU police participate in this program to answer students' questions and address risk-reduction strategies. This program was designed for students who violated alcohol policy.



The resources that Harrisonburg offers for employees/students include but are not limited to:

RMH Life Recovery Program: The LIFE Recovery Program at Sentara RMH Behavioral Health is a comprehensive treatment program focusing on freedom from chemicals for those suffering with alcohol or drug problems. Services offered range from individual therapy to group therapy to intensive group therapy, and even aftercare services.

Visit: <http://www.rmhonline.com/Main/AddictionServices.aspx>

Al-Anon Virginia A support group, Al-Anon defines itself as an independent fellowship with the stated purpose of helping relatives and friends of alcoholics. Al-Anon, as a program, recognizes that the friends and families of alcoholics are often traumatized themselves, and in need of emotional support and understanding. Visit: <https://www.vaalanon.org/districts/district-6%2%A0%2%A0central-valley>

Alcoholics Anonymous in Harrisonburg An internationally recognized program, AA states that its primary purpose is "to stay sober and help other alcoholics achieve sobriety".

Visit: <http://alcoholicsanonymous.com/aameetings/virginia/harrisonburg/>

Narcotics Anonymous (NA): This organization describes itself as a "nonprofit fellowship or society of men and women for whom drugs had become a major problem. NA uses a traditional 12-step model that has been expanded and developed for people with varied substance abuse issues.

Visit: [Shenandoah Valley Area Narcotics Anonymous](#)

Sanctions: Types of Sanctions

Any student found responsible for violating any of the regulations or policies of JMU may be subject to one or more of the following sanctions.

Completion of Sanctions required by the Courts

A sanction indicating that the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices expects that the student meet or complete any and all requirements assigned as the result of decisions made in the criminal or civil court process. Failure to meet any such requirements may be grounds for additional policy violations in the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices.

Disciplinary Probation

The university reserves the right to impose a more severe sanction if the student is found responsible for violating an additional university policy while on disciplinary probation.

Educational Programs

Education provided by OSARP on a specific topic relevant to the student and/or case. Educational programs may include, but are not limited to:

Mentor Experience

This program is used for students who have violated university policy and lack a personal understanding of their mission, values, and goals. Through participation in one-on-one meetings with a faculty, staff, or graduate student mentor, students develop a relationship of mutual respect and trust. The Mentor Experience includes attendance at 8, 10, 12, or 15 weekly mentor meetings and submission of a final reflection paper

Values in Action

This 3 hour program encourages participants to explore their personal values, act with integrity, and practice ethical decision-making. In addition, students are challenged to set personal goals for increased positive community engagement. This program was designed for students whose actions in a particular incident may not have been in line with their personal values or the values of the institution. A \$50 fee will be due upon completion of the program and receipt of invoice.

Substance Education By the Numbers

This two-hour program examines the reason for the establishment of community standards. An overview of VA laws and university policies is given. Students discuss personal values, community resources, and risk-reduction strategies for avoiding negative consequences of alcohol use. This short course was designed for minor alcohol violations. A \$50 fee will be due upon completion of the program and receipt of invoice.

Calling the Shots

This three-week, 6 hour program guides students towards making future decisions more consistent with their values and in compliance with the law. Harrisonburg and/or JMU police participate in this program to answer students' questions and address risk-reduction strategies. This program was designed for students who violated alcohol policy. A \$50 fee will be due upon completion of the program and receipt of invoice.

Wellness Coaching – Substance Abuse

University Recreation "UREC" coordinates Wellness Coaching with a focus on substance misuse. This program is designed to help students explore their expectations around alcohol, cannabis and/or other substances as well as the potential risks. Wellness Coaching with a focus on substance misuse is comprised of up to two 50-minute sessions with a specialized program facilitator. During these sessions, students may take a self-evaluation that provides the comprehensive feedback and an opportunity to discuss and process. Wellness Coaching is an empathic, confidential, and non-judgmental service open to all JMU students. Wellness Coaching with a focus on substance misuse is not an addiction treatment program. Referral to appropriate community resources is available.

Conversations about Conflict

A one session, 2-hour program. It is meant for students to reflect on how they deal with conflict in their relationships with friends, roommates, family members, professors, university staff, strangers, and even themselves. Through this one-on-one workshop, students will be given the opportunity to assess their own conflict style, discuss how their community is impacted by conflict, and develop skills for future engagement in conflict. Upon completion of the workshop, students submit a reflection paper.

Restorative Circle

OSARP may sanction directly to a Restorative Circle that is focused on a specific topic for students who have been found responsible for similar types of policy violations (e.g. DUI circle). This specific Restorative Circle involves all parties coming together to share their perspective and learn more about harms created, effects of harms, and ways to repair the harms on the specified topic. Participants assigned to participate in a circle should plan to be there for about 2 hours and will participate with 4 or more other individuals. Additionally, an intake appointment prior to the circle process is a requirement for a restorative circle. In a circle process, participants are encouraged to be open and honest about their perspectives about the conflict, how they have been harmed, how they think others might have been harmed, and to come up with their own solutions on how to fix the harm created. These solutions may result in a written formal agreement which the Responding Party agrees to complete as a result of the Restorative Circle sanction. Often, support persons and community members can also be present to provide their input as well.

Restorative Intake and Outcomes

When a situation creates harms experienced by others and there is a need for the Responding Party to repair the harms created by their conduct, they may be required to complete an intake meeting with staff members in OSARP. This intake meeting will explore the means by which the harms will be addressed based on the needs of the community and the harmed party, as well as the willingness of the harmed party to participate. The Responding Party will be expected to follow through on any outcomes stemming from the intake with the staff member including, but not limited to a facilitated dialogue, restorative conference, or a restorative circle. If the situation is not appropriate for a face-to-face process, OSARP staff may facilitate an alternative approach such as an apology letter or reflection paper.

Restitution

Required reimbursement by the student to the university to cover the cost of damage or loss of property. The Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices may recommend restitution to members of the university community or other appropriate parties.

Fines

Fines shall be no less than \$25 and no greater than \$100 (depending on the severity of the infraction.) All payments are to be made to the University Business Office upon receipt of invoice.

Removal from University Housing

The student loses the privilege of living in or visiting anyone in university housing for a specified length of time or permanently. If the student is not permanently removed from university housing, the student may reapply for university housing provided there is space available. If the student enters a residence hall during their suspension, they will be subject to arrest for trespassing and additional alleged policy violations in the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices.

Removal from University Housing

The student is permanently separated from the university. A student who is expelled may never attend classes, enter or live in residence halls, or enter property owned or leased by James Madison University, or be employed to work on campus without permission from Director of OSARP or designee. If a student withdraws from JMU prior to the conclusion of the Accountability Process but after a Case Administrator or University Case Administrator has informed the student of their decision to expel the student, the terms of the expulsion remain in place and the student may not attend classes, enter or live in residence halls, or enter property owned or leased by James Madison University without permission from Director of Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices or designee. If the student does come to the campus, they will be subject to arrest for trespassing.

For any student who receives an immediate suspension or expulsion, regardless of academic year, the immediate suspension or expulsion will be deemed effective for the most recent semester the student attended, which may mean a loss of academic credits for that semester. Further, after a final decision in the case has been rendered, the effective date of an immediate expulsion will be the date of the initial Case Review. The campus ban associated with a decision of immediate expulsion does not go into effect until the decision in the case is final, unless the Responding Party is under an Interim Suspension Status or Sexual Misconduct Interim Suspension Status that provides for this ban until the final decision in the case.

Conditional Sanctions

Conditional sanctions are statements provided by OSARP to students about what may or what will occur if they are found responsible for a particular policy violation(s) in the future. For example, a student who has already received two strikes for minor violations may have a conditional sanction provided by OSARP that states the following: "Outcomes may include suspension or expulsion from JMU if you are found responsible, in a future case, for another violation of the Alcohol or Drug policy."

Special Assignments/Restrictions

In certain cases, special assignments or restrictions may be imposed as a sanction. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Removal or restriction of a student's parking privileges.
- Removal or restriction of a student's privilege of attending athletic events.
- Removal or restriction of a student's ability to use specific campus facilities or other student privileges.
- Removal or restriction of eligibility for extracurricular activities
- Requiring a student to have no direct or indirect contact with the reporting party of the violation(s), a responding party is found responsible for, including but not limited to verbal or nonverbal contact in person, through electronic means, or through a third party.
- Failure to comply or noncompliance with this restriction can result in additional violations and immediate suspension.
- No trespassing on the JMU Campus for a defined period of time. Failure to comply or noncompliance with this restriction can result in additional violations and criminal trespassing charges

Suspension

The student is dismissed from JMU for a specified length of time, after which they are allowed to return to the university. During their suspension, a suspended student may not attend classes, enter or live in residence halls, or enter property owned or leased by James Madison University without permission from Director of OSARP or designee. If a student withdraws from JMU prior to the conclusion of the Accountability Process but after a Case Administrator or University Case Administrator has informed the student of their decision to suspend the student, the terms of the suspension remain in place and the student may not attend classes, enter or live in residence halls, or enter property owned or leased by James Madison University without permission from Director of OSARP or designee. If the student does come to the campus during their suspension, they will be subject to arrest for trespassing and additional alleged policy violation(s) in OSARP. Suspended students may not serve as volunteers for or be employed by JMU, may not function as a member of, leader of, or volunteer for a Club or Organization recognized by JMU, nor attend sponsored events of a Club or Organization recognized by JMU while suspended, even if the involvement occurs off campus. If a student is suspended due to violation(s) of [Physical Force or Attempted Physical Force](#) or [Sexual Misconduct](#), or Title IX Sexual Harassment the Reporting Party in the case will be informed when the Responding Party re-enrolls at JMU if the Reporting Party is enrolled at that time.

For any student who receives an immediate suspension or expulsion, regardless of academic year, the immediate suspension or expulsion will be deemed effective for the most recent semester the student attended, which may mean a loss of academic credits for that semester. Further, after a final decision in the case has been rendered, the effective date of an immediate suspension will be the date of the initial Case Review. The campus ban associated with a decision of immediate suspension does not go into effect until the decision in the case is final, unless the Responding Party is under an Interim Suspension Status or Sexual Misconduct Interim Suspension Status that provides for this ban until the final decision in the case.

Students seeking to return to JMU following a suspension must submit Undergraduate re-entry forms to the Office of the Registrar. The deadlines for submission of these forms are typically several months before the start of the semester in which the student is planning to return. For information relevant to re-entry, suspended students are encouraged to refer to the Academic Student Services website at jmu.edu/acstudserv/reentry.shtml.

Expulsion

The student is permanently separated from the university. A student who is expelled may never attend classes, enter or live in residence halls, or enter property owned or leased by James Madison University, or be employed to work on campus without permission from Director of OSARP or designee. If a student withdraws from JMU prior to the conclusion of the Accountability Process but after a Case Administrator or University Case Administrator has informed the student of their decision to expel the student, the terms of the expulsion remain in place and the student may not attend classes, enter or live in residence halls, or enter property owned or leased by James Madison University without permission from Director of OSARP or designee. If the student does come to the campus, they will be subject to arrest for trespassing.

For any student who receives an immediate suspension or expulsion, regardless of academic year, the immediate suspension or expulsion will be deemed effective for the most recent semester the student attended, which may mean a loss of academic credits for that semester. Further, after a final decision in the case has been rendered, the effective date of an immediate expulsion will be the date of the initial Case Review. The campus ban associated with a decision of immediate expulsion does not go into effect until the decision in the case is final, unless the Responding Party is under an Interim Suspension Status or Sexual Misconduct Interim Suspension Status that provides for this ban until the final decision in the case.

NOTE: University departments may also consider a student's case history in OSARP, if they receive permission for access from the student, for the purpose of university employment or for admission into experiences including but not limited to certain academic programs, supplemental learning opportunities, or studies abroad.

Sanctions: Range and Guidelines

Taking into consideration the totality of the circumstances surrounding the case and all evidence provided at the time of the Case Review or Appeal Review, OSARP, the Accountability Board, Sexual Misconduct Board, Appeal Board, or the University Case Administrator may assign any sanction listed in the Types of Sanctions section of the JMU Student Handbook. Suspension or expulsion from the university may only be assigned if the case was deemed eligible for that potential outcome when the Responding Party received the email notification of the alleged violation(s).

Guidelines for Assigning Sanctions

To maintain fairness and consistency in the assignment of sanctions for policy violation(s), policy violation(s) have been classified as either major, minor, or flexible. Depending on the severity of the incident, a flexible violation can be classified as major or minor. Typically, major violations will carry more severe sanctions than solely a minor violation. A student's violation(s) will be classified as either major, flexible, or minor by OSARP.

To balance consistency and fairness in sanctioning, guidelines have been developed as a starting point for Case Administrators, Board Members, and University Case Administrators to consider when determining sanctioning for a student found responsible for a first time violation. However, the totality of the evidence, the severity of the incident, previous case history, and the perspectives of the students involved may result in the severity of the sanction being higher or lower than the guidelines listed below. Case Administrators, Board Members, or University Case Administrators have the ability to increase or decrease the severity of the sanction when making a decision in a case; however, suspension or expulsion from the university may only be assigned if the case was deemed eligible for that potential outcome when the email notification of alleged policy violation(s) was sent to the Responding Party/Respondent.

- Sanctions resulting from first time minor policy violations typically include disciplinary probation and educational programs
- Sanctions resulting from first time major policy violations can include probation, educational programs, fines, special assignments, special restrictions, and removal from housing. Suspension or expulsion from the university may be an outcome of first-time major policy violations if the case was deemed eligible for that potential outcome when the email notification of alleged policy violation(s) was sent to the Responding Party.
- Sanctions resulting from first time flexible policy violations when classified as minor typically include disciplinary probation and educational programs.
- Sanctions resulting from first time flexible policy violations when classified as major can include probation, educational programs, fines, special assignments, special restrictions, and removal from housing. Suspension or expulsion from the university may be an outcome of first-time flexible policy violations when classified as major if the case was deemed eligible for that potential outcome when the notification of alleged policy violation(s) was sent to the Responding Party.

- Sanctions resulting from cases not representing a first-time minor, major, or flexible policy violation(s) can include probation, educational programs, fines, special assignments, special restrictions, and removal from housing. Suspension or expulsion from the university may be an outcome of cases not representing a first-time minor, major, or flexible policy violation(s) if the case was deemed eligible for that potential outcome when the email notification of alleged policy violation(s) was sent to the Responding Party.
- When applicable, disciplinary decisions made by the University Honor Council , University Policy 1324 process and a Case Administrator, Board Members, or University Case Administrators will occur concurrently.

The Big Four Alcohol/Drug Strategies

In 1997, five college students died from alcohol or alcohol related injuries on five separate Virginia college campuses. In 1998 the Virginia Attorney General passed an extensive list of recommendations to fight binge drinking on Virginia’s college and university campuses. In response, JMU put together a task force made up of students, faculty, and staff to implement strategies in line with the Attorney General’s recommendations. The JMU task force came up with three initial strategies to comply with the recommendations in 1998, the fourth being added in 2012 as a result of efforts by the Student Government Association.

Three Strikes

Students will receive a strike if found responsible for an incident involving alcohol and/or drugs. Students may be suspended for a minimum of one semester upon their receipt of a third strike; strikes are cumulative over a student’s career at JMU. However, students may be suspended prior to a third strike for violations which pose health or safety concerns to the student or the community. Examples of health and safety concerns include, but are not limited to distribution of drugs, supplying alcohol to those who are underage, hospitalizations due to alcohol or drug use, DUIs, and keg registration violations.

Philosophy:

JMU feels that learning can occur after an initial alcohol or drug incident, but takes the matter seriously.

Parental/Guardian Notification

If a student is under the age of 21 at the conclusion of the Accountability Process and is found responsible for an alcohol or drug violation(s), parents/guardians will be notified.

Philosophy:

JMU is seeking to partner with parents/guardians in helping students **be** successful at the university.

OFF-CAMPUS ADJUDICATION

Alcohol, drug, or felony violations, violations of state or federal law, and other student behavior that occurs off-campus within the City of Harrisonburg or Rockingham County may be addressed by the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices in accordance with university policies and procedures. Student behavior that is against the mission of the institution, may be addressed by the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices regardless of the location in which it occurred.

Enlightened Citizen Amnesty Process (ECAP)

James Madison University is committed to preparing students to be enlightened citizens. Among the characteristics of an enlightened citizen are the ability to make responsible decisions about one’s personal welfare and the ability to make ethical decisions in regard to the welfare of others. The Enlightened Citizen Amnesty Process (ECAP) is created to encourage students to make responsible and ethical decisions for themselves and others.

The ECAP shall grant amnesty from strikes for students affected by medical emergencies as a result of alcohol or other drugs, on or off campus, when help is voluntarily sought by the Affected Party or a bystander. ECAP does not mean that the student will be found not responsible; it only means that the student will not receive a strike if they are found responsible for violating alcohol or drug policy. Additionally, amnesty will not be granted to the Affected Party in circumstances where responding medical personnel deem transportation to the hospital is necessary and transport is refused by the Affected Party.

For Affected Parties that qualify for ECAP, the strike will not be assigned but educational sanctions may still be required. All cases will be examined for amnesty eligibility on a case-by-case basis. Further, if an Affected Party receives amnesty and is found responsible for additional alcohol or drug violations at a later point in their career at JMU, the strike from their initially granted amnesty may be re-assigned.

The ECAP shall grant amnesty from a finding of responsibility for alleged alcohol or drug policy violations in the case of student bystanders who voluntarily seek out medical attention for another person, stay with the affected party, if safe to do so, until appropriate medical personnel arrive, and cooperate with the responding authorities. Bystanders will still receive notification of an alleged policy violation and a request to schedule an Administrative Case Review. If the Case Administrator determines that the student meets the criteria of the ECAP, the bystander will receive a finding of "Dropped – Amnesty". A student with this finding will not be considered to have a university disciplinary record. A finding of "Dropped – Amnesty" will be accompanied by an instruction from the Case Administrator for the bystander to complete an educational program. The appropriate educational program for the bystander will be determined by the Case Administrator on a case-by-case basis and there will be no fee charged for the program. If the bystander does not complete the assigned educational program, they may receive an alleged policy violation of the J21-100 Noncompliance policy. A student may appeal a Case Administrator's decision not to grant amnesty for a case in writing to the Director of OSARP or designee. After a review of the case and appeal, the Director or designee will inform the student of the final decision on granting or denying amnesty for a case; this will be a final decision on amnesty. ECAP does not apply in circumstances where medical attention is requested by JMU staff members, police, or emergency personnel while performing their job duties. ECAP does not provide protection against legal or civil suits resulting from the incident.

JMU Alcohol and Drug Strategies for Employees [University Policy #1110](#)

To comply with relevant laws related to the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances and help provide for a healthy and safe university community for employees, students, the local community and campus visitors. In addition, it is the intent of the university to offer support and possible solutions to employees who are struggling with alcohol or other drug-related problems. The following acts by employees are prohibited:

- The unlawful or unauthorized manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of alcohol or other drugs in the workplace;
- Impairment in the workplace from the use of alcohol or other drugs);
- The criminal conviction for a: violation of any criminal drug law, based on conduct occurring either on or off the workplace; or violation of any alcoholic beverage control law, or law that governs driving while intoxicated, based on conduct occurring either on or off the workplace; or
- The employee's failure to report an arrest for any offense related to criminal drug laws or alcoholic beverage control laws or laws that govern driving while intoxicated, based on conduct occurring on or off the workplace to his/her supervisor or designee in writing and within 72 hours of an arrest.
- The employee's failure to report a conviction for any offense related to criminal drug laws or alcoholic beverage control laws or laws that govern driving while intoxicated, based on conduct occurring on or off the workplace to his/her supervisor or designee in writing and within five calendar days of a conviction.

This policy is applicable to all employees of the university. Any employee who commits any prohibited act shall be subject to the full range of disciplinary actions pursuant to applicable disciplinary policies, up to and including, termination, e.g., the Standards of Conduct and Performance policy. See JMU Policy [1317](#) at <https://www.jmu.edu/JMUpolicy/policies/1317.shtml>

The resources that Harrisonburg offers for employees include but are not limited to:

- Employee Assistance Program (EAP)
A confidential assessment, referral, and short-term problem-solving service available to eligible employees and family members. Enrollment in the EAP is automatic as part of the health plan coverage. The EAP helps participants deal with problems affecting personal and work life, such as conflicts within the family and workplace, personal and emotional concerns, alcohol and substance abuse, financial and legal problems, elder and child care, career concerns and other challenges
- [RMH Life Recovery Program](#): The LIFE Recovery Program at RMH Behavioral Health is a comprehensive treatment program focusing on freedom from chemicals for those suffering with alcohol or drug problems. Services offered range from individual therapy to group therapy to intensive group therapy, and even aftercare services. For more information, visit: <http://www.rmhonline.com/Main/AddictionServices.aspx>.
- Alcoholics Anonymous: visit: <https://www.aa.org/>
- Narcotics Anonymous: visit: <http://www.drugstrategies.org/NA-Meetings/Virginia/Harrisonburg/>

A biennial review by the institution of the institution's program is used to determine the program's effectiveness and implement changes to the program if the changes are needed; and ensure that the required sanctions are consistently enforced.

Crime Prevention and Personal Safety Programs

Through a cooperative effort between the JMU Police Department Crime Prevention Unit, University Health Center, JMU Counseling Center Victim Advocacy, JMU Health Promotion, Office of Residence Life, and the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, programs on personal safety and security, rape prevention and response, date rape, substance abuse, self-defense and resistance to burglary, larceny and vandalism are conducted regularly throughout the school year.

Restorative Circle - Bicycle – Program that gives students with bike violations information on state and campus laws.

Life In A State Of Poverty - Program that simulates a town in poverty for students majoring in Nursing and Education. Officers act/portray the fictional Police Department.

Choices Showcase – Set up a display case, educating parents and students, on campus resources that intertwine with the Police Department.

Restorative Circle – Quad Bricks - Program that educates and informs students who have stolen quad bricks. Discusses state laws and university violations.

Safe Rides: Don't Blow It – Presentation for Safe Ride Drivers. Explaining Alcohol violations and responsibilities.

Spring Break Safety Tips – Handed out Flyers during class changes at Madison Union, before Spring Break regarding safety.

Live Safe – Handed out pamphlets at Madison Union explaining the Live Safe App.

Alcohol Safety Tips – Hand out information (Pamphlet) on consuming alcohol responsibly

Lightening Tour – Touring Campus on lightening assessment, using CPTED principles and locating non-working Lights

Understanding Law Enforcement – Answering questions for Greek Life about police interactions after several National Police Shootings

Spring Board Training – Orientation program for new Hall Staff and transfer students. Police answer questions on university policies and explain future encounters over alcohol violations

Resident Advisor Training – Police Safety presentation for current RA's. Topics included marijuana identification, explanation of alcohol encounters and violations, etc.

Frog Training- Police safety orientation on what frogs (volunteer JMU students) may encounter during JMU events

Handouts With HPD, Knock and Talks W/ HPD – Educating off Campus students on city ordinances and state law, passing out pamphlets

Transfer Student Fair- Set up a display case, educating parents and students, on campus resources that intertwine with the Police Department.

Suicide Awareness- Tips on identifying possible suicide amongst peers and possible resources on campus

Hazing – Presentation for Greek Life explaining law and University policy regarding Hazing

Gus Bus: Reading Road Show – Police Show and Tell with Elementary students

Police Brutality Collaboration - Answering questions for Greek Life about police interactions after several National Police Shootings

Crisis Intervention Training – Teaching CIT to new Officers from local jurisdictions and being role players for simulated training

Generations Transitions – University Workshop explaining characteristics between baby boomers and Generation X, etc.

Restorative Circle - Generic Presentation for trespassing on East Campus Dining Rooftop. Explain state laws and university policy.

Restorative Process - Program that gives students, with trespass violations, information on state and campus laws.

Restorative Circle – DUI - Program that gives students, with DUI violations, information on state and campus laws.

Communicating Across Generations - University Workshop explaining characteristics between baby boomers and Generation X, etc. and tips in dealing with the elderly

Open House - Set up a display case, educating parents and students, on campus resources that intertwine with the Police Department.

Alcohol and Drug Prevention Forum – Presentation for students, regarding alcohol education and Virginia Law

Transfer Student Orientation - – Orientation program for new Hall Staff and transfer students. Police answer questions on university policies and explain future encounters over alcohol violations

Safety Assessment – Safety assessment, using CPTED and Crime Prevention Principles, in making changes to the day care facility, per Fire Marshall.

Drug Identification Program - A program provided to help hall staff identify drugs and possible drug use.

Advanced CERT -This course covers basic resources available to students and staff at JMU. It covers the notification process, basic crime prevention and response to critical incidents. These incidents included fire, weather, hazmat or criminal events.

Calling the Shots -Accountability sanctioned students for minor and major alcohol and minor drug violations attend a three week, two hours each week program which addresses alcohol and drug use and decision making. A JMU police officer attends one of the three classes in a session to discuss risk reduction strategies, laws, and consequences for the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices.

Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) Training - A self-defense class presented by a certified RAD instructor/trainer. This is a 15-hour program designed specifically for women and is nationally recognized course that provides women the skills they need to prevent and survive a physical attack. It covers educational aspects of self-defense and physical hands on training of defense techniques. . Students can register for the class by contacting Corporal Jason Phillips or by email at phillips@jmu.edu

Active Shooter Hall Program - Program giving tips and information on what to do in an active shooter incident.

Internet Safety Class – A program stressing safety on internet.

Student Services Fair - A program consisting of crime prevention tips and basic information about the JMU Police Department.

Criminal Justice Club Talk – Overview of Virginia crime scene processing techniques and Virginia statute's.

General Safety Program – This program is given to college residents detailing University safety procedures. Outlined in the program are subjects such as dorm safety, safety while on campus, off campus safety, personal property safety, fire alarm procedures. Also given in this program are resource guides in case of sexual assault.

SGA Safety Week – This is a promotional interaction with students in cooperation with the Student Government association. Students are given the opportunity to speak with a police officer and ask questions about law enforcement in addition to being able to closely examine some of the equipment used by law enforcement.

Admissions Orientation Program – This program is given to acclimate both newly admitted students and transfer students to many of the law enforcement and safety related situations they may encounter after arriving to the University.

Alcohol Awareness Program – This program is given to students to explain the effects alcohol has on the body and how irresponsible drinking can affect the life of a college student.

National Night Out – campaign involving citizens, law enforcement agencies, civic groups, businesses, neighborhood organizations and local officials designed to heighten crime and drug prevention awareness; generate support for, and participation in, local anti-crime programs; strengthen neighborhood spirit and police-community partnerships; and send a message to criminals that neighborhoods are organized and fighting back.

Alcohol & other Drug Education - includes programs on good and bad experiences with alcohol, the judicial process, smart "party" behaviors, date rape, drugs, and things to do that do not involve alcohol. Each residence hall community is required to present one program on the topic of alcohol and drug awareness each semester. Target audience is residential students.

Healthy Relationships - Includes programs on behaviors considered as sexual misconduct, issues with Title IX, etc. Each residence hall community is required to present one program on the topic of sexual misconduct awareness each semester. Target audiences were resident students.

Safety & Security - (topics included self-defense, learning specifically about safety on campus, locking your room, etc.). Each residence hall community is required to present multiple programs on the topic of personal safety awareness each semester. Target audiences were resident students.



Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices – Sanctioned Programs

University Health Center Consultation:

This one on one program relies on motivational interviewing techniques and is a non-confrontational, non-judgmental, non-authoritarian, and non-labeling intervention, consisting of one, one hour meeting. Students are prompted to change their drug use patterns by identifying the motivations that they have to change their behavior. This program is used to address the use of drugs other than marijuana or alcohol.

JMU constantly strives to enhance the safety of the JMU community through safety and security initiatives and services. All residents are required to attend hall meetings on personal safety. Resident advisers in each hall are required to offer a number of programs throughout the year to students in their areas on varying topics of personal safety. At least one lock check per semester is conducted late at night in each residence hall to ensure that student room doors are properly secured. In addition to programming throughout the year, the University annually sponsors outreach events related to alcohol another drug abuse that is most prevalent during National Recovery Month each September.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING	
<u>Alcohol and Other Drugs (employee module)</u>	JMU has a responsibility to provide a work environment free from the adverse effects of alcohol and other drugs and to provide training and resources to university employees. During this module, you will learn about: Recognizing violations of JMU Policy 1110 Your responsibilities as an employee of the Commonwealth of Virginia and JMU Available resources for help
<u>Preventing Workplace Violence</u>	JMU has a responsibility to maintain a work environment free from violence, threats of violence, harassment, intimidation, and other disruptive behavior and to provide training and resources to university employees. During this module, you will learn the definition of workplace violence and be able to identify: Prohibited conduct Warning signs of violence How and to whom to report potential violence What to do in a violent situation
<u>Terrorism and Security Awareness</u>	JMU has a responsibility to provide training and resources to enable university employees to be more personally and professionally security-conscious while continuing to provide the highest quality customer service. During this module, you will learn about: What terrorism is and why it exists An understanding of the different types of terrorist threats How to reduce the risk of becoming a victim of crime and/or terrorism How to report and respond to suspicious conditions and situations
<u>Workplace Dispute Resolution</u>	All newly hired employees, within 30 days of hire, are required to complete the online Workplace Dispute Resolution training module and quiz created by JMU's Office of Human Resources and the Virginia Department of Human Resource Management (DHRM). During this module, you will learn about: AdviceLine - Available to all employees Conflict Resolution Training - Available to all employees Mediation - Available to all employees and facilitated by JMU's HR Consulting Services Grievance Procedure (for non-probationary, classified employees only)
<u>Title IX</u>	All employees complete an online training that focuses on preventing and responding to all forms of harassment and discrimination in the workplace. This training is included as part of the onboarding process for new employees. This training is accessed through MyMadison. Please refer to the FAQ sheet for more information. If you have specific questions related to the Office of Equal Opportunity or Title IX , please reach out to those offices about content, resources, or support. FAQs for Online Training

Safety Workshops for employees

Safety workshops are designed for individuals that would like to increase awareness and understanding of safety at JMU and are given during the year.

- [Campus Risk Management & Safety Update](#)
- [Dealing With Distressed, Disruptive and Dangerous Students](#)
- [How to Prepare for an Active Shooter Event](#)

JMU Safety Initiatives

Safety Escorts -Escorts provided between campus buildings and parking lots for any student, faculty and staff member upon request by calling the JMU Police at 568- 540-6913 or from any emergency telephone.	Safe Rides – A program providing safe and reliable service within the Harrisonburg community by providing free rides to intoxicated students to prevent drunk driving and/or to students who are rendered incapable of transportation due to other circumstances.
Outdoor Emergency telephones - There are telephones provided on the exterior at the main entrance to each of the residence halls and outdoor emergency “Blue Light” phones located across campus to include parking lots and other remote areas and feature one-button speed dialing for instant communication with the JMU Police with location of the activated telephone automatically identified to the Police Communications Officer.	Multijurisdictional Training exercises – Exercises conducted in cooperation with local and state agencies to include the Harrisonburg Fire Department, Harrisonburg Police Department, Virginia State Police, and Virginia Department of Emergency Management along with other local agencies to prepare for emergencies and critical incidents to include active shooter, fire, hazmat incidents and extreme weather related incidents.
Residence Hall Telephones - There are interior courtesy telephones located in the hallways of residence halls.	Operation ID – Program which provides engraving services for valuable personal property. Engraving equipment is made available for loan.
Campus Cadets -Cadets are employed to act as additional eyes and ears for the JMU Police alerting police of incidents for possible further investigation, providing services during special events, and building and campus security. They are in radio contact with the JMU police at all times.	James Madison University Lightening Prediction System When the system detects atmospheric conditions that have a high probability of producing an electrical storm (lightning) close to campus the system will activate a series of horns and strobe lights.
Door Prop Alarms – Alarms on residence hall doors that activate when the door has remained open too long.	Traffic Calming Devices – Lighted crosswalks, speed humps, and the campus gate system provided to provide safer transportation on campus.
Bicycle Registration – Members of the university community can register their bicycle with JMU Parking Services or the JMU Police Department and receive a registration decal to affix to the bicycle to help deter theft and aid in the recovery.	Training/Programs for Students and Faculty – Crime prevention and personal safety classes provided by the JMU Police Department to include the RAD program for self-defense along with general safety instructional programs including a video on bike and pedestrian safety.
Police Substations – Police substations in academic buildings and residence halls to provide for additional police presence throughout campus.	Motorist Assistance – The James Madison University Police provide assistance in unlocking and jump starting vehicles.

Through comprehensive awareness programs, members of the University community learn more about the University's efforts to enhance their safety and become aware of their personal stake in their own security and that of others.

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act and Sex Offender Registry and Access

Incarceration may remove a sex offender from the streets but it does nothing to prevent the offender from committing another crime when released.

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) (section 1601 of Public Law 106-386) is a law that provides for the tracking of convicted, registered sex offenders enrolled as students at institutions of higher education, or working or volunteering on campus. The law requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, to the appropriate state agency, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student.

The CSCPA amended the *Jacob Wetterling Crimes against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act*, the *Jeanne Clery Act* and the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974*. The CSCPA covers not only individuals actually employed by an institution, but also those who are employed at an institution such as third party contractors (food service, custodial, etc.) through outsourcing.

This act provides special requirements relating to registration and community notification for sex offenders who are enrolled in or work at institutions of higher education. CSCPA also amended the Clery Act, an annual crime reporting law, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 to allow the disclosure of this information regarding students. As provided in the Wetterling Act, any person required to register under a state sex offender registration program must notify the state regarding each institution of higher education in the State of which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student and must also alert the state of any change in enrollment or employment status.

In the Commonwealth of Virginia convicted sex offenders must register with the Sex Offender and Crimes against Minors Registry. The purpose of the Sex Offender and Crimes against Minors Registry shall be to assist the efforts of law-enforcement agencies and others to protect their communities and families from repeat sex offenders and to protect children from becoming victims of criminal offenders by helping to prevent such individuals from being allowed to work directly with children.

The web site address for securing related information in the Commonwealth of Virginia is: http://sexoffender.vsp.virginia.gov.sor.policy.html?original_requestUrl=http%3A%2F%2Fsex-offender.vsp.virginia.gov%2F%2FzipSearch.html&original_request_method=GET&original_request_parameters for the neighboring West Virginia site go to: <http://www.city-data.com.so.West-Virginia.html> . The National Sex Offender Registry Web site maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice is found at <https://www.nsopw.gov/>

The JMU Office of Residence Life Housing Contract provides for the cancellation of the housing contract of a sex offender, or any other convicted person, who is disruptive to the educational environment of the residence hall.

Weapons

In an effort to provide a safe and secure learning and working environment for its students, employees and visitors, possession or carrying of any weapon by any person, except a police officer, is prohibited on university property in any buildings or any outdoor areas to which access is restricted to members of the university community and invited guests, or while attending any university events or university sanctioned events. Entry upon the aforementioned university property in violation of this prohibition is expressly forbidden.

No faculty or staff member, student, affiliate or contracted service representative shall carry, maintain or store a weapon, concealed or otherwise, on any property owned, leased or controlled by the university, except as provided herein. No visitor shall carry, maintain or store a weapon, concealed or otherwise, in any controlled space owned, leased or controlled by the university or at any university event. Items that are used as weapons on property owned or operated by the university, whether or not they fit the definition above, will also subject the user to discipline or removal.

This applies to all university faculty, staff, students, affiliates and contracted service representatives, as well as all visitors attending events (whether or not requiring a ticket) or entering buildings or controlled spaces on campus and to all property owned, leased, operated or controlled by the university.

This policy does not apply to law enforcement officials duly authorized to carry such weapons. Also excepted are military drills, honor guards and color guards utilizing facsimile or functionally disabled weapons, and archery classes, team practice and competition utilizing target bows and arrows.. Provisions for storage of firearms and other weapons such as hunting bows and arrows can be made with the JMU Police by students for short-term purposes, such as hunting off campus in approved areas. Weapons will be secured at the JMU Police Department. Strict sign-in and sign-out procedures are followed.

The JMU weapons policy can be accessed at: <https://www.jmu.edu/JMUpolicy/policies/1105.shtml>

Programming and Services

Prevention, intervention and education programs addressing sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are regularly sponsored by a variety of organizations at James Madison University. JMU uses comprehensive, intentional and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome and consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual , relationship, institutional community and societal levels.

The JMU Health Center, JMU Victim Advocacy Services, Human Resources, UREC Health Promotions, the Counseling Center, Title IX, Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practice and the Office of Residence Life are among the entities that provide programs throughout the year.

Crimes of Violence: Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking

James Madison University prohibits domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. James Madison University is concerned about the safety and well-being of its students and employees. Individuals who report they have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, whether it occurred on or off-campus, will be provided support, an explanation of his or her rights and options and the procedures for addressing the violation.

Assistance will be provided by the university when the victim of such crime elects or is unable to make a report. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX"), 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1681, et seq., prohibits discrimination based on sex (including sexual harassment and sexual violence) at any federally funded education program or activity. The university must respond to complaints concerning Title IX and due to this mandate, please note that your confidentiality cannot be guaranteed. but efforts will be made to provide confidentiality of victims to the extent permissible by law. Furthermore, no officer, employee, or agent of an institution shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under the under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Policy and Campus Crime Statistic Act or Title IX.

As a victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, you will be provided written explanation of the procedures to be followed upon a report of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking. These procedures include your right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of medical, counseling and support services. It will include additional remedies available to prevent contact between a reporter and an accused party, such as a temporary or permanent changes in housing, academic, transportation and working conditions, if reasonably available; information regarding sanctions and interim and/or long-term protective measures that James Madison University may impose following a report and the discipline process from the beginning through to the final determination will be explained.

If you would like more information regarding any process or procedure, or if you'd like to make a report, ask questions, or need to request an accommodation to your living or working arrangements regardless of whether or not you chose to report the crime to law enforcement, contact the University's Title IX Office at 540 568-5219 or in person at Madison Hall Room 4035 100 East Grace Street MSC 7806 Harrisonburg, VA 22807.

Title IX Officers		
Title IX Coordinator Amy Sirocky-Meck	540-568-5214	sirockam@jmu.edu
Title IX Case Coordinator Cole Seward	540-568-5219	sewardnc@jmu.edu
Jennifer Phillips Title IX Officer for Athletics	540-568-7834	phill2jr@jmu.edu
Andrea Kiser	540-568-7834	kiserar@jmu.edu
Paula Maxwell Title IX for Faculty	540-568-8872	maxwelpl@jmu.edu

Sexual Violence - You Have Choices- An overview

James Madison University strongly encourages students, faculty and staff to report all Crimes of Violence- Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking to the JMU Police Department or Title IX Coordinator as promptly as possible so the University can investigate and respond effectively.

Options for health-related resources:

- [Victim Advocacy Services – victimadvocacy@jmu.edu](mailto:victimadvocacy@jmu.edu); 540-568-6251; Student Success Center 3rd Floor
- On-campus victim advocacy, support, & accompaniment services
- Available for assistance with both on- and off-campus resources
- Available during regular business hours, Monday – Friday 8:00am – 5:00pm. For more immediate assistance from an advocate after hours or when the university is closed, contact the Collins Center, listed below.

[University Health Center](#) - 540-568-6178, Student Success Center

- Emergency contraception
- Medical examination/STD testing
- [Counseling Center](#) - 540-568-6552, Student Success Center
- Counseling, advocacy, and consultation
- [Sexual trauma empowerment program](#)
- [Sentara RMH Emergency Department](#) – up to 5 days from the sexual assault a Physical Evidence Recovery Kit (PERK) can be performed - the following people will be called:
 - Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE Nurse)
 - Police department investigator from where the assault occurred
 - Advocate from the [Collins Center](#)
- [Collins Center & Child Advocacy Center](#) - 540-432-6430, 217 South Liberty Street #205, Harrisonburg VA
- Off-campus crisis counseling, support, and advocacy

Options for campus adjudication and criminal resources:

- [JMU Police](#) (on-campus assault) 540-568-6911, Anthony Seeger Hall
- [Harrisonburg Police](#) (off-campus assault) call 911 or 540-434-4436 101 North Main Street Harrisonburg, VA
- Rockingham County Sheriff's Office – 540-564-3800 25 Liberty Street Harrisonburg, VA
- [Office of Student Accountability & Restorative Practices](#) (those involved must be current JMU students) 540-568-6218, Student Success Center
- [Title IX](#) Coordinator Amy Sirocky-Meck 540-568-5214
 In Person: Title IX Office
 Madison Hall 4023, 4033 and 4035
 100 East Grace Street
 Harrisonburg, VA 22807
 Over the Phone: Title IX Office at (540) 568-5219
Email: Title IX [Inbox](#)

James Madison University takes the issue of sexual violence seriously and sexual violence includes a broad spectrum of behavior. The JMU Police Department recognizes the fact that sex offenses are personal violent crimes that have great psychological and physical effects on the victims. It is the policy of the JMU Police Department to assist victims of sexual violence in a supportive manner, using appropriate crisis intervention skills while providing resources for the victim. Due to the seriousness of these offenses and the delicate nature of the investigations involved, it is important for the department to undertake diligent investigations in order to increase the reporting of these crimes. Reducing recidivism and serial criminal offenses through the apprehension and prosecution of the assailants is a department priority. Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report sexual violence to law enforcement, you also have the option **not** to make a report with law enforcement. State law, however, requires the University to conduct a review of reports of sexual violence to determine whether for health or safety reasons a report should be made to law enforcement and the Commonwealth's Attorney and the issuing of incident notifications known as Timely Warnings or Community Alerts in accordance with federal law. Reporting to the Title IX Office does not preclude an individual from also reporting an alleged criminal incident to law enforcement.

A victim can also choose to meet with a Title IX Coordinator(s) to explain possible remedies and resources. Once Title IX receives a report, the University must respond to complaint. The University will conduct an initial assessment, a threat assessment, and take any immediate action that may be necessary to protect the health and safety of individuals and the university community. Written information will be provided explaining and providing information on existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid along with other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community. This information will also include options for and available assistance to victims for changing academic, living, transportation and working situations if requested by the victim and reasonably available. Depending on the nature and severity of the conduct reported, the University may be required to share known information, including names, with law enforcement.

The University is committed to protecting the safety of the broader university community, which includes reporting crime statistics and, in some cases, issuing incident notifications known as Timely Warnings or Community Alerts in accordance with federal law. All JMU faculty, staff, and student employees (including RAs) are responsible for reporting disclosures of sexual violence or harassment to the Title IX Coordinator. Required reporting to the Title IX coordinator ensures victims are made aware of available resources and options for filing a complaint. Federal and state law, however, requires the University to conduct a review of reports of sexual violence to determine whether for health or safety reasons a report should be made to law

enforcement and the Commonwealth's Attorney. When such reports will be made, the university Title IX Coordinator will advise the complainant.

Another option is to seek advocacy services from a victim advocate. Services are provided to students in a supportive way helping them navigate their options and resources. Advocacy services are guided by and individualized to each student's needs and may include, but are not limited to:

- Assistance accessing on-campus and off-campus support services regarding sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.
- Information about criminal reporting options, campus reporting options, medical care, counseling services, and on and off campus resources.
- Assistance accessing accommodations through Title IX.
- Accompaniment services for survivors, including:
- Accompaniment through the OSARP student misconduct process
- Accompaniment during law enforcement interviews
- Court accompaniment (protective orders and criminal proceedings)
- Hospital accompaniment during business hours.
- With student's permission, can help explain resources to family members

There are a variety of reasons why students may seek advocacy services. When meeting with an advocate, you can share as much or as little as you want. We will listen and help you explore options and resources, both on- and off-campus, to meet your needs. You may or may not wish to report the incident; either way, the decision will remain in your hands. There are also many additional resources outside of reporting that our advocates can help you understand and access. Regardless of your needs, our advocates can be a source of information and support as you navigate what feels best for you. Survivor advocacy services are located on the third floor in the Student Success Center or at 540-568-6552 (ask for an advocate).

Another option is for a victim to go the JMU Counseling Center. The Counseling Center's [Sexual Trauma Empower Program \(STEP\)](#) offers free and confidential short and long-term individual, group, and emergency sexual trauma counseling services for JMU students. Clinicians may also assist with medical, accountability process, and legal consultation and referrals. Consultation around Title IX and other issues for faculty, staff, family members, and friends of survivors of sexual trauma is also available. During the initial assessment appointment, a counselor will help a student decide which service(s) would be the most beneficial given their specific circumstances, which may include speaking with a victim advocate or receiving treatment at JMU's Health Center (if a student) and/or Sentara Rockingham Memorial Hospital (SRMH). Clinicians at the JMU Counseling Center are exempt from Title IX reporting requirements, and communications with clients are privileged by law; therefore, Title IX implications will be discussed with faculty, staff, family members, and students as needed, and clinicians serve as a confidential resource for students directly impacted by sexual trauma.

Another option is to adjudicate the allegation through the Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process in the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices. The Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process can be pursued in lieu of/or concurrent with legal prosecution and is used when the person alleged to have committed the behavior that violates the JMU Sexual Misconduct policy and is a student. The Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial resolution conducted by faculty and staff who receive annual training on issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence as well as dating violence and stalking. The Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practice is able to place charges against an Accused Student upon receipt of the completed Title IX investigation. Except in circumstances that are a threat to the safety of the campus and the community, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices will not place charges against an Accused Student without authorization from the Reporting Party. To begin a university accountability action, a student, faculty member or staff member who feels he or she has been a victim of sexual violence can meet with a [Title IX Coordinator\(s\)](#) to explore options. Victims will be provided assistance and have the option to change their academic, living, transportation, and working situations after an alleged incident, if such changes are reasonably available. Accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim will be maintained as confidential to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures. The institution will, upon written request, disclose to the victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for these purposes.

Legal Requirements

Virginia passed legislation [Virginia Code §23.1-806](#) which aims to aid survivors of sexual assault and protect students on college campuses. The University is required to report information about certain allegations of sexual violence to the law enforcement agencies and the prosecuting authorities who would be responsible, respectively, for investigating and prosecuting such allegations.

Legislation requires that law enforcement notify the local attorney for the Commonwealth within 48 hours of beginning any investigation involving felony criminal sexual assault occurring on campus property or other property related to the institution of higher education. Additionally, it requires any responsible employee of a public or private nonprofit institution of higher education who in the course of his employment obtains information that an act of sexual violence has been committed against a student on campus property or other property related to the institution to report such information to the Title IX coordinator for the institution as soon as practicable. The legislation requires the Title IX coordinator to report such information to a review committee, which shall meet within 72 hours of the receipt of information of an alleged act of sexual violence and which shall include the Title IX coordinator, a representative of law enforcement, and a student affairs representative. If the review committee determines that disclosure of the information regarding the alleged act of sexual violence is necessary to protect the health and safety of the victim or other individuals, the representative of law enforcement on the review committee shall disclose the information, including personally identifiable information, to the law-enforcement agency responsible for investigating the alleged act. In cases involving a felony sexual assault, the representative of law enforcement on the review committee, or in certain situations, another committee member, shall consult with the local attorney for the Commonwealth or other prosecutor responsible for prosecuting the alleged act of sexual violence.

JMU has composed a Sexual Violence Review Committee (SVRC). This committee is composed of a representative of the Title IX administration, a member of the university's police department and a member of the university's student affairs administration. The SVRC reviews information related to acts of sexual violence, including information reported to the Title IX officers to fulfill this requirement.

Additionally, the legislation also stipulated the formalization of a Memorandum of Understanding between entities providing trauma informed services to student and employee victims of sexual violence with the shared goal of preventing sexual assault on campus and in the community and responding appropriately to students and employees who have been victimized. James Madison University has built a partnership with the Collins Center to provide these services to the JMU community.

Pursuant to the Clery Act, JMU includes statistics about certain offenses in its Annual Fire Safety and Security Report and provides those statistics to the United States Department of Education in a manner that does not include any personally identifying information about individuals involved in an incident. The Clery Act also requires the university to issue timely warnings to the university community about certain crimes that have been reported and may continue to pose a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. Consistent with the Clery Act, JMU withholds the names and other personally identifying information of complainants when issuing timely warnings or emergency notifications to the university community, and in maintaining the daily crime log. JMU will also maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the complainant, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Bystander Intervention

The JMU Police along with the JMU community is committed to ending sexual violence in our community by encouraging its community members to be a courageous bystander with safe and positive options for bystander interventions to prevent harm or intervene. JMU Dukes Step Up is a program to encourage fellow students to become more aware of their surroundings, and to develop the skills necessary to intervene in situations involving hazing, intimate partner violence, or alcohol before they become emergencies.

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. Bystander intervention recommendations include:

- **Notice the event and interpret it as an emergency.** We often choose to ignore the situation, look away, or call it something else. It is important to remember that no one has a right to be violent, even if two people are dating.

- **Take Responsibility for acting. Decide How to Act.**
In a situation potentially involving sexual assault, relationship violence, or stalking approach everyone as a friend, do not be antagonistic and avoid using violence. Be honest and direct whenever possible. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, call 6911 on campus or 911 off campus.
- **Choose to Act.**

Risk Reduction

Risk reductions entails options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. While you can never completely protect yourself from sexual violence, there are some things you can do to help reduce your risk of being assaulted.

Avoid dangerous situations by:

- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cash money.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together.
- Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.

Date rape drugs are colorless, tasteless, and odorless substances that can be placed in any drink, not just alcohol, undetected. They are strong relaxants the effects of which can be felt as soon as fifteen minutes after ingestion. The side effects of date rape drugs include possible blackouts, coma, impaired judgment, memory impairment, dizziness, headaches, confusion and loss of coordination. Alcohol can intensify these side effects. Date rape drugs often cause memory loss. Some date rape drugs remain in the system for as little as 6-8 hours, making immediate testing imperative. Common date rape drugs are rohypnal, GHB, ketamine, and alcohol. Alcohol remains the most commonly used date rape drug both on and off college campuses. Today it remains the substance most frequently associated with date rape, and the most easily accessible sedating substance. When large enough quantities are consumed alcohol can have a tremendous sedating effect leaving anyone vulnerable to assault.

If you suspect or suspect someone you know has been drugged and/or assaulted, first, go to a safe place; call the JMU police at 540-568-6911 or the local police if off campus by dialing 911. Go to the University Health Center and /or the local hospital's emergency room for immediate treatment and testing. ***Most importantly, remember that whether you follow these tips or not, if someone sexually assaults you, it is not your fault. You are never to blame for someone else's actions. No one deserves or wants to be raped.***

Sexual Violence

James Madison University defines sexual violence: Physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent (e.g., due to the person's age, mental state or use of drugs or alcohol, or because an intellectual or other disability prevents the person from having the capacity to give consent).

All acts of Sexual Misconduct are covered by the terms of this policy providing that the Reporting Party reasonably believes they have been subjected to sexual misconduct by a current student, as defined by the Student Handbook, the behavior is not covered by [JMU Policy 1346](#), any limitations set forth by [JMU Policy 1340](#), and one or more of the following apply:

- A substantial portion of the alleged sexual misconduct occurred on university-controlled, university owned, or university leased property.
- The alleged sexual misconduct had a significant connection to or effect on official university programs or activities.

- The alleged sexual misconduct had a significant connection to or effect on the learning or working environment at JMU of the Reporting Party.

If there is evidence included in the Investigative Report regarding the personal consumption of drugs or alcohol, where such disclosure is made in conjunction with a good faith report made to the Title IX Office by the Reporting Party, a Reporting Party Witness, or a Responding Party Witness, OSARP will not initiate the Accountability Process and pursue alleged violations of these policies against these parties. Reporting Parties and Responding Parties should review JMU Policy 1340 for their roles in the investigation of an allegation and the OSARP Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process for their roles in the adjudication of an allegation. Both parties will be assigned a Guide in OSARP to explain the Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process.

The Title IX Office at James Madison University receives, responds to, and address reports of sexual misconduct which includes, sexual assault, sexual violence, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, relational violence, sexual exploitation, stalking, and all other forms of misconduct Title IX Staff will explore options for the investigation and adjudication of the allegation in accordance with JMU Policy. The following behavior is prohibited at JMU:

Sexual Assault: Any nonconsensual physical contact of a sexual nature that is forced on another person, including unwelcome sexual touching of any kind. This includes engaging, attempting to engage, or completing any kissing; sexual intercourse (oral, anal, or vaginal); penetration, however slight, with any object or body part; intentional touching of oneself or another person's body part in a sexual manner, directly or through clothing; forcing a person to touch oneself or another person's body part in a sexual manner, directly or through clothing.

Sexual Exploitation: Taking sexual advantage of another person without that individual's consent. Examples include but are not limited to prostituting another person; causing or attempting to cause the incapacitation of another person for a sexual purpose; recording, photographing, creating, or transmitting sexual utterances, sounds or images, whether real or fake, of another person without that person's consent; allowing a Third Party to observe sexual activity without the consent of the participants; knowingly transmitting sexually transmitted infections or other diseases without the knowledge of the person's sexual partner; inducing another to expose his/her body for sexual purposes; intentionally altering, removing, or sabotaging contraceptive or prophylactic measures without the knowledge of the other party, including but not limited to condoms and/or birth control measures; and viewing another person's sexual activity, intimate body parts or nakedness in a place where that person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy without that person's consent.

Sexual Harassment: A form of sex discrimination consisting of unwelcome or offensive sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other conduct of a sexual nature including verbal (e.g., specific demands for sexual favors, sexual innuendos, sexually suggestive comments, jokes of a sexual nature, sexual propositions, or sexual threats); non-verbal (e.g., sexually suggestive emails, other writings, articles, or documents; objects or pictures; graphic commentaries; suggestive or insulting sounds or gestures, leering, whistling; or obscene gestures); or physical (e.g., touching, pinching, or brushing the body; or any unwelcome or coerced sexual activity). Sexual harassment may include the following:

Term or condition of employment or education ("quid pro quo"). This type of sexual harassment occurs when the terms or conditions of employment, educational benefits, academic grades or opportunities, living environment, or participation in a university activity are conditioned upon, either explicitly or implicitly, submission to or rejection of unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors, or such submission or rejection is a factor in decisions affecting that individual's employment, education, living environment, or participation in a university program or activity.

Hostile environment. Acts of sexual harassment that create a hostile environment, as defined herein. A hostile environment may be created by oral, written, graphic, or physical conduct that is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive, and objectively offensive in a manner that interferes with, limits, or denies the person the ability to participate in or benefit from the institution's educational programs, services, opportunities, or activities or the individual's employment access, benefits or opportunities.

Mere subjective offensiveness is not enough to create a hostile environment. In determining whether conduct is severe, persistent, or pervasive and thus creates a hostile environment, the following factors will be considered: (a) the degree to which the conduct affected one or more individuals' education or employment; (b) the nature, scope, frequency, duration, and location of the incident(s); (c) the identity, number, and relationships of persons involved; (d) the perspective of a "reasonable person" in the same situation as the person subjected to the conduct; and (e) the nature of higher education.

Dating Violence: A form of sexual violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with another person, where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- The length of the relationship.
- The type of relationship.
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

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Domestic Violence: Crimes of violence committed by any of the following:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Non-Consensual Relationship: A sexual relationship between members of the university community is prohibited if it is influenced by any form of fear or coercion, such that it causes one party to believe that they must submit to unwelcome sexual conduct in order to accept or continue employment, achieve an employment or educational benefit, or participate in a program or activity. A sexual relationship is prohibited between individuals where a power differential would imply or raise the inference of exploitation or raise the inference that an educational or employment decision will be based on whether or not there is submission to coerced sexual conduct.

In adjudicating allegations of violating Sexual Misconduct the following definitions will be applied: Consent: An outward demonstration through understandable words or actions that convey a knowing and voluntary agreement to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Consent cannot be gained by force that is express or implied, coercion, intimidation, threats or duress. Consent cannot be obtained by ignoring or acting in spite of the objections of another, by previous consent or by taking advantage of another person's incapacitation or physical helplessness where one knows or reasonably should have known of such incapacitation or helplessness. An individual who is incapacitated because of age, disability, voluntary activity or through the acts of others cannot give consent. Silence or absence of resistance does not imply consent. Consent is voluntary and may be withdrawn at any time by communicating the withdrawal through an outward demonstration of understandable words or actions.

Hostile Environment: A hostile environment may be created by oral, written, graphic or physical conduct that is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive and objectively offensive in a manner that it interferes with, limits or denies the person the ability to participate in or benefit from the institution's educational programs, services, opportunities, or activities or the individual's employment access, benefits or opportunities. Mere subjective offensiveness is not enough to create a hostile environment. In determining whether conduct is severe, persistent or pervasive, and thus creates a hostile environment, the following factors will be considered: (a) the degree to which the conduct affected one or more individuals' education or employment; (b) the nature, scope, frequency, duration, and location of the incident(s); (c) the identity, number, and relationships of persons involved; (d) the perspective of a "reasonable person" in the same situation as the person subjected to the conduct, and (e) the nature of higher education.

Incapacitation: Physical or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments. States of incapacitation include, without limitation, sleep, blackouts, unconsciousness, and the inability to make such decisions due to the voluntary or involuntary use of alcohol or drugs. Incapacitation may occur because of age, disability, voluntary activity or through the acts of others.

Sexual Violence: Physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent (e.g., due to the person's age, mental state or use of drugs or alcohol, or because an intellectual or other disability prevents the person from having the capacity to give consent). A number of different acts fall into the category of sexual violence, including rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, sexual abuse and sexual coercion. Sexual violence is a form of sex discrimination and harassment, and is not limited by gender, gender identity or sexual orientation of the Reporter or the Respondent.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault includes offenses that meet the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense "is any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

- Rape – the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim;
- Fondling - the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity;

- Incest - Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law;
- Statutory rape - Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Virginia defines sexual assault as offenses involving sexual penetration or sexual contact with any person by force or threat of force, fear, intimidation, ruse, or through the use of a person's mental incapacity or physical helplessness, or any other attempt to force sexual penetration/contact on any person. Sexual Assault offenses meet the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape. The Code of Virginia under Article 7 Criminal Sexual Assault which can be accessed at <http://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacodefull/title18.2/chapter4/article7/> provides additional information regarding Virginia law listed below.

Criminal Sexual Assault

Rape:

18.2-61

A. If any person has sexual intercourse with a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in sexual intercourse with any other person and such act is accomplished (i) against the complaining witness's will, by force, threat or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person; or (ii) through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness; or (iii) with a child under age 13 as the victim, he or she shall be guilty of rape.

18.2-63 Carnal knowledge of child between 13 and 15 years of age.

18.2-64.1 Carnal knowledge of certain minors.

Forcible sodomy:

18.2-67.1A. An accused shall be guilty of forcible sodomy if he or she engages in cunnilingus, fellatio, anilingus, or anal intercourse with a complaining witness whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in such acts with any other person, and

1. The complaining witness is less than 13 years of age; or
2. The act is accomplished against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person, or through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness.

Object sexual penetration:

18.2-67.2A. An accused shall be guilty of inanimate or animate object sexual penetration if he or she penetrates the labia majora or anus of a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, other than for a bona fide medical purpose, or causes such complaining witness to so penetrate his or her own body with an object or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in such acts with any other person or to penetrate, or to be penetrated by, an animal, and

1. The complaining witness is less than 13 years of age; or
2. The act is accomplished against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person, or through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness.

18.2-67.2:1 Marital sexual assault.

18.2-67.3 Aggravated sexual battery.

Sexual battery:

18.2-67.4A. An accused is guilty of sexual battery if he sexually abuses, as defined in § 18.2-67.10, (i) the complaining witness against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat, intimidation, or ruse, (ii) within a two-year period, more than one complaining witness or one complaining witness on more than one occasion intentionally and without the consent of the complaining witness, (iii) an inmate who has been committed to jail or convicted and sentenced to confinement in a state or local correctional facility or regional jail, and the accused is an employee or contractual employee of, or a volunteer with, the state or local correctional facility or regional jail; is in a position of authority over the inmate; and knows that the inmate is under the jurisdiction of the state or local correctional facility or regional jail, or (iv) a probationer, parolee, or a pretrial defendant or post trial offender under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections, a local community-based probation services agency, a pretrial services agency, a local or regional jail for the purposes of imprisonment, a work program or any other parole/probationary or pretrial services or agency and the accused is an employee or contractual employee of, or a volunteer with, the Department of Corrections, a local community-based probation services agency, a pretrial services agency or a local or regional jail; is in a position of authority over an offender; and knows that the offender is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections, a local community-based probation services agency, a pretrial services agency or a local or regional jail.

Attempted rape, forcible sodomy, object sexual penetration, aggravated sexual battery, sexual battery:

18.2-67.5 Consent is not defined by the Commonwealth of Virginia in state criminal law. To constitute lack of consent, acts must be committed by force, intimidation or through use of the victim's mental incapacity or physical helplessness. Intoxication may indicate an inability to give consent.

James Madison University defines consent: An outward demonstration through understandable words or actions that convey a knowing and voluntary agreement to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Consent cannot be obtained by physical or verbal coercion that is express or implied, which includes the use of intimidation, threats, force or duress. Consent cannot be obtained by ignoring or acting in spite of the objections of another, by previous consent or by taking advantage of another person's incapacitation or physical helplessness where one knows or reasonably should have known of such incapacitation or helplessness. An individual who is incapacitated because of age, disability, voluntary activity or through the acts of others cannot give consent. Silence or absence of resistance does not imply consent. Consent is voluntary and may be withdrawn at any time by communicating the withdrawal through an outward demonstration of understandable words or actions.

James Madison University defines incapacitation: Physical or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments. States of incapacitation include, without limitation, sleep, blackouts, unconsciousness, and the inability to make such decisions due to the voluntary or involuntary use of alcohol or drugs. Incapacitation may occur because of age, disability, voluntary activity, or through the acts of others.

What to do if sexually assaulted

If a sex offense should occur, the victim should consider following actions:

Seek help

- The victim is urged to go to a safe place and contact a friend or family member for support.
- After an incident of sexual assault, the victim should begin considering seeking medical attention.
- You can go to the emergency room at the hospital, tell them you were sexually assaulted. Sentara RMH Hospital will be able to examine and treat you after an assault, whether or not you choose to report the assault to police.
- JMU students may also seek medical attention at the JMU Health Center, [University Health Center](#) - 540-568-6178, located at the Student Success Center. They can help with emergency contraception, medical exam, and STD testing.
- JMU Victim Advocacy services act as a safe, **confidential**, welcoming, and inclusive resource for JMU students impacted by sexual violence, relationship abuse, stalking, or other crimes of interpersonal violence and can be contacted at the Victim Advocacy office - SSC 3rd Floor, Suite 3200 or call [\(540\) 568-6251](#) or email victimadvocacy@jmu.edu
- UREC Health Promotion helps, provide students a supportive way to navigate their options and resources. To meet with an advocate, contact Veronica Jones, Interim Director for Health Promotion & Well-Being at jonesvw@jmu.edu or 540-568-3407
- [Counseling Center](#) - 540-568-6552, Student Success Center - counseling, advocacy, and consultation
- Consider the Collins Center & Child Advocacy Center - 540-432-6430, 217 South Liberty Street #205, Harrisonburg VA, an off-campus crisis counseling, support, and advocacy center.
- Contact JMU Title IX Coordinator, [Title IX](#) Amy Sirocky-Meck 540-568-5214 Madison Hall Suite 4020, JMU Harrisonburg, VA 22807.

You may also notify law enforcement, call the JMU Police Department if the incident occurred on campus at 540-568-6911; if the incident happened in the City of Harrisonburg or surrounding area call the Emergency 911, or business 540-434-4436 for assistance. Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police and/or be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim chooses.

Retain Evidence

- As with any crime, it is important to preserve evidence. Preserving evidence may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred and/or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. If the offense occurred within the past 72 hours, evidence of criminal activity may be preserved and may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement. The evidence collected can be held until a decision is made about pursuing legal action. In instances where the victim wishes to remain anonymous, the evidence collected at the hospital will be forwarded to the Division of Consolidated Laboratory Service of the Virginia Department of General Services as an anonymous physical evidence recovery kit where it will be stored for two years. During this time the victim may choose to release the kit to law enforcement.

- Do not destroy the physical evidence that may be found in the vicinity of the crime. If the crime occurred in the victim's home, the victim should not clean or straighten until the police have had an opportunity to collect evidence if contacted. Again, preservation of evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.
- Do not shower, bathe, or douche. Do not urinate, if possible. Do not eat, drink liquids, smoke or brush teeth if oral contact took place.
- Keep the clothes worn during the offense. If clothes are changed, place clothes in a paper bag (evidence deteriorates in plastic).
- Write down everything you can remember about the assailant and the assault.

Go to the Hospital

Get medical attention immediately. Going to the emergency room after a sexual assault can be a scary and confusing experience. In Virginia evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement. The evidence collected can be held until a decision is made about pursuing legal action. Sentara RMH Hospital can assist with collecting evidence with a physical evidence recovery kit. When you arrive at the emergency room, you will be checked in at the triage desk where you will be registered. At this time, a Collins Center advocate will be called as well as a specialized nurse called a SANE nurse (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner). If the victim is a student, the SANE nurse requests of the victim that they allow the nurse to call a professional counselor from the university to let them know of the assault. Students can also call the JMU Health Center's The Well at 540-568-2831 to request a member to accompany them if they desire. The SANE nurses are bound by the limits of confidentiality, however, and may be able to only let the counselor know that an assault occurred on a student, but be unable to name that student if the victim wishes not to be named.

The Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner's program, otherwise known as SANE, is a program set up specifically to gather forensic evidence from victims of sexual assault. SANE nurses are on call for duties to be performed at the Sentara RMH Emergency Room. Police investigators suggest that victims receive an exam by a SANE nurse if they are interested in pressing charges. SANE exams are administered to walk-in victims. SANE nurses are trained in examination techniques, forensic practice, how to collaborate with law enforcement officers, and how to present evidence as an expert witness in the courtroom. The SANE exam is an evidentiary exam, not a diagnostic one. There is a SANE nurse available 24/7 and exams are done for both adult and pediatric victims.

For the exam, the SANE nurse obtains a brief medical history and may ask some detail about the assault that will help to know what areas of physical examination are most important for a thorough collection of forensic evidence. Blood, hair, and specific body fluids will be collected and packaged in a manner prescribed by the Virginia State Crime Laboratory. Specimens are labeled in detail and then sealed in a box that is remitted to law enforcement, following the rules of chain-of-custody. The investigating agency is then responsible for carrying the sealed evidence to the crime lab. (The Virginia Supreme Court can pay expenses related to the PERK kit exam, the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund applies, per Virginia Code Section 19.2-368.18). In instances where the victim wishes to remain anonymous, the evidence will be forwarded to the Division of Consolidated Laboratory Service of the Virginia Department of General Services as an anonymous physical evidence recovery kit and where it will be stored for two years. During this time the victim may choose to release the kit to law enforcement.

At the completion of the exam, the victim is offered prophylaxis for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and pregnancy and is given follow-up instructions depending on any findings during the exam. Follow-up can be through a private physician, the University Health Center, and/or the Public Health Department of Rockingham/Harrisonburg.

If possible, tell someone all the details remembered about the assault and write everything down you remember as soon as possible.

Report the Assault

If the victim requests notification to law enforcement, call the police department in the jurisdiction where the crime occurred. Call the JMU police Department if the incident occurred on campus at 540-568-6911; if the incident happened in the City of Harrisonburg or Rockingham County call the Emergency 911, or Business 540-434-4436 for assistance. Assistance will be provided to help the victim notify the appropriate law enforcement authorities if requested. The responding officer's primary responsibility will be the victim's physical well-being and emergency medical needs. An investigation will follow to include the obtaining preliminary statements, preserving the crime scene, and collection of evidence. An investigator trained in sexual assault will respond and continue the investigation. If the assault occurred within 5 days, at the hospital, the victim will be encouraged to allow an examination by a sexual assault nurse examiner to obtain evidence (Physical Evidence Recovery Kit). Law enforcement will help obtain an emergency protective order for the victim if applicable and provide guidance through the criminal complaint process.

Individuals may also report sex offenses to the JMU Title IX Coordinator, Title IX Amy Sirocky-Meck 540-568-5214 Madison Hall Suite 4020, JMU Harrisonburg, VA 22807. You will be provided with written notification, both students and employees, about victim services within the institution and in the community. Information provided will include information on existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid along with other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community and how to request accommodations and protective measures. This information will include options for and available assistance to victims for changing academic, living, transportation and working situations if requested by the victim and reasonably available and explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action. The institution must make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. University accountability action is an option that can be pursued in lieu of/or concurrent with legal prosecution. To begin a university accountability action, a student, faculty member or staff member who feels he or she has been a victim of sexual assault can meet with a Title IX coordinator(s) to explore options. Accountability proceedings will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence as well as dating violence and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. The JMU Student Accountability and Restorative Practices Accountability response to referral(s) related to act(s) of sexual violence can result in a charge of "Sexual Misconduct" against the accused.

The Counseling Center offers is a resource that provides free and confidential short and long-term individual, group, and emergency sexual trauma counseling services for JMU students. They can also provide advocacy services for survivors, including assistance with medical, accountability, and legal referrals; and also consultation services, including consultation around Title IX, for faculty, staff, family members, and friends of survivors of sexual trauma. During the initial assessment appointment, a counselor will help students decide which service(s) would be the most beneficial. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 requires university employees to report disclosures of sexual harassment and sexual assault to the Office of Equal Opportunity in an effort to foster and maintain an environment free from sex discrimination, and so that the university can provide a prompt and effective response. Most JMU faculty, staff, and student employees must abide by these requirements. Staff members of the Counseling Center are exempt from Title IX reporting requirements, and communications with clients are privileged by law; therefore, allowing the discussion of Title IX implications with faculty, staff, family members, and students as needed, and they can serve as clinicians for students directly impacted by sexual trauma. The Counseling Center is a safe and confidential environment for discussion of sexual harassment and assault.

The University must respond to complaints concerning Title IX to the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent. University offices to include the Office of Equal Opportunity, Title IX, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, the JMU Health Promotion, and the University Counseling Center and JMU Victim Advocacy, will work cooperatively to ensure that the victim's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a university investigation of the complaint. Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating, adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the victim to the extent permissible by law. Any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim will remain confidential to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures. The University does not publish the name of crime victims nor identifiable information regarding victims in the campus police departments Daily Crime Log or in Timely Warning notifications or Community Crime Alerts. Publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, will be conducted without the inclusion of personally identifying information about the victim. Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to the JMU Police Department will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation and services regardless if the victim chooses to pursue criminal charges.

Additionally, a Mutual Aid agreement with the Department of State Police, for the use of their joint forces, both regular and auxiliary, equipment, and materials when needed in the investigation of any felony criminal sexual assault or medically unattended death occurring on property owned or controlled by the institution of higher education or any death resulting from an incident occurring on such property has been enacted.

Following any incident, victims are encouraged to make a report to JMU Police Department or local police if they have not done so previously. Remember, this action does not obligate prosecution, but it does make legal action possible if the decision to prosecute is made at a later date. Police have unique legal authority to seek and execute search warrants, to collect forensic evidence that may have been left at the scene or at other relevant locations, and to make an arrest when supported by probable cause to believe a crime has been committed. The earlier an incident is reported, the easier it is to collect valuable evidence and investigate the incident and obtain protective orders. JMU police will help victims with obtaining protection orders.

The institution will, upon written request, disclose to the victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for these purposes.

Law enforcement in concert with other entities such as Title IX, the JMU Health Center, Sentara RMH Hospital, and the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, along with the JMU UREC Health Promotion and the JMU Counseling Center will help coordinate medical, counseling and support services for students. Sentara RMH Hospital and the Collins Center along with the Harrisonburg Rockingham Victim Witness Program will coordinate for non-student victims.

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. Bystander interventions can include speaking up when you hear threatening language. Confront people who seclude, hit on, and try to make out with or have sexual contact or penetration against someone who is incapacitated. Hold people accountable for their actions. Respectfully challenge comments that degrade women. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are OK.

Risk reductions entails options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. Risk reduction consists of options to address violence before it happens. With no intent to victim blame and in recognizing that only rapists are responsible for rape, there are some things you can do to help reduce your risk of being assaulted. When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know. Trust your intuition. If a particular situation makes you feel uncomfortable or unsafe, remove yourself from the situation. Don't be afraid to follow your instincts. Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.

Domestic Violence

Domestic abuse “any threat or act of violence, including forceful detention which results in physical injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of bodily injury and which is committed by a person against such person’s family or household member”. In essence, domestic violence is any violent or controlling behavior by a person toward a spouse or partner. Although the partner is the primary target, domestic abuse also affects the children in the household, extended family members, and even the community at large.

The Virginia the statute for domestic violence is § 18.2-57.2. Assault and battery against a family or household member; penalty. Any person who commits an assault and battery against a family or household member is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

Upon a conviction for assault and battery against a family or household member, where it is alleged in the warrant, petition, information, or indictment on which a person is convicted, that such person has been previously convicted of two offenses against a family or household member of (i) assault and battery against a family or household member in violation of this section, (ii) malicious wounding or unlawful wounding in violation of [§ 18.2-51](#), (iii) aggravated malicious wounding in violation of [§ 18.2-51.2](#), (iv) malicious bodily injury by means of a substance in violation of [§ 18.2-52](#), (v) strangulation in violation of [§ 18.2-51.6](#), or (vi) an offense under the law of any other jurisdiction which has the same elements of any of the above offenses, in any combination, all of which occurred within a period of 20 years, and each of which occurred on a different date, such person is guilty of a Class 6 felony.

The **VAWA** term “**domestic violence**” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed:

1. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
2. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
3. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred. (42 U.S.C. 13925(a))

Consent is not defined by the Commonwealth of Virginia in state criminal law. To constitute lack of consent, acts must be committed by force, intimidation or through use of the victim’s mental incapacity or physical helplessness. Intoxication may indicate an inability to give consent.

James Madison University defines consent: An outward demonstration through understandable words or actions that convey a knowing and voluntary agreement to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Consent cannot be obtained by physical or verbal coercion that is express or implied, which includes the use of intimidation, threats, force or duress. Consent cannot be obtained by ignoring or acting in spite of the objections of another, by previous consent or by taking advantage of another person’s incapacitation or physical helplessness where one knows or reasonably should have known of such incapacitation or helplessness. An individual who is incapacitated because of age, disability, voluntary activity or through the acts of others cannot

give consent. Silence or absence of resistance does not imply consent. Consent is voluntary and may be withdrawn at any time by communicating the withdrawal through an outward demonstration of understandable words or actions.

James Madison University defines incapacitation: Physical or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments. States of incapacitation include, without limitation, sleep, blackouts, unconsciousness, and the inability to make such decisions due to the voluntary or involuntary use of alcohol or drugs. Incapacitation may occur because of age, disability, voluntary activity, or through the acts of others.

What to do in an incident of domestic violence

If an incident of domestic violence should occur, the victim should consider following actions:

Seek help/Obtain medical attention

- The victim is urged to go to a safe place and contact a friend or family member for support.
- After an incident of domestic violence, the victim should begin considering seeking medical attention if needed.
- You can go to the emergency room at the hospital. Sentara RMH Hospital will be able to examine and treat you after an assault, whether or not you choose to report the assault to police. JMU students may also seek medical attention at the JMU Health Center, [University Health Center](#) - 540-568-6178, located at the Student Success Center. JMU Victim Advocacy services act as a safe, [confidential](#), welcoming, and inclusive resource for JMU students impacted by sexual violence, relationship abuse, stalking, or other crimes of interpersonal violence and can be contacted at the Victim Advocacy office - SSC 3rd Floor, Suite 3200 or call [\(540\) 568-6251](#) or email victimadvocacy@jmu.edu
- UREC Health Promotion helps, provide students a supportive way to navigate their options and resources. To meet with an advocate, contact Veronica Jones, Interim Director for Health Promotion & Well-Being at jonesvw@jmu.edu or 540-568-3407
- [Counseling Center](#) - 540-568-6552, Student Success Center - counseling, advocacy, and consultation Consider the Collins Center & Child Advocacy Center - 540-432-6430, 217 South Liberty Street #205, Harrisonburg VA , an off-campus crisis counseling, support, and advocacy center.
- Helpful information can be found at this link: <https://www.dss.virginia.gov/community/dv/>
- Virginia Crime Victim Assistance INFO-LINE (1-888-887-3418) and the Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline (1-800-838-8238).
- Contact JMU Title IX Coordinator, [Title IX](#) Amy Sirocky-Meck 540-568-5214 Madison Hall Suite 4020, JMU Harrisonburg, VA 22807.
- You may also notify law enforcement, call the JMU Police Department if the incident occurred on campus at 540-568-6911; if the incident happened in the City of Harrisonburg or surrounding area call the Emergency 911, or business 540-434-4436 for assistance. Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations to law enforcement, again, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police and/or be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim chooses.

Retain Evidence

As with any crime, it is important to preserve evidence. The thorough, complete and accurate collection of evidence is a vital and often key requirement for the successful investigation and prosecution of domestic assault. Preserving evidence may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred and/or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. Do not destroy the physical evidence that may be found in the vicinity of the crime. If the crime occurred in the victim's home, the victim should not clean or straighten until the police have had an opportunity to collect evidence if contacted.

Physical evidence can include injuries of the victim, evidentiary articles that substantiate an attack and the crime scene itself. Photographs of injuries and the crime scene showing a struggle occurred can be invaluable.

Report the Assault

If the victim requests notification to law enforcement, call the police department in the jurisdiction where the crime occurred. Call the JMU police Department if the incident occurred on campus at 540-568-6911; if the incident happened in the City of Harrisonburg call the Emergency 911, or Business 540-434-4436 for assistance. Victims will be assisted by campus authorities, if requested, in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses but may also decline to notify law enforcement. Due to the seriousness of these offenses and the delicate nature of the investigations involved, it is important for police to undertake diligent investigations in order to increase the reporting of these crimes. Reducing recidivism and serial criminal offenses through the apprehension and prosecution of the assailants is a priority. The responding officer's primary responsibility will be the victim's physical well-being and emergency medical needs with an investigation to follow to include the obtaining preliminary statements, preserving evidence, and documentation. This action does not obligate prosecution, but it does make legal action possible if the decision to prosecute is made at a later date. Police have unique legal authority to seek and execute search warrants, to collect forensic evidence that may have been left at the scene or at other relevant locations.

Police will arrest the aggressor when probable cause exists by the totality of the circumstances which may include:

1. Evidence that any of the parties acted in self-defense.
2. A history of violence (prior assault convictions) of the parties involved, including history of calls for service.
3. The relative severity of injuries inflicted on all parties, plus consideration whether the injuries were offensive or defensive.
4. The relative size, bulk, and strength of the parties involved.
5. Evidence from persons involved in or witnesses to the incident.
6. The likelihood of future injury to any party.
7. Current or previous protection orders filed against either party.

Individuals may also report an incident of domestic violence to the JMU Title IX Coordinator, [Title IX](#) Amy Sirocky-Meck 540-568-5214 Madison Hall Suite 4020, JMU Harrisonburg, VA 22807. You will be provided with written information providing information on existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance along with other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community. This information will also include options for and available assistance to victims for changing academic, living, transportation and working situations if requested by the victim and reasonably available. University accountability action is an option that can be pursued in lieu of/or concurrent with legal prosecution. To begin a university accountability action, a student, faculty member or staff member who feels he or she has been a victim of domestic violence can meet with a Title IX coordinator(s) to explore options. Accountability proceedings will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence as well as dating violence and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. The JMU Student Accountability and Restorative Practices Accountability response to referral(s) related to act(s) of domestic violence can result in a charge of "Sexual Misconduct" against the accused.

The Counseling Center offers is a resource that provides free and confidential short and long-term individual, group, and emergency sexual trauma counseling services for JMU students. They can also provide advocacy services for survivors, including assistance with medical, accountability, and legal referrals; and consultation services, including consultation around Title IX, for faculty, staff, family members, and friends of survivors of sexual trauma. During the initial assessment appointment, a counselor will help students decide which service(s) would be the most beneficial. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 requires all university employees to report disclosures of sexual harassment and sexual assault in an effort to foster and maintain an environment free from sex discrimination, and so that the university can provide a prompt and effective response. Most JMU faculty, staff, and student employees must abide by these requirements. Staff members of the Counseling Center are exempt from Title IX reporting requirements, and communications with clients are privileged by law; therefore, allowing the discussion of Title IX implications with faculty, staff, family members, and students as needed, and they can serve as clinicians for students directly impacted by sexual trauma. The Counseling Center is a safe and confidential environment for discussion of sexual harassment and assault.

The University must respond to complaints concerning Title IX to the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent. University offices to include the Office of Equal Opportunity, Title IX, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, the JMU Health Promotion, and the University Counseling Center and JMU Victim Advocacy, will work cooperatively to ensure that the victim's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a university investigation of the complaint. Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating, adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the victim to the extent permissible by law. Any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim will remain confidential to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures. The University does not publish the name of crime victims nor identifiable information regarding victims in the campus police departments Daily Crime Log or in Timely Warning notifications or Community Crime Alerts. Publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, will be conducted without the inclusion of personally identifying information about the victim. Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to the JMU Police Department will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation and services regardless if the victim chooses to pursue criminal charges.

Law enforcement in concert with other entities such as Title IX, the JMU Health Center, Sentara RMH Hospital, and the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, along with the JMU UREC Health Promotion and the JMU Counseling Center will help coordinate medical, counseling and support services for students. Sentara RMH Hospital and the Collins Center along with the Harrisonburg Rockingham Victim Witness Program will coordinate for non-student victims.

The institution will, upon written request, disclose to the victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for these purposes.

Some cues or red flags that might indicate an abusive relationship:

Do you...

- Feel afraid of your partner most of the time?
- Feel that you can't do anything right?
- Get embarrassed by your partner's behavior toward you?
- Believe that you deserve to be hurt or mistreated?
- Avoid topics or situations out of fear of angering your partner?

Does your partner...

- Humiliate, criticize or yell at you?
- Blame you for his behavior?
- Threaten to hurt you?
- Threaten to take your kids away?
- Threaten to harm your kids or pets?
- Force you to have sex?
- Act jealous and possessive?
- Keep you from seeing friends and family?
- Limit your access to money or necessities?
- Keep you from getting a job or going to school?
- Constantly check up on you?
- Threaten to kill or hurt himself if you leave?
-

Risk reductions entails options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. Pay attention to "red flags" and trust your instincts. Survivors of domestic violence frequently report that their instincts told them that there was something wrong early on but they disregarded the warning signs and didn't know that these signs were indicative of an abusive relationship. Always take time to get to know a potential partner and watch for patterns of behavior in a variety of settings. Keeping in touch with your support system and participating in good self-care can lower your risk of being involved in an abusive relationship.

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. Bystander interventions can include speaking up when you hear threatening language. Hold people accountable for their actions. Respectfully challenge comments that degrade women. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are OK.

Dating Violence

James Madison University is committed to providing security, education, training, and victim services to combat violence against all persons.

Virginia does not have a statute specifically making dating violence criminal, but it is a form of assault and battery, §§ 18.2-52, 18.2-57 which is criminal behavior defined as an intentional act by one person that creates an apprehension in another of an imminent harmful or offensive contact and/or inflicts physical injury on another. Under Virginia's laws, if the defendant inflicts bodily injury on the victim based on the victim's race, religion, color, or national origin, then the crime may be charged as a felony.

The VAWA term for "**dating violence**" means:

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition:

- Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence

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

Consent is not defined by the Commonwealth of Virginia in state criminal law. To constitute lack of consent, acts must be committed by force, intimidation or through use of the victim's mental incapacity or physical helplessness. Intoxication may indicate an inability to give consent.

James Madison University defines consent: An outward demonstration through understandable words or actions that convey a knowing and voluntary agreement to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Consent cannot be gained by force that is express or implied, coercion, intimidation, threats or duress. Consent cannot be obtained by ignoring or acting in spite of the objections of another, by previous consent or by taking advantage of another person's incapacitation or physical helplessness where one knows or reasonably should have known of such incapacitation or helplessness. An individual who is incapacitated because of age, disability, voluntary activity or through the acts of others cannot give consent. Silence or absence of resistance does not imply consent. Consent is voluntary and may be withdrawn at any time by communicating the withdrawal through an outward demonstration of understandable words or actions.

James Madison University defines incapacitation: Physical or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments. States of incapacitation include, without limitation, sleep, blackouts, unconsciousness, and the inability to make such decisions due to the voluntary or involuntary use of alcohol or drugs. Incapacitation may occur because of age, disability, voluntary activity, or through the acts of others.

What to do in an incident of dating violence

If an incident of dating violence should occur, the victim should consider following actions:

Seek help/Obtain medical attention

- The victim is urged to go to a safe place and contact a friend or family member for support.
- After an incident of dating violence, the victim should begin considering seeking medical attention if needed. You can go to the emergency room at the hospital. Sentara RMH Hospital will be able to examine and treat you after an assault, whether or not you choose to report the assault to police. JMU students may also seek medical attention at the JMU Health Center, [University Health Center](#) (540)568-6178, located at the Student Success Center.
- JMU Victim Advocacy services act as a safe, **confidential**, welcoming, and inclusive resource for JMU students impacted by sexual violence, relationship abuse, stalking, or other crimes of interpersonal violence and can be contacted at the Victim Advocacy office - SSC 3rd Floor, Suite 3200 or call (540) 568-6251 or email victimadvocacy@jmu.edu
- [Counseling Center](#) – (540) 568-6552, Student Success Center - counseling, advocacy, and consultation
- Consider the Collins Center & Child Advocacy Center – (540)432-6430, 217 South Liberty Street #205, Harrisonburg VA, an off-campus crisis counseling, support, and advocacy center.
- Contact JMU Title IX Coordinator, [Title IX](#) Amy Sirocky-Meck 540-568-5214 Madison Hall Suite 4020, JMU Harrisonburg, VA 22807.
- You may also notify law enforcement, call the JMU Police Department if the incident occurred on campus at 540-568-6911; if the incident happened in the City of Harrisonburg or surrounding area call the Emergency 911, or business 540-434-4436 for assistance. Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police and/or be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim chooses.
- Helpful information can be found at this link: <https://www.dss.virginia.gov/community/dv/>
- Virginia Crime Victim Assistance INFO-LINE (1-888-887-3418) and the Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline (1-800-838-8238).

Retain Evidence

As with any crime, it is important to preserve evidence. The thorough, complete and accurate collection of evidence is a vital and often key requirement for the successful investigation and prosecution of dating violence. Preserving evidence may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred and/or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. Do not destroy the physical evidence that may be found in the vicinity of the crime. If the crime occurred in the victim's home, the victim should not clean or straighten until the police have had an opportunity to collect evidence if contacted.

Physical evidence can include injuries of the victim, evidentiary articles that substantiate an attack and the crime scene itself.

Photographs of injuries and the crime scene showing a struggle occurred can be invaluable.

Report the Assault

If the victim requests notification to law enforcement, call the police department in the jurisdiction where the crime occurred. Call the JMU police Department if the incident occurred on campus at 540-568-6911; if the incident happened in the City of Harrisonburg call the Emergency 911, or Business 540-434-4436 for assistance. Victims will be assisted by campus authorities, if requested, in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses but may also decline to notify law enforcement. The responding officer's primary responsibility will be the victim's physical well-being and emergency medical needs with an investigation to follow to include the obtaining preliminary statements, preserving evidence, and documentation. This action does not obligate prosecution, but it does make legal action possible if the decision to prosecute is made at a later date. Police have unique legal authority to seek and execute search warrants, to collect forensic evidence that may have been left at the scene or at other relevant locations.

Individuals may also report an incident of dating violence to the JMU Title IX Coordinator, [Title IX](#) Amy Sirocky-Meck 540-568-5214 Madison Hall Suite 4020, JMU Harrisonburg, VA 22807. You will be provided with written notification, both students and employees, about victim services within the institution and in the community. Information provided will include information on existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid along with other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community and how to request accommodations and protective measures. This information will include options for and available assistance to victims for changing academic, living, transportation and working situations if requested by the victim and reasonably available and explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action. The institution must make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. University accountability action is an option that can be pursued in lieu of or concurrent with legal prosecution. To begin a university accountability action, a student, faculty member or staff member who feels he or she has been a victim of dating violence can meet with a Title IX coordinator(s) to explore options. Accountability proceedings will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence as well as dating violence and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. The JMU Student Accountability and Restorative Practices Accountability response to referral(s) related to act(s) of dating violence can result in a charge of "Sexual Misconduct" against the accused.

The institution will, upon written request, disclose to the victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for these purposes.

The university must respond to complaints concerning Title IX to the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, University offices to include the Office of Equal Opportunity, Title IX, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, the JMU Health Promotion, and the University Counseling Center and JMU Victim Advocacy, will work cooperatively to ensure that the victim's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a university investigation of the complaint. Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating, adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the victim to the extent permissible by law. The University does not publish the name of crime victims nor identifiable information regarding victims in the campus police departments Daily Crime Log or in Timely Warning notifications or community crime alerts. Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to the JMU Police Department will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation and services regardless of if the victim chooses to pursue criminal charges

Law enforcement in concert with other entities such as Title IX, the JMU Health Center, Sentara RMH Hospital, and the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, along with the JMU Health Promotion and the JMU Counseling Center and JMU Advocacy Services will help coordinate medical, counseling and support services for students. The JMU Counseling Center offers support and counseling for individuals who have experienced dating violence. That support may be through individual or group counseling. Counseling is also available for friends and partners of people who have experienced this kind of violence.

Additionally, the JMU Counseling Center offers counseling, advocacy, and consultation.

JMU students may also seek medical attention at the JMU Health Center, University Health Center - 540-568-6178, located at the Student Success Center. JMU Victim Advocacy services act as a safe, confidential, welcoming, and inclusive resource for JMU students impacted by sexual violence, relationship abuse, stalking, or other crimes of interpersonal violence and can be contacted at the Victim Advocacy office - SSC 3rd Floor, Suite 3200 or call (540) 568-6251 or email: victimadvocacy@jmu.edu Sentara RMH Hospital and the Collins Center (540-434-2272) along with the Harrisonburg Rockingham Victim Witness Program will coordinate for non-student victims. Other resources include the Virginia Crime Victim Assistance INFO-LINE (1-888-887-3418) and the Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline (1-800-838-8238).

Red flags in a relationship might include your partner:

- Always wanting to know where you are and who you are with.
- Not wanting you to spend time with others.
- Getting angry if you do not answer a call or text immediately.
- Always blaming you for their mistakes.
- Calling you names or constantly putting you down.
- Yelling constantly, throwing or punching objects.
- Pressuring you to do more sexually than you are ready for.

Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. Pay attention to the “red flags” and “trust your instincts.” Instincts may have told them that there was something wrong early on but they disregarded the warning signs and didn’t know that these signs were indicative of an abusive relationship. Understand barriers to getting help such as fear of being judged, embarrassment and not wanting to admit that it’s a real problem. Always take time to get to know a potential partner and watch for patterns of behavior in a variety of settings. Keeping in touch with your support system and confide in them. Participating in good self-care can lower your risk of being involved in an abusive relationship.

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence. It includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are OK. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911 campus or 568-6911 on campus. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive toward another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

Stalking

Stalking is traumatic. You may experience nightmares, lose sleep, get depressed or feel like you are no longer in control of your life. Stalking is a crime that Virginia defines as § 18.2-60.3 “Any person who engages in conduct directed at another person with the intent to place or when he/she knows or reasonably should know that the conduct places that other person in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to that other person or to that other person’s family or household member.”

The **VAWA** definition of stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition, course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property.

Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property.

Consent is not defined by the Commonwealth of Virginia in state criminal law. To constitute lack of consent, acts must be committed by force, intimidation or through use of the victim’s mental incapacity or physical helplessness. Intoxication may indicate an inability to give consent.

James Madison University defines consent: An outward demonstration through understandable words or actions that convey a knowing and voluntary agreement to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Consent cannot be obtained by physical or verbal coercion that is express or implied, which includes the use of intimidation, threats, force or duress. Consent cannot be obtained by ignoring or acting in spite of the objections of another, by previous consent or by taking advantage of another person’s incapacitation or physical helplessness where one knows or reasonably should have known of such incapacitation or helplessness. An individual who is incapacitated because of age, disability, voluntary activity or through the acts of others cannot give consent. Silence or absence of resistance does not imply consent. Consent is voluntary and may be withdrawn at any time by communicating the withdrawal through an outward demonstration of understandable words or actions.

What to do in an incident of domestic violence

If an incident of stalking should occur, the victim should consider following actions:

Seek help

- The victim is urged to go to a safe place and contact a friend or family member for support. Assess immediate safety needs. Consider advocacy services available through the University Health Center, which helps, provide students a supportive way to navigate their options and resources. To meet with an advocate, contact Veronica Jones, Interim Director for Health Promotion & Well-Being at jonesvw@jmu.edu or 540-568-3407. [Counseling Center](#) - 540-568-6552, Student Success Center - counseling, advocacy, and consultation Consider the Collins Center & Child Advocacy Center 540-432-6430, 217 South Liberty Street #205, Harrisonburg VA, an off-campus crisis counseling, support, and advocacy center. Contact JMU Title IX Coordinator, [Title IX](#) Amy Sirocky-Meck 540-568-5214 Madison Hall Suite 4020, JMU Harrisonburg, VA 22807. You may also notify law enforcement, call the JMU Police Department if the incident occurred on campus at 540-568-6911; if the incident happened in the City of Harrisonburg or surrounding area call the Emergency 911, or business 540-434-4436 for assistance. Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police and/or be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim chooses. Helpful information can be found at this link <https://www.dss.virginia.gov/community/dv/>, Virginia Crime Victim Assistance INFO-LINE (1-888-887-3418) and the Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline (1-800-838-8238).

Retain Evidence

- As with any crime, it is important to preserve evidence. The thorough, complete and accurate collection of evidence is a vital and often key requirement for the successful investigation and prosecution of stalking. Preserving evidence may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred and/or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. Do not destroy the physical evidence that may be found in the vicinity of the crime. If the crime occurred in the victim's home, the victim should not clean or straighten until the police have had an opportunity to collect evidence if contacted.
- Physical and evidentiary articles that substantiate the crime such as text messages, voicemails, videos, letters, photos, cards, unwanted items or gifts and emails should be saved. You should also write down the times, places and dates all the incidents occurred. You should include the names and contact information of people who witnessed what happened and provide this information to the police.

Report the Incident

If the victim requests notification to law enforcement, call the police department in the jurisdiction where the crime occurred. Call the JMU police Department if the incident occurred on campus at 540-568-6911; if the incident happened in the City of Harrisonburg call the Emergency 911, or Business 540-434-4436 for assistance. Victims will be assisted by campus authorities, if requested, in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses but may also decline to notify law enforcement. The responding officer's primary responsibility will be the victim's physical well-being and assess safety needs with an investigation to follow to include the obtaining preliminary statements, preserving evidence, and documentation. This action does not obligate prosecution, but it does make legal action possible if the decision to prosecute is made at a later date. Police have unique legal authority to seek and execute search warrants, to collect forensic evidence that may have been left at the scene or at other relevant locations.

Individuals may also report an incident of stalking to the JMU Title IX Coordinator, [Title IX](#) Amy Sirocky-Meck 540-568-5214 Madison Hall Suite 4020, JMU Harrisonburg, VA 22807. You will be provided with written notification, both students and employees, about victim services within the institution and in the community. Information provided will include information on existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid along with other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community and how to request accommodations and protective measures. This information will include options for and available assistance to victims for changing academic, living, transportation and working situations if requested by the victim and reasonably available and explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action. The institution must make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. University accountability action is an option that can be pursued in lieu of/or concurrent with legal prosecution. To begin a university accountability action, a student, faculty member or staff member who feels he or she has been a victim of sexual assault can meet with a Title IX coordinator(s) to explore options. Accountability proceedings will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence as well as dating violence and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. The JMU Student Accountability and Restorative Practices Accountability response to referral(s) related to act(s) of stalking can result in a charge of "Sexual Misconduct" against the accused.

The university must respond to complaints concerning Title IX to the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, University offices to include the Office of Equal Opportunity, Title IX, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, the JMU Health Center's The Well, and the University Counseling Center, will work cooperatively to ensure that the victim's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a university investigation of the complaint. Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating, adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the victim to the extent permissible by law. The University does not publish the name of crime victims nor identifiable information regarding victims in the campus police departments Daily Crime Log or in Timely Warning notifications or community crime alerts. Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to the JMU Police Department will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation and services regardless of if the victim chooses to pursue criminal charges.

JMU students may also seek medical attention at the JMU Health Center, University Health Center - 540-568-6178, located at the Student Success Center. JMU Victim Advocacy services act as a safe, confidential, welcoming, and inclusive resource for JMU students impacted by sexual violence, relationship abuse, stalking, or other crimes of interpersonal violence and can be contacted at the Victim Advocacy office - SSC 3rd Floor, Suite 3200 or call (540) 568-6251 or email: victimadvocacy@jmu.edu S UREC Health Promotion helps, provide students a supportive way to navigate their options and resources. To meet with an advocate, contact Veronica Jones, Interim Director for Health Promotion & Well-Being at jonesvw@jmu.edu or 540-568-3407 Sentara RMH Hospital and the Collins Center (540-434-2272) along with the Harrisonburg Rockingham Victim Witness Program will coordinate for non-student victims. Other resources include the Virginia Crime Victim Assistance INFO-LINE (1-888-887-3418) and the Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline (1-800-838-8238).

Law enforcement in concert with other entities such as Title IX, the JMU Health Center, Sentara RMH Hospital, and the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices along with the JMU Health Center, JMU Health Promotions and the JMU Counseling Center and JMU Advocacy Services will help coordinate medical, counseling and support services for students. Sentara RMH Hospital and the Collins Center (540-434-2272) along with the Harrisonburg Rockingham Victim Witness Program will coordinate for non-student victims).

Stalking behaviors can include:

- Showing up at your home or place of work unannounced or uninvited.
- Sending you unwanted text messages, letters, emails and voicemails.
- Leaving unwanted items, gifts or flowers.
- Constantly calling you and hanging up.
- Use social networking sites and technology to track you.
- Spreading rumors about you via the internet or word of mouth.
- Making unwanted phone calls to you.
- Calling your employer or professor.
- Waiting at places you hang out.
- Damaging your home, car or other property

Anyone can become a victim of stalking. The following are suggestions as to what you can do if someone is stalking you:

- Keeps a log of incidents including the date, time, what happened, and the names of any witnesses. Even if you decide not to pursue prosecution, you may change your mind and it will be helpful to have documentation of every incident. If you have a protection order, make several copies, and carry a copy with you at all times.
- Save any packages, letters, messages, or gifts from the stalker. They may be important if you decide to report to the police.
- To keep your address confidential, get a post office box and use it on all correspondence. Put this address on your checks. If you are being sent something from Federal Express or another company that won't mail to P.O. Boxes, change "P.O. Box" to "Apartment" when giving your address.
- Screen calls. Save all voicemail messages from the stalker.
- Acquaint yourself with 24-hour stores and other public, highly populated areas in your neighborhood.
- If someone is following you, never go home.
- Inform security at your place of employment that you are being stalked.
- Inform friends, family, neighbors, and other people you know that you are being stalked so that the stalker cannot get information about you from them.
- If you have a picture of your stalker, give one to people you know at the places you frequent.

Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. If you feel threatened on campus or in nearby areas, look for a blue-light emergency phone or call 540-568-6911 for police assistance on campus and 911 for police assistance off campus. Trust your intuition - it's right most of the time. If someone is making you feel uncomfortable, take steps to remove yourself from the situation. Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged.

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of stalking. It includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. Bystander intervention can be as simple as calling the police if you witness a serious situation in progress. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are OK.

Protective Orders/No Contact Orders

Protective orders are civil court orders meant to protect victims who have experienced or are reasonably in fear of physical violence, sexual assault or stalking by another individual. The JMU Police Department will explain and provide assistance in the process of obtaining protective orders. An emergency protective order (EPO) aims to protect the health or safety of any person regardless of a decision to arrest. The patrol officer may request an emergency protective order for the victim for any act involving violence, force, or threat that results in bodily injury, OR places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury. Such acts include, but are not limited to, any forceful detention, stalking, or criminal sexual assault in violation of Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2, OR any criminal offense that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury. An emergency protective order is issued by a judge or magistrate, upon request of a law enforcement officer or an alleged victim. To obtain an emergency protective order, the alleged victim must have been subjected to an act of violence, force, or threat, and the judge or magistrate finds that (i) there is probable danger of a further such act being committed by the respondent against the alleged victim or (ii) a petition or warrant for the arrest of the respondent has been issued for a criminal offense resulting from the commission of an act of violence, force, or threat.

An emergency protective order can:

- Prohibit acts of violence, force, or threat or criminal offenses resulting in injury to person or property,
- Prohibit contacts by the respondent with the petitioner or the petitioner's family or household members, and
- Grant other conditions that the judge or magistrate deems necessary to prevent acts of violence, force, or threat, criminal offenses resulting in injury to person or property, or communication or other contact of any kind by the respondent.

This remains in effect for 72 hours unless the 72 hour period expires at a time that Court is not in session. In that case, the order is extended until 5:00 p.m. on the next business day that the Court is in session. The victim may request a preliminary protective order, within a reasonable period of time following the incident, through the general district court. A preliminary protective order (PPO) is issued by a judge, upon request of an alleged victim or law enforcement officer. To obtain a preliminary protective order, the alleged victim must have been subjected to an act of violence, force, or threat, or a petition or warrant has been issued for the arrest of the alleged perpetrator for any criminal offense resulting from the commission of an act of violence, force, or threat. An alleged victim must appear before a judge in person to request a preliminary protective order.

A preliminary protective order can:

- Prohibit acts of violence, force, or threat or criminal offenses that may result in injury to person or property,
- Prohibit contacts by the respondent with the petitioner or the petitioner's family or household members, and
- Grant other conditions that the court deems necessary to prevent (i) acts of violence, force, or threat, (ii) criminal offenses resulting in injury to person or property, or (iii) communication or other contact of any kind by the respondent.

A Preliminary Protective Order is valid for 15 days, or until the date of the next hearing scheduled at the time of issuance of the preliminary protective order for a permanent or full protective order. A full protective is issued by a judge, following a hearing at which both the petitioner and respondent are present.

A protective order can:

- Prohibit acts of violence, force, or threat or criminal offenses that may result in injury to person or property,
- Prohibit contacts by the respondent with the petitioner or the petitioner's family or household members, and
- Grant other conditions that the court deems necessary to prevent (i) acts of violence, force, or threat, (ii) criminal offenses resulting in injury to person or property, or (iii) communication or other contact of any kind by the respondent.

A Protective Order is valid for any period of time up to a maximum of two years. It is very important to keep a copy of the protective order with you at all times. Show these to the police officer, magistrate, prosecutor, or judge if he/she violates the order.

A special kind of Protective Order, called a **Family Abuse Protective Order**, exists for victims who have experienced or are in fear of physical threat or violence, sexual assault or stalking by a family member. Regardless of whether an arrest is made, if the responding officer has probable cause to believe that a danger of acts of family abuse exists, the officer shall seek an emergency protective order on behalf of the victim. Family abuse includes any act involving violence, force, or threat that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury and that is committed by a person against such person's family or household member. Such act includes, but is not limited to, any forceful detention, stalking, criminal sexual assault in violation of Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2, or any criminal offense that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury. An abused family household member may petition the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court for a Preliminary Protective Order (PPO). After an *ex parte* hearing and based on immediate and present danger of family abuse or evidence sufficient to establish probable cause that family abuse has recently occurred, the court may issue a PPO (protecting the petitioner or his or her family, or both). At the hearing where the PPO is issued, a hearing date for a permanent or full protective order shall be set. The PPO is valid for up to 15 days. In addition to the restrictions and prohibitions placed in a PPO, the full protective order may require an abuser to pay for the victim and children to live elsewhere, and for the abuser to receive treatment or counseling. The victim must attend a protective order hearing at the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. The abuser must have notice and opportunity to attend the hearing. The full order is valid for up to two years.

If you are not able to obtain a family abuse protective order you may still be able to obtain a general emergency protective order (EPO) which aims to protect the health or safety of any person regardless of a decision to arrest.

If you are a student or an employee victim, please inform the JMU Police of any protection orders. Officers shall enforce protective orders from other states or possessions of the United States as if they were issued in the Commonwealth of Virginia. More information on protective orders can be found at

http://www.courts.state.va.us/forms/district/info_sheet_protective_order_stalking.pdf.

No contact orders through the university can also be put in place. When students are informed of their alleged violations, they may also be instructed to have "*no direct or indirect contact*" with the specific members of the university community involved in the case. **This includes, but is not limited to, verbal or non-verbal contact in person, through electronic means, or through a third party.** A violation of this instruction may result in an additional alleged policy violation(s) of [Non-compliance with a University Official](#) and/or [Interference with or Retaliation for Exercising or Participating in the Title IX process and/or Accountability, Honor Council, or other University Conduct Process.](#)

Crime Victim and Witness Rights

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program, established through a cooperative effort between the Commonwealth Attorney's Office, the JMU Police, Harrisonburg and Rockingham County law enforcement agencies, the State police, and the Harrisonburg Rockingham Community Services Board, is designed to lessen the impact of criminal acts on victims and witnesses of crimes and to ensure that such individuals receive fair treatment while participating in the criminal justice system. The JMU police can help arrange assistance from the Victim/Witness coordinator and also provides a brochure outlining Virginia's Crime Victim and Witness Rights Act information.

As a victim or witness of a crime, individuals have certain rights under Virginia's Crime Victim and Witness Rights Act. The telephone number is 540- 564-3350. There are specific steps one needs to take in order to receive these rights. The Victim/Witness program at the Commonwealth Attorney's Office has been implemented for the benefits of victims and witnesses of crime. A victim is defined as a person who has suffered physical, psychological, or economic harm as a direct result of a crime.

As a **victim** one may be entitled to information about:

- Financial Assistance and Social Services. Address and telephone confidentiality.
- Closed preliminary hearing or use of closed-circuit television, if one was the victim of a sexual offense.
- Separate waiting area during court proceedings.
- The right to remain in the courtroom during a criminal trial or proceeding

As a **victim** one may also be entitled to assistance in:

- Obtaining protection from further harm or threats of harm
- Obtaining property obtained by law enforcement agencies
- Obtaining financial assistance from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund
- Intercession services with one's employer and/or school
- Obtaining advanced notice of court proceedings
- Receive the services of an interpreter
- Preparing a victim impact statement prior to the defendant's sentencing

- Seeking restitution for damages or loss

As a **victim** one may also be entitled to notification of:

- Case status information
- Changes in court dates
- Changes in the status of the defendant and release information

As the **witness** to a crime, one may be entitled to information about:

- Protection from harm or threats of harm
- Address and telephone number confidentiality
- A separate waiting area during court proceedings

As a **witness** one may also be entitled to assistance with:

- Receiving intercession services with one's employer or school.
- Receiving the services of an interpreter

A crime victim or witness is subject to receiving a subpoena, which is a court document requiring them to be present in court at the time and place stated.

Steps one takes to receive confidentiality, notification, or release of information if they are a crime victim:

- **Confidentiality:** To request confidentiality, the crime victim must file a Request for Confidentiality by Crime Victim Form (DC-301) with the Magistrate, court, commonwealth's attorney, or law enforcement agency in the locality where the crime occurred.
- **Silent Witness:** If you have any information you feel would be helpful in an investigation but wish to remain anonymous, you have the option to report it through **Silent Witness** at: https://www.jmu.edu/publicsafety/silent_witness_form.shtml. Please note: If the location of the incident is not provided, the University's Clery Act Compliance Coordinator will be unable to count the related statistic in the annual Clery Campus Crime Disclosure and Policy Report.
- **Court Dates:** A crime victim must give the Commonwealth's Attorney their current name, address, and phone number, in writing, if they wish to be notified in advance of the scheduled court dates in their case.
- **Information about release or status of defendant:** The crime victim must give the sheriff, jail superintendent, or Department of Corrections their current name, address, telephone number and defendant name, in writing, if they wish to be notified about the changes in the status of the defendant or inmate.

Title IX at JMU

The Title IX Office at James Madison University receives, responds to, and address reports of sexual misconduct which includes, sexual assault, sexual violence, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, relational violence, sexual exploitation, stalking, and all other forms of misconduct on the basis of or because of a reporter's sex, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity, involving members of the university community. Title IX also oversees and supports university efforts to prevent and eliminate sexual misconduct and other forms of sex- and gender-based discrimination.

Title IX does this by responding to individual incidents to provide support and resources to those who have experienced harm; providing education and training to faculty, staff, and students focused on supporting a healthy, affirming community; increasing overall community knowledge about resources and options; preventing re-occurrences and future occurrences by assuring that all members of the university community know what behaviors are prohibited and the options that exist for reporting and addressing issues of sex-based discrimination.

Office of Equal Opportunity covers discrimination based on a person's age, color, disability, gender identity, genetic information, national origin, parental status, political affiliation, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation or veteran status.

JMU currently has three policies that address sexual misconduct, harassment and discrimination that apply to all students and employees.

[Policy 1324 Discrimination and Harassment](#) covers discrimination based on a person's age, color, disability, gender identity, genetic information, national origin, parental status, political affiliation, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation or veteran status. The Office of Equal Opportunity is where you would report an incident or concern pertaining to this policy.

[Policy 1346 Title IX Sexual Harassment](#) covers sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking that occurs within university programs and activities in the United States. The Title IX Office is where you would report an incident or concern pertaining to this policy.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, HARASSMENT AND DISCRIMINATION POLICIES AT JMU

POLICY NUMBER	POLICY 1324	POLICY 1346	POLICY 1340
POLICY TITLE	DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT	TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT	SEXUAL MISCONDUCT
WHAT DOES THE POLICY COVER	DISCRIMINATION BASED ON A PERSON'S AGE, COLOR, DISABILITY, GENDER IDENTITY, GENETIC INFORMATION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, PARENTAL STATUS, POLITICAL AFFILIATION, RACE, RELIGION, SEX, SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR VETERAN STATUS	SEXUAL HARASSMENT, SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING THAT OCCURS WITHIN UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE USA	SEXUAL HARASSMENT, SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING AND NON-CONSENSUAL RELATIONSHIPS THAT DO NOT FALL WITHIN THE SCOPE OF POLICY 1346
WHERE DO I REPORT AN INCIDENT OR CONCERN	OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY	TITLE IX OFFICE	TITLE IX OFFICE
WHO IS COVERED	STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES	STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES	STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

[Policy 1340 Sexual Misconduct](#) covers sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and non-consensual relationships that do not fall within the scope of Policy 1346. The Title IX Office is where you would report an incident or concern pertaining to this policy.

How to Report an Incident

JMU strives as a community to be free from harassment and discrimination in all its forms. The University provides support and assistance to any student or employee who has experienced harm. There are three ways to report sexual misconduct, harassment and discrimination. The Title IX Office is where you can report an incident of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking that occurs within University programs within the United States. Policy 1346 covers this. The Title IX Office is also where you can report an incident of sexual misconduct such as sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and non-consensual relationships that do not fall within the scope of Policy 1346. Policy 1340 covers this. The Office of Equal Opportunity is where you can report an incident of harassment and/or discrimination based on age, color, disability, gender identity, gender information, national origin, parental status, political affiliation, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, or veteran status.

Report an incident of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct for yourself or another JMU community member to the Title IX Office using one of these options...

In Person: Title IX Office
Madison Hall 4023, 4033 and 4035
100 East Grace Street
Harrisonburg, VA 22807

Over the Phone: Title IX Office at (540) 568-5219

Email: Title IX [Inbox](#)

Remember:

Reporting to the Title IX Office does not preclude an individual from also reporting an alleged criminal incident to law enforcement. Responsible Employees should only report what they know about an alleged incident of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct to Title IX and should let the person know that Title IX will be reaching out with information about resources and options.

How to Make a Formal Complaint

A complainant may file a formal complaint alleging sexual harassment, as defined in Policy 1346, or sexual misconduct, as defined in Policy 1340, against a respondent who is currently employed by or a student of the institution, and requesting that the university investigate the allegation, directly with the Title IX Office. This can happen electronically, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by emailing the formal complaint to titleix@jmu.edu, or by mailing the formal complaint to Title IX Office, Attn: Title IX Coordinator, MSC 7806, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA 22807. A complainant may also submit their written formal complaint to the Title IX Office in person during regular business hours. At the time of filing a formal complaint, the complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in an educational program or activity at the time of filing a formal complaint.

The formal complaint must include the complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicate that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint. In addition to the complainant's name, the formal complaint document that is filed should include:

- The name of the respondent
- The approximate date, time, and location of the alleged incident
- A description of the incident that the complainant would like the university to investigate

The **Formal Complaint Investigation Process** is covered in four simple steps.

1. **Formal Complaint Submitted and Notice of Allegation Sent:** After receiving a formal complaint, the Title IX Office promptly contacts the complainant to verify that the complainant filed a formal complaint and then sends written notice of the allegation to the respondent and complainant.
2. **Investigation Conducted:** The investigator contacts the complainant, respondent, and witnesses and gathers and collects evidence for the investigative report. The investigator drafts an investigative report that fairly summarizes all relevant evidence.
3. **Investigative Report Review:** The investigative report is made available to the complainant, respondent, and their advisor of choice. The complainant and respondent have 10 days upon receipt of the investigative report to submit a final response to the investigator for inclusion in the investigative report.
4. **Investigation Complete:** The investigative report, with the complainant and respondent's final statements, is provided to the complainant and respondent and their advisors of choice and transferred to the university authority responsible for the adjudication of the formal complaint.

The university encourages anyone who directly experiences or becomes aware of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct involving JMU community members, or that occurs during a university program or activity, or occurs on university-owned or university-leased property to report the incident immediately to the [Title IX Office](#).

Formal Complaint Investigation Process: Click [Formal Complaint Investigation Process](#) to open a PDF of the full document.

Title IX Office

The Title IX Office is responsible for conducting prompt and equitable investigations of formal complaints of Title IX sexual harassment as defined in Policy 1346, or sexual misconduct, as defined in Policy 1340. The presumption is that no policy violation has occurred unless proven otherwise by a preponderance of the evidence in an adjudication process.

The Title IX Office, including coordinators and investigators, receive training on how to serve impartially, including by avoiding pre-judgment of facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias. Title IX personnel who conduct investigations also receive training on issues of relevance and how to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence. Materials used to train the Title IX Office including coordinators and investigators can be found on the Title IX Website at <https://www.jmu.edu/access-and-enrollment/titleIX/training-and-classes/traininglog.shtml>

Deadlines and Extensions Anticipated timelines, deadlines, restrictions, or procedures detailed here will not be altered except in necessary or extreme circumstances, for good cause, in order to uphold the intent of the process, as determined by the Title IX Office. If an extension is granted, the complainant and respondent in a formal complaint will be informed of the reason for the extension. Complainants and respondents may request extensions for good cause under these procedures. The determination regarding whether or not an extension will be granted rests with the Title IX Coordinator.

Communication and Meetings The Title IX Office communicates with university students and employees using the university student or employee's assigned JMU email address. As laid out in Policy 1209, university community members are responsible for regularly checking and maintaining their assigned email accounts.

Email correspondence including notifications sent by the Title IX Office are considered received 24 hours after the date and time the correspondence was sent.

Meetings under these procedures will generally be scheduled during regular university business hours, which are Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM, unless the university is closed. If the Title IX Office assigns a meeting time and date to a party participating in these procedures, such meetings for students will be set around the student's academic schedule. Such meetings for employees will be scheduled to take place during regular university business hours.

Guidelines

Reporting to Law Enforcement

Filing a formal complaint with the Title IX Office does not restrict the complainant's ability to also report criminal conduct to law enforcement and to pursue both options simultaneously or not at all. Individuals who have experienced or become aware of sexual misconduct or Title IX sexual harassment are encouraged to report incidents directly to law enforcement.

Freedom of Speech and Academic Freedom

These formal complaint investigation procedures do not restrict or impair:

- The exercise of rights protected under the United States Constitution such as the right to free speech.
- The ability of the complainant and respondent to discuss the allegations that are the focus of a formal complaint investigation or to gather evidence for the purpose of the investigation.
- The rights of faculty members and students of the institution to academic freedom.

Good Faith

All individuals participating in procedures under Policy 1346 or Policy 1340 are presumed to be acting in good faith. Failure to act in good faith in bringing an allegation under Policy 1346 or Policy 1340, failure to act in good faith in participating during any proceedings under Policy 1346 or Policy 1340, or in any other capacity concerning Policy 1346 or Policy 1340 constitutes a form of misconduct and may result in sanctions separate from, and not dependent on, the outcome of any report or formal complaint under Policy 1346 or Policy 1340.

Prohibition on Retaliation

The university prohibits retaliation against a group or individual exercising rights under and/or participating in, or refusing to participate in, any procedures under Policy 1346 or Policy 1340. Retaliation constitutes a form of misconduct and may result in sanctions separate from, and not dependent on, the outcome of any report or formal complaint filed under Policy 1346 or Policy 1340. Complaints of alleged retaliation are not handled under these procedures and if received by the Title IX Office, are referred directly to the university authority responsible for adjudicating claims of retaliation.

Amnesty

The university generally will not pursue alleged policy violations of personal consumption of alcohol or drugs for complainants, respondents, and witnesses in procedures under Policy 1346 or Policy 1340.

Voluntary Participation

Participation in the formal complaint investigation and hearing process is voluntary for the complainant, respondent, and witnesses and the university has no mechanism for compelling individuals to participate. However, if the complainant, respondent, or witnesses chooses not to submit to cross examination during a hearing, the board may not rely on any statements of that party in reaching a determination regarding responsibility.

Application of Policy 1340 and 1346

Pursuant to Policy 1340 6.9.8 Application of Policy 1340 and 1346, If conduct is within the scope and jurisdiction of both Policy 1340-Sexual Misconduct and Policy 1346- Title IX Sexual Harassment, Policy 1346-Title IX Sexual Harassment will govern. However, if a complaint or portions thereof are dismissed under Policy 1346-Title IX Sexual Harassment, they may still be investigated and adjudicated under Policy 1340-Sexual Misconduct if the allegations remain within the scope of Policy 1340.

Some incidents may involve conduct that is prohibited under Policy 1346-Title IX Sexual Harassment, and other conduct that is prohibited under Policy 1340-Sexual Misconduct. When both policies apply for different conduct arising out of the same incident or pattern of incidents, the university may investigate and adjudicate all allegations simultaneously under each policy. If the university consolidates the investigation and adjudication under both policies, then the adjudication procedures applicable to Policy 1346-Title IX Sexual Harassment will apply. Alternatively, the university may choose to investigate and adjudicate the conduct separately under each policy.

Formal complaints alleging (1) sexual harassment on the basis of hostile environment under Policy 1340- Sexual Misconduct (conduct that is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive, and objectively offensive in a manner that interferes with, limits, or denies the person the ability to participate in or benefit from the institution's education programs or activities) and (2) sexual harassment under Policy 1346-Title IX Sexual Harassment on the basis of unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the university's education program or activity, may be investigated and adjudicated simultaneously under both policies. If the university consolidates the investigation and adjudication under both policies, then the adjudication procedures applicable to Policy 1346-Title IX Sexual Harassment will apply. The decision maker will make a decision on the allegations under both Policies 1340 and 1346, providing a written rationale for allegations under each policy. Alternatively, the university may choose to investigate and adjudicate the conduct separately under each policy.

Withdrawal of Complaint, Dismissals, and Adaptable Resolution

Withdrawal of Complaint, Dismissals

The complainant may withdraw a formal complaint at any time during the investigation and hearing, prior to the determination of an outcome, by notifying the Title IX Coordinator in writing. Such notification may result in discretionary dismissal under Policy 1346 or 1340 as applicable.

Circumstances that may lead to mandatory or discretionary dismissal of a formal complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment may be found in Policy 1346. Circumstances that may lead to mandatory or discretionary dismissal of a formal complaint of sexual misconduct may be found in Policy 1340. The Title IX Office is responsible for informing the complainant and respondent of a dismissal of a formal complaint under Policy 1340 or 1346 as applicable.

Alternative Resolution

The university does not require complainants and respondents to initiate or participate in an alternative resolution process. In certain cases, after the filing of a formal complaint, an alternative resolution process may be available in lieu of the formal complaint process. Complainants or respondents interested in pursuing an alternative resolution process may contact the Title IX Office for more information.

Emergency Removal Pending Outcome and Transcript Notation

Emergency Removal Pending Outcome

Pending the outcome of a formal complaint process, a respondent may be temporarily suspended from attendance and enrollment, suspended from any other education program or activity including employment, and/or issued a no-trespass banning the person from campus. Refer to Policy 1346 or Policy 1340 as applicable for more information on the circumstances that may prompt a consideration for emergency removal and the procedures used by the university in such circumstances.

Transcript Notation

If a student Respondent withdraws while under investigation for an allegation of sexual violence, defined as physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or against a person incapable of giving consent, a notation will be placed on the student respondent's transcript until a final decision in the case is rendered. In cases where a student respondent is found responsible and suspended or expelled for sexual violence a notation will be placed on the student respondent's transcript for the duration of the suspension or expulsion. Such notations will read, as applicable:

- Withdrew while under investigation for violation of Student Standards of Conduct
- Expelled for violation of Student Standards of Conduct
- Suspended for violation of Student Standards of Conduct

Student respondents receiving a transcript notation for a suspension will have it automatically removed by the Office of the Registrar once the suspension period has ended. After a period of three years, students may contact the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices to request removal of a notation for good cause shown.

Supportive Measures and Resources

Reasonably available supportive measures and resources are available to JMU students and employee complainants and respondents and may include but are not limited to the following

Supportive Measures Available through the Title IX Office:

- Issuance of a two way no contact order if both parties are current JMU students and/or employees.
- Assistance connecting to law enforcement and other on-campus and off-campus resources.
- For students: Communication to Instructors regarding absences and requests for academic assistance.
- Assistance with temporary on-campus housing changes.
- For Employees: Referral to Human Resources to learn about resources available through benefits package.

Discrimination

Discrimination Inequitable treatment that conditions any element of a person's employment, enrollment as a student, receipt of student financial aid, or participation in university activities on that person's Protected Characteristics in violation of applicable law. Discrimination also includes denial of a reasonable accommodation for a disability. As used in this policy, discrimination includes harassment and hostile environment

Harassment

Harassment Conduct based upon a person's protected characteristic that is so sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive, and objectively offensive that it interferes with the person's work or academic performance or participation in university activities, or creates a working or learning environment that a reasonable person would find hostile, threatening, or intimidating. The conduct can include oral, written, graphic, physical or other conduct. Harassment may also include behavior directed toward stereotypical notions of how a person in a protected classification should appear or behave, or a failure to conform to stereotypes.

Hostile Environment

A hostile environment is created by oral, written, graphic, physical, or other conduct that is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive, or objectively offensive that it interferes with, limits or denies the ability of a person to participate in or benefit from the institution's educational programs, services, opportunities, or activities or the individual's employment access, benefits or opportunities. Mere subjective offensiveness is not enough to create a hostile environment. In determining whether conduct is severe, persistent or pervasive, and thus creates a hostile environment, the following factors will be considered: (a) the degree to which the conduct affected one or more individuals' education or employment; (b) the nature, scope, frequency, duration, and location of the incident(s); (c) the identity, number, and relationships of persons involved; (d) the perspective of a "reasonable person" in the same situation as the person subjected to the conduct, and (e) the nature of higher education. A hostile environment for a member of the university community can be created by the actions of an employee, a student, an affiliate or a visitor.

On Campus Resources for Students and Employees:

James Madison University Police Department:

- General information and assistance (540-568-6912), on-campus emergencies (540-568-6911), campus safety escorts (540-568-6913).

Confidential On Campus Resources for Students:

- Confidential victim advocacy, safety planning, accompaniment assistance with obtaining protective orders: Victim Advocacy, 3rd Floor, Student Success Center, 540-568-6552 (ask for an advocate).

Confidential personal and group counseling:

- JMU Counseling Center, 3rd Floor Student Success Center, 540-568-6552.
- Confidential medical care, STD testing, urgent care services: University Health Center, 1st Floor SSC, 540-568-6178.

On Campus Resources for Employees

- Human Resources, Wine Price Building, 540-568-616
- For Faculty: Faculty Ombudsperson, available by appointment. For contact information, go to the JMU Faculty Ombudsperson webpage.

Community Resources available for Students and Employees

- Confidential survivor advocacy, medical accompaniment, confidential group and individual counseling, assistance with obtaining protective orders, 24 HR crisis hotline: The Collins Center, 540-432-6430.
- Medical care, SANE exams, STI testing, mental health counseling, emergency health services: Sentara RMH Medical Center, 2010 Health Campus Drive, Harrisonburg, 22801.

To report criminal activity or assistance obtaining a protective order in the City of Harrisonburg: Harrisonburg Police Department, Emergencies (911), Non-Emergency and assistance with protective orders (540-434-4436).

To report criminal activity or receive assistance obtaining a protective order in Rockingham County: Rockingham County Sheriff's Office, Emergencies (911), Non-Emergency and assistance with protective orders (540-564-3800).

Center for Global Engagement - Semesters in Washington DC, London, Antwerp and Florence

The Center for Global Engagement is committed to the principle that international experiences and perspectives are essential to any undergraduate and graduate education. To that end, we promote and encourage a critical awareness of world issues; knowledge of and an appreciation for other cultures, languages, and belief systems; a sense of global community; and a commitment to engagement at the international level, that we may educate active and responsible global citizens.

The [Center for Global Engagement](#) serves as the central university office concerning international education, with oversight of the Washington Campus, all James Madison University and non-JMU study abroad programs; visa and reporting processes for international students and scholars; and the development of curricula, faculty experiences and programs that address international issues. The Center for Global Engagement provides several options for overseas study to include Semester Abroad, Short Term and Exchange opportunities.

The Semester in Washington DC is considered noncampus. The Semester in [London](#) (UK), [Antwerp](#) (Belgium) and [Florence](#) (Italy) are designated as branch campuses. The crime statistics and other safety/security information specific to these programs are prepared by the branch coordinator and encompassed into this report. The programs: Semester in Salamanca; Spain; and Edinburg St Andrew, Scotland are not considered branch campuses.

Short-term programs generally run in the summer and occasionally during spring break. Depending on the program parameters, these programs may fall in noncampus reporting requirements.

In exchange programs, students study at one of our partner institutions in Argentina, Australia, England, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, or Taiwan while being immersed in the cultures of some of the world's most exciting and provocative cities. While participating in a JMU exchange program, you will pay room & board to the overseas institution. There is no reporting requirement for these programs.

Study Abroad and COVID-19

JMU Study Abroad sent nearly 100 students abroad during the fall 2019 semester and 196 during the spring. Due to the rapid spread of COVID-19, we decided to close all JMU operations abroad in February and March and bring our spring semester students back to the US to complete the remainder of their respective programs online.

JMU Study Abroad then made the unfortunate decision to cancel all summer 2020 programs, both international and domestic, due to COVID-19 and ever-changing travel regulations around the world.

In-country operations were suspended through both the fall 2020 and spring 2021 semesters. We returned to regular, in-person operations for the summer 2021 term. We did not have any students living in our abroad facilities from March of 2020 through summer 2021.



JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY'S SEMESTER IN LONDON PROGRAM

2021 Crime Statistics for JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY'S SEMESTER IN LONDON PROGRAM							
OFFENSE	Year	ON CAMPUS	RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (Subset of <i>On Campus</i>)	PUBLIC AREAS	Noncampus	TOTAL	
MURDER. NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
MANSLAUGHTER by NEGLIGENCE	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSES Forcible Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
	Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
		2020	0	0	0	0	0
		2019	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
	Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
		2020	0	0	0	0	0
		2019	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
BURGLARY	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT****	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
ARSON	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
Domestic Violence*	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
Dating Violence*	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
Stalking*	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	

* Crimes not reported by hierarchy.

Hate Crimes

Involving crimes or incidents of homicide, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, vandalism, and intimidation against persons characterized as and motivated by the actual or perceived bias, against race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and/or disability.

Geographical Areas:

On Campus, Residential Facilities, Non-Campus and Public Property

2021 – There were no reported bias motivated incidents.

2020 – There were no reported bias motivated incidents.

2019 – There were no reported bias motivated incidents.

There were 0 unfounded crimes in 2019, 2020 and 2021

An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situations where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded”. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not “unfound” a crime report. This requirement began with 2014 statistics



This map represents the public areas included in the crime statistics. They include but are not limited to the immediate area surrounding Madison House. The London Police were unable to limit the results of the survey to just the block bordering Madison House.

JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY'S SEMESTER IN ANTWERP PROGRAM

2021 Crime Statistics for JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY'S SEMESTER IN ANTWERP PROGRAM

OFFENSE	Year	ON CAMPUS	RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (Subset of <i>On Campus</i>)	PUBLIC AREAS	Noncampus	TOTAL	
MURDER. NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
MANSLAUGHTER by NEGLIGENCE	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSES	Forcible Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	
		2020	0	0	0	0	
		2019	0	0	0	0	0
	Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
		2020	0	0	0	0	0
		2019	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES	Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	
		2020	0	0	0	0	
		2019	0	0	0	0	0
	Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
		2020	0	0	0	0	0
		2019	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
BURGLARY	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT****	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
ARSON	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
Domestic Violence*	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
Dating Violence*	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
Stalking*	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	

* Crimes not reported by hierarchy.

Hate Crimes

Involving crimes or incidents of homicide, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, vandalism, and intimidation against persons characterized as and motivated by the actual or perceived bias, against race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and/or disability.

Geographical Areas: On Campus, Residential Facilities, Non-Campus and Public Property

2021 – There were no reported bias motivated incidents.

2020– There were no reported bias motivated incidents.

2019 – There were no reported bias motivated incidents.

There were 0 unfounded crimes in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situations where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded”. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not “unfound” a crime report. This requirement began with 2014 statistics. The Antwerp Program Director and the Program Coordinator supply all statistics. Requested statistics specific to Antwerp and environs have not been made available by the Antwerp Police.

Antwerp Map

This map represents the portion of the downtown area near Montpelier Hall. Note that none of the “dangerous” areas described by the Chief of Police fall within the boundaries of this map. At a normal pace, it takes 10 minutes to walk from the faculty flat to Montpelier Hall, and three minutes to walk from Montpelier Hall to the University of Antwerp building where classes are held. A numerical and color location key has been included on the map below. You may also click the following link to the online version of this map, which is also provided to the students.



- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Grote Markt | 5. Pharmacy or DR* | 9. Barber Shop €10 | 13. Police Station | 17. Saturn | 21. Bus to Airport |
| 2. Grote Markt | 6. Lidl & Aldi | 10. Hair Salon €14 | 14. Delhaize | 18. Media Markt | 22. Train Station |
| 3. St. Jans Plein | 7. Carrefour Express | 11. Pater's Votja | 15. Match | 19. UGC | 23. FMIR Flat |
| 4. ATM's | 8. BASE Shop | 12. Waag Stuk | 16. GB - Carrefour | 20. Post Office | UA Bldg. A,B,C,D,E,K,&R |

JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY'S SEMESTER IN FLORENCE PROGRAM

2021 Crime Statistics for JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY'S SEMESTER IN FLORENCE PROGRAM							
OFFENSE	Year	ON CAMPUS	RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (Subset of <i>On Campus</i>)	PUBLIC AREAS	Noncampus	TOTAL	
MURDER. NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
MANSLAUGHTER by NEGLIGENCE	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSES	Forcible Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	
		2020	1	1	0	0	1
		2019	0	0	0	0	0
	Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
		2020	0	0	0	0	0
		2019	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES	Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	
		2020	0	0	0	0	0
		2019	0	0	0	0	0
	Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
		2020	0	0	0	0	0
		2019	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
BURGLARY	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT****	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
ARSON	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
Domestic Violence*	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
Dating Violence*	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	1	1	0	0	1	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
Stalking*	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2021	0	0	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	

*Crimes not reported by hierarchy

Crime statistics in specific areas are not made available to the public by Italian Police authorities

Hate Crimes

Involving crimes or incidents of homicide, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, vandalism, and intimidation against persons characterized as and motivated by the actual or perceived bias, against race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and/or disability.

On Campus, Residential Facilities, Non-Campus and Public Property (Geographical Areas):

2021 – There were no reported bias motivated incidents

2020 – There were no reported bias motivated incidents

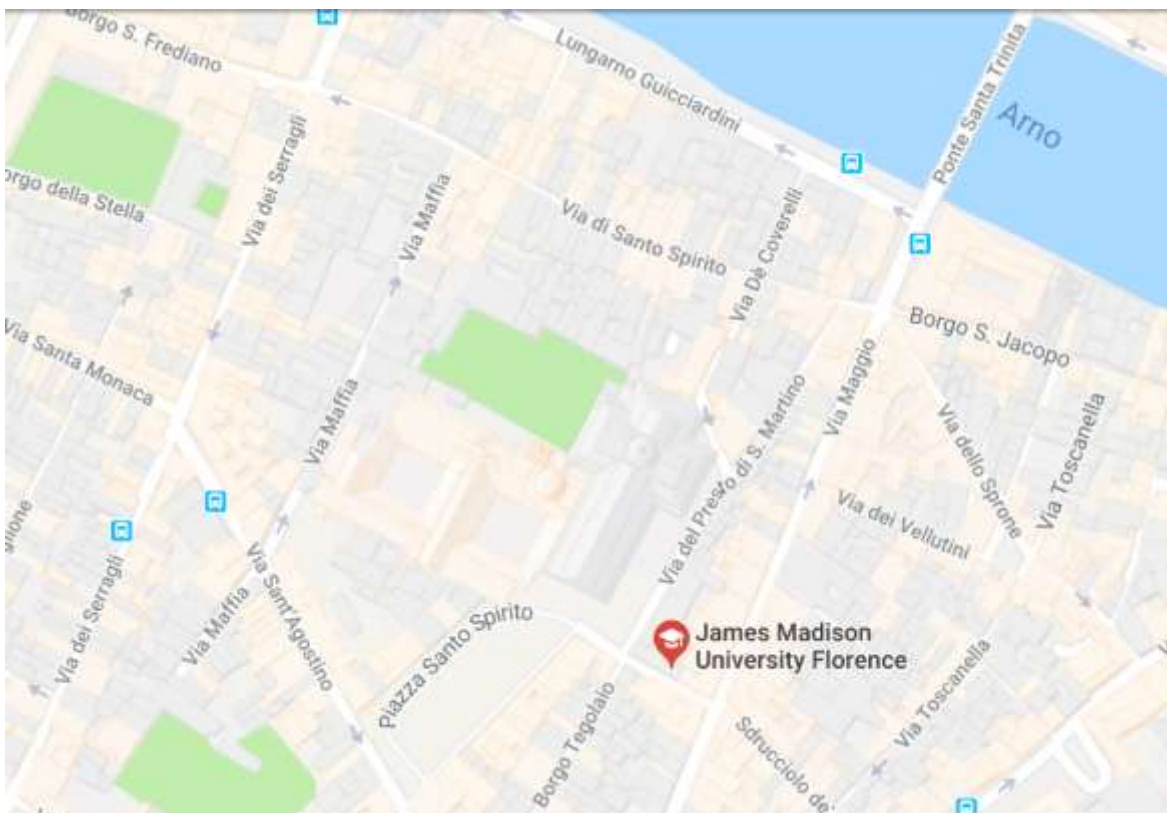
2019 – There were no reported bias motivated incidents

There were 0 unfounded crimes in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situations where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded”. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not “unfound” a crime report. This requirement began with 2014 statistics.

JMU Florence Campus Location

JMU Florence premises, Palazzo Capponi, is located in the Oltrarno neighborhood of Florence, near Piazza Santo Spirito.



James Madison University Fire Safety Report

Fire Safety Oversight

While fire safety is the responsibility of each of us as members of the campus community, the oversight of fire prevention rests with the Office of Risk Management. The safety coordinator working through the Office of Risk Management provides consistent monitoring and compliance enforcement of all applicable fire and safety laws, codes, best work practices and standards in all campus facilities and on the campus grounds. The Safety Coordinator is a liaison with other departments, outside agencies, and the University community and is responsible for compliance and reporting of the Annual Fire Safety Report. The Safety Coordinator ensures that all constituencies have been properly informed as to correct safety measures and reporting procedures and maintains Fire Safety Plans. The Safety Coordinator tracks pending Fire Safety oriented state and federal legislation and prepares, schedules, and conducts compliance awareness sessions for appropriate senior campus officials on matters pertaining to fire safety and schedules, coordinates and conducts semi-annual fire safety inspection of all campus facilities in cooperation with the State Fire Marshal's representative.

Reporting of Fires

All fire-related incidents should be reported to the James Madison University Police Department Communications Division for response and documentation. The communication unit is maintained 24 hours a day, seven days a week and is responsible for monitoring all fire alarms. Fire alarm panels monitoring all residence halls are located in the communication center. If a fire occurs in any building, community members should immediately notify the JMU Police Communication Center by dialing -6911 from any on-campus telephone or (540-568-6911) from any cell phone or off-campus telephone. Upon receipt of a need for a response, a call for service entry is initiated into the computer aided dispatch system providing direct access to Harrisonburg/Rockingham Emergency Services for local fire and rescue services to summon a response.

If a member of the JMU community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, the community member should immediately notify JMU Police Department Communications to document the incident and begin the process of investigation.

Evacuation Preparation

Determine in advance your nearest exit and emergency evacuation route. Establish an alternative way out in case the nearest exit is blocked or unsafe.

Note that it may or may not be wise to exit during an emergency. If the hazard is outdoors, it may be safer to stay put (See: Shelter in Place and Secure in Place procedure) or just move to another part of the building. Or if the hazard is apt to be short-lived and health and safety risks are low (ex: power outage), evacuations may not be necessary. If there is a fire, leave immediately. Emergency response personnel may advise you which to do – evacuate or shelter-in-place – but if they don't, let common sense be your guide.

During an Evacuation

If time and conditions permit, secure your workplace and take with you important personal items such as your keys, purse, medication, or eye glasses.

- Follow instructions from emergency personnel (fire, law enforcement, medical, etc.).
- Check doors for heat before opening. Do not open a door if it feels hot.
- Exit the building as calmly and quickly as possible using the nearest safe exit. **DO NOT USE ELEVATORS**, unless specifically advised to do so by emergency personnel.
- WALK – DO NOT RUN. Do not push or crowd.
- Use handrails in stairwells, and stay to the right.
- Assist people with disabilities.
- Move quickly away from the building.
- Head to your assembly point, unless otherwise instructed.
- Watch for falling glass and other debris.
- Keep roadways and walkways clear for emergency vehicles.
- If you have relocated away from the building, DO NOT RETURN until notified that it is safe to do so.
- **Evacuation of Individuals with Special Needs**
- Students, Faculty and Staff with limitations who need assistance during an evacuation should contact the JMU Police Department at **540-568-6911**. Advise the dispatcher of the specific type of assistance needed in order for them to provide the appropriate type of resource(s).

How to Assist Persons With:

Impaired vision - Most visually impaired persons will be familiar with their immediate work area. In an emergency situation:

- Announce the type of emergency.
- Offer your arm for guidance.
- Tell the person where you are going, obstacles you encounter.
- When you reach safety, ask if further help is needed.

Alert Hearing Impaired - Because persons with impaired hearing may not perceive emergency alarms, an alternative way to warn them is required.

- Turn lights on/off to gain the person's attention, or
- Indicate through gestures what is happening and what to do.
- Write a note with specific evacuation directions.

Persons using crutches, canes, or walkers:

- Evacuate these individuals as injured persons.
- Assist and accompany to evacuation site if possible, or
- Use a sturdy chair (or one with wheels) to move the person, or
- Help carry the individual to safety.

Evacuate wheelchair users - If immediate evacuation is necessary, be aware of the following considerations:

- Non-ambulatory persons' needs and preferences vary. Individuals at ground-floor locations may exit without help. Others have minimal ability to move. Remember: lifting may be dangerous to you or to them.
- In a life-threatening emergency, it may be necessary to remove an individual from the wheelchair. Lifting a person with minimal ability to move may be dangerous.
- Normally, wheelchairs should not be taken down stairs. Consult with the person to determine the best carry options, and reunite the person with the chair as soon as it is safe to do so.
- Wheelchairs are awkward and have movable parts. Some of them are not designed to withstand stress or lifting.

Do not put yourself or others in danger. If you cannot safely evacuate people, get them to a stairwell or other easily identified "**Area of Rescue Assistance**" location and notify emergency responders as soon as possible of the individuals' situations and location.

Regulations/Policy

Smoking Regulations:

Smoking is not permitted within buildings, facilities, structures, or vehicles owned, leased or rented by the university, including parking garages, covered walkways, temporary enclosed structures, trailers, and tents as well as structures placed on state-owned property by contractors or vendors. This includes individual offices. Smoking is permitted outdoors on university grounds, plazas, sidewalks, malls and similar open pedestrian-ways, unless such areas are designated as non-smoking areas, provided smokers are 25 feet or more in distance away from an entrance or exit of any facility, including parking garages. Smokers are required to use ash urns to dispose of their smoking material waste, and are prohibited from littering state-owned property with smoking material waste.

Candles, Incense and Open Flames:

Candles, incense and other items producing an open flame or ember may not be burned in residence halls, offices or public assembly areas. Open flames are permissible in lab settings, during performances and to complete maintenance as long as the proper safety precautions are taken

Electrical Appliances:

To prevent fire hazards, the State Fire Marshal's Office and the Office of Public Safety established the following policies to reduce the possibility of electrical-related fires. These appliances and items are prohibited in residence halls:

- Air conditioners
- Any appliances with an open heating element
- Bed risers with electrical outlets or USB ports built-in

- Candle warmers & wax burners
- Ceiling fans
- Coffee makers without automatic shut-off
- Desk lamps with electrical outlets or USB ports built-in
- Electrical cords under carpets
- Extension cords, Cube adaptors (includes any item that serves as an extension cord such as lamps or bed risers with electrical outlets)
- Fuel-powered equipment
- Gasoline, propane, flammable liquids or gases
- Halogen lamps
- Hot plates
- Hover boards and their chargers
- Keg refrigeration devices
- Microwave ovens
- Refrigerators larger than 5 cubic feet total capacity
- Sandwich grills
- Space heaters
- Toaster ovens
- *Wireless routers

Any appliance with a heavy electrical draw, such as a hair dryer, an iron, a television or a refrigerator, is to be plugged directly into an outlet. Circuit protected power strips (with reset button) must be plugged directly into the wall, not into another power strip. Only UL approved multi-plug surge protectors with an integrated circuit breaker may be used. Power strips are not permitted to be hung /supported by their own cord. Power strips need to be on a flat surface or secured so the cord is not stressed. Extension cords are strictly prohibited and this includes any item that serves as an extension cord such as lamps or bed risers with electrical outlets on them.

Curtains

Any curtains or drapes in student rooms must be fire treated or made from fabric that is fire retardant. If curtains are fire treated, students must have proof of treatment. This proof can be an attached manufacturers tag, a receipt for professional treatment or the can of spray treatment used. No draperies should be hung at or near doorways. Hanging or suspending any type of paper or fabric from the ceiling, overhead lights, smoke detector or sprinkler head is prohibited.

Training

Hall Directors and Resident Advisors are assigned to each residence hall. These individuals receive training from the Office of Public Safety at the beginning of each school year outlining fire and emergency evacuation procedures. Hall Directors and Resident Advisors also participate in a training program provided by the Harrisonburg Fire Department providing hands on training stressing fire safety as part of their orientation process.

On the day students move into their on-campus residence halls, they are required to attend a community meeting with their Resident Advisers (RA). At that one-hour meeting, the RA outlines fire and emergency evacuation procedures, distributes a fire safety instructional brochure, and discusses policies and procedures regarding electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames. Students also receive a copy of the ORL Guidebook Calendar that contains policies and procedures regarding fire and personal safety.

Fire Drills

A fire drill is a “supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire”. Properly conducted fire drills can help minimize problems if an actual fire emergency occurs. Fire evacuation diagrams are posted on each residence hall floor and an education program is conducted during the first week of each semester.

Each residence hall must hold a pre-announced, walk-through fire drill during the first few days of each semester. During each pre-announced fire drill, staff members will be required to open doors to all residence hall rooms to ensure evacuation and check for possible safety issues. JMU mandates at least one unannounced fire drill in every residence hall every eight weeks.

Residence hall staff members may make a room-by-room check to ensure that all occupants leave the building in the event of any fire alarm. Residents are not permitted to re-enter the building until authorized to do so by JMU Police or the fire department. Students may be held responsible for violations found during fire alarms or room inspections.

Violations

False Alarms

Residence halls are completely evacuated for all fire alarms. No student may activate any alarm or attempt to manipulate any electrical or mechanical device for the purpose of creating a false fire alarm. This is a violation of law and can result in judicial action and/or a fine and/or criminal prosecution.

Failure to Evacuate

No student may disregard a fire alarm signal or refuse to evacuate a building or a section of a building where a fire alarm is sounding. This is a violation of law and can result in judicial action and/or a fine and/or criminal prosecution.

Tampering with Fire Safety Equipment or Devices

No student may operate or tamper with any firefighting equipment without authorization. In addition, no student may tamper with or otherwise misuse any fire detection or early warning device, emergency lighting, evacuation systems, or emergency telephones. Tampering with or misusing such items is a violation of the law and can result in judicial action and/or a fine and/or criminal prosecution.

Obstruction of Fire Evacuation Routes

Due to fire safety regulations, students may not store loft bed construction materials, boxes, trash, bicycles, furniture or other items in hallways or other public areas or within 18 inches of the ceiling in a sprinkled building and 24 inches of the ceiling in a non-sprinkled building. No student may purposefully prevent someone from swiftly and safely evacuating a building. No student may enter or exit from a fire escape except during a fire drill or in the case of an actual fire.

Fireworks, Explosives and Flammable Substances

Possessing, storing or using any fireworks or explosives or flammable substances (including charcoal and lighter fluid) is strictly prohibited. Use or possession of such materials may result in judicial action and/or a fine and/or criminal prosecution.

On-campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned/controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

Fire Log

The Office of Public Safety maintains the James Madison University Daily Fire Log and posts specific incidents within two (2) business days of receiving a report of an incident and reserves the right to exclude reports from a log in certain circumstances as permitted by law. The Fire Log is kept electronically and can be found on site at the James Madison University Police Department located in Anthony Seeger Hall for public inspection, upon request, during normal business hours.

The Daily Fire Log contains the number and cause of each fire in an on-campus student housing facility. An **Unintentional Fire** is a fire that does not involve an intentional human act to ignite or spread into an area where the fire should not be. An **Intentional Fire** is a fire that is ignited, or that results from the deliberate action, in circumstances where the person knows there should not be a fire. An **Undetermined Fire** is a fire in which the cause cannot be determined.

- Cooking - grease fire on stove top, oven or a microwave fire.
- Smoking materials – discarded lit cigarette butt.
- Open flames- candles.
- Electrical- electrical arcing overheated electrical motor.
- Heating equipment- heating stoves, space heaters, fireplaces, furnaces and water heaters.
- Hazardous products- spontaneous combustion or chemical reactions.
- Machinery/Industrial- heat from friction (e.g. fan belts) or cutting and welding.
- Natural – fires that result from natural phenomenon such as lightning, tornadoes, and earthquakes
- Other- fireworks, paper caps, party poppers, sunlight (usually magnified through glass or a bottle).
-

Fire Statistics

James Madison University continually strives to make the James Madison University campus safe and secure and seeks to constantly improve this mission in the area of fire safety through self-evaluation, training, and the utilization of best practices.

Fire Statistics Harrisonburg On-campus Student Housing Facilities

On Campus Residence Halls	Address	Year	Number of Fires	Date/Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries	Value of Property Damaged
Harper Allen-Lee Hall (Formally Valley Hall)	50 Bluestone Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Bell Hall	401 Martin Luther King Jr. Way.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Chandler Hall	1621 Carrier Dr.	2021	1	2\25\21	Ceiling Wires	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Chappelear Hall	360 Carrier Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Chesapeake Hall	1651 Carrier Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Converse Hall	30 Bluestone Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Dingledine Hall	221 Ikenberry Service Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Eagle Hall	231 Champions Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Frederickson Hall	980 Frederickson Serv. Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Garber Hall	201 Ikenberry Serv. Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Gifford Hall	20 Bluestone Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Apartment on Grace	42 West Grace Street	2021	1	12\02\21	Grease fire	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Hanson Hall	350 Carrier Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Hillside Hall	290 East Grace St.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Hoffman Hall	71 Bluestone Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Huffman Hall	200 Huffman Serv. Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA

Fire Statistics Harrisonburg On-campus Student Housing Facilities

On Campus Residence Halls	Address	Year	Number of Fires	Date/Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries	Value of Property Damaged
Ikenberry Hall	210 Ikenberry Serv. Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	1	1/10/2019	Alarm*	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Gamma Phi Beta (formally Spruce House)	1201-D Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Phi Sigma Sigma (formerly Maple House)	1201-C Greek Road	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Alpha Delta Pi (formerly Poplar House)	1201-B Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Phi Mu	1201-A Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Alpha Phi	1190-D Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Sigma Sigma Sigma	1190-C Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Zeta Tau Alpha	1190-B Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Alpha Sigma Alpha	1190-A Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Cedar House (formerly Delta Gamma)	1150-B Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Kappa Alpha Theta	1150-A Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	MA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Delta Delta Delta	1100-C Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Sigma Kappa	1100-B Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Alpha Sigma Tau	1100-A Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Willow House	1291-B Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Oak House	1291-A Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA

Fire Statistics Harrisonburg On-campus Student Housing Facilities

On Campus Residence Halls	Address	Year	Number of Fires	Date/Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries	Value of Property Damaged
Magnolia House	1251-B Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Sigma Nu (formerly Dogwood House)	1251-A Greek Row	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Logan Hall	70 Bluestone Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
McGraw-Long Hall	421 Martin Luther King Jr. Way.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Paul Jennings Hall (Opened 2019)	831 University Blvd.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Chandler Hall (formally Potomac Hall)	1621 Carrier Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Shenandoah Hall	1671 Carrier Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Shorts Hall	440 Lakeside Service Drive	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Spotswood Hall	51 Alumnae Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Wampler Hall	10 Bluestone Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Wayland Hall	51 Bluestone Dr.	2021	1	10\5\21	Surge Protector	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Weaver Hall	400 Carrier Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
White Hall	480 Carrier Dr.	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
		2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA

2021 Fire Alarm Activations with Report

Call Date/Time	Incident Number	Incident Type	Building Name	Location	Disposition
12/12/2021 04:19	2021-00015707	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	CHESAPEAKE HALL	1651 CARRIER DR	MALICIOUS PULL
12/12/2021 03:04	2021-00015705	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	IKENBERRY HALL	210 IKENBERRY SERVICE DR	MALICIOUS PULL
12/10/2021 22:16	2021-00015628	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	EAGLE HALL	231 CHAMPIONS DR	MALICIOUS PULL
12/10/2021 02:17	2021-00015581	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	DINGLEDINE HALL	221 IKENBERRY SERVICE DR	MALICIOUS PULL
12/5/2021 01:58	2021-00015364	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	DINGLEDINE HALL	221 IKENBERRY SERVICE DR	MALICIOUS PULL
12/2/2021 21:32	2021-00015225	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	GRACE STREET APTS	42 W GRACE ST	STOVE FIRE
11/30/2021 20:37	2021-00015119	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	CHESAPEAKE HALL	1651 CARRIER DR	MALICIOUS PULL
10/24/2021 21:41	2021-00013089	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	GARBER HALL	201 IKENBERRY SERVICE DR	MALICIOUS FIRE EXT DISCHARGE
10/17/2021 00:27	2021-00012720	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	SHORTS HALL	440 LAKESIDE SERVICE DR	MALICIOUS PULL
10/16/2021 02:57	2021-00012667	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	SHORTS HALL	440 LAKESIDE SERVICE DR	MALICIOUS PULL
10/9/2021 03:45	2021-00012229	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	HUFFMAN HALL	200 HUFFMAN SERVICE DR	MALICIOUS FIRE EXT DISCHARGE
10/5/2021 09:12	2021-00011976	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	WAYLAND HALL	51 BLUESTONE DR	SURGE PROTECTOR SHORTED
9/25/2021 02:40	2021-00011404	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	IKENBERRY HALL	210 IKENBERRY SERVICE DR	MALICIOUS FIRE EXT DISCHARGE
9/14/2021 22:51	2021-00010857	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	CHANDLER HALL	1621 CARRIER DR	MALICIOUS PULL
9/12/2021 02:26	2021-00010726	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	SHORTS HALL	440 LAKESIDE SERVICE DR	MALICIOUS FIRE EXT DISCHARGE
5/1/2021 22:56	2021-00005535	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	IKENBERRY HALL	210 IKENBERRY SERVICE DR	MALICIOUS PULL-VAPE PEN
4/24/2021 03:41	2021-00005077	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	IKENBERRY HALL	210 IKENBERRY SERVICE DR	MALICIOUS FIRE EXT DISCHARGE
4/24/2021 00:23	2021-00005068	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	HUFFMAN HALL	200 HUFFMAN SERVICE DR	MALICIOUS PULL
4/17/2021 03:00	2021-00004709	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	PAUL JENNINGS HALL	831 UNIVERSITY BLVD	MALICIOUS FIRE EXT DISCHARGE
2/25/2021 15:18	2021-00002136	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	CHANDLER HALL	1621 CARRIER DR	SHORT IN CEILING WIRING
2/20/2021 01:27	2021-00001891	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	PAUL JENNINGS HALL	831 UNIVERSITY BLVD	MALICIOUS PULL
2/2/2021 22:01	2021-00001040	FIRE ALARM ACTIVATION	IKENBERRY HALL	210 IKENBERRY SERVICE DR	MALICIOUS PULL

JMU SEMESTER ABROAD
On-Campus University Sponsored Housing Fire Log
London, Antwerp, Florence,

On Campus Residence Halls	Year	Number of Fires	Date/Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries	Value of Property Damaged
London, England 11 Bedford Place	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
	2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
	2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Antwerp, Belgium Montpelier House	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
	2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
	2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Florence, Italy Palazzo Capponi	2021	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
	2020	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA
	2019	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

POLICE—FIRE—MEDICAL EMERGENCY

JMU Police 540-568-6911 or 911 Harrisonburg-Rockingham ECC

FIRE

- Activate the nearest fire alarm pull station and call 568-6911 if possible to report the location and cause of the fire if known.
- **EVERYONE MUST LEAVE IMMEDIATELY** when a fire alarm is activated, even if there are no obvious signs of an emergency. Evacuate the building to a safe location away from the structure.
- **DO NOT** use the elevator! Remain calm and assist others in safely getting out. Close doors and windows.
- Extinguish the fire if you have been trained and it is safe to do so.
- Take personal belongings you may need with you, including wallets, purses, keys, cell phones, etc.
- Follow directions given by emergency personnel and respond to the location designated by your building coordinator. Outside the structure await further instructions and so that everyone can be easily accounted for before leaving the area.
- **DO NOT** re-enter until authorized to do so.



RUN

- Have an escape route in mind. Leave your belongings behind. Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow.
- Help others escape if possible. Do not attempt to move the wounded. Prevent others from entering an area where the active shooter may be.

HIDE

- Hide in an area out of the shooter's view. Lock doors or block entry to your hiding place. Silence your cell phone (including vibrate) and remain quiet.

FIGHT

- Fight as a last resort only when your life is in imminent danger.
- Attempt to incapacitate the shooter. Act with as much physical aggression as

When law enforcement arrives, remain calm and follow instructions. Drop items in hands and raise hand with fingers spread. Keep hands visible at all times. Avoid quick movements toward officers and do not attempt to hold onto them for safety. Avoid pointing, screaming, or yelling. Do not ask questions when evacuating.



WEATHER EMERGENCIES

- Listen for the JMU Lightning Detection System's audible air horn alerts.
SINGLE 15-second air horn blast = **RED ALERT**
THREE 5-second air horn blasts = **ALL CLEAR**
- Seek shelter inside a building until notified by University officials that it is safe to leave.
- If flooding occurs, seek higher ground and avoid walking or driving through standing or moving water.



- **Madison ALERT** - Campus Horn & PA
- JMU Web page at www.jmu.edu
- **LiveSafe**® app
- Blast email to @jmu.edu and @dukes.jmu.edu accounts
- SMS Text Messages to registered users through **My Madison**
- Building Coordinators
- ORL Hall Directors & Resident Advisors
- Police Loud speakers and PA systems
- Interdepartmental & Building Phone Trees
- Emergency Fax Notifications to JMU departments
- Local Media, Campus TV & Radio

03/2021