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2020 Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report

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**OTTERBEIN
UNIVERSITY**

2020

Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report

Main Campus: 1 South Grove Street Westerville, Ohio 43081

And

Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report

Equine Facility: 600 North Spring Street Westerville, Ohio 43081

Prepared by the Otterbein Police Department



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General Crime and Arrest and Referral Statistics:

The following crime and arrest statistics compiled by OPD are from calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019. The statistics do not reflect reports that might have been made to other departments or individuals at the University unless those individuals or departments informed OPD of the incidents. Victims or witnesses may report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. Professional counselors, when acting as a counselor, are not required to report crimes or incidents; however, the University urges counselors to provide "statistical information" should they become aware of a sexual assault incident.

Comprehensive crime statistics for Otterbein University are also available online at the U.S. Department of Education <http://ope.ed.gov/security/> and the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr> **Crime definitions under the Clery Act and UCR may be different, so crime statistics provided in Clery and UCR reports may differ.**

Institutions of higher education are required to compile and report crime statistics in four categories by location. The categories are: "On-Campus", "On Campus Student Housing Facilities", "Non-Campus Buildings or Property", and "Public Property".

"On Campus" means any building or property owned or controlled by the University within the same reasonable contiguous geographic area and used by the University in direct support of, or in a manner related to the University's educational purposes, including residence halls; and

Any building or property that is within a reasonably contiguous to the previous paragraph that is owned by the University but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports University purposes (such as food or other retail vendor).

"On Campus Student Housing Facilities" means any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the University, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the University, and is within a reasonable contiguous area that makes up the campus.

"Non-Campus Buildings or Property" is defined as buildings or property not part of the main campus or a separate campus, which is: owned or controlled by the University; and used in support or in relation to the University's educational purposes, including student-housing areas.

"Public Property" relates to offenses occurring on: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, parks, and parking facilities, that are within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. "Public Property" crime information is collected by OPD and the Westerville Police Department.

The table below lists eleven categories of crime as required by the Jeanne Clery Act. Each category is subdivided by where the criminal incident took place: On-Campus, in a Residence Hall, on a Non-Campus Property, or on adjoining Public Property

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY MAIN CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

Type of Offense	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Residential Facility	Non-Campus Buildings or Properties	Public Property
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Rape	2017	2	1	0	0
	2018	2	2	1	0
	2019	4	3	1	0
Fondling	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
Incest	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	1
	2019	0	0	0	0

Burglary	2017	2	0	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	0
	2019	2	2	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	1
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	1
	2019	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2017	7	3	1	0
	2018	2	1	0	0
	2019	4	2	0	1
Dating Violence	2017	2	1	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	1	0	0
Domestic Violence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIME STATISTICS FOR MAIN CAMPUS

Hate crimes for Clery purposes are defined as any of the crimes from the previous page, plus the crimes of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, vandalism, and any other crime involving bodily injury to any person in which the victim was intentionally selected because of the offender's bias against the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, religion, ethnicity/national origin, sexual orientation or disability.

2019 - In 2019 there were no incidents of Hate Crimes reported.

2018 - One hate crime was reported in 2018. The crime was listed as a simple assault with a racial bias on public property.

2017 - One hate crime was reported in 2017. The crime was listed as a simple assault with a racial bias on public property.

Arrest statistics for three offense categories for 2017, 2018, and 2019 are also listed below. "Liquor violations" primarily consist of underage possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages, and do not include driving while impaired or under the influence of alcohol, or public drunkenness. The University is also required to report referrals for campus disciplinary proceedings for alcohol, drug, and weapons law violations in these statistics.

ARREST AND DISCIPLINE REFERRAL STATISTICS MAIN CAMPUS

Persons Arrested:	On Campus	On Campus Residential Facility	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations				
2017	2	1	0	6
2018	0	0	0	2
2019	2	1	0	2
Drug Law Violations				
2017	10	9	1	6
2018	3	2	0	4
2019	0	0	0	3
Illegal Weapon Violations				
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0
Persons Referred for Discipline:				
Liquor Law Violations				
2017	76	75	0	1
2018	32	29	0	2
2019	24	24	0	0
Drug Law Violations				
2017	6	6	0	1
2018	2	2	0	0
2019	2	1	0	0

Illegal Weapon Violations				
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0

UNFOUNDED CRIMES FOR MAIN CAMPUS

2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0

MAIN CAMPUS FIRE STATISTICS REPORTING TABLE:

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities for 2019						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
25 W. Home	0	0	NA	0	0	0
85 West Home Street (Clements Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
96 West Home Street (DeVore Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
170 Martin Drive (Davis Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
193 West Main Street (Dunlap-King)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
92 West Home Street (Engle Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
98 West Home Street (Garst Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
65 West Home Street (Hanby Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

86-90 West Home Street (Home St. Commons I & II)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
86-90 West Home Street (Home St. Commons III & IV)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
65 North Grove Street (Mayne Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
180-190 West Park Street (Park St. Commons I & II)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
180-190 West Park Street (Park St. Commons III & IV)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
94 West Home Street (Scott Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Academic Facilities for 2019						
Academic Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
33 Collegeview Road (Art & Communications Building)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
170 West Park Street (Battelle Fine Arts Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
180 North Center Street (Clements Recreation Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
60 Collegeview Road (The Point)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
138 West Main Street (Courtright Memorial Library)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
30 South Grove Street (Cowan Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

160 North Center Street (Rike Athletic Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
27 South Grove Street (Roush Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
155 West Main Street (Science Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
1 South Grove Street (Towers Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
140 North Center Street (Center for Sports Health Science)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Administrative Facilities for 2019						
Academic Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
88 Cochran Alley (Barlow Hall Chapel/Career Center/Financial Aid)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
25 West Home Street (Business Office and Human Resources)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
100 West Home Street (Campus Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
141 West Park Street (Cellar House)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
82 West Main Street (Center for Community Engagement/Chaplain)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
102 West College Ave (Clippinger Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
39 South Vine Street (Frank Museum)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
111 West Park Street (Hancock House)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
78 West Home Street (Health Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
172/174 West Main (Administrative/Faculty Offices)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
181 North West Street (Rowland Property)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
131 West Park Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0

(Howard House)						
130 North Center Street (Memorial Stadium)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
194 West Main Street (Police Department)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
111 North West Street (President's Home)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
55 North Grove Street (Psychology House)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
195 West Park Street (Service Department Office & Shop)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
197 West Park Street (Service Department Heating Plant in rear)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
65 West Home Street (Student Affairs)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
177 West Park Street (Thrift Shop)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Other Otterbein Owned Properties for 2019						
Academic Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
5 South West Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0
40 West Home Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0
44 West Home Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0
150 West Main Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0
145 West Park Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0
299 North West Street (Athletics Fields)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
McFadden Parking Lot	0	0	NA	0	0	0
55 West Home Street (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
72 West Main Street (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
149 West Park Street (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
100 South Cleveland Avenue (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
100 Collegeview Road (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

76 West Park Street (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
South of 47 University Street (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Sororities for 2019						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
94 West Main Street (Epsilon Kappa Tau)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
121 West Home Street (Sigma Alpha Tau)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
166 West Main Street (Tau Delta)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
64 West Home Street (Theta Nu)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Fraternities for 2019						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
94 West Park Street (Lambda Gamma Epsilon)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
188 West Main Street (Sigma Delta Phi)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Theme Houses for 2019						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
46 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0
146 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0
154 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0

155 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0
162 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities for 2018						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
25 W. Home	1	1	Cooking	0	0	0
85 West Home Street (Clements Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
96 West Home Street (DeVore Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
170 Martin Drive (Davis Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
193 West Main Street (Dunlap-King)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
92 West Home Street (Engle Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
98 West Home Street (Garst Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
65 West Home Street (Hanby Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
86-90 West Home Street (Home St. Commons I & II)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
86-90 West Home Street (Home St. Commons III & IV)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
65 North Grove Street (Mayne Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
180-190 West Park Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0

(Park St. Commons I & II)						
180-190 West Park Street (Park St. Commons III & IV)	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
94 West Home Street (Scott Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Academic Facilities for 2018						
Academic Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
33 Collegeview Road (Art & Communications Building)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
170 West Park Street (Battelle Fine Arts Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
180 North Center Street (Clements Recreation Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
60 Collegeview Road (The Point)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
138 West Main Street (Courtright Memorial Library)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
30 South Grove Street (Cowan Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
160 North Center Street (Rike Athletic Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
27 South Grove Street (Roush Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

155 West Main Street (Science Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
1 South Grove Street (Towers Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
140 North Center Street (Center for Sports Health Science)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Administrative Facilities for 2018						
Academic Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
88 Cochran Alley (Barlow Hall Chapel/Career Center/Financial Aid)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
25 West Home Street (Business Office and Human Resources)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
100 West Home Street (Campus Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
141 West Park Street (Cellar House)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
82 West Main Street (Center for Community Engagement/Chaplain)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
102 West College Ave (Clippinger Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
39 South Vine Street (Frank Museum)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
111 West Park Street (Hancock House)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
78 West Home Street (Health Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

172/174 West Main (Administrative/Faculty Offices)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
181 North West Street (Rowland Property)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
131 West Park Street (Howard House)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
130 North Center Street (Memorial Stadium)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
194 West Main Street (Police Department)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
111 North West Street (President's Home)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
55 North Grove Street (Psychology House)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
195 West Park Street (Service Department Office & Shop)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
197 West Park Street (Service Department Heating Plant in rear)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
65 West Home Street (Student Affairs)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
177 West Park Street (Thrift Shop)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Other Otterbein Owned Properties for 2018						
Academic Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
5 South West Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0
40 West Home Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0

44 West Home Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0
150 West Main Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0
145 West Park Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0
299 North West Street (Athletics Fields)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
McFadden Parking Lot	0	0	NA	0	0	0
55 West Home Street (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
72 West Main Street (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
149 West Park Street (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
100 South Cleveland Avenue (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
100 Collegeview Road (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
76 West Park Street (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
South of 47 University Street (Vacant Lot)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Sororities for 2018						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
94 West Main Street (Epsilon Kappa Tau)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
121 West Home Street (Sigma Alpha Tau)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
166 West Main Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0

(Tau Delta)						
64 West Home Street (Theta Nu)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Fraternities for 2018						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
94 West Park Street (Lambda Gamma Epsilon)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
188 West Main Street (Sigma Delta Phi)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Theme Houses for 2018						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
46 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0
146 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0
154 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0
155 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0
162 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities for 2017						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required	Number of Deaths	Value of Property

	Each Building			Treatment at a Medical Facility	Related to Fire	Damage Caused by Fire
25 W. Home	0	0	NA	0	0	0
85 West Home Street (Clements Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
96 West Home Street (DeVore Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
170 Martin Drive (Davis Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
193 West Main Street (Dunlap-King)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
92 West Home Street (Engle Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
98 West Home Street (Garst Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
65 West Home Street (Hanby Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
86-90 West Home Street (Home St. Commons I & II)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
86-90 West Home Street (Home St. Commons III & IV)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
65 North Grove Street (Mayne Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
180-190 West Park Street (Park St. Commons I & II)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
180-190 West Park Street (Park St. Commons III & IV)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
94 West Home Street (Scott Hall)	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

25 W. Home	0	0	NA	0	0	0
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Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Academic Facilities for 2017						
Academic Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
33 Collegeview Road (Art & Communications Building)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
170 West Park Street (Battelle Fine Arts Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
180 North Center Street (Clements Recreation Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
60 Collegeview Road (The Point)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
138 West Main Street (Courtright Memorial Library)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
30 South Grove Street (Cowan Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
160 North Center Street (Rike Athletic Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
27 South Grove Street (Roush Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
155 West Main Street (Science Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
1 South Grove Street (Towers Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
140 North Center Street (Center for Sports Health Science)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Administrative Facilities for 2017						
Academic Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
88 Cochran Alley (Barlow Hall Chapel/Career Center/Financial Aid)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
25 West Home Street (Business Office and Human Resources)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
100 West Home Street (Campus Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
141 West Park Street (Cellar House)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
82 West Main Street (Center for Community Engagement/Chaplain)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
102 West College Ave (Clippinger Hall)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
39 South Vine Street (Frank Museum)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
111 West Park Street (Hancock House)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
78 West Home Street (Health Center)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
172/174 West Main (Administrative/Faculty Offices)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
181 North West Street (Rowland Property)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
131 West Park Street (Howard House)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

130 North Center Street (Memorial Stadium)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
194 West Main Street (Police Department)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
111 North West Street (President's Home)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
55 North Grove Street (Psychology House)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
195 West Park Street (Service Department Office & Shop)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
197 West Park Street (Service Department Heating Plant in rear)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
65 West Home Street (Student Affairs)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
177 West Park Street (Thrift Shop)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Other Otterbein Owned Properties for 2017

Academic Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
5 South West Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0
40 West Home Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0
44 West Home Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0
150 West Main Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0
145 West Park Street	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Sororities for 2017

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
94 West Main Street (Epsilon Kappa Tau)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
121 West Home Street (Sigma Alpha Tau)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
166 West Main Street (Tau Delta)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
64 West Home Street (Theta Nu)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Fraternities for 2017

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
94 West Park Street (Lambda Gamma Epsilon)	0	0	NA	0	0	0
188 West Main Street (Sigma Delta Phi)	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Theme Houses for 2017

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
46 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0

146 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0
154 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0
155 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0
162 W. Home St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY EQUINE FACILITY CRIME STATISTICS 2019:

Type of Offense	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Residential Facility	Non-Campus Buildings or Properties	Public Property
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter-Negligent	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017	0	0	0	0

	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIME STATISTICS FOR EQUINE FACILITY

Hate crimes for Clery purposes are defined as any of the crimes from the previous page, plus the crimes of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, vandalism, and any other crime involving bodily injury to any person in which the victim was intentionally selected because of the offender's bias against the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, religion, ethnicity/national origin, sexual orientation or disability.

In 2017, 2018, and 2019 there were no incidents of Hate Crimes reported.

Arrest statistics for three offense categories for 2017, 2018, and 2019 are also listed below. "Liquor violations" primarily consist of underage possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages, and do not include driving while impaired or under the influence of alcohol, or public drunkenness. The University is also required to report referrals for campus disciplinary proceedings for alcohol, drug, and weapons law violations in these statistics.

ARREST AND DISCIPLINE REFERRAL STATISTICS EQUINE FACILITY:

Persons Arrested:	On Campus	On Campus Residential Facility	Non- Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations				
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations				
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon Violations				
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0
Persons Referred for Discipline:				
Liquor Law Violations				
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations				
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0

Illegal Weapon Violations				
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0

UNFOUNDED CRIMES FOR EQUINE FACILITY

2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0

2019 ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY / FIRE SAFETY REPORT EQUINE FACILITY

LOCATION:	Fire alarm monitoring	Partial sprinkler system	Full sprinkler system	Smoke detectors	Manual pull stations	Fire extinguishers	Evac plans posted	Number of evacuation (fire) drills
	Each calendar year							
<u>Equine Facility</u>								
600 North Spring Road	X		X	X	X	X	X	

EQUINE FACILITY FIRE STATISTICS REPORTING TABLE:

Fire Statistics:

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities for 2019						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required	Number of Deaths	Value of Property

	Each Building			Treatment at a Medical Facility	Related to Fire	Damage Caused by Fire
600 North Spring St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities for 2018						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
600 North Spring St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities for 2017						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
600 North Spring St.	0	0	NA	0	0	0

Notice of Combined Annual Security Report and Annual Fire Safety Report Availability

Otterbein is committed to assisting all members of the community in providing for their own safety and security. The annual security and fire safety compliance document is available on the OPD website at <http://www.otterbein.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/annual-security-report.pdf>

OPD prepares the Annual Security and Fire Safety Information Report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The report is prepared in cooperation with local law enforcement and fire department agencies surrounding our campus, as well as the Office of Student Affairs and other University departments.

Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to OPD, designated campus officials (Campus Security Authorities), including but not limited to directors, deans, residential life personnel,

Student Conduct personnel, advisors to student's/student organizations, athletic coaches, other University employees, and local law enforcement agencies.

Each year, an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students, faculty and staff that provide the web site to access the report. Copies of the report may also be obtained at OPD located at 194 West Main Street Westerville, Ohio 43081, or by calling (614) 823-1222, or emailing Police@Otterbein.edu.

Prospective employees and students may also obtain a copy of the report through OPD.

Statistical information for criminal incidents reported to OPD is also filed yearly with the Westerville Police Department in the Westerville Ohio Uniform Crime Report. Information on crimes in Westerville and in the areas surrounding campus is available at the Westerville Division of Police. Their address is 29 South State Street Westerville, Ohio 43081. Their Phone number is (614) 901-6450.

Letter from the Chief of Police:

To the Otterbein Campus Community,

Thank you for taking time to read the Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report. The report is designed to provide you with important information about security and fire safety on campus. It contains statistics about reported crimes, as well as descriptions of safety programs presented on campus. Note that this report covers both main campus and the Equine Facility. There are separate crime and fire statistics for main campus and the Equine Facility but the policy statements and other items contained in the report are the same for both campuses.

The safety you experience on campus is due in part to combined efforts of many departments and individuals. It is a shared responsibility in which all members of the community are asked to contribute to campus safety and security. This "Community Approach to Safety" encourages the practice of applying common sense safety behaviors as students, faculty, staff and guests go about their daily activities. A key component of the "Community Approach to Safety" is to report crimes or suspected criminal activity to the Otterbein Police Department as soon as possible.

The Otterbein University Police Department is primarily responsible for criminal enforcement on campus and developing and providing services, programs, and strategies for maintaining a safe campus. In order to meet this goal, the Department focuses primarily on four functions. First is a strong partnership with and service to the campus community. We recognize that we exist to provide service to the campus community and support the idea that all relationships require constant nurturing. We are committed to the philosophy of community-oriented public safety and problem solving. The Otterbein University Police Department works with various entities on campus such as student organizations, residence hall personnel, athletic teams, Greek community, administrative and academic offices, in order to meet the safety needs of the community.

Second, the Otterbein University Police Department focuses on crime prevention and safety related programming to promote individual responsibility and community safety. The Department offers a wide range of training opportunities that are presented throughout the academic calendar at varying times and locations. Crime prevention and safety related programming currently scheduled can be viewed on

the Otterbein Police Department web site at <http://www.otterbein.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/2019-20-OPD-Training-Classes.pdf>

Third, we focus on the emergency management function, which requires a comprehensive approach to preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergency situations. Otterbein has a proactive approach to planning for emergencies, having hosted and participated in several critical incident table-top exercises involving participants from many of Otterbein's departments and offices, as well as City of Westerville and central Ohio emergency preparedness representatives.

Finally, the department is charged with the enforcement of Ohio and City of Westerville laws and ordinances, as well as Otterbein judicial regulations and policies. This function is essential to maintaining an environment that is safe and allows our educational mission to occur without disruption.

We hope you find this report informative and helpful, and that your stay at Otterbein will be enjoyable and safe. If you have questions or would like further information about safety and security at Otterbein, please visit us at <http://www.otterbein.edu/Police/> or contact us at (614) 823-1222.

Larry Banaszak

Chief of Police

Otterbein Police Department

Introduction:

Franklin County and the City of Westerville are great places to live work and study but not immune from criminal activity. The Otterbein University Police Department (OPD) and Westerville Division of Police (WPD) make every effort to provide a safe and secure environment for citizens we serve. Both agencies are proactive in encouraging citizens to work with us to enhance safety and security.

Purpose of Publication:

- Provide the Otterbein community with an overview of the Otterbein University Police Department services.
- Share crime statistics required by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.
- Inform current and prospective students, staff, faculty, and visitors about the University's policies and programs designed to help keep them safe.
- Share information regarding emergency preparedness and planning.
- Share information regarding fire safety, fire statistics, and fire-related information.

The Otterbein Police Department provides the information contained in this document as a service to the Otterbein community and to comply with federal and state requirements. If you have any questions or concerns related to the information in this document, please contact the Otterbein University Police

Department located at 194 West Main Street Westerville, Ohio 43081, or by email at Police@Otterbein.edu, or by telephoning 614-823-1222.

Campus Law Enforcement Authority:

OPD has complete police authority to apprehend and arrest anyone involved in illegal acts on-campus and streets and alleys immediately adjacent to the campus, as well as campus owned or leased property not in the main campus area. This authority is granted through the Ohio Revised Code Section 1713.50. If minor offenses involving University rules and regulations are committed by a University student, the campus police may also refer the individual to the disciplinary division of Student Affairs. Otterbein Police Officers have the authority to enforce State and Local laws, and University policies. Major offenses such as rape, murder, aggravated assault, robbery, and auto theft may be reported to the local police and joint investigative efforts may be conducted. The prosecution of all criminal offenses, both felony and misdemeanor, are conducted at Westerville City Mayor's Court (misdemeanors only), or the appropriate Municipal or Common Pleas Courts. OPD personnel work closely with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and have direct radio communication with the Westerville Division of Police. Otterbein University is a part of the City of Westerville 911 system.

The Otterbein Police Department encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes, criminal actions, or other emergencies to the campus police and the appropriate police agencies, when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report. All reports can be filed at the Otterbein Police Department located at 194 West Main Street Westerville Ohio 43081. If the actual offense did not occur on University owned property, the incident will be referred to the appropriate law enforcement entity.

The OPD has a Mutual Aid Agreement with the City of Westerville and their police and fire safety services. The Otterbein University Police Department, through the Westerville Division of Police Communication Center, maintains a **LEADS terminal (Law Enforcement Automated Data System)** as well as access to **NCIC (National Crime Information Center)**. Through these systems, police personnel can access the National Crime Information Computer system as well as the State of Ohio Information Enforcement System. These computer databases are used for accessing criminal history data, nationwide police records, driver/vehicle identification information, as well as other local, state and federal law enforcement information.

Per agreement with the City of Westerville, OPD may respond throughout the entire city of Westerville to incidents when requested per the mutual aid agreement and or immediate threat of life.

Through coordination with local law enforcement agencies, any criminal activity engaged in by students at off-campus locations of student organizations, is reviewed and communicated between OPD and the Westerville Division of Police. This information is provided to the Dean of Students for any action or follow-up that may be required.

MOU:

The University recognizes that laws and rules are necessary for society to function and supports the enforcement of law by governmental agencies and rules by officials of the University. All persons on the campus are subject to these laws and rules at all times. While Otterbein University is private property, and Constitutional protections apply, law enforcement officers may enter the campus to conduct business as needed. Additionally, the officers are invited to patrol the campus to assist OPD in deterring crime. All law enforcement agencies are expected to check in with OPD when on campus. OPD is recognized by the State of Ohio as a law enforcement agency. The MOU allows for the investigation of criminal incidents, between Otterbein University and the Westerville Police Department.

OPD enjoys an especially good relationship with the Westerville Police department (WPD). The response time of the police department to campus averages less than two minutes for emergency calls.

As noted in the introduction and the emergency policies, WPD is notified of all serious crime on campus, and is immediately notified of major crimes via the telephone or two-way radio. The University relies on the telephone or two-way radio to contact the City of Westerville communication center for fire and emergency medical needs. All victims are offered an opportunity to report crimes to WPD where appropriate under the MOU. The MOU allows Otterbein Police to investigate all crimes conducted on Otterbein University's campus. On major crimes, such as sexual assaults and rapes, the victim has the opportunity to request Westerville Police to handle the investigation.

Daily, all OPD officers receive a shift report from WPD, which indicates all crimes reported on said shift. Since OPD is dispatched by WPD, officers from both agencies maintain a close relationship to enhance the safety for the community. Command Staff officers from both agencies meet at least quarterly and sometimes sooner to review criminal activity and collaborate on current and new crime prevention efforts for campus and the city.

Criminal Activity Non-Campus Locations:

Student Affairs maintains contact with recognized fraternity and sorority organizations through the efforts of the Greek Affairs Advisor. OPD does not provide law enforcement service to Greek organizations not owned by Otterbein. The Westerville Division of Police (WPD) has jurisdiction for any properties not owned by the University. WPD will handle all criminal activity at non-campus locations (including those owned or controlled by officially recognized student organizations) and they keep OPD informed about incidents related to Otterbein. OPD does provide service for Greek organizations living in facilities owned by Otterbein.

OPD and the Student Affairs Office monitor criminal activity at recognized fraternity and sorority residences. OPD enjoys close working relationships with Student Affairs, the Greek Life Coordinator, the Director of Residence Life and WPD. This cooperative team approach addresses situations as they arise as well as future concerns.

Otterbein University operates no non-campus housing or non-campus student organization facilities. However, approved senior students live in the campus area in private rental residences not owned by the University, as well as in rentals off campus, but near campus. While Otterbein Police do not have the primary jurisdiction in non-campus areas, OPD officers can and do respond to student-related incidents

that occur in close proximity to campus when mutual aid is requested by the Westerville Police Department. When WPD requests aid from OPD in an off campus property involving students, they (WPD) are the primary agency handling the incident and OPD serves as a back-up support role. When an Otterbein student is involved in a non-campus offense, OPD may assist with the investigation in cooperation with local, state, or federal law enforcement. Note WPD shares information regarding non-campus crimes involving students with OPD, and may request an OPD representative be present when dealing with students in areas immediately adjacent to campus. WPD and other local law enforcement agencies regularly provide reports of offenses committed by students to OPD and the University's Office of Student Conduct.

How to Report Criminal Offenses:

To report a crime:

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to OPD in a timely manner. To report a crime, call 614-823-1222 or dial 911 if it is an emergency. Call 614-823-1222 also to report a non-emergency security or public safety related matter. You can also report a crime to the Westerville Police Department at 614-882-7444, 614-901-6790 or 614-901-6794. Dispatchers and personnel are available at these respective telephone numbers 24 hours a day to answer your call. Police officers will be dispatched to respond to your call.

Emergency Call Boxes

Campus telephones are located outside the main entrances of most residence halls. If you need emergency assistance, pick up any campus telephone and dial 1222. There are also emergency "blue light phones" located strategically throughout campus. These blue light phones connect directly to OPD. The phones are activated by the touch of a button, and when the phones are activated, a strobe light on the top will flash. This marks the location for the responding officer and serves as a deterrent to further criminal activity. Telephones carried by patrol personnel will display the location of the call to ensure officers respond quickly to the correct location.

When you activate an emergency phone, please provide the following information:

- Your location
- The nature of the emergency

Be prepared to respond to communications from the officer. To familiarize you with Blue Light and emergency telephone locations an interactive Map showing the locations of blue light and emergency phones on campus is available online at the following link: <http://campustour.otterbein.edu/> (Check the "Emergency Call Box" link to see Location of phones.)

Voluntary Confidential Reporting:

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University System or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, the Chief or his designee can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, by leaving your name out of the report, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the institution. These reports are public record, but the Otterbein Police Department will keep your name out of the report if you request confidentiality.

The Otterbein Police Department encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Confidential reports for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can generally be made to other Otterbein University campus security authorities as identified below.

If a report of crime or incident of sexual misconduct discloses an immediate threat to the university's campus community, where timely notice must be given to protect the health or safety of the community, the University may not be able to maintain confidentiality of the incident, but all personal information will be protected. Circumstances that present an immediate threat to the Otterbein Community include but, are not limited to, reported incidents of sexual misconduct that include the use of force, a weapon crime, any crimes of violence, or other circumstances that represent a serious and ongoing threat to Otterbein University students, faculty, staff or visitors.

Limited Voluntary Confidential Reporting:

The Otterbein University Police Department encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Because police reports are public records under state law, the Otterbein University Police Department cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Confidential reports for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can generally be made to Otterbein University licensed counselors or clergy listed below:

Kathleen Ryan, Director of Counseling and Psychological Services; 614-823-1250; kryan@oterbein.edu

Judith Guion-Utsler, Otterbein University Chaplain; 614-823-1409; jguionutsler@otterbein.edu

Counselors & Confidential Crime Reporting:

As a result of the negotiated rulemaking process which followed the signing into law, the 1998 amendments to 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f), clarification was given to those considered to be campus security authorities. Campus "Pastoral Counselors" and Campus "Professional Counselors", when acting as such, are not considered to be a campus security authority and are not required to report crimes for

inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of policy, they are encouraged; if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics. The rulemaking committee defines counselors as:

A Pastoral Counselor:

Any employee of an institution, who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

A Professional Counselor:

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

OPD Daily Crime Log:

OPD maintains a Main Campus Daily Crime Log, which is available to the public for review, at the Otterbein Police Department, located at 194 W. Main St., Westerville, Ohio 43081, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.

OPD maintains a Equine Campus Daily Crime Log, which is available to the public for review, at the Equine Facility located at 600 North Spring Street., Westerville, Ohio 43081, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.

Encouragement of Accurate and Prompt Crime Reporting:

The Otterbein Community is strongly encouraged to report all crimes to OPD to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate. For example, a crime that was reported only to the local Rape Crisis Center would not be included in the Otterbein crime statistics. Crimes should be accurately and promptly reported to the Otterbein University Police Department or the appropriate police agency, when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

You may also contact OPD at 614-823-1222 (non-emergencies), dial 911- (emergencies only), to report any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings or around the Residential Halls should be reported to the police department.

Response to a Report:

An Otterbein Police Administrative Assistant is available by calling 614-823-1222 between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. during normal business days. After 5:00 p.m., all calls are forwarded directly to an on duty Otterbein Police Officer. If you have an emergency, dial 9-1-1. Westerville Police Communications will take your emergency call and dispatch the appropriate units. In response to a call, OPD will take the required action, either dispatching an officer or asking the victim to report to OPD to file an incident report. All reported crimes will be investigated by OPD and all incidents documented by OPD will become a matter of public record. All OPD incident reports are forwarded to the Student Affairs Office for review and referral Judicial Affairs for potential action, as appropriate. OPD Investigators will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate. Additional information obtained via the investigation will also be forwarded to the Student Affairs Office. If assistance is required from the Westerville Police Department or the Westerville Fire Department, OPD will contact Westerville Communications. If a sexual assault or rape should occur, staff on the scene, including OPD, will offer the victim a wide variety of services.

For off-campus options, you may call the Westerville Division of Police at 614-882-7444 for non-emergency matters or 911 for all emergencies.

Timely Warnings: OTTERBEIN TIMELY ALERT:

Timely Warnings are used in the event a Clery crime occurs in the Clery Act geography (on-campus, residential facilities, non-campus, and public property, and poses a serious and/or continuing threat to the campus community. The purpose of the warning is to alert the community to certain crimes in a manner that is timely, and will aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Timely Warnings are not used for every Clery crime, but only those when there may be a serious and/or continuing threat. Timely Warnings will generally be issued when a pattern of conduct has been established (i.e. series of similar burglaries), but can be issued anytime a Clery crime is committed. These warnings should be issued as soon as pertinent information is available. The warnings will be issued even if some of the facts surrounding the criminal incident are unknown. Note: Timely Warnings will contain at least one tip that aids the community in helping to mitigate the crime that was reported (i.e. for burglaries – Please remember to lock your doors if you are going to be away from your residence.).

Decisions to issue Timely Warnings can be made by the Chief of Police or designee. The decision depends on incident specifics, and is evaluated on a case-by-case basis. In crimes where there may be uncertainty as to sending out a Timely Warning, the Vice President of Student Affairs will make the final decision.

Once a decision is made to send out a Timely Warning, the Otterbein Police or designee will contact the Rave team members from the Marketing and Communications Department who will then create and send the Timely Warning to students and employees. In some circumstances, OPD officers may also create and send out the alert. Whenever reasonable, the Vice President for Student Affairs and HR Director will approve the message before it goes out. The messages will be sent via the Cardinal Red Alert Emergency Notification System to all students and employees. Otterbein students, faculty, and staff are automatically signed up for Cardinal Red Alert.

All participants will receive an email through the university's email system, which everyone is a participant. All students, staff and faculty that elect to provide their phone numbers will also receive a voicemail and a text message.

Depending on the particular circumstances of the crime, especially in situations that could pose an immediate threat to the community and individuals, the Marketing and Communications Office may post, in addition to the Cardinal Red Alert, a notice on the University web site in (MY OZONE) (www.otterbein.edu) providing the university community with more immediate notification. In such instances, a copy of the notice may also be posted in each residence hall, academic building and at the front door of each on-campus fraternity and sorority house as well as University owned Theme Houses.

MY OZONE is immediately accessible via computer by all faculty, staff and students. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to OPD by phone at 614-823-1222 or in person at 194 West Main Street Westerville, Ohio 43081. They can also phone the Westerville Police and Fire Communications Center at 614-901-6790 or

614-901-6794. the address for The Westerville Division of Police is 29 South State Street Westerville, Ohio should you want to make a report in person.

RAVE RESPONSE TEAM:

Title	Name	Telephone	Email
Director of Events and Conferences	Matthew D'Oyly	614-823-1847	mdoyly@otterbein.edu
Administrative Assistant, Marketing & Communications	Christine Neubauer	614-823-1600	cneubauer@otterbein.edu
Communication & Social Media Manager	Will Elkins	614-823-1454	welkins@otterbein.edu
Director of Special Campaigns/Initiatives	Dana Viglietta	614-823-1639	dviglietta@otterbein.edu
Director of Marketing and Communications	Jenny Hill	614-823-1284	jhill@otterbein.edu

System to use	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority for approving & sending messages	Primary Message Sender	Backup Message Sender
PRIMARY: Cardinal Red Alert	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff	Chief of Police or VP Student Affairs	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff
Email	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff	Chief of Police or VP Student Affairs	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff
Telephone/ Voice mail	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff	Chief of Police or VP Student Affairs	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff
Text Messages	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff	Chief of Police or VP Student Affairs	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff
SECONDARY: Flyers	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff	Chief of Police or VP Student Affairs	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff

Per the Clery Act, a Timely Warning will be issued for the crimes below if they pose a serious or continuing threat to the community:

- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Manslaughter by Negligence
- Rape
- Fondling
- Incest
- Statutory Rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two roommates fighting which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case by case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an on-going threat to the larger Otterbein

Community) Robbery involving force or violence (cases including pick pocketing and purse snatching will typically not result in the issuance of a Timely Warning, but will be assessed on a case by case basis)

- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Domestic Violence
- Arson
- Domestic Violence
- Stalking
- Dating Violence
- Other crimes as determined necessary by the Chief of Police, or his or her designee in his or her absence

The department does not issue Timely Warnings for the above listed crimes if:

1. The department apprehends the subject(s) and the threat of imminent danger for members of the Otterbein community have been mitigated by the apprehension.
2. A report was not filed with OPD or OPD was not notified of the crime in a manner that would allow the department to post a Timely Warning for the community. Each incident will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

A Timely Warning notice will generally include the following:

- Date and time or timeframe of the incident
- A brief description of the incident
- Information that will promote safety and potentially aid in the prevention of similar crimes (crime prevention or safety tips).
- Suspect description(s)
- Police/Public Safety agency contact information
- Other information as deemed appropriate

Keep in mind the initial notification will go out as quickly as possible to enhance safety. It will provide limited information as many of the details will not be known at the time. However, update information will follow as additional details are received and confirmed. All timely warnings and updates are sent via Cardinal Red Alert messages, email, or posted on the Otterbein University website. Timely Warnings may also be posted in campus buildings in the lobby/entrance areas. The warnings will remain posted and disseminated as long as appropriate per OPD.

Timely Warnings are filed in the OPD case jacket investigative reports, as well as the Clery file for Timely Warnings.

Timely Warning Notices will be distributed as soon as pertinent information is available, in a manner that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and with the goal of aiding in the prevention of similar occurrences.

Immediate Notifications: (Otterbein Emergency Alert):

Immediate Notifications are used in the event of emergencies on campus or near the campus district. In order to qualify for an Immediate Notification these emergencies should pose an imminent threat to the safety of campus. Examples include, but are not limited to Tornado Warnings (not a Tornado Watch), Active Shooter, Home Invasion, Robberies, Fires, Etc. Immediate Notifications should generally be sent to the campus community as soon confirmation of the incident has been made (No longer than 30 minutes). Note: For all Immediate Notifications a minimum of two (Initial, follow-up, etc.) must be made to meet the Clery requirements.

Immediate Notifications will be sent immediately, in circumstances where an immediate and ongoing threat exists to the Otterbein Community, through its Cardinal Red Alert mass notification system. These circumstances may include but not be limited to weather emergencies, criminal activity, natural disasters, fires, or any other situation that creates a situation, which potentially constitutes an immediate danger or ongoing threat to the campus community.

In the event of an emergency, Otterbein University will initiate and provide, without delay, immediate notifications to the appropriate segment(s) of the University community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employees, and visitors.

A Cardinal Red Alert enables the university emergency response team members to communicate with students, staff, and faculty in minutes by sending a message via a number of contact methods-including emails, text messaging, cell phones and office phones. This is a free service to members of the Otterbein University community. Otterbein students, faculty, and staff are automatically signed up for Cardinal Red Alerts.

If any these systems fail or the University deems it appropriate, in person communication may be used to communicate an emergency.

Otterbein University 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 judgment of the first responders (including, but not limited to: OPD, Local PD, and/or the Local Fire and Emergency Medical Services), compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

If the Chief of Police or designee, in conjunction with other University administrators, such as the Vice President of Student Affairs or his/her designee and the President of Otterbein University or his/her designee, local first responders, and/or the National Weather Service, confirms that there is an

emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the Otterbein Community an Emergency Notification using the Cardinal Red Alert System will be issued. The Otterbein Police Department will inform members of the Office of Marketing and Communications who will in turn create and deliver the messages. The messages will be sent to all students and employees in the system to communicate the threat to the University Community, or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population. All participants will receive an email, and any that elect to provide their phone numbers will receive voicemail and a text message to communicate the threat to the University Community, or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population. Follow up notifications, using the Cardinal Red Alert system, will be sent as more information becomes available or the situation has been resolved or stabilized.

System to use	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority for approving & sending messages	Primary Message Sender	Backup Message Sender
PRIMARY: Cardinal Red Alert	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff	Chief of Police or VP Student Affairs	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff
Email	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff	Chief of Police or VP Student Affairs	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff
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Text Messages	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff	Chief of Police or VP Student Affairs	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff
SECONDARY: Flyers	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff	Chief of Police or VP Student Affairs	Director of Marketing	Designated Marketing Staff

The success of this service relies on you to provide accurate contact information. The local news media may be utilized to disseminate emergency information to members of the larger community, including neighbors, parents and other interested parties. The larger community can also access emergency information via the Otterbein University homepage and/or social media.

Community Notifications (Otterbein Community Alert)

Community Notifications are not a Clery Act requirement, but may necessitate an alert to the community for a variety of reasons. These reasons include, but are not limited to non-Clery Act crimes (theft, criminal mischief, etc.), cancelled classes or offices, building maintenance issues, missing persons. Note: It is important not to mislabel notifications as it can confuse the community and also result in a violation of the Clery Act.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures:

Otterbein University has a Campus Emergency Operations Plan in order to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergency situations. OPD is responsible for maintaining the plan and keeping it current as well as initiating annual training to test the plan. We also work closely with the University Safety Committee and Cabinet to manage the process. OPD works in conjunction with local first responders such as the Westerville Divisions of Police and Fire, the Franklin County Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency. The CEOP was developed under the Incident Command System (ICS) model prescribed by the National Incident Management System (NIMS). It includes information regarding incident teams, crisis plans and protocols, and safety guidance for students, faculty and staff. Should an incident occur, members of the CEOP respond and they will size up and determine the impact of the incident, make appropriate emergency notifications, prioritize emergency actions, deploy resources and equipment, communicate information and instructions, monitor/re-evaluate conditions, review the effectiveness of the response after the incident and perform any other duties delegated to them through the Otterbein Incident Command System. For security purposes, the CEOP is only available to current students, faculty and staff on the intranet. Note, all members of the CEOP, receive at least annual training.

Evacuation

Resident Assistants and other residential life staff receive emergency response and evacuation training every year. The training includes information regarding emergency assembly areas (EAAs) and shelter in place sites (SIP) for different locations on campus.

Evacuation Procedures

Determine in advance the nearest exit from your work location, classroom or dorm room, and the route you will follow to reach that exit in an emergency. Establish an alternate route to be used in the event your route is blocked or unsafe. Each building has emergency exit routes posted and "EXIT" signs at stairwells and exit doors.

During an evacuation:

1. Evacuate quickly
2. Follow instructions from emergency personnel and follow the directions provided for safe routes of evacuation
3. Check doors for heat before opening. (Do not open door if hot)

4. Close the door as you exit your room or office
5. Dress appropriately for the weather
6. Take only essentials with you (e.g. eyeglasses, medications, identification, and cash/checkbook/credit cards) – do not pack belongings
7. Turn off unnecessary equipment, computers and appliances
8. Walk, do not run. Do not push or crowd
9. Do not use elevators
10. Keep noise to a minimum so you can hear emergency instructions
11. Use handrails in stairwells; stay to the right
12. Assist people with disabilities
13. Listen to a radio, if available, to monitor emergency status

Relocating outside the building:

1. Once outside, move to a clear area that is at least 100 feet away from the affected building.
2. Keep streets and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and crews
3. Watch for falling glass and other debris
4. Stay with your fellow building occupants so all can be accounted for
5. If you have relocated away from the building, DO NOT return until notified that it is safe to do so.

Do not use your personal vehicle for evacuation unless specifically instructed to do so. If cars are used to evacuate, protect against hazardous materials by keeping windows closed and outside air conditioning or heating systems off.

Fire and evacuation drills are held twice per semester for each residence hall. Fire drills are a mandatory supervised evacuation of a building for a fire. The fire drill is scheduled with OPD, and the individual residence hall staff. Students learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. The purpose of fire evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of an emergency. Fire evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on issues specific to their building. Evacuation maps are to be posted on every exit and hallways in all residence halls and other Otterbein property.

Shelter In Place: is an option in emergency response to danger. The decision to shelter in place will vary and is decided on a case-by-case basis. 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, or you are directed to evacuate, leave everything in your room, 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, proceed to the emergency assembly site for your area. If police or fire personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

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

During certain emergency situations, particularly chemical, biological or radioactive material releases and some weather emergencies, you may be advised to shelter in place rather than evacuate the building.

When directed to shelter in place:

1. Stay inside the building (or go indoors as quickly as possible)
2. Do not use elevators
3. Quickly locate supplies you may need such as food, water, radio, etc.
4. If possible, go to a room or corridor where there are no windows and few doors
5. If there is time, shut and lock all windows and doors (locking the door may provide a better seal on the door against chemicals).
6. In the event of a chemical release, go to an above ground level of the building; most chemical vapors and gases are heavier than air and may seep into basements even if windows are closed
7. Turn off heat, fans, air conditioning, or ventilation system, if you have local control of the systems
8. Drink bottled water or stored water, not water from the tap
9. If possible, check for additional information through the local radio and television stations
10. Do not call 911 unless you are reporting a life threatening situation
11. If you smell gases or vapors, hold a wet cloth loosely over your nose and mouth and breath through it in as normal a fashion as possible

When the all clear is announced, open all doors and windows, turn on heating, air conditioning or ventilation systems, and go outside and wait until the building has been ventilated.

1. Depending on the situation, if you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, depending on the incident, seek a safe location or proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
2. Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be an interior room without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.
3. Shut and lock all windows and close exterior doors.

4. Make a list of the people with you and ask someone (RA or other staff) to call the list in to the Otterbein University Police Department so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.
5. Listen for further instructions through Rave Alert System or emergency responders.

Testing Emergency Response

In conjunction with other emergency agencies, the University conducts emergency response drills and exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests, which may be announced or unannounced, are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Each test is documented and includes a description of the exercise, the date and time of the exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

In compliance with Ohio State Fire Code, and in an effort to test our Emergency Evacuation Procedures, Otterbein University will conduct regular unannounced fire drills and fire inspections of all residential facilities, which include residence halls, theme houses, Greek houses and the Commons apartments. As outlined in the Ohio Fire Code, the drills and inspections will take place at unexpected times and under varying conditions to simulate the unusual conditions that occur in case of fire. The University will conduct at least one test per calendar year. Students learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. Residence Life and Student Affairs staff may assist University Police in coordinating compliance with these policies. Any violation of university policy, including Failure to Evacuate, will be documented and forwarded to the Director of Student Conduct.

Preparation of Disclosure of Clery Crime Statistics:

The Otterbein University Police Department prepares the Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report, which contains required crime statistics to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The full text of the report with the statistics can be located at <http://www.otterbein.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/annual-security-report.pdf>. It can also be found on our web site at www.otterbein.edu/police/. You will also be able to connect to our site via the Otterbein University Home page at www.otterbein.edu. The crime statistics are prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus, and alternate sites, as well as Otterbein University offices such as: Student Affairs, Residential Services, Judicial Affairs and Human Resources. Each entity provides updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Act. Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to the Otterbein Police, designated campus officials (including but not limited to Voce Presidents, directors, deans, department heads, designated students and staff, judicial affairs, advisors to students/student organizations, athletic coaches), and local law enforcement agencies. Department of Counseling and Psychological Services staff informs their clients of the procedures to report crime to the University

Police on a voluntary or confidential basis, should they feel it is in the best interest of the client. A procedure is in place to anonymously capture crime statistics disclosed confidentially during such a session.

Each year, an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students, faculty and staff that provide the web site to access the Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety report. Copies of the report may also be obtained at Otterbein Police Department Headquarters (OPD) located at 194 West Main Street Westerville, Ohio 43081 or by calling 614-823-1222. All prospective employees may obtain a copy from Human Resources at 25 West Home Street Westerville, Ohio 43081 or calling 614-823-1130. Prospective students may obtain a copy by the Otterbein web site at www.otterbein.edu and clicking on Future Students/Consumer Information/Campus Life, Health and Safety.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Standards:

Otterbein University does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs and sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are prohibited whether sexually based or not and include sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, Otterbein University issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to a University official. In this context, Otterbein University prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the university community.

For a complete copy of Otterbein University's policy governing sexual misconduct, visit the Otterbein University Web Site at the link below to access the Campus Life Handbook. Pages 47 through 67 contain the Sexual Misconduct Policy.

<https://digitalcommons.otterbein.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1003&context=staffairs>

Otterbein University's Title IX Coordinator is Scott Fitzgerald and he/she should be contacted by calling 614-823-1130, in person by visiting his campus office at 25 West Home Street, Suite B Westerville, Ohio 43081 or emailing him at sfitzgerald@otterbein.edu.

VAWA and Ohio Revised Code Definitions:

A. VAWA Definitions

There are numerous terms used by Otterbein University in our policy and procedures.

The State of Ohio does not define Consent in the Ohio Revised Code. Consent is defined in Otterbein University's Sexual Misconduct Policy as **"Consent is informed, freely and actively given, mutually**

understandable words or action, which indicate a willingness to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity.”

Sexual Assault: “Sexual assault” means an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting 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 if incapable of giving consent.”

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

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

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

Statutory Rape is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Ohio Revised Code Definition for Sexual Assaults

Section 2907.02 Rape.

(A)

(1) No person shall engage in sexual conduct with another who is not the spouse of the offender or who is the spouse of the offender but is living separate and apart from the offender, when any of the following applies:

(a) For the purpose of preventing resistance, the offender substantially impairs the other person's judgment or control by administering any drug, intoxicant, or controlled substance to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force, or deception.

(b) The other person is less than thirteen years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of the other person.

(c) The other person's ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age, and the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person's ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age.

(2) No person shall engage in sexual conduct with another when the offender purposely compels the other person to submit by force or threat of force.

(B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of rape, a felony of the first degree. If the offender under division (A)(1)(a) of this section substantially impairs the other person's judgment or control by administering any controlled substance described in section [3719.41](#) of the Revised Code to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force, or deception, the prison term imposed upon the offender shall be one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree in section [2929.14](#) of

the Revised Code that is not less than five years. Except as otherwise provided in this division, notwithstanding sections [2929.11](#) to [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code, an offender under division (A)(1)(b) of this section shall be sentenced to a prison term or term of life imprisonment pursuant to section [2971.03](#) of the Revised Code. If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A)(1)(b) of this section, if the offender was less than sixteen years of age at the time the offender committed the violation of that division, and if the offender during or immediately after the commission of the offense did not cause serious physical harm to the victim, the victim was ten years of age or older at the time of the commission of the violation, and the offender has not previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or a substantially similar existing or former law of this state, another state, or the United States, the court shall not sentence the offender to a prison term or term of life imprisonment pursuant to section [2971.03](#) of the Revised Code, and instead the court shall sentence the offender as otherwise provided in this division. If an offender under division (A)(1)(b) of this section previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to violating division (A)(1)(b) of this section or to violating an existing or former law of this state, another state, or the United States that is substantially similar to division (A)(1)(b) of this section, if the offender during or immediately after the commission of the offense caused serious physical harm to the victim, or if the victim under division (A)(1)(b) of this section is less than ten years of age, in lieu of sentencing the offender to a prison term or term of life imprisonment pursuant to section [2971.03](#) of the Revised Code, the court may impose upon the offender a term of life without parole. If the court imposes a term of life without parole pursuant to this division, division (F) of section [2971.03](#) of the Revised Code applies, and the offender automatically is classified a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender, as described in that division.

(C) A victim need not prove physical resistance to the offender in prosecutions under this section.

(D) Evidence of specific instances of the victim's sexual activity, opinion evidence of the victim's sexual activity, and reputation evidence of the victim's sexual activity shall not be admitted under this section unless it involves evidence of the origin of semen, pregnancy, or disease, or the victim's past sexual activity with the offender, and only to the extent that the court finds that the evidence is material to a fact at issue in the case and that its inflammatory or prejudicial nature does not outweigh its probative value.

Evidence of specific instances of the defendant's sexual activity, opinion evidence of the defendant's sexual activity, and reputation evidence of the defendant's sexual activity shall not be admitted under this section unless it involves evidence of the origin of semen, pregnancy, or disease, the defendant's past sexual activity with the victim, or is admissible against the defendant under section [2945.59](#) of the Revised Code, and only to the extent that the court finds that the evidence is material to a fact at issue in the case and that its inflammatory or prejudicial nature does not outweigh its probative value.

(E) Prior to taking testimony or receiving evidence of any sexual activity of the victim or the defendant in a proceeding under this section, the court shall resolve the admissibility of the proposed evidence in a hearing in chambers, which shall be held at or before preliminary hearing and not less than three days before trial, or for good cause shown during the trial.

(F) Upon approval by the court, the victim may be represented by counsel in any hearing in chambers or other proceeding to resolve the admissibility of evidence. If the victim is indigent or otherwise is unable

to obtain the services of counsel, the court, upon request, may appoint counsel to represent the victim without cost to the victim.

(G) It is not a defense to a charge under division (A)(2) of this section that the offender and the victim were married or were cohabiting at the time of the commission of the offense.

Effective Date: 06-13-2002; 01-02-2007; 2007 SB10 01-01-2008

Section 2907.03 Sexual battery.

(A) No person shall engage in sexual conduct with another, not the spouse of the offender, when any of the following apply:

(1) The offender knowingly coerces the other person to submit by any means that would prevent resistance by a person of ordinary resolution.

(2) The offender knows that the other person's ability to appraise the nature of or control the other person's own conduct is substantially impaired.

(3) The offender knows that the other person submits because the other person is unaware that the act is being committed.

(4) The offender knows that the other person submits because the other person mistakenly identifies the offender as the other person's spouse.

(5) The offender is the other person's natural or adoptive parent, or a stepparent, or guardian, custodian, or person in loco parentis of the other person.

(6) The other person is in custody of law or a patient in a hospital or other institution, and the offender has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the other person.

(7) The offender is a teacher, administrator, coach, or other person in authority employed by or serving in a school for which the state board of education prescribes minimum standards pursuant to division (D) of section [3301.07](#) of the Revised Code, the other person is enrolled in or attends that school, and the offender is not enrolled in and does not attend that school.

(8) The other person is a minor, the offender is a teacher, administrator, coach, or other person in authority employed by or serving in an institution of higher education, and the other person is enrolled in or attends that institution.

(9) The other person is a minor, and the offender is the other person's athletic or other type of coach, is the other person's instructor, is the leader of a scouting troop of which the other person is a member, or is a person with temporary or occasional disciplinary control over the other person.

(10) The offender is a mental health professional, the other person is a mental health client or patient of the offender and the offender induces the other person to submit by falsely representing to the other person that the sexual conduct is necessary for mental health treatment purposes.

(11) The other person is confined in a detention facility, and the offender is an employee of that detention facility.

(12) The other person is a minor, the offender is a cleric, and the other person is a member of, or attends, the church or congregation served by the cleric.

(13) The other person is a minor, the offender is a peace officer, and the offender is more than two years older than the other person is.

(B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of sexual battery. Except as otherwise provided in this division, sexual battery is a felony of the third degree. If the other person is less than thirteen years of age, sexual battery is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory prison term equal to one of the prison terms prescribed in section [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code for a felony of the second degree.

(C) As used in this section:

(1) "Cleric" has the same meaning as in section [2317.02](#) of the Revised Code.

(2) "Detention facility" has the same meaning as in section [2921.01](#) of the Revised Code.

(3) "Institution of higher education" means a state institution of higher education defined in section [3345.011](#) of the Revised Code, a private nonprofit college or university located in this state that possesses a certificate of authorization issued by the Ohio board of regents pursuant to Chapter 1713. of the Revised Code, or a school certified under Chapter 3332. of the Revised Code.

(4) "Peace officer" has the same meaning as in section [2935.01](#) of the Revised Code.

Section 2907.04 Unlawful sexual conduct with minor.

(A) No person who is eighteen years of age or older shall engage in sexual conduct with another, who is not the spouse of the offender, when the offender knows the other person is thirteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years of age, or the offender is reckless in that regard.

(B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of unlawful sexual conduct with a minor.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (B)(2), (3), and (4) of this section, unlawful sexual conduct with a minor is a felony of the fourth degree.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(4) of this section, if the offender is less than four years older than the other person is, unlawful sexual conduct with a minor is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(4) of this section, if the offender is ten or more years older than the other person is, unlawful sexual conduct with a minor is a felony of the third degree.

(4) If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of section [2907.02](#), [2907.03](#), or 2907.04 of the Revised Code or a violation of former section [2907.12](#) of the Revised Code, unlawful sexual conduct with a minor is a felony of the second degree.

Section 2907.05 Gross Sexual Imposition.

(A) No person shall have sexual contact with another, not the spouse of the offender; cause another, not the spouse of the offender, to have sexual contact with the offender; or cause two or more other persons to have sexual contact when any of the following applies:

(1) The offender purposely compels the other person, or one of the other persons, to submit by force or threat of force.

(2) For the purpose of preventing resistance, the offender substantially impairs the judgment or control of the other person or of one of the other persons by administering any drug, intoxicant, or controlled substance to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force, or deception.

(3) The offender knows that the judgment or control of the other person or of one of the other persons is substantially impaired as a result of the influence of any drug or intoxicant administered to the other person with the other person's consent for the purpose of any kind of medical or dental examination, treatment, or surgery.

(4) The other person, or one of the other persons, is less than thirteen years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of that person.

(5) The ability of the other person to resist or consent or the ability of one of the other persons to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age, and the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the ability to resist or consent of the other person or of one of the other persons is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age.

(B) No person shall knowingly touch the genitalia of another, when the touching is not through clothing, the other person is less than twelve years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of that person, and the touching is done with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of gross sexual imposition.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, gross sexual imposition committed in violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of this section is a felony of the fourth degree. If the offender under division (A)(2) of this section substantially impairs the judgment or control of the other person or one of the other persons by administering any controlled substance described in section [3719.41](#) of the Revised Code to the person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force, or deception, gross sexual imposition committed in violation of division (A)(2) of this section is a felony of the third degree.

(2) Gross sexual imposition committed in violation of division (A)(4) or (B) of this section is a felony of the third degree. Except as otherwise provided in this division, for gross sexual imposition committed in violation of division (A)(4) or (B) of this section there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense. The court shall impose on an offender convicted of gross sexual imposition in violation of division (A)(4) or (B) of this section a mandatory prison term equal to one of the prison terms prescribed in section [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code for a felony of the third degree if either of the following applies:

(a) Evidence other than the testimony of the victim was admitted in the case corroborating the violation;

(b) The offender previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section, rape, the former offense of felonious sexual penetration, or sexual battery, and the victim of the previous offense was less than thirteen years of age.

(D) A victim need not prove physical resistance to the offender in prosecutions under this section.

(E) Evidence of specific instances of the victim's sexual activity, opinion evidence of the victim's sexual activity, and reputation evidence of the victim's sexual activity shall not be admitted under this section unless it involves evidence of the origin of semen, pregnancy, or disease, or the victim's past sexual activity with the offender, and only to the extent that the court finds that the evidence is material to a fact at issue in the case and that its inflammatory or prejudicial nature does not outweigh its probative value.

Evidence of specific instances of the defendant's sexual activity, opinion evidence of the defendant's sexual activity, and reputation evidence of the defendant's sexual activity shall not be admitted under this section unless it involves evidence of the origin of semen, pregnancy, or disease, the defendant's past sexual activity with the victim, or is admissible against the defendant under section [2945.59](#) of the Revised Code, and only to the extent that the court finds that the evidence is material to a fact at issue in the case and that its inflammatory or prejudicial nature does not outweigh its probative value.

(F) Prior to taking testimony or receiving evidence of any sexual activity of the victim or the defendant in a proceeding under this section, the court shall resolve the admissibility of the proposed evidence in a hearing in chambers, which shall be held at or before preliminary hearing and not less than three days before trial, or for good cause shown during the trial.

(G) Upon approval by the court, the victim may be represented by counsel in any hearing in chambers or other proceeding to resolve the admissibility of evidence. If the victim is indigent or otherwise is unable to obtain the services of counsel, the court, upon request, may appoint counsel to represent the victim without cost to the victim.

Effective Date: 03-10-1998; 08-03-2006; 2007 SB10 01-01-2008

Section 2907.06 Sexual Imposition.

(A) No person shall have sexual contact with another, not the spouse of the offender; cause another, not the spouse of the offender, to have sexual contact with the offender; or cause two or more other persons to have sexual contact when any of the following applies:

(1) The offender knows that the sexual contact is offensive to the other person, or one of the other persons, or is reckless in that regard.

(2) The offender knows that the other person's, or one of the other person's, ability to appraise the nature of or control the offender's or touching person's conduct is substantially impaired.

(3) The offender knows that the other person, or one of the other persons, submits because of being unaware of the sexual contact.

(4) The other person, or one of the other persons, is thirteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of such person, and the offender is at least eighteen years of age and four or more years older than such other person.

(5) The offender is a mental health professional, the other person or one of the other persons is a mental health client or patient of the offender, and the offender induces the other person who is the client or patient to submit by falsely representing to the other person who is the client or patient that the sexual contact is necessary for mental health treatment purposes.

(B) No person shall be convicted of a violation of this section solely upon the victim's testimony unsupported by other evidence.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of sexual imposition, a misdemeanor of the third degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of this section or of section [2907.02](#), [2907.03](#), [2907.04](#), [2907.05](#), or [2907.12](#) of the Revised Code, a violation of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

Effective Date: 05-14-2002

VAWA Definition

Domestic Violence: The term “domestic violence” means:

1) Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed—

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

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

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

(iv) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or

(v) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

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

Ohio Revised Code Definition for Domestic Violence

2919.25 Domestic violence.

(A) No person shall knowingly cause or attempt to cause physical harm to a family or household member.

(B) No person shall recklessly cause serious physical harm to a family or household member.

(C) No person, by threat of force, shall knowingly cause a family or household member to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member.

(D)

(1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of domestic violence, and the court shall sentence the offender as provided in divisions (D)(2) to (6) of this section.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (D)(3) to (5) of this section, a violation of division (C) of this section is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree, and a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in division (D)(4) of this section, if the offender previously has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of domestic violence, a violation of an existing or former municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States that is substantially similar to domestic violence, a violation of section [2903.14](#), [2909.06](#), [2909.07](#), [2911.12](#), [2911.211](#), or [2919.22](#) of the Revised Code if the victim of the violation was a family or household member at the time of the violation, a violation of an existing or former municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States that is substantially similar to any of those sections if the victim of the violation was a family or household member at the time of the commission of the violation, or any offense of violence if the victim of the offense was a family or household member at the time of the commission of the offense, a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the fourth degree, and, if the offender knew that the victim of the violation was pregnant at the time of the violation, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender pursuant to division (D)(6) of this section, and a violation of division (C) of this section is a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(4) If the offender previously has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of two or more offenses of domestic violence or two or more violations or offenses of the type described in division (D)(3) of this section involving a person who was a family or household member at the time of the violations or offenses, a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the third degree, and, if the offender knew that the victim of the violation was pregnant at the time of the violation, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender pursuant to division (D)(6) of this section, and a violation of division (C) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in division (D)(3) or (4) of this section, if the offender knew that the victim of the violation was pregnant at the time of the violation, a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the fifth degree, and the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender pursuant to division (D)(6) of this section, and a violation of division (C) of this section is a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(6) If division (D)(3), (4), or (5) of this section requires the court that sentences an offender for a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section to impose a mandatory prison term on the offender pursuant to this division, the court shall impose the mandatory prison term as follows:

(a) If the violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the fourth or fifth degree, except as otherwise provided in division (D)(6)(b) or (c) of this section, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender of at least six months.

(b) If the violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the fifth degree and the offender, in committing the violation, caused serious physical harm to the pregnant woman's unborn or caused the termination of the pregnant woman's pregnancy, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender of twelve months.

(c) If the violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the fourth degree and the offender, in committing the violation, caused serious physical harm to the pregnant woman's unborn or caused the

termination of the pregnant woman's pregnancy, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender of at least twelve months.

(d) If the violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the third degree, except as otherwise provided in division (D)(6)(e) of this section and notwithstanding the range of prison terms prescribed in section [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code for a felony of the third degree, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender of either a definite term of six months or one of the prison terms prescribed in section [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code for felonies of the third degree.

(e) If the violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the third degree and the offender, in committing the violation, caused serious physical harm to the pregnant woman's unborn or caused the termination of the pregnant woman's pregnancy, notwithstanding the range of prison terms prescribed in section [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code for a felony of the third degree, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender of either a definite term of one year or one of the prison terms prescribed in section [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code for felonies of the third degree.

(E) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no court or unit of state or local government shall charge any fee, cost, deposit, or money in connection with the filing of charges against a person alleging that the person violated this section or a municipal ordinance substantially similar to this section or in connection with the prosecution of any charges so filed.

(F) As used in this section and sections [2919.251](#) and [2919.26](#) of the Revised Code:

(1) "Family or household member" means any of the following:

(a) Any of the following who is residing or has resided with the offender:

(i) A spouse, a person living as a spouse, or a former spouse of the offender;

(ii) A parent, a foster parent, or a child of the offender, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to the offender;

(iii) A parent or a child of a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the offender, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the offender.

(b) The natural parent of any child of whom the offender is the other natural parent or is the putative other natural parent.

(2) "Person living as a spouse" means a person who is living or has lived with the offender in a common law marital relationship, who otherwise is cohabiting with the offender, or who otherwise has cohabited with the offender within five years prior to the date of the alleged commission of the act in question.

(3) "Pregnant woman's unborn" has the same meaning as "such other person's unborn," as set forth in section [2903.09](#) of the Revised Code, as it relates to the pregnant woman. Division (C) of that section applies regarding the use of the term in this section, except that the second and third sentences of division (C)(1) of that section shall be construed for purposes of this section as if they included a reference to this section in the listing of Revised Code sections they contain.

(4) "Termination of the pregnant woman's pregnancy" has the same meaning as "unlawful termination of another's pregnancy," as set forth in section [2903.09](#) of the Revised Code, as it relates to the pregnant woman. Division (C) of that section applies regarding the use of the term in this section, except that the second and third sentences of division (C)(1) of that section shall be construed for purposes of this section as if they included a reference to this section in the listing of Revised Code sections they contain.

Amended by 128th General Assembly File No.50, SB 58, §1, eff. 9/17/2010.

Amended by 128th General Assembly File No.21, HB 10, §1, eff. 6/17/2010.

Effective Date: 11-09-2003; 2008 HB280 04-07-2009

Related Legislative Provision: *See 128th General Assembly File No.21, HB 10, §3*

VAWA Definitions

Dating Violence: The term "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.

- 1) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and
- 2) 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-
 - (i) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - (ii) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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

The State of Ohio does not have a Section in the Revised Code specific to Dating Violence.

Sections of the Ohio Revised Code that would be relevant to dating violence are; Felonious Assault - 2903.11, Aggravated Assault - 2903.12, Assault – 2903-13, Aggravated Menacing – 2903.21, Menacing – 2903.22, Kidnapping – 2905.01, Abduction – 2905.02, Unlawful Restraint – 2905.03, Telecommunication Harassment – 2917.21, Disorderly Conduct – 2917.11. Specific language for these sections can be found at the following link: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/29>

VAWA Definitions

Stalking: The term "stalking" means 1) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

- (i) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- (ii) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

2) For the purposes of this definition—

- (i) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors,

observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.

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

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

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

Ohio Revised Code Definition for Stalking

2903.211 Menacing by stalking.

(A)

(1) No person by engaging in a pattern of conduct shall knowingly cause another person to believe that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or cause mental distress to the other person. In addition to any other basis for the other person's belief that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or the other person's mental distress, the other person's belief or mental distress may be based on words or conduct of the offender that are directed at or identify a corporation, association, or other organization that employs the other person or to which the other person belongs.

(2) No person, through the use of any electronic method of remotely transferring information, including, but not limited to, any computer, computer network, computer program, or computer system, shall post a message with purpose to urge or incite another to commit a violation of division (A)(1) of this section.

(3) No person, with a sexual motivation, shall violate division (A)(1) or (2) of this section.

(B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of menacing by stalking.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (B)(2) and (3) of this section, menacing by stalking is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(2) Menacing by stalking is a felony of the fourth degree if any of the following applies:

(a) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or a violation of section 2911.211 of the Revised Code.

(b) In committing the offense under division (A)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, the offender made a threat of physical harm to or against the victim, or as a result of an offense committed under division (A)(2) or (3) of this section, a third person induced by the offender's posted message made a threat of physical harm to or against the victim.

(c) In committing the offense under division (A)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, the offender trespassed on the land or premises where the victim lives, is employed, or attends school, or as a result of an offense committed under division (A)(2) or (3) of this section, a third person induced by the offender's posted message trespassed on the land or premises where the victim lives, is employed, or attends school.

(d) The victim of the offense is a minor.

(e) The offender has a history of violence toward the victim or any other person or a history of other violent acts toward the victim or any other person.

(f) While committing the offense under division (A)(1) of this section or a violation of division (A)(3) of this section based on conduct in violation of division (A)(1) of this section, the offender had a deadly weapon on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control. Division (B)(2)(f) of this section does not apply in determining the penalty for a violation of division (A)(2) of this section or a violation of division (A)(3) of this section based on conduct in violation of division (A)(2) of this section.

(g) At the time of the commission of the offense, the offender was the subject of a protection order issued under section 2903.213 or 2903.214 of the Revised Code, regardless of whether the person to be protected under the order is the victim of the offense or another person.

(h) In committing the offense under division (A)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, the offender caused serious physical harm to the premises at which the victim resides, to the real property on which that premises is located, or to any personal property located on that premises, or, as a result of an offense committed under division (A)(2) of this section or an offense committed under division (A)(3) of this section based on a violation of division (A)(2) of this section, a third person induced by the offender's posted message caused serious physical harm to that premises, that real property, or any personal property on that premises.

(i) Prior to committing the offense, the offender had been determined to represent a substantial risk of physical harm to others as manifested by evidence of then-recent homicidal or other violent behavior, evidence of then-recent threats that placed another in reasonable fear of violent behavior and serious physical harm, or other evidence of then-present dangerousness.

(3) If the victim of the offense is an officer or employee of a public children services agency or a private child placing agency and the offense relates to the officer's or employee's performance or anticipated performance of official responsibilities or duties, menacing by stalking is either a felony of the fifth degree or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense of violence, the victim of that prior offense was an officer or employee of a public children services agency or private child placing agency, and that prior offense related to the officer's or employee's performance or anticipated performance of official responsibilities or duties, a felony of the fourth degree.

(C) Section 2919.271 of the Revised Code applies in relation to a defendant charged with a violation of this section.

(D) As used in this section:

(1) "Pattern of conduct" means two or more actions or incidents closely related in time, whether or not there has been a prior conviction based on any of those actions or incidents, or two or more actions or incidents closely related in time, whether or not there has been a prior conviction based on any of those actions or incidents, directed at one or more persons employed by or belonging to the same corporation, association, or other organization. Actions or incidents that prevent, obstruct, or delay the performance by a public official, firefighter, rescuer, emergency medical services person, or emergency facility person of any authorized act within the public official's, firefighter's, rescuer's, emergency

medical services person's, or emergency facility person's official capacity, or the posting of messages or receipt of information or data through the use of an electronic method of remotely transferring information, including, but not limited to, a computer, computer network, computer program, computer system, or telecommunications device, may constitute a "pattern of conduct."

(2) "Mental distress" means any of the following:

(a) Any mental illness or condition that involves some temporary substantial incapacity;

(b) Any mental illness or condition that would normally require psychiatric treatment, psychological treatment, or other mental health services, whether or not any person requested or received psychiatric treatment, psychological treatment, or other mental health services.

(3) "Emergency medical services person" is the singular of "emergency medical services personnel" as defined in section 2133.21 of the Revised Code.

(4) "Emergency facility person" is the singular of "emergency facility personnel" as defined in section 2909.04 of the Revised Code.

(5) "Public official" has the same meaning as in section 2921.01 of the Revised Code.

(6) "Computer," "computer network," "computer program," "computer system," and "telecommunications device" have the same meanings as in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code.

(7) "Post a message" means transferring, sending, posting, publishing, disseminating, or otherwise communicating, or attempting to transfer, send, post, publish, disseminate, or otherwise communicate, any message or information, whether truthful or untruthful, about an individual, and whether done under one's own name, under the name of another, or while impersonating another.

(8) "Third person" means, in relation to conduct as described in division (A)(2) of this section, an individual who is neither the offender nor the victim of the conduct.

(9) "Sexual motivation" has the same meaning as in section 2971.01 of the Revised Code.

(10) "Organization" includes an entity that is a governmental employer.

(E) The state does not need to prove in a prosecution under this section that a person requested or received psychiatric treatment, psychological treatment, or other mental health services in order to show that the person was caused mental distress as described in division (D)(2)(b) of this section.

(F)

(1) This section does not apply to a person solely because the person provided access or connection to or from an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under that person's control, including having provided capabilities that are incidental to providing access or connection to or from the electronic method of remotely transferring the information, and that do not include the creation of the content of the material that is the subject of the access or connection. In addition, any person providing access or connection to or from an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under that person's control shall not be liable for any action voluntarily taken in good faith to block the receipt or transmission through its service of any information that it believes is, or will be sent, in violation of this section.

(2) Division (F)(1) of this section does not create an affirmative duty for any person providing access or connection to or from an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under that person's control to block the receipt or transmission through its service of any information that it believes is, or will be sent, in violation of this section except as otherwise provided by law.

(3) Division (F)(1) of this section does not apply to a person who conspires with a person actively involved in the creation or knowing distribution of material in violation of this section or who knowingly advertises the availability of material of that nature.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 129, §1, eff. 9/17/2014.

Effective Date: 08-29-2003; 2007 SB10 01-01-2008

Education and Prevention Programs:

The University engages in 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.

Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students, new employees, and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees that:

- a. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- b. Defines using definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- c. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Ohio and/or using the definition of consent found in the Student Code of Conduct. Ohio law does not define consent;
- d. Provides a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. 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;

- e. Information on risk reduction. 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.
- f. Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

The University has developed an annual educational campaign¹ consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to new students; participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation;

<u>The University offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming & current students in 2018:</u>		
<u>Name of Program</u>	<u>Date Held</u>	<u>Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?</u>
Self-Defense	January, 2019	Campus Safety
Alcohol Awareness	January, 2019	Alcohol Safety
Violence Against Women SAVE Act	January, 2019	Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking
Response to Campus Shooter	January, 2019	Campus Safety
Response to Campus Shooter	January, 2019	Campus Safety
Safety presentation	January, 2019	Campus Safety
Response to Campus Shooter	January, 2019	Campus Safety
Response to Campus Shooter	January, 2019	Campus Safety
Response to Campus Shooter	February, 2019	Campus Safety
Self-Defense	February, 2019	Campus Safety
Alcohol Awareness	February, 2019	Alcohol Safety

¹ Under the 2013 Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, institutions must implement “primary prevention and awareness programs for **all incoming students and new employees**” **AND** “ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns **for students and employees**” that include a-f above under section B. While “campaign” is yet to be defined, examples of “primary prevention programs” as they relate to incoming students may be found here: <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-113publ4/pdf/PLAW-113publ4.pdf>

Beyond Run, Hide, Fight	February, 2019	Campus Safety
Violence Against Women SAVE Act	February, 2019	Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking
Respond to Crisis on Campus	February, 2019	Campus Safety
Know Your Rights	February, 2019	Campus Safety
Active Shooter Training	February, 2019	Campus Safety
Active Shooter Training	March, 2019	Campus Safety
Alcohol Awareness	March, 2019	Alcohol Awareness
Self-Defense	March, 2019	Campus Safety
Take Back the Night	March, 2019	Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking
Active Shooter Training	March, 2019	Campus Safety
Alcohol Awareness	March, 2019	Alcohol Awareness
General Safety Presentation	April, 2019	Campus Safety
Self-Defense	April, 2019	Campus Safety
Take Back the Night	April, 2019	Domestic Violence
Alcohol Awareness	April, 2019	Alcohol Awareness
VAWA	April, 2019	Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking
Domestic Violence	April, 2019	Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking
Active Shooter	April, 2019	Campus Safety
Safety presentation to Building Captains	May 2019	Campus safety
Campus Safety	August, 2019	Campus Safety
Campus Safety	August, 2019	Campus Safety
Campus Safety	August, 2019	Campus Safety
Campus Safety	August, 2019	Campus Safety
Campus Safety	August, 2019	Campus Safety
Campus Safety	August, 2019	Campus Safety
Active Shooter	August, 2019	Campus Safety

Active Shooter	August, 2019	Campus Safety
Campus Fire Safety	September, 2019	Fire Safety
Campus Safety	September, 2019	Campus Safety
Self-Defense	September, 2019	Self-Defense
Campus Safety	September, 2019	Campus Safety
Safety Presentation for Library Personnel	September, 2019	Campus Safety
VAWA	September, 2019	Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking
Active Shooter	September, 2019	Campus Safety
Know Your Rights	September, 2019	Legal
Respond to Crisis on Campus	November, 2019	Campus Safety
Self- Defense	November, 2019	Self- Defense
VAWA	November, 2019	Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking

The University offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs for all new & current employees in 2016:

<u>Name of Program</u>	<u>Date Held</u>	<u>Location Held</u>	<u>Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?</u>
Sexual Harassment – Higher Ed & Sex Abuse	Upon Hire Through HR	Online	Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking
Sex Abuse Awareness Creating a safe Campus for Young People	Upon Hire Through HR	Online	Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking
Title IX/Sexual Misconduct	Upon Hire Through HR	Online	Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking
Active Shooter	January, 2019	OPD	Campus safety
Active Shooter	January, 2019	OPD	Campus safety
Response to Campus Shooter	February, 2019	Health and Sport Sciences	Campus safety
Response to Campus Shooter	March, 2019	Athletic Department	Campus safety
Response to Campus Shooter	March, 2019	Equine Center	Campus safety
Safety Presentation for Library Personnel	September, 2019	Library	Campus safety
Response to Campus Shooter	October, 2019	OPD	Campus safety
Response to Campus Shooter	October, 2019	Printer/Copier Office	Campus Safety
Response to Campus Shooter	November, 2019	Register’s Office	Campus Safety
Response to Campus Shooter	November, 2019	IT Help Desk	Campus Safety
Response to Campus Shooter	November, 2019	Roush Hall	Campus Safety
Response to Campus Shooter	December, 2019	OPD	Campus Safety

Procedures for Reporting a Complaint:

Otterbein University has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right

to file criminal charges as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance and other services on and/or off campus as well as additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant² and an accused party, such as housing, academic, transportation and working accommodations, if reasonably available. Otterbein University will make such accommodations, if the victim requests them and if they are reasonable available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to the Otterbein University Police or local law enforcement. Students and employees should contact Julie Saker, Associate Dean of Students.

Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Occurs:

After an incident of sexual assault and domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at St. Ann's Hospital located at 500 South Cleveland Ave. Westerville, Ohio 43081 where they will be treated by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE Nurse) who will conduct an exam and collect evidence. In Ohio, evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement³. The evidence is turned over to the Otterbein University Police Department where it is sent to the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigations and Identification crime lab. A sexual assault victim also has the right in Ohio to remain anonymous. In this case, the evidence is submitted as Jane Doe. The purpose of this is to allow the victim the opportunity to reconsider their desire to file a criminal complaint later. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to University hearing boards/investigators or police.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with Campus Public Safety or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim decides to report the incident to law enforcement or the University

² This document will use "victim" and "complainant" and "perpetrator" and "accused party" interchangeably. Each institution needs to use language consistent with their institutional policies.

³ Under the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, starting in 2009, states must certify that they do not "require a victim of sexual assault to participate in the criminal justice system or cooperate with law enforcement in order to be provided with a forensic medical exam, reimbursement for charges incurred on account of such an exam, or both."

at a later date to assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

Involvement of Law Enforcement and Campus Authorities:

Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this law to law enforcement (including on campus law enforcement and/or local 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. Ms. Julie Saker, the Associate Dean of Student and Director of Student Wellness, working out of Otterbein University's Student Affairs Office, will assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire. The Otterbein University Police Department may be reached directly by calling 614-823-1222 or in person at 194 West Main Street Westerville, Ohio. The victim may also choose to contact the Westerville Division of Police directly by calling 614-882-7444 or in person at 29 South State Street Westerville, Ohio 43081. Additional information about the Otterbein University Police Department may be found online at: <http://www.otterbein.edu/police> or The Westerville Division of Police may be found on line at: <http://www.westerville.org/services/police> .

If you have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should report the incident promptly to the Title IX Coordinator, Mr. Scott Fitzgerald located at 25 West Home Street Suite B Westerville, Ohio 43081, office phone 614-823-1130 or email at sfitzgerald@otterbein.edu by calling, writing or coming into the office to report in person and Campus Police (if the victim so desires.)⁴ The University will provide resources, on campus, off campus or both, to include medical, health, to persons who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and will apply appropriate disciplinary procedures to those who violate this policy. The procedures set forth below are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, and stalking, to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on violators of this policy.

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

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to Otterbein University, the chart below are the procedures that the University will follow as well as a statement of

⁴ The Title IX Coordinator is regarded as a "Responsible Employee" under Title IX and a "Campus Security Authority" under the Clery Act. Statistical information less the victims identifying information will be provided to campus public safety or whomever at the institution compiles the annual crime statistics even if the victim chooses not to alert campus public safety personally

the standard of evidence that will be used during any judicial hearing on campus arising from such a report:

Incident Being Reported:	Procedure Institution Will Follow:	Evidentiary Standard
Sexual Assault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depending on when reported (immediate vs delayed report), institution will provide complainant with access to medical care 2. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant 3. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND complainant provided with contact information for local police department 4. Institution will provide complainant with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, such as housing changes, change in class schedule, "No Contact" directive between both parties 6. Institution will provide a "No trespass" (PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate 7. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order 8. Institution will provide a copy of the Sexual Misconduct Policy to complainant and inform the complainant regarding 	<p>Sexual Assault cases are referred to the Title IX Coordinator and are adjudicated by the Vice President of Student Affairs using the <i>Preponderance of the evidence</i> standard.</p>

	<p>timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution</p> <p>9. Institution will inform the complainant of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the accused will be administratively charged and what the outcome of the hearing is</p> <p>10. Institution will enforce the anti-retaliation policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation</p>	
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<p>Stalking</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant 2. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND complainant provided with contact information for local police department 3. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order 4. Institution will provide information to complainant on how to preserve evidence 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate 6. Institution will provide a “No trespass” (PNG) directive to 	<p>Stalking cases are referred to the Title IX Coordinator and are adjudicated by the Vice President of Student Affairs using the <i>Preponderance of the evidence</i> standard.</p>
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	accused party if deemed appropriate	
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<p>Dating Violence</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant 2. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND complainant provided with contact information for local police department 3. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order 4. Institution will provide information to complainant on how to preserve evidence 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate 6. Institution will provide a “No trespass” (PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate 	<p>Dating Violence cases are referred to the Title IX Coordinator and are adjudicated by the Vice President of Student Affairs using the <i>Preponderance of the evidence</i> standard.</p>
<p>Domestic Violence</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant 2. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND complainant provided with contact information for local police department 	<p>Domestic Violence cases are referred to the Title IX Coordinator and are adjudicated by the Vice President of Student Affairs using the <i>Preponderance of the evidence</i> standard.</p>

3. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order
4. Institution will provide information to complainant on how to preserve evidence
5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate
6. Institution will provide a “No trespass” (PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate

Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options:

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

- the procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred;
- information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- a statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services within the institution and in the community;
- a statement regarding the institution’s provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures; and
- an explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action

Further, Otterbein University complies with The State of Ohio law in recognizing the following orders of protection: Civil Protection Orders (CPO); Criminal Protection Orders (CRPO); Domestic Violence Temporary Protection Order (DVTPO); Stalking or Sexually Oriented Offense Protection Order (SSOOPO). The guide to Protection Orders on the following page explains in details how to obtain an order of protection. Any person who obtains an order of protection from The State of Ohio or any reciprocal state should provide a copy to Campus Police and the Office of the Title IX Coordinator. *Full faith and*

credit is a provision of the Violence Against Women Act that indicates that valid protective orders must be enforced throughout the country regardless of where they were issued. This includes protective orders that were issued in: • All 50 states • Indian Tribal Lands • District of Columbia • U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam. Make sure to contact the local authorities in any community you move to, in order to register your protective order there and find out the requirements for the order to be valid. A complainant may then meet with the Otterbein University Police to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for campus police and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc. Otterbein University cannot apply for a legal order of protection, or restraining order for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s).

Accommodations and Protective Measures Available for Victims:

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, Otterbein University will provide written notification to students and employees about accommodations available to them, including academic, living, transportation and working situations. The written notification will include information regarding the accommodation options, available assistance in requesting accommodations, and how to request accommodations and protective measures (i.e., the notification will include the name and contact information for the individual or office that should be contacted to request the accommodations)

Otterbein University may issue an institutional “No Contact” order if deemed appropriate or at the request of the victim or accused. Upon the victim’s request and to the extent of the victim’s cooperation and consent, university offices will work cooperatively to assist the victim with their health, physical safety, work and academic status, pending the outcome of a formal university investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, living, working or transportation situations regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may be to transfer to a different section of a class, withdraw and take a class at another time if there is no option for moving to a different section, etc. Potential changes to living situations may include moving to a different room or residence hall. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours. Possible changes in transportation may include having the student park in a different location, assisting the student with a safety escort, etc. To the extent possible, Otterbein University will also provide assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services such as counseling, health services, visa and immigration assistance and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement.

To request changes to academic, living, transportation and/or working situations or protective measures, a victim should (DESCRIBE HOW STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES SHOULD REQUEST THESE SERVICES – PROVIDE THE NAME OF INDIVIDUAL OR OFFICE TO CONTACT FOR EACH OF THESE SERVICES AND PERTINENT CONTACT INFORMATION). If the victim wishes to receive assistance in requesting these accommodations, she or he should contact (DESCRIBE HOW STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES SHOULD

REQUEST THESE SERVICES HERE – NAME OF INDIVIDUAL OR OFFICE TO CONTACT FOR ASSISTANCE IN REQUESTING THESE SERVICES AND PERTINENT CONTACT INFORMATION

Regardless of whether a victim has opted-out of allowing the University to share “directory information,”, 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 complainant (for example, publicly available record-keeping for purposes of Clery Act reporting and disclosures will be made without inclusion of identifying information about the victim, as defined in 42 USC 1395 (a) (20).) Further, the institution will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Otterbein University does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the campus police departments Daily Crime Log or online. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from public sources by submitting a request to the Chief of Police or his designee.

Resources for victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking:

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

On-Campus:

Campus Resources:

Otterbein Counseling Services	614-823-1250
Student Health Center	614-823-1345
Mental Health	614-823-1250
University Chaplain	614-823-1409
Victim Advocacy/Women’s Gender and Resource Center	614-823-1028
Visa/Immigration Assistance	614-823-3563
Student Financial Aid	614-823-1502
Otterbein University Police	614-823-1222

Off-Campus:

Off-Campus Resources:

SARNCO (Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio),	614-267-7020
CHOICES 24 Hour Domestic Violence Hotline	614-224-4663
Mt. Carmel Crime & Trauma Assistance Program	614-234-5900
Buckeye Region Anti-Violence Organization (BRAVO)	614-294-7867
Westerville Division of Police	614-901-6790
Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network (RAINN)	800-656-4673

National hotline that connects callers to their nearest rape crisis line.

Anonymous Reporting:

Campus Conduct Hotline	866-943-5878
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Otterbein Police Silent Witness online form at:

<http://www.otterbein.edu/public/CampusLife/HealthAndSafety/Police/silent-witness.aspx>

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

<http://www.rainn.org> – Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network

<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/sexassault.htm> - Department of Justice

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

Westerville/Columbus Area Resources

Legal Service

Columbus Bar Association	614-221-0745
Legal Aid Society	614-224-8374

Domestic Violence Shelters

Choices	614-224-4663
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Out of Town Domestic Violence Shelters

Athens	614-593-3402	800-443-3402
Circleville	614-477-9113	
Dayton	513-461-4357	
Dayton (YWCA Battered Women's Project)	513-461-5550	
Lancaster	740-687-4423	
Marion	740-382-8988	800-232-6505
Mt. Vernon	740-397-4357	
Newark	740-345-4498	800-686-2760

Adult Protective Services

M - F 9-5	614-525-4348
Eves/Weekends	614-525-4356

Hotlines

HOPE Hotline (Addiction)	614-228-4673
Rape Crisis Hotline	614-267-7020
Choices (Domestic Violence)	614-224-4663
Mount Carmel Crime and Trauma Assistance Program (Domestic Violence)	614-234-2939
Columbus Area Mental Health Center	614-276-2273
Child Abuse Hotline - Franklin Co. Children Serv.	614-229-7000
Suicide Prevention Hotline	614-221-5445
Senior Suicide Hotline	614-294-3309
Teen Suicide	614-294-3300
FIRSTLINK (formerly CALLVAC)	614-221-2255

Topic-Specific Information

Counseling, Housing, Food/Clothing, Child Care,
Parenting, Soup Kitchen (FirstLink)

614-221-2255

Options for seeking medical attention:

Campus Health Center Services



The Student Health Center provides health care services for students. Nurses are on duty from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday. A physician is available two hours daily, Monday through Friday. The hours the doctor is available varies and will be posted each month in the residence halls, Campus Center and throughout the campus. All full-time students are entitled to unlimited doctor and/or nurse visits. All full-time students are covered by a secondary accident policy at no additional expense to the student. There is an optional medical coverage policy. Please call **614-823-1250** for additional literature on this policy. The Student Health Center is located east of the Campus Center at 78 West Home Street. The phone number for the Campus Health Center is 614-823-1345

OhioHealth Westerville Medical Campus

Emergency Care Center



THIS IS AN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT. THIS IS NOT AN URGENT CARE.

OhioHealth Westerville Medical Campus Emergency Care Center is a full-service ambulance-receiving emergency department open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

The facility provides a convenient alternative to traditional emergency departments located at hospitals. The emergency department is staffed with the same skilled, board-certified physicians as OhioHealth's Riverside Methodist Hospital and Grant Medical Center Emergency Departments.

The OhioHealth Westerville Emergency Care Center treats all patients regardless of their ability to pay. The address is **300 Polaris Pkwy-Westerville, OH\43081- (614)-533-3000.**

Mount Carmel/

St. Ann's Hospital



500 South Cleveland Avenue
Westerville, Ohio 43081

Located in Westerville, Mount Carmel St. Ann's is a community hospital with the clinical capabilities of facilities far larger. It has a state-of-the-art emergency department, maternity center and cancer center; patients are able to get a personal healthcare experience without sacrificing quality of care.

One of the campus' newest buildings is the Mount Carmel St. Ann's Maternity Pavilion. It welcomes nearly 5,000 deliveries per year and includes a Level III special care nursery. The recently renovated emergency department sees 72,000 visits per year, and the hospital itself features 11 state-of-the-art operating rooms and dedicated angio and cath labs. The Westerville hospital's campus also boasts a dedicated Women's Health Center and a Cancer Center offering outpatient infusion and radiation therapy services.

Phone Numbers:

Main Number	614-898-4000
Central Scheduling	614-234-7400
Emergency Department	614-898-4040
Human Resources	614-898-4090

Medical Records

614-898-4075

Patient/Visitor Information

614-898-4100

Volunteer Services

614-898-4097

Bystander Intervention:

Bystander Intervention is a philosophy and strategy for prevention of various types of violence. It involves safe and positive options to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

What can bystanders do to make a difference?

- **Believe someone** who discloses a sexual assault, abusive relationship, or experience with stalking or cyberstalking.
- **Be respectful** of yourself and others. Make sure any sexual act is OK with your partner if you initiate.
- **Watch out for your friends** – if you see someone who looks like they are in trouble, ask if they are okay. If you see a friend doing something shady, say something.
- **Speak up** – if someone says something offensive, derogatory, or abusive, let him or her know that behavior is wrong and you do not want to be around it.

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Other Bystander Intervention Strategies

- **Silent Stare** - A disapproving look can be more powerful than words.
- **Humor** - Reduces the tension of an intervention and makes it easier for the person to hear you.
- **Group Intervention** - There is safety and power in numbers.
- **We're friends, right....?**
 - Reframes the intervention as caring and non-critical.
 - Example: "Hey Chad.....as your friend I've got to tell you that getting a girl drunk to have sex with her isn't cool, and could get you in a lot of trouble. Don't do it."
- **Distraction**
 - Snaps someone out of his or her "sexist comfort zone." Example: Ask a man harassing a woman on the street for directions or the time.

- Allows a potential target to move away and/or to have other friends intervene.
Example: Spill your drink on the person or interrupt and start a conversation with the person.
(Adapted from Men Can Stop Rape, www.mencanstoprape.org.)

Risk Reduction Tips:

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org)

1. **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.
2. Try to **avoid isolated areas**. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
3. **Walk with purpose**. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
4. **Trust your instincts**. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
5. **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
6. **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money.
7. **Do not allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you do not trust or someone you do not know.
8. **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
9. **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. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
10. **Trust your instincts**. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately, (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
11. **Do not leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you have left your drink alone, just get a new one.
12. **Do not accept drinks from people you do not know or trust**. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, do not drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.

13. **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
14. **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately, (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).** Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
15. **If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation** here are some things that you can try:
 - a. **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - b. **Be true to yourself.** Do not feel obligated to do anything you do not want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
 - c. **Have a code word with your friends or family** so that if you do not feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
 - d. **Lie.** If you do not want to hurt the person's feelings, it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use need to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
16. **Tell a sexual aggressor "NO"** clearly and firmly.
17. **Try to remove yourself** from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor.
18. **Find someone nearby** and ask for help.
19. **Take affirmative responsibility for your alcohol intake/drug use** and acknowledge that alcohol/drugs lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views a drunk or high person as a sexual opportunity.
20. **Take care of your friends and ask that they take care of you.** A real friend will challenge you if you are about to make a mistake. Respect them when they do.
21. **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
22. **If you and/or the other person have been drinking,** you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, you owe sexual respect to your potential partner. These suggestions may help you to reduce your risk for being accused of sexual misconduct:

- Clearly communicate your intentions to your sexual partner and give them a chance to clearly relate their intentions to you.
- Understand and respect personal boundaries.
- DON'T MAKE ASSUMPTIONS about consent; about someone's sexual availability; about whether they are attracted to you; about how far you can go or about whether they are physically and/or mentally able to consent. If there are any questions or ambiguity then you DO NOT have consent.
- Mixed messages from your partner are a clear indication that you should stop, defuse any sexual tension and communicate better. You may be misreading them. They may not have figured out how far they want to go with you yet. You must respect the timeline for sexual behaviors with which they are comfortable.
- Do not take advantage of someone's drunkenness or drugged state, even if he/she did it to him/herself.
- Realize that your potential partner could be intimidated by you, or fearful. You may have a power advantage simply because of your gender or size. Do not abuse that power.
- Understand that consent to some form of sexual behavior does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual behavior.

(From ATIXA Model Sexual Misconduct Policy)

Adjudication of Violations:

Whether or not criminal charges are filed, the university⁵ or a person may file a complaint under the Sexual Misconduct Policy alleging that a student or employee violated Otterbein University's policy on Sexual Misconduct for students or Discrimination and Harassment policy for employees.

122.0 Title Title IX Grievance Policy

122.1 Introduction The purpose of the Title IX Grievance Policy

Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 prohibits any person in the United States from being discriminated against on the basis of sex in seeking

⁵ Title IX states that if an institution knows or reasonably should know of sexual harassment, to include sexual violence, the institution has a duty to investigate. Consequently, whether a complainant chooses to cooperate or not should not be the deciding factor for whether or not disciplinary charges are brought against an accused party. If an investigation determines that it is more likely than not that the institution's sexual misconduct policy was violated, then the "University" may assume the role of the complainant.

access to any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. The U.S. Department of Education, which enforces Title IX, has long defined the meaning of Title IX's prohibition on sex discrimination broadly to include various forms of sexual harassment and sexual violence that interfere with a student's ability to equally access our educational programs and opportunities.

On May 19, 2020, the U.S. Department of Education issued a Final Rule under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 that:

- Defines the meaning of "sexual harassment" (including forms of sex-based violence)
- Addresses how this University **must** respond to reports of misconduct falling within that definition of sexual harassment, and
- Mandates a grievance process that this University **must** follow to comply with the law in these specific covered cases before issuing a disciplinary sanction against a person accused of sexual harassment.

Based on the Final Rule, the University will implement the following Title IX Grievance Policy, effective August 14, 2020.

How does the Title IX Grievance Policy impact other campus disciplinary policies?

In recent years, "Title IX" cases have become a short-hand for any campus disciplinary process involving sex discrimination, including those arising from sexual harassment and sexual assault. But under the Final Rule, the University must narrow both the geographic scope of its authority to act under Title IX and the types of "sexual harassment" that it must subject to its Title IX investigation and adjudication process. ***Only*** incidents falling within the Final Rule's definition of sexual harassment will be investigated and, if appropriate, brought to a live hearing through the Title IX Grievance Policy defined below.

The University remains committed to addressing any violations of its policies, even those not meeting the narrow standards defined under the Title IX Final Rule. Students may be charged with violations under the Code of Code, including Assault, Disorderly Conduct, and Harassment.

Our campus also has a separate **Sexual Misconduct Policy** that addresses the types of sex-based offenses constituting a violation of campus policy, and the procedures for investigating and adjudicating those sex-based offenses.

To the extent that alleged misconduct falls outside the Title IX Grievance Policy, or misconduct falling outside the Title IX Grievance Policy is discovered in the course of investigating covered Title IX misconduct, the University retains authority to investigate and adjudicate the allegations under the policies

and procedures defined within the Sexual Misconduct Policy through a separate grievance proceeding. [117.0 Sexual Misconduct Policy](#).

The elements established in the Title IX Grievance Policy under the Final Rule have no effect and are not transferable to any other policy of the University for any violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy, employment policies, Student Code of Conduct policies or any civil rights violation except as narrowly defined in this Policy. This Policy does not set a precedent for other policies or processes of the University and may not be cited for or against any right or aspect of any other policy or process.

How does the Title IX Grievance Policy impact the handling of complaints?

Our existing Title IX office and reporting structure remains in place. What has changed is the way our Title IX office will handle different types of reports arising from sexual misconduct, as detailed in full throughout Section 2.

122.2 Guidelines

General Rules of Application

Effective Date

This Title IX Grievance Policy will become effective on August 14, 2020, and will only apply to formal complaints of sexual harassment brought on or after August 14, 2020. Complaints brought prior to August 14, 2020 will be investigated and adjudicated according to the [Sexual Misconduct Policy 117.0](#) if a case is not complete by that date.

Revocation by Operation of Law

Should any portion of the Title IX Final Rule, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020), be stayed or held invalid by a court of law, or should the Title IX Final Rule be withdrawn or modified to not require the elements of this policy, this policy, or the invalidated elements of this policy, will be deemed revoked as of the publication date of the opinion or order and for all reports after that date, as well as any elements of the process that occur after that date if a case is not complete by that date of opinion or order publication. Should the Title IX Grievance Policy be revoked in this manner, any conduct covered under the Title IX Grievance Policy shall be investigated and adjudicated under the existing Student Code of Conduct and Sexual Misconduct Policy.

Non-Discrimination in Application

The requirements and protections of this policy apply equally regardless of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or other protected classes covered by federal or state law. All requirements and protections are equitably

provided to individuals regardless of such status or status as a Complainant, Respondent, or Witness. Individuals who wish to file a complaint about the University's policy or process may contact the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights using contact information available at <https://ocrcas.ed.gov/contact-ocr>.

Definitions

122.3 Definitions

Covered Sexual Harassment

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, "covered sexual harassment" includes any conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. An employee conditioning educational benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e., quid pro quo);
2. Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the educational University's education program or activity;
3. Sexual assault (as defined in the Clery Act), which includes any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent;
4. Dating violence (as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act), which includes any violence committed by a person: (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) The length of the relationship; (ii) The type of relationship; (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
5. Domestic violence (as defined in the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act), which includes any felony or misdemeanor crimes 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 Ohio domestic or family violence laws 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 Ohio.
6. Stalking (as defined in the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act), meaning engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to-- (A) fear for their safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Note that conduct that does not meet one or more of these criteria may still be prohibited under the Student Code of Conduct or University policies.

Consent

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, “consent” means informed, freely and actively given, mutually understandable words or action, which indicate a willingness to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity.

- Consent is active, not passive.
- Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent.
- Consent can be given by words, actions, or behaviors as long as those words, actions or behaviors create mutually understandable clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the conditions of sexual activity: who, what, when, where, why, and how sexual activity will take place.
- Consent to any one form of sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity.
- Consent can be withdrawn at any time by word or action.
- Previous relationships or prior consent cannot imply consent to current or future sexual acts.

To be effective, consent cannot be obtained by use of physical force, compelling threats, intimidating behavior, or coercion.

- Force is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats) and coercion.
- Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. When a person indicates by words or actions that they do not want to engage in sexual activity, wants to stop, or does not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive.
- Intimidation is implied threats, including the exertion of perceived or actual power resulting from position or stature.
- A person must be of legal age (16) to give consent.

An incapacitated person cannot give consent. Sexual activity with someone who one should know to be mentally or physically incapacitated (by alcohol or other drug use, unconsciousness or blackout) is not consented sexual activity and therefore is a violation of this policy.

- Incapacitation is a state where someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions.
- Incapacitation may result from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, and alcohol or drug impairment, including taking “rape drugs.” A rape drug is any drug intentionally used to incapacitate another victim to assist in the execution of drug facilitated sexual assault.
- Possession, use and/or distribution of any so-called “rape drug” is prohibited and administering these drugs to another person is a violation of this policy.

- Being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs will not excuse behavior that violates this policy.

Education Program or Activity

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, the University’s “education program or activity” includes:

- Any on-campus premises.
- Any off-campus premises that the University has substantial control over. This includes buildings or property owned or controlled by a recognized student organization.
- Activity occurring within computer and internet networks, digital platforms, and computer hardware or software owned or operated by, or used in the operations of the University’s programs and activities over which the University has substantial control.

Formal Complaint

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, “formal complaint” means a document – including an electronic submission - filed by a complainant with a signature or other indication that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint, or signed by the Title IX Coordinator, alleging sexual harassment against a respondent about conduct within the University’s education program or activity and requesting initiation of the procedures consistent with the Title IX Grievance Policy to investigate the allegation of sexual harassment.

Complainant

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, Complainant means any individual who has reported being or is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute covered sexual harassment as defined under this policy.

Relevant evidence and questions

“Relevant” evidence and questions refer to any questions and evidence that tends to make an allegation of sexual harassment more or less likely to be true.

“Relevant” evidence and questions do not include the following types of evidence and questions, which are deemed “irrelevant” at all stages of the Title IX Grievance Process:

- Evidence and questions about the complainant’s sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior unless:
 - They are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or

- They concern specific incidents of the complainant’s prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent. 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(6)(i).
- Evidence and questions that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally-recognized privilege.
- Any party’s medical, psychological, and similar records unless the party has given voluntary, written consent. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30294 (May 19, 2020).

Respondent

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance policy, Respondent means any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute covered sexual harassment as defined under this policy.

Privacy vs. Confidentiality

References made to *confidentiality* refer to the ability of identified confidential resources to not report crimes and violations to law enforcement or college officials without permission, except for extreme circumstances, such as a health and/or safety emergency or child abuse. References made to *privacy* mean the University offices and employees who cannot guarantee confidentiality but will maintain privacy to the greatest extent possible, and information disclosed will be relayed only as necessary to investigate and/or seek a resolution and to notify the Title IX Coordinator or designee, who is responsible for tracking patterns and spotting systemic issues. the University will limit the disclosure as much as practicable, even if the Title IX Coordinator determines that the request for confidentiality cannot be honored.

Disability Accommodations

This Policy does not alter any University obligations under federal disability laws including the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Parties may request reasonable accommodations for disclosed disabilities to the Title IX Coordinator at any point before or during the Title IX Grievance Process that do not fundamentally alter the Process. The Title IX Coordinator will not affirmatively provide disability accommodations that have not been specifically requested by the Parties, even where the Parties may be receiving accommodations in other University programs and activities.

Making a Report Regarding Covered Sexual Harassment to the University

122.4 Reporting

Any person may report sex discrimination, including sexual harassment (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual harassment), in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report.

Contact Information for the Title IX Coordinator:

Name: Scott Fitzgerald

Title: Title IX Coordinator

Office Address: 25 W. Home Street

Email Address: sfitzgerald@otterbein.edu

Telephone Number: 614.823.1130

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

Confidential Reporting

The following Officials will provide privacy, but not confidentiality, upon receiving a report of conduct prohibited under this policy:

- Scott Fitzgerald, Title IX Coordinator
- Julie Saker, Deputy Title IX Coordinator
- Colette Masterson, Investigator
- Investigator/Mediator TBD
- Officials of Authority:
 - a. President
 - b. Provost
 - c. Vice President of Business Affairs
 - d. Vice President of Institutional Advancement
 - e. Vice President of Enrollment Management
 - f. Vice President of Student Affairs
 - g. Chief Information Officer & Technology Services
 - h. Executive Director of the Point
 - i. Director of Residence Life

The following Officials may provide confidentiality:

- **Employee Confidential Resources:**
 1. Employee Assistance Program
888.238.6232

- **Student On-Campus Confidential Resources:**
 1. Mental Health Counselor
614.823.1250
 2. Student Health Center Provider
614.823.1345
 3. University Chaplain
614.823.1409

- **Off-Campus Confidential Resources for Employees and Students:**
 1. SARNCO (Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio)
614.267.7020
 2. CHOICES 24 Hour Domestic Violence Hotline
614.224.4663
 3. Mt. Carmel Crime & Trauma Assistance Program
614.234.5900
 4. Buckeye Region Anti-Violence Organization (BRAVO)
614.294-7867
 5. Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network (RAINN)
800.656.4673
 6. (National hotline that connects callers to their nearest rape crisis line.)

- **Anonymous Reporting:**
- The following resources provide anonymous reporting options. Anonymous reporting may limit the University’s ability to fully investigate and resolve the complaint.
 1. Campus Conduct Hotline
866.943.5787
 2. Otterbein Police Silent Witness online form at:
<https://www.otterbein.edu/police/silent-witness-form/>

Non-Investigatory Measures Available Under the Title IX Grievance Policy

Supportive Measures

Complainants (as defined above), who report allegations that could constitute covered sexual harassment under this policy, have the right to receive supportive measures from the University regardless of whether they desire to file a complaint, which may include supportive measures offered as appropriate. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary and non-punitive.

Supportive Measures suggested by the Preamble: As appropriate, supportive measures may include, but not be limited to:

- Counseling
- extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- modifications of work or class schedules
- campus escort services

- restrictions on contact between the parties (no contact orders)
- changes in work or housing locations
- leaves of absence
- increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus

See 85 Fed. Reg. 30401.

Emergency Removal

The University retains the authority to remove a respondent from the University’s program or activity on an emergency basis, where the University (1) undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis and (2) determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of covered sexual harassment justifies a removal.

If the University determines such removal is necessary, the respondent will be provided notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. The student may immediately submit a written appeal of the removal decision to the Vice President of Student Affairs. The Vice President of Student Affairs or designee must issue a written decision within five (5) calendar days of receiving the student’s written appeal.

Administrative Leave

The University retains the authority to place a non-student employee respondent on administrative leave during the Title IX Grievance Process.

The Title IX Grievance Process

122.5 Grievance Process

Filing a Formal Complaint

The timeframe for the Title IX Grievance Process begins with the filing of a Formal Complaint. The Grievance Process will be concluded within a reasonably prompt manner, and no longer than one hundred twenty days (120) calendar days after the filing of the Formal Complaint, provided that the Process may be extended for a good reason, including but not limited to the absence of a party, a party’s advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities. The procedure for applying for extensions is described below.

To file a Formal Complaint, a complainant must provide the Title IX Coordinator a written, signed complaint describing the facts alleged. Complainants are only able to file a Formal Complaint under this Policy if they are currently participating in, or attempting to participate in, the education

programs or activities of the University, including as an employee. For complainants who do not meet these criteria, the College will utilize existing policy in the Student Code of Conduct and/or Sexual Misconduct Policy.

If a complainant does not wish to make a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may determine a Formal Complaint is necessary. The University will inform the complainant of this decision in writing, and the complainant need not participate in the process further but will receive all notices issued under this Policy and Process.

Nothing in the Title IX Grievance Policy or the Student Code of Conduct prevents a complainant from seeking the assistance of state or local law enforcement alongside the appropriate on-campus process.

Informal Resolution

A complainant who files a Formal Complaint may elect, at any time, to address the matter through the University's Informal Resolution Process. All Parties to a Formal Complaint must agree to enter the Informal Resolution Process through an informed written consent. Information about this Process is available here: [Informal Resolution Policy](#).

Multi-Party Situations

The University may consolidate Formal Complaints alleging covered sexual harassment against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of covered sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

Determining Jurisdiction

The Title IX Coordinator or another appropriate official without a conflict of interest or bias will determine if the instant Title IX Grievance Process should apply to a Formal Complaint. The Process will apply when all of the following elements are met, in the reasonable determination of the Title IX Coordinator:

1. The conduct is alleged to have occurred on or after August 14, 2020;
2. The conduct is alleged to have occurred in the United States;
3. The conduct is alleged to have occurred in the University's education program or activity; and
4. The alleged conduct, if true, would constitute covered sexual harassment as defined in this policy.

If all of the elements are met, the University will investigate the allegations according to the Grievance Process.

Allegations Potentially Falling Under Two Policies:

If the alleged conduct, if true, includes conduct that would constitute covered sexual harassment and conduct that would not constitute covered sexual harassment, the Title IX Grievance Process will be applied to investigation and adjudication of only the allegations that constitute covered sexual harassment.

Mandatory Dismissal

If any one of these elements are not met, the Title IX Coordinator or another appropriate official without a conflict of interest or bias will notify the parties that the Formal Complaint is being dismissed for the purposes of the Title IX Grievance Policy. Each party may appeal this dismissal using the procedure outlined in “Appeals,” below.

Discretionary Dismissal

The Title IX Coordinator or another appropriate official without a conflict of interest or bias may dismiss a Formal Complaint brought under the Title IX Grievance Policy, or any specific allegations raised within that Formal Complaint, at any time during the investigation or hearing, if:

- A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that they would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any allegations raised in the Formal Complaint;
- The respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by {the University}; or,
- If specific circumstances prevent {the University} from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding the Formal Complaint or allegations within the Formal Complaint.

Any party may appeal a dismissal determination using the process set forth in “Appeals,” below.

Notice of Dismissal

Upon reaching a decision that the Formal Complaint will be dismissed, the University will promptly send written notice of the dismissal of the Formal Complaint or any specific allegation within the Formal Complaint, and the reason for the dismissal, simultaneously to the parties through their University email accounts. It is the responsibility of parties to maintain and regularly check their email accounts.

Notice of Removal

Upon dismissal for the purposes of Title IX, the University retains discretion to utilize the Student Code of Conduct and/or Sexual Misconduct Policy to determine if a violation of the Student Code of Conduct and/or Sexual Misconduct Policy has occurred. If so, the University will promptly send written notice of the dismissal of the Formal Complaint under the Title IX Grievance Process and removal of the allegations to the other conduct process.

Notice of Allegations

The Title IX Coordinator will draft and provide the Notice of Allegations to any party to the allegations of sexual harassment. Such notice will occur as soon as practicable, after the University receives a Formal Complaint of the allegations, if there are no extenuating circumstances.

The parties will be notified by their University email accounts if they are a student or employee, and by other reasonable means if they are neither.

The University will provide sufficient time for the parties to review the Notice of Allegations and prepare a response before any initial interview.

The Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate official may determine that the Formal Complaint must be dismissed on the mandatory grounds identified above, and will issue a Notice of Dismissal. If such a determination is made, any party to the allegations of sexual harassment identified in the Formal Complaint will receive the Notice of Dismissal in conjunction with, or in separate correspondence after, the Notice of Allegations.

Contents of Notice

The Notice of Allegations will include the following:

- Notice of the University's Title IX Grievance Process including any informal resolution process and a hyperlink to a copy of the process.
- Notice of the allegations potentially constituting covered sexual harassment, and sufficient details known at the time the Notice is issued, such as the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, including the complainant; the conduct allegedly constituting covered sexual harassment; and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
- A statement that the parties may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, as required under 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5)(iv);

- A statement that before the conclusion of the investigation, the parties may inspect and review evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint, including the evidence upon which the University does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, and evidence that both tends to prove or disprove the allegations, whether obtained from a party or other source, as required under 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5)(vi);
- A statement that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

Ongoing Notice

If, in the course of an investigation, the University decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the Notice of Allegations and are otherwise covered "sexual harassment" falling within the Title IX Grievance Policy, the University will notify the parties whose identities are known of the additional allegations by their University email accounts or other reasonable means.

The parties will be provided sufficient time to review the additional allegations to prepare a response before any initial interview regarding those additional charges.

Advisor of Choice and Participation of Advisor of Choice

The University will provide the parties equal access to advisors and support persons; any restrictions on advisor participation will be applied equally.

The University has a long-standing practice of requiring students to participate in the process directly and not through an advocate or representative. Students participating as Complainant or Respondent in this process may be accompanied by an Advisor of Choice to any meeting or hearing to which they are required or are eligible to attend. The Advisor of Choice is not an advocate. Except where explicitly stated by this Policy, as consistent with the Final Rule, Advisors of Choice shall not participate directly in the process as per standard policy and practice of the University.

The University will not intentionally schedule meetings or hearings on dates where the Advisors of Choice for all parties are not available, provided that the Advisors act reasonably in providing available dates and work collegially to find dates and times that meet all schedules.

The University's obligations to investigate and adjudicate in a prompt timeframe under Title IX and other college policies apply to matters governed under this Policy, and the University cannot agree to extensive delays solely to accommodate the schedule of an Advisor of Choice. The determination of what

is reasonable shall be made by the Title IX Coordinator or designee. the University will not be obligated to delay a meeting or hearing under this process more than five (5) days due to the unavailability of an Advisor of Choice, and may offer the party the opportunity to obtain a different Advisor of Choice or utilize one provided by the University.

Notice of Meetings and Interviews

the University will provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings with a party, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

Delays

Each party may request a one-time delay in the Grievance Process of up to five (5) days for good cause (granted or denied in the sole judgment of the Title IX Coordinator, Director of Student Conduct, or designee) provided that the requestor provides reasonable notice and the delay does not overly inconvenience other parties.

For example, a request to take a five day pause made an hour before a hearing for which multiple parties and their advisors have traveled to and prepared for shall generally not be granted, while a request for a five day pause in the middle of investigation interviews to allow a party to obtain certain documentary evidence shall generally be granted.

The Title IX Coordinator shall have sole judgment to grant further pauses in the Process.

122.6 Investigation

Investigation

General Rules of Investigations

The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator designated by the Title IX Coordinator will perform an investigation under a reasonably prompt timeframe of the conduct alleged to constitute covered sexual harassment after issuing the Notice of Allegations.

The University and not the parties, has the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence, i.e. the responsibility of showing a violation of this Policy has occurred. This burden does not rest with either party, and either party may decide not to share their account of what occurred or may decide not to participate in an investigation or hearing. This does not shift the burden of proof away from the University and does not indicate responsibility.

The University cannot access, consider, or disclose medical records without a waiver from the party (or parent, if applicable) to whom the records belong or of whom the records include information. The University will provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, (i.e. evidence that tends to prove and disprove the allegations) as described below.

Inspection and Review of Evidence

Prior to the completion of the investigation, the parties will have an equal opportunity to inspect and review the evidence obtained through the investigation. The purpose of the inspection and review process is to allow each party the equal opportunity to meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.

Evidence that will be available for inspection and review by the parties will be any evidence that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint. It will include any:

1. Evidence that is relevant, even if that evidence does not end up being relied upon by the University in making a determination regarding responsibility;
2. inculpatory or exculpatory evidence (i.e. evidence that tends to prove or disprove the allegations) that is directly related to the allegations, whether obtained from a party or other source.

All parties must submit any evidence they would like the investigator to consider prior to when the parties' time to inspect and review evidence begins. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30307

The University will send the evidence made available for each party and each party's advisor, if any, to inspect and review. The University is not under an obligation to use any specific process or technology to provide the evidence and shall have the sole discretion in terms of determining format and any restrictions or limitations on access.

The parties will have ten (10) calendar days to inspect and review the evidence and submit a written response by email to the investigator. The investigator will consider the parties' written responses before completing the Investigative Report. Parties may request a reasonable extension as their designated extension request.

The University will provide copies of the parties' written responses to the investigator to all parties and their advisors, if any. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30307 (May 19, 2020).

Any evidence subject to inspection and review will be available at any hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination.

The parties and their advisors must sign an agreement not to disseminate any of the evidence subject to inspection and review or use such evidence for any purpose unrelated to the Title IX grievance process. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30435 (May 19, 2020).

The parties and their advisors agree not to photograph or otherwise copy the evidence. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30435 (May 19, 2020).

Inclusion of Evidence Not Directly Related to the Allegations

Evidence obtained in the investigation that is determined in the reasoned judgment of the investigator not to be directly related to the allegations in the Formal Complaint will be included in the appendices to the investigative report.

Investigative Report

The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator designated by the Title IX Coordinator will create an Investigative Report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence, will and provide that Report to the parties at least ten (10) calendar days prior the hearing for each party's review and written response.

The Investigative Report is not intended to catalog all evidence obtained by the investigator, but only to provide a fair summary of that evidence.

Only relevant evidence (including both inculpatory and exculpatory – i.e. tending to prove and disprove the allegations - relevant evidence) will be referenced in the Investigative Report.

The investigator may redact irrelevant information from the Investigative Report when that information is contained in documents or evidence that is/are otherwise relevant. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30304 (May 19, 2020).

122.7 Hearing

Hearing

General Rules of Hearings

The University will not issue a disciplinary sanction arising from an allegation of covered sexual harassment without holding a live hearing unless otherwise resolved through an informal resolution process.

The live hearing may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location, or, at University's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually through

remote video conferencing. This technology will enable participants simultaneously to see and hear each other. At its discretion, the University may delay or adjourn a hearing based on technological errors not within a party's control.

All proceedings will be recorded through audiovisual recording. That recording or transcript will be made available to the parties for inspection and review.

Prior to obtaining access to any evidence, the parties and their advisors must sign an agreement not to disseminate any of the testimony heard or evidence obtained in the hearing or use such testimony or evidence for any purpose unrelated to the Title IX Grievance Process. Once signed, this Agreement may not be withdrawn See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30435.

Continuances or Granting Extensions

the University may determine that multiple sessions or a continuance (i.e. a pause on the continuation of the hearing until a later date or time) is needed to complete a hearing. If so, the University will notify all participants and endeavor to accommodate all participants' schedules and complete the hearing as promptly as practicable.

Newly-discovered Evidence

As a general rule, no new evidence or witnesses may be submitted during the live hearing.

If a party identifies new evidence or witnesses that were not reasonably available prior to the live hearing and could affect the outcome of the matter, the party may request that such evidence or witnesses be considered at the live hearing.

The Decision-maker will consider this request and make a determination regarding (1) whether such evidence or witness testimony was actually unavailable by reasonable effort prior to the hearing, and (2) whether such evidence or witness testimony could affect the outcome of the matter. The party offering the newly-discovered evidence or witness has the burden of establishing these questions by the preponderance of the evidence.

If the Decision-maker answers in the affirmative to both questions, then the parties will be granted a reasonable pause in the hearing to review the evidence or prepare for questioning of the witness.

Participants in the live hearing

Live hearings are not public, and the only individuals permitted to participate in the hearing are as follows:

Complainant and Respondent (The Parties)

- The parties cannot waive the right to a live hearing.
- The University may still proceed with the live hearing in the absence of a party, and may reach a determination of responsibility in their absence, including through any evidence gathered that does not constitute a “statement” by that party. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30361 (May 19, 2020).
 - For example, A verbal or written statement constituting part or all of the sexual harassment itself is not a “prior statement” that must be excluded if the maker of the statement does not submit to cross-examination about that statement. In other words, a prior statement would not include a document, audio recording, audiovisual reading, and digital media, including but not limited to text messages, emails, and social media postings, that constitute the conduct alleged to have been the act of sexual harassment under the formal complaint. See, OCR Blog (May 22, 2020), available at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/blog/20200522.html>
- the University will not threaten, coerce, intimidate or discriminate against the party in an attempt to secure the party’s participation. See 34 C.F.R. § 106.71; see also 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30216 (May 19, 2020).
- If a party does not submit to cross-examination, the decision-maker cannot rely on any prior statements made by that party in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, but may reach a determination regarding responsibility based on evidence that does not constitute a “statement” by that party.
- The decision-maker cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party’s absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross examination or other questions. See 34 C.F.R. §106.45(b)(6)(i).

The Decision-maker

- The hearing body will consist of a single decision-maker.
- The Decision-maker will also have served as the Title IX Coordinator, Title IX investigator, or advisor to any party in the case, nor may any member of the hearing body serve on the appeals body in the case.
- The Decision-maker will have a conflict of interest or bias in favor of or against complainants or respondents generally, or in favor or against the parties to the particular case.
- The Decision-maker will be trained on topics including how to serve impartially, issues of relevance, including how to apply the rape shield protections provided for complainants, and any technology to be used at the hearing.
- The parties will have an opportunity to raise any objections regarding a decision-maker’s actual or perceived conflicts of interest or bias at the commencement of the live hearing.

Advisor of choice

- The parties have the right to select an advisor of their choice, who may be, but does not have to be, an attorney.
- The advisor of choice may accompany the parties to any meeting or hearing they are permitted to attend, but may not speak for the party, except for the purpose of cross-examination.
- The parties are not permitted to conduct cross-examination; it must be conducted by the advisor. As a result, if a party does not select an advisor, the University will select an advisor to serve in this role for the limited purpose of conducting the cross-examination at no fee or charge to the party.
- The advisor is not prohibited from having a conflict of interest or bias in favor of or against complainants or respondents generally, or in favor or against the parties to the particular case.
- The advisor is not prohibited from being a witness in the matter.
- If a party does not attend the live hearing, the party's advisor may appear and conduct cross-examination on their behalf. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30340 (May 19, 2020).
- If neither a party nor their advisor appear at the hearing, the University will provide an advisor to appear on behalf of the non-appearing party. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30339-40 (May 19, 2020).

Witnesses

- Witnesses cannot be compelled to participate in the live hearing, and have the right not to participate in the hearing free from retaliation. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30360 (May 19, 2020).
- If a witness does not submit to cross-examination, as described below, the decision-maker cannot rely on any statements made by that witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, including any statement relayed by the absent witness to a witness or party who testifies at the live hearing. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30347 (May 19, 2020).

Hearing Procedures

For all live hearings conducted under this Title IX Grievance Process, the procedure will be as follows:

- Decision-maker will open and establish rules and expectations for the hearing;
- The Parties will each be given the opportunity to provide opening statements;
- Decision-maker will ask questions of the Parties and Witnesses;
- Parties will be given the opportunity for live cross-examination after Decision-maker conducts its initial round of questioning; During the Parties' cross-examination, the decision-maker will have the authority to

pause cross-examination at any time for the purposes of asking decision-maker's own follow up questions; and any time necessary in order to enforce the established rules of decorum.

- Should a Party or the Party's Advisor choose not to cross-examine a Party or Witness, the Party shall affirmatively waive cross-examination through a written or oral statement to the Decision-maker. A Party's waiver of cross-examination does not eliminate the ability of the Decision-maker to use statements made by the Party.

Live Cross-Examination Procedure

Each party's advisor will conduct live cross-examination of the other party or parties and witnesses. During this live-cross examination the advisor will ask the other party or parties and witnesses relevant questions and follow-up questions, including that challenging credibility directly, orally, and in real time.

Before any cross-examination question is answered, the decision-maker will determine if the question is relevant. Cross-examination questions that are duplicative of those already asked, including by the decision-maker may be deemed irrelevant if they have been asked and answered.

Review of Recording

The recording of the hearing will be available for review by the parties within 5 (five) calendar, unless there are any extenuating circumstances. The recording of the hearing will not be provided to parties or advisors of choice.

Determination Regarding Responsibility

Standard of Proof

The University uses the preponderance of the evidence standard for investigations and determinations regarding responsibility of formal complaints covered under this Policy. This means that the investigation and hearing determine whether it is more likely than not that a violation of the Policy occurred.

General Considerations for Evaluating Testimony and Evidence

While the opportunity for cross-examination is required in all Title IX hearings, determinations regarding responsibility may be based in part, or entirely, on documentary, audiovisual, and digital evidence, as warranted in the reasoned judgment of the Decision-maker.

Decision-makers shall not draw inferences regarding a party or witness' credibility based on the party or witness' status as a complainant, respondent, or witness, nor shall it base its judgments in stereotypes about how a party or witness would or should act under the circumstances.

Generally, credibility judgments should rest on the demeanor of the party or witness, the plausibility of their testimony, the consistency of their testimony, and its reliability in light of corroborating or conflicting testimony or evidence.

Still, credibility judgments should not rest on whether a party or witness' testimony is non-linear or incomplete, or if the party or witness is displaying stress or anxiety.

Decision makers will afford the highest weight relative to other testimony to first-hand testimony by parties and witnesses regarding their own memory of specific facts that occurred. Both inculpatory and exculpatory (i.e. tending to prove and disprove the allegations) evidence will be weighed in equal fashion.

Except where specifically barred by the Title IX Final Rule, a witness' testimony regarding third-party knowledge of the facts at issue will be allowed, but will generally be accorded lower weight than testimony regarding direct knowledge of specific facts that occurred.

The Final Rule requires that the University allow parties to call "expert witnesses" for direct and cross examination. While the expert witness will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the decision-maker will be instructed to afford lower weight to non-factual testimony of the expert relative to fact witnesses, and any expert testimony that is not directed to the specific facts that occurred in the case will be afforded lower weight relative to fact witnesses, regardless of whether the expert witness testimony is the subject of cross examination and regardless of whether all parties present experts as witnesses.

The Final Rule requires that the University allow parties to call character witnesses to testify. While the character witnesses will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the decision-maker will be instructed to afford very low weight to any non-factual character testimony of any witness.

The Final Rule requires that the University admit and allow testimony regarding polygraph tests ("lie detector tests") and other procedures that are outside of standard use in academic and non-academic conduct processes. While the processes and testimony about them will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the decision-maker will be instructed to afford lower weight to such processes relative to the testimony of fact witnesses.

Where a party or witness' conduct or statements demonstrate that the party or witness is engaging in retaliatory conduct, including but not limited to witness tampering and intimidation, the {Decision-maker} may draw an adverse inference as to that party or witness' credibility.

Components of the Determination Regarding Responsibility

The written Determination Regarding Responsibility will be issued simultaneously to all parties through their University email account, or other reasonable means as necessary. The Determination will include:

1. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting covered sexual harassment;
2. A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
3. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
4. Conclusions regarding which section of the Policy, if any, the respondent has or has not violated.
5. For each allegation:
 - a. A statement of, and rationale for, a determination regarding responsibility;
 - b. A statement of, and rationale for, any disciplinary sanctions the recipient imposes on the respondent; and
 - c. A statement of, and rationale for, whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity will be provided by the recipient to the complainant; and
6. The recipient's procedures and the permitted reasons for the complainant and respondent to appeal (described below in "Appeal").

Timeline of Determination Regarding Responsibility

If there are no extenuating circumstances, the determination regarding responsibility will be issued by the University within ten (10) calendar of the completion of the hearing.

Remedies and Sanctions

Sanctions must be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity. When the Respondent is an employee, examples are:

- Letter of Reprimand.
- Mandatory Training
- Suspension (paid or unpaid).
- Termination.

See Student Sexual Misconduct Policy for sanctions when the respondent is a student.

Finality

122.8 Appeals

The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the University provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed consistent with the procedures and timeline outlined in “Appeals” below, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which the opportunity to appeal expires.

Appeals

Each party may appeal (1) the dismissal of a formal complaint or any included allegations and/or (2) a determination regarding responsibility. To appeal, a party must submit their written appeal within five (5) calendar of being notified of the decision, indicating the grounds for the appeal.

The limited grounds for appeal available are as follows:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter (i.e. a failure to follow the University’s own procedures);
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter;
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against an individual party, or for or against complainants or respondents in general, that affected the outcome of the matter.

The submission of appeal stays any sanctions for the pendency of an appeal. Supportive measures and remote learning opportunities remain available during the pendency of the appeal.

If a party appeals, the University will as soon as practicable notify the other party in writing of the appeal, however the time for appeal shall be offered equitably to all parties and shall not be extended for any party solely because the other party filed an appeal.

Appeals may be no longer than ten (10) pages (including attachments). Appeals should be submitted in electronic form using ARIAL or TIMES NEW ROMAN, 12-point font, and single-spaced. Appeals should use footnotes, not endnotes. Appeals that do not meet these standards may be returned to the party for correction, but the time for appeal will not be extended unless there is evidence

that technical malfunction caused the appeal document not to meet these standards. The appeal will be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator.

122.9 Retaliation

Appeals will be decided by the President’s Designee who will be free of conflict of interest and bias, and will not serve as investigator, Title IX Coordinator, or hearing decisionmaker in the same matter.

Outcome of appeal will be provided in writing simultaneously to both parties, and include rationale for the decision.

Retaliation

The University will keep the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination confidential, including the identity of any individual who has made a report or filed a Formal Complaint of sexual harassment under this Title IX Grievance Policy, any Complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any Respondent, and any witness, except as permitted by the FERPA statute, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, or FERPA regulations, 34 CFR part 99, or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of 34 CFR part 106, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding under this Title IX Grievance Policy.

No person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 or its implementing regulations.

No person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding or hearing under this Title IX Grievance Policy.

Any intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or its implementing regulations constitutes retaliation. This includes any charges filed against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but that arise from the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination or a report or Formal Complaint of sexual harassment.

122.10 Recordkeeping

Complaints alleging retaliation may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator

Recordkeeping

The University shall maintain for a period of seven (7) years records of (A) Each sexual harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audiovisual recoding required under this policy, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education programs or activities; (B) Any appeal and the result therefrom; (C) Any informal resolution and the result therefrom; and (D) All material used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process.

Reporting Options

Otterbein University takes sexual violence very seriously and is deeply committed to assisting victims/survivors with respect, non-judgment, knowledge and care. The options below will aid victims/survivors in navigating through the process.

Option 1: The victim/survivor may file an Otterbein University Police Report. Students, faculty, staff and community members are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to OPD in a timely manner. To report a crime phone 614-823-1222 or dial 911 if it's an emergency.

Note: The report will list them as the victim/survivor and will name the accused. The report will be forwarded to Otterbein University Student Conduct and they will begin the review process. We will also forward the report and investigation to the Franklin or Delaware County Prosecutor's office to determine if criminal charges will be brought against the accused and if so, the specific charges to be filed.

Option 2: The victim/survivor may file a Police Report with the Westerville Division of Police. Names will be included in the report. Note, they typically forward the report and investigation to the Franklin or Delaware County Prosecutor's office to determine if criminal charges will be brought against the accused and if so, the specific charges to be filed.

The Otterbein Police Department will offer assistance in filing a report with the Westerville Division of Police to any victim/survivor who chooses this option.

Option 3: Confidential Reporting: The following are options for students who do not wish to file a police report but desire to communicate the crime to other entities on campus. The Women's Resource Gender Center (WGRC) (614-823-1028) is comprised of student peer advocates who have specialized training to aid survivors of sexual assault and relationship abuse. Director of Counseling and

Psychological Services Kathy Ryan, a licensed psychologist and Caleb Tipple, Clinical Counselor are available to meet with victim/survivor and provide counseling services. Ryan's email address is kryan@otterbein.edu. Tipple's email address is ctipple@otterbein.edu. You can also phone at 614-823-1250. Otterbein University Chaplain Judith Guion-Utsler (614-823-1409) is also available to meet with the victim/survivor and provide aid. Her email address is jguionutsler@otterbein.edu. Our licensed counselors clergy and students in the WGRC are encouraged to report sexual assaults to OPD for statistical purposes only. Names of victim/survivor and the accused and details of the incident remain confidential.

Option 4: The victim/survivor may choose not to file a report or can file a report at a later date, or may select to take advantage of support services previously listed.

Option 5: If the survivor says "no" to Reporting Option #1 or #2, they may file a Confidential Otterbein University Police Report.

Note: The Confidential Report will briefly describe the incident but will not include the name of the Subject or Accused. They will be listed as "Jane Doe" or "John Doe". There will be no follow up investigation or forwarding of the report to the County Prosecutor Office for the pursuit of criminal charges. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the institution.

We are obligated to notify the Title IX Coordinator about all incidents of sexual harassment/assault. Per federal law, the Title IX Coordinator has some obligations to conduct a Title IX investigation. If we know your identity, we have to provide it and the accused's identity to the Title IX Coordinator.

You can change your mind about the type of report you wish to file at any time in the future, to do so contact Otterbein University Police.

Option 6: The victim/survivor may file a report with the institution's Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator for the Institution is the Director of Human Resources, Scott Fitzgerald. He is located at the HR Office, at 25 W. Home St., Westerville, OH and can be reached at 614-823-1130. Another alternative is to file a report with the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Julie Saker who can be reached at 614-813-1250. Her email address is jsaker@otterbein.edu. The institution has adopted and published grievance procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by Title IX, including sexual harassment and sexual assaults carried out by employees, other students or third parties. This information can be found

at: www.otterbein.edu/public/titleIX.aspx. Further, the institution does not discriminate on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities that the institution operates.

Option 7: The victim/survivor may make a report to any Campus Security Authority. The report will be forwarded to the Otterbein University Police Department, who will contact you for investigative purposes. If you choose to report to a Campus Security Authority and wish to remain anonymous, a “Jane Doe” or “John Doe” report will be forwarded to the Otterbein Police Department. The purpose of this report is to allow the University to take steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the institution.

How to determine who is a Campus Security Authority: If a person has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, he or she is a campus security authority. Some examples include coaches, student affairs personnel, and police, and residence life employees, advisors of clubs or organizations.

Note: A Campus Security Authority is obligated to notify the Title IX Coordinator about all incidents of sexual harassment/assault. Per federal law, the Title IX Coordinator has some obligations to conduct a Title IX investigation. If the CSA’s know your and the accused’s identity, the CSA’s must provide them to the Title IX Coordinator for those purposes. You can change your mind about the type of report you wish to file at any time in the future, to do so contact Otterbein University Police or the Title IX Coordinator.

Option 8: You may also select to contact off campus resources such as: Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio (SARNCO) 24 hour rape hotline is 614-267-7020; Buckeye Region Anti-Violence Organization (BRAVO) at 614-294-7867 or 1-866-7286; Ohio Domestic Violence Network at 614-781-9651.

Sexual Assault Guarantee

Sexual Assault Response Guarantee

- Sexual assaults, including non-stranger sexual assault, are a very serious concern of the University. If you feel you are the survivor of a sexual assault on campus, your Otterbein University Police Department will guarantee you the following:
- We will meet with you privately, at a place of your choice in this area, to take a police report.
- We will not release your name to the public or to the media, except as provided by law. If your name is requested to be released, we will attempt to notify you prior to its release so you can exercise your rights under law.
- Our officers will not prejudge you, and you will not be blamed for what occurred.

- We will treat you and your particular case with courtesy, sensitivity, dignity, understanding and professionalism.
- We will assist you in arranging for any hospital treatment or other medical needs.
- With your permission, we will assist you in contacting counseling and advocacy services, in addition to and other available resources that will continue to provide you with additional support throughout the investigation.
- We will fully investigate your case. You will be kept up-to-date on the progress of the investigation. Each investigation is forwarded to the prosecutor's office for review, with your input taken into consideration as to the best possible outcome.
- We will continue to be available for you, to answer your questions, to explain the systems and processes involved (prosecutor's office, court proceedings, university investigation), and to be a listening ear if you wish.
- We will consider your case seriously regardless of your gender or sexual orientation, and regardless of the gender or sexual orientation of the suspect.
- It is our policy not to pursue alcohol or drug charges on victim-survivors who chose to report sexual assaults.

If we fail to achieve any part of the above guarantee, the Chief of Police, Larry Banaszak, will meet with you personally to address any problems. He can be reached at (614) 823-1222 or email at lbanaszak@otterbein.edu. The Otterbein University Police want to continue to make the campus safe for students, faculty, staff and visitors.

If you need support as a survivor of sexual assault, contact Julie Saker, the Associate Dean of Students at (614) 823-1250 or email at jsaker@otterbein.edu or Scott Fitzgerald, the Title IX Director at (614) 823-1805 or sfitzgerald@otterbein.edu. You may also contact Kathleen Ryan, Licensed Psychologist, at 614-823-1250, Judith Guion-Utsler, Chaplin, at 614-823-1409, and members of the Women's Gender and Resource Center at 614-823-1028. It is a confidential resource and recommended for victims and survivors of sexual assault. To file a police report, or to get more information about filing a police report, feel free to contact the Otterbein University Police at (614) 823-1222, and say you would like information on reporting a sexual assault. Otterbein Police are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Contact Information Includes:

Otterbein Police	614.823.1222
Westerville Police	614.882.7444 or 911

Alcohol/Drugs and Sexual Violence:

Alcohol and drugs are involved in a large percentage (estimated up to 85%) of sexual assault on college campuses. Drugs and alcohol can lower inhibition and influence the ability to make decisions, including whether or not to be sexual with someone else. Alcohol and drugs can interfere with communication and increases misperception about the sexual intentions of others.

A person who is incapacitated by alcohol or drugs is not able to give consent.

Drug-facilitated sexual assault involves the intentional use of drugs or alcohol to incapacitate another to help facilitate sexual violence. Specific information includes:

- Drugging someone on purpose is considered a felony in most states. This includes someone putting a drug or alcohol into your drink or food without your knowledge.
- Some drugs used to commit sexual assault include Rohypnol ("roofies"), GHB ("liquid ecstasy") and Ketamine ("special K"). Recreational drugs may also be used to facilitate assault.
- Many of these drugs are tasteless, odorless, colorless and difficult to detect in a drink. They are just as dangerous when put into water as they are in alcohol.
- These drugs may be taken voluntarily by the sexual assault survivor (and then the offender takes advantage of resulting vulnerability - seeking out the most wasted person in the room).
- They may also be ingested involuntarily through beverages including "spiked drinks," non-alcoholic drinks or food.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance to facilitate rape. A person who chooses to use alcohol or drugs does not ask or deserve to be sexually assaulted.

Otterbein Employee Sexual Misconduct Policy:

Title IX Grievance Policy

Introduction

The purpose of the Title IX Grievance Policy

Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 prohibits any person in the United States from being discriminated against on the basis of sex in seeking access to any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. The U.S. Department of Education, which enforces Title IX, has long defined the meaning of Title IX's prohibition on sex discrimination broadly to include various forms of sexual harassment and sexual violence that interfere with a student's ability to equally access our educational programs and opportunities.

On May 19, 2020, the U.S. Department of Education issued a Final Rule under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 that:

- Defines the meaning of "sexual harassment" (including forms of sex-based violence)

- Addresses how this University must respond to reports of misconduct falling within that definition of sexual harassment, and
- Mandates a grievance process that this University must follow to comply with the law in these specific covered cases before issuing a disciplinary sanction against a person accused of sexual harassment.

Based on the Final Rule, the University will implement the following Title IX Grievance Policy, effective August 14, 2020.

How does the Title IX Grievance Policy impact other campus disciplinary policies?

In recent years, “Title IX” cases have become a short-hand for any campus disciplinary process involving sex discrimination, including those arising from sexual harassment and sexual assault. But under the Final Rule, the University must narrow both the geographic scope of its authority to act under Title IX and the types of “sexual harassment” that it must subject to its Title IX investigation and adjudication process. Only incidents falling within the Final Rule’s definition of sexual harassment will be investigated and, if appropriate, brought to a live hearing through the Title IX Grievance Policy defined below.

The University remains committed to addressing any violations of its policies, even those not meeting the narrow standards defined under the Title IX Final Rule.

Specifically, our campus has a separate Sexual Misconduct Policy that addresses the types of sex-based offenses constituting a violation of campus policy, and the procedures for investigating and adjudicating those sex-based offenses.

To the extent that alleged misconduct falls outside the Title IX Grievance Policy, or misconduct falling outside the Title IX Grievance Policy is discovered in the course of investigating covered Title IX misconduct, the University retains authority to investigate and adjudicate the allegations under the policies and procedures defined within the Sexual Misconduct Policy through a separate grievance proceeding. 117.0 Sexual Misconduct Policy.

The elements established in the Title IX Grievance Policy under the Final Rule have no effect and are not transferable to any other policy of the University for any violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy, employment policies, Student Code of Conduct policies or any civil rights violation except as narrowly defined in this Policy. This Policy does not set a precedent for other policies or processes of the University and may not be cited for or against any right or aspect of any other policy or process.

How does the Title IX Grievance Policy impact the handling of complaints?

Our existing Title IX office and reporting structure remains in place. What has changed is the way our Title IX office will handle different types of reports arising from sexual misconduct, as detailed in full throughout Section 2.

Guidelines

General Rules of Application

Effective Date

This Title IX Grievance Policy will become effective on August 14, 2020, and will only apply to formal complaints of sexual harassment brought on or after August 14, 2020. Complaints brought prior to

August 14, 2020 will be investigated and adjudicated according to the Sexual Misconduct Policy 117.0 if a case is not complete by that date.

Revocation by Operation of Law

Definitions

Should any portion of the Title IX Final Rule, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020), be stayed or held invalid by a court of law, or should the Title IX Final Rule be withdrawn or modified to not require the elements of this policy, this policy, or the invalidated elements of this policy, will be deemed revoked as of the publication date of the opinion or order and for all reports after that date, as well as any elements of the process that occur after that date if a case is not complete by that date of opinion or order publication. Should the Title IX Grievance Policy be revoked in this manner, any conduct covered under the Title IX Grievance Policy shall be investigated and adjudicated under the existing Student Code of Conduct and Sexual Misconduct Policy.

Non-Discrimination in Application

The requirements and protections of this policy apply equally regardless of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or other protected classes covered by federal or state law. All requirements and protections are equitably provided to individuals regardless of such status or status as a Complainant, Respondent, or Witness. Individuals who wish to file a complaint about the University's policy or process may contact the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights using contact information available at <https://ocrcas.ed.gov/contact-ocr>.

Definitions

Covered Sexual Harassment

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, "covered sexual harassment" includes any conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. An employee conditioning educational benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e., quid pro quo);
2. Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the educational University's education program or activity;
3. Sexual assault (as defined in the Clery Act), which includes any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent;
4. Dating violence (as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act), which includes any violence committed by a person: (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) The length of the relationship; (ii) The type of relationship; (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

5. Domestic violence (as defined in the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act), which includes any felony or misdemeanor crimes 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 Ohio domestic or family violence laws 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 Ohio.

6. Stalking (as defined in the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act), meaning engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to-- (A) fear for their safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Note that conduct that does not meet one or more of these criteria may still be prohibited under the Student Code of Conduct or University policies.

Consent

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, "consent" means informed, freely and actively given, mutually understandable words or action, which indicate a willingness to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity.

- Consent is active, not passive.
- Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent.
- Consent can be given by words, actions, or behaviors as long as those words, actions or behaviors create mutually understandable clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the conditions of sexual activity: who, what, when, where, why, and how sexual activity will take place.
- Consent to any one form of sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity.
- Consent can be withdrawn at any time by word or action.
- Previous relationships or prior consent cannot imply consent to current or future sexual acts.

To be effective, consent cannot be obtained by use of physical force, compelling threats, intimidating behavior, or coercion.

- Force is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats) and coercion.
- Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. When a person indicates by words or actions that they do not want to engage in sexual activity, wants to stop, or does not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive.
- Intimidation is implied threats, including the exertion of perceived or actual power resulting from position or stature.
- A person must be of legal age (16) to give consent.

An incapacitated person cannot give consent. Sexual activity with someone who one should know to be mentally or physically incapacitated (by alcohol or other drug use, unconsciousness or blackout) is not consented sexual activity and therefore is a violation of this policy.

- Incapacitation is a state where someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions.
- Incapacitation may result from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, and alcohol or drug impairment, including taking “rape drugs.” A rape drug is any drug intentionally used to incapacitate another victim to assist in the execution of drug facilitated sexual assault.
- Possession, use and/or distribution of any so-called “rape drug” is prohibited and administering these drugs to another person is a violation of this policy.
- Being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs will not excuse behavior that violates this policy.

Education Program or Activity

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, the University’s “education program or activity” includes:

- Any on-campus premises.
- Any off-campus premises that the University has substantial control over. This includes buildings or property owned or controlled by a recognized student organization.
- Activity occurring within computer and internet networks, digital platforms, and computer hardware or software owned or operated by, or used in the operations of the University’s programs and activities over which the University has substantial control.

Formal Complaint

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, “formal complaint” means a document – including an electronic submission - filed by a complainant with a signature or other indication that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint, or signed by the Title IX Coordinator, alleging sexual harassment

against a respondent about conduct within the University’s education program or activity and requesting initiation of the procedures consistent with the Title IX Grievance Policy to investigate the allegation of sexual harassment.

Complainant

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, Complainant means any individual who has reported being or is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute covered sexual harassment as defined under this policy.

Relevant evidence and questions

“Relevant” evidence and questions refer to any questions and evidence that tends to make an allegation of sexual harassment more or less likely to be true.

“Relevant” evidence and questions do not include the following types of evidence and questions, which are deemed “irrelevant” at all stages of the Title IX Grievance Process:

- Evidence and questions about the complainant’s sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior unless:
 - o They are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or
 - o They concern specific incidents of the complainant’s prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent. 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(6)(i).
- Evidence and questions that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally-recognized privilege.
- Any party’s medical, psychological, and similar records unless the party has given voluntary, written consent. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30294 (May 19, 2020).

Respondent

For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance policy, Respondent means any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute covered sexual harassment as defined under this policy.

Privacy vs. Confidentiality

References made to confidentiality refer to the ability of identified confidential resources to not report crimes and violations to law enforcement or college officials without permission, except for extreme circumstances, such as a health

Reporting

and/or safety emergency or child abuse. References made to privacy mean the University offices and employees who cannot guarantee confidentiality but will maintain privacy to the greatest extent possible, and information disclosed will be relayed only as necessary to investigate and/or seek a resolution and to notify the Title IX Coordinator or designee, who is responsible for tracking patterns and spotting systemic issues. the University will limit the disclosure as much as practicable, even if the Title IX Coordinator determines that the request for confidentiality cannot be honored.

Disability Accommodations

This Policy does not alter any University obligations under federal disability laws including the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Parties may request reasonable accommodations for disclosed disabilities to the Title IX Coordinator at any point before or during the Title IX Grievance Process that do not fundamentally alter the Process. The Title IX Coordinator will not affirmatively provide disability accommodations that have not been specifically requested by the Parties, even where the Parties may be receiving accommodations in other University programs and activities.

Making a Report Regarding Covered Sexual Harassment to the University

Any person may report sex discrimination, including sexual harassment (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual harassment), in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report.

Contact Information for the Title IX Coordinator:

Name: Scott Fitzgerald

Title: Title IX Coordinator

Office Address: 25 W. Home Street

Email Address: sfitzgerald@otterbein.edu

Telephone Number: 614.823.1130

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

Confidential Reporting

The following Officials will provide privacy, but not confidentiality, upon receiving a report of conduct prohibited under this policy:

- Scott Fitzgerald, Title IX Coordinator
- Julie Saker, Deputy Title IX Coordinator
- Colette Masterson, Investigator
- Key Shakoor, Investigator/Mediator
- Officials of Authority:
 - a. President
 - b. Provost
 - c. Vice President of Business Affairs
 - d. Vice President of Institutional Advancement
 - e. Vice President of Enrollment Management
 - f. Vice President of Student Affairs
 - g. Chief Information Officer & Technology Services
 - h. Executive Director of the Point
 - i. Director of Residence Life

The following Officials may provide confidentiality:

- **Employee Confidential Resources:**

1. Employee Assistance Program 888.238.6232

- **Student On-Campus Confidential Resources:**

1. Mental Health Counselor 614.823.1250
2. Student Health Center Provider 614.823.1345
3. University Chaplain 614.823.1409

- **Off-Campus Confidential Resources for Employees and Students:**

1. SARNCO (Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio) 614.267.7020
2. CHOICES 24 Hour Domestic Violence Hotline 614.224.4663
3. Mt. Carmel Crime & Trauma Assistance Program 614.234.5900
4. Buckeye Region Anti-Violence Organization (BRAVO) 614.294-7867
5. Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network (RAINN) 800.656.4673
6. (National hotline that connects callers to their nearest rape crisis line.)

- **Anonymous Reporting:**

- The following resources provide anonymous reporting options. Anonymous reporting may limit the University's ability to fully investigate and resolve the complaint.

1. Campus Conduct Hotline 866.943.5787
2. Otterbein Police Silent Witness online form at: <https://www.otterbein.edu/police/silent-witness-form/>

Non-Investigatory Measures Available Under the Title IX Grievance Policy

Supportive Measures

Complainants (as defined above), who report allegations that could constitute covered sexual harassment under this policy, have the right to receive supportive measures from the University regardless of whether they desire to file a complaint, which may include supportive measures offered as appropriate. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary and non-punitive.

Supportive Measures suggested by the Preamble: As appropriate, supportive measures may include, but not be limited to:

- Counseling
- extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- modifications of work or class schedules
- campus escort services

- restrictions on contact between the parties (no contact orders)
- changes in work or housing locations
- leaves of absence
- increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus

See 85 Fed. Reg. 30401.

Emergency Removal

The University retains the authority to remove a respondent from the University's program or activity on an emergency basis, where the University (1) undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis and (2) determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of covered sexual harassment justifies a removal.

Grievance Process

If the University determines such removal is necessary, the respondent will be provided notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. The student may immediately submit a written appeal of the removal decision to the Vice President of Student Affairs. The Vice President of Student Affairs or designee must issue a written decision within five (5) calendar days of receiving the student's written appeal.

Administrative Leave

The University retains the authority to place a non-student employee respondent on administrative leave during the Title IX Grievance Process.

The Title IX Grievance Process

Filing a Formal Complaint

The timeframe for the Title IX Grievance Process begins with the filing of a Formal Complaint. The Grievance Process will be concluded within a reasonably prompt manner, and no longer than one hundred twenty days (120) calendar days after the filing of the Formal Complaint, provided that the Process may be extended for a good reason, including but not limited to the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities. The procedure for applying for extensions is described below.

To file a Formal Complaint, a complainant must provide the Title IX Coordinator a written, signed complaint describing the facts alleged. Complainants are only able to file a Formal Complaint under this Policy if they are currently participating in, or attempting to participate in, the education programs or activities of the University, including as an employee. For complainants who do not meet these criteria, the College will utilize existing policy in the Student Code of Conduct and/or Sexual Misconduct Policy.

If a complainant does not wish to make a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may determine a Formal Complaint is necessary. The University will inform the complainant of this decision in writing, and the complainant need not participate in the process further but will receive all notices issued under this Policy and Process.

Nothing in the Title IX Grievance Policy or the Student Code of Conduct prevents a complainant from seeking the assistance of state or local law enforcement alongside the appropriate on-campus process.

Informal Resolution

A complainant who files a Formal Complaint may elect, at any time, to address the matter through the University's Informal Resolution Process. All Parties to a Formal Complaint must agree to enter the Informal Resolution Process through an informed written consent. Information about this Process is available here: Informal Resolution Policy.

Multi-Party Situations

The University may consolidate Formal Complaints alleging covered sexual harassment against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of covered sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

Determining Jurisdiction

The Title IX Coordinator or another appropriate official without a conflict of interest or bias will determine if the instant Title IX Grievance Process should apply to a Formal Complaint. The Process will apply when all of the following elements are met, in the reasonable determination of the Title IX Coordinator:

1. The conduct is alleged to have occurred on or after August 14, 2020;
2. The conduct is alleged to have occurred in the United States;
3. The conduct is alleged to have occurred in the University's education program or activity; and
4. The alleged conduct, if true, would constitute covered sexual harassment as defined in this policy.

If all of the elements are met, the University will investigate the allegations according to the Grievance Process.

Allegations Potentially Falling Under Two Policies:

If the alleged conduct, if true, includes conduct that would constitute covered sexual harassment and conduct that would not constitute covered sexual harassment, the Title IX Grievance Process will be applied to investigation and adjudication of only the allegations that constitute covered sexual harassment.

Mandatory Dismissal

If any one of these elements are not met, the Title IX Coordinator or another appropriate official without a conflict of interest or bias will notify the parties

that the Formal Complaint is being dismissed for the purposes of the Title IX Grievance Policy. Each party may appeal this dismissal using the procedure outlined in "Appeals," below.

Discretionary Dismissal

The Title IX Coordinator or another appropriate official without a conflict of interest or bias may dismiss a Formal Complaint brought under the Title IX Grievance Policy, or any specific allegations raised within that Formal Complaint, at any time during the investigation or hearing, if:

- A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that they would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any allegations raised in the Formal Complaint;
- The respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by {the University}; or,
- If specific circumstances prevent {the University} from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding the Formal Complaint or allegations within the Formal Complaint.

Any party may appeal a dismissal determination using the process set forth in “Appeals,” below.

Notice of Dismissal

Upon reaching a decision that the Formal Complaint will be dismissed, the University will promptly send written notice of the dismissal of the Formal Complaint or any specific allegation within the Formal Complaint, and the reason for the dismissal, simultaneously to the parties through their University email accounts. It is the responsibility of parties to maintain and regularly check their email accounts.

Notice of Removal

Upon dismissal for the purposes of Title IX, the University retains discretion to utilize the Student Code of Conduct and/or Sexual Misconduct Policy to determine if a violation of the Student Code of Conduct and/or Sexual Misconduct Policy has occurred. If so, the University will promptly send written notice of the dismissal of the Formal Complaint under the Title IX Grievance Process and removal of the allegations to the other conduct process.

Notice of Allegations

The Title IX Coordinator will draft and provide the Notice of Allegations to any party to the allegations of sexual harassment. Such notice will occur as soon as

practicable, after the University receives a Formal Complaint of the allegations, if there are no extenuating circumstances.

The parties will be notified by their University email accounts if they are a student or employee, and by other reasonable means if they are neither.

The University will provide sufficient time for the parties to review the Notice of Allegations and prepare a response before any initial interview.

The Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate official may determine that the Formal Complaint must be dismissed on the mandatory grounds identified above, and will issue a Notice of Dismissal. If such a determination is made, any party to the allegations of sexual harassment identified in the Formal Complaint will receive the Notice of Dismissal in conjunction with, or in separate correspondence after, the Notice of Allegations.

Contents of Notice

The Notice of Allegations will include the following:

- Notice of the University's Title IX Grievance Process including any informal resolution process and a hyperlink to a copy of the process.
- Notice of the allegations potentially constituting covered sexual harassment, and sufficient details known at the time the Notice is issued, such as the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, including the complainant; the conduct allegedly constituting covered sexual harassment; and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
- A statement that the parties may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, as required under 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5)(iv);
- A statement that before the conclusion of the investigation, the parties may inspect and review evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint, including the evidence upon which the University does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, and evidence that both tends to prove or disprove the allegations, whether obtained from a party or other source, as required under 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(5)(vi);
- A statement that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

Ongoing Notice

If, in the course of an investigation, the University decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the Notice of Allegations and are otherwise covered "sexual harassment" falling within the Title IX Grievance Policy, the University will notify the parties whose identities are known of the additional allegations by their University email accounts or other reasonable means.

The parties will be provided sufficient time to review the additional allegations to prepare a response before any initial interview regarding those additional charges.

Advisor of Choice and Participation of Advisor of Choice

The University will provide the parties equal access to advisors and support persons; any restrictions on advisor participation will be applied equally.

The University has a long-standing practice of requiring students to participate in the process directly and not through an advocate or representative. Students participating as Complainant or Respondent in this process may be accompanied by an Advisor of Choice to any meeting or hearing to which they are required or are eligible to attend. The Advisor of Choice is not an advocate. Except where explicitly stated by this Policy, as consistent with the Final Rule, Advisors of Choice shall not participate directly in the process as per standard policy and practice of the University.

The University will not intentionally schedule meetings or hearings on dates where the Advisors of Choice for all parties are not available, provided that the Advisors act reasonably in providing available dates and work collegially to find dates and times that meet all schedules.

The University's obligations to investigate and adjudicate in a prompt timeframe under Title IX and other college policies apply to matters governed under this Policy, and the University cannot agree to extensive delays solely to accommodate the schedule of an Advisor of Choice. The determination of what is reasonable shall be made by the Title IX Coordinator or designee. The University will not be obligated to delay a meeting or hearing under this process more than five (5) days due to the unavailability of an Advisor of Choice, and may offer the party the opportunity to obtain a different Advisor of Choice or utilize one provided by the University.

Notice of Meetings and Interviews

The University will provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings with a party, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

Delays

Each party may request a one-time delay in the Grievance Process of up to five (5) days for good cause (granted or denied in the sole judgment of the Title IX Coordinator, Director of Student Conduct, or designee) provided that the requestor provides reasonable notice and the delay does not overly inconvenience other parties.

For example, a request to take a five day pause made an hour before a hearing for which multiple parties and their advisors have traveled to and prepared for shall generally not be granted, while a request for a five day pause in the middle of investigation interviews to allow a party to obtain certain documentary evidence shall generally be granted.

The Title IX Coordinator shall have sole judgment to grant further pauses in the Process.

Investigation

General Rules of Investigations

The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator designated by the Title IX Coordinator will perform an investigation under a reasonably prompt timeframe of the conduct alleged to constitute covered sexual harassment after issuing the Notice of Allegations.

The University and not the parties, has the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence, i.e. the responsibility of showing a violation of this Policy has occurred. This burden does not rest with either party, and either party may decide not to share their account of what occurred or may decide not to participate in an investigation or hearing. This does not shift the burden of proof away from the University and does not indicate responsibility.

The University cannot access, consider, or disclose medical records without a waiver from the party (or parent, if applicable) to whom the records belong or of whom the records include information. The University will provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and

expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, (i.e. evidence that tends to prove and disprove the allegations) as described below.

Inspection and Review of Evidence

Prior to the completion of the investigation, the parties will have an equal opportunity to inspect and review the evidence obtained through the investigation. The purpose of the inspection and review process is to allow each party the equal opportunity to meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.

Evidence that will be available for inspection and review by the parties will be any evidence that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint. It will include any:

1. Evidence that is relevant, even if that evidence does not end up being relied upon by the University in making a determination regarding responsibility;
2. inculpatory or exculpatory evidence (i.e. evidence that tends to prove or disprove the allegations) that is directly related to the allegations, whether obtained from a party or other source.

All parties must submit any evidence they would like the investigator to consider prior to when the parties' time to inspect and review evidence begins. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30307

The University will send the evidence made available for each party and each party's advisor, if any, to inspect and review. The University is not under an obligation to use any specific process or technology to provide the evidence and shall have the sole discretion in terms of determining format and any restrictions or limitations on access.

The parties will have ten (10) calendar days to inspect and review the evidence and submit a written response by email to the investigator. The investigator will consider the parties' written responses before completing the Investigative Report. Parties may request a reasonable extension as their designated extension request.

The University will provide copies of the parties' written responses to the investigator to all parties and their advisors, if any. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30307 (May 19, 2020).

Any evidence subject to inspection and review will be available at any hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination.

The parties and their advisors must sign an agreement not to disseminate any of the evidence subject to inspection and review or use such evidence for any purpose unrelated to the Title IX grievance process. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30435 (May 19, 2020).

The parties and their advisors agree not to photograph or otherwise copy the evidence. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30435 (May 19, 2020).

Inclusion of Evidence Not Directly Related to the Allegations

Evidence obtained in the investigation that is determined in the reasoned judgment of the investigator not to be directly related to the allegations in the Formal Complaint will be included in the appendices to the investigative report.

Investigative Report

The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator designated by the Title IX Coordinator will create an Investigative Report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence, will and provide that Report to the parties at least ten (10) calendar days prior the hearing for each party's review and written response.

The Investigative Report is not intended to catalog all evidence obtained by the investigator, but only to provide a fair summary of that evidence.

Only relevant evidence (including both inculpatory and exculpatory – i.e. tending to prove and disprove the allegations - relevant evidence) will be referenced in the Investigative Report.

The investigator may redact irrelevant information from the Investigative Report when that information is contained in documents or evidence that is/are otherwise relevant. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30304 (May 19, 2020).

Hearing

General Rules of Hearings

The University will not issue a disciplinary sanction arising from an allegation of covered sexual harassment without holding a live hearing unless otherwise resolved through an informal resolution process.

The live hearing may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location, or, at University's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually through remote video conferencing. This technology will enable participants simultaneously to see and hear each other. At its discretion, the University may delay or adjourn a hearing based on technological errors not within a party's control.

All proceedings will be recorded through audiovisual recording. That recording or transcript will be made available to the parties for inspection and review.

Prior to obtaining access to any evidence, the parties and their advisors must sign an agreement not to disseminate any of the testimony heard or evidence obtained in the hearing or use such testimony or evidence for any purpose unrelated to the Title IX Grievance Process. Once signed, this Agreement may not be withdrawn See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30435.

Continuances or Granting Extensions

the University may determine that multiple sessions or a continuance (i.e. a pause on the continuation of the hearing until a later date or time) is needed to complete a hearing. If so, the University will notify all participants and endeavor to accommodate all participants' schedules and complete the hearing as promptly as practicable.

Newly-discovered Evidence

As a general rule, no new evidence or witnesses may be submitted during the live hearing.

If a party identifies new evidence or witnesses that were not reasonably available prior to the live hearing and could affect the outcome of the matter, the party may request that such evidence or witnesses be considered at the live hearing.

The Decision-maker will consider this request and make a determination regarding (1) whether such evidence or witness testimony was actually unavailable by reasonable effort prior to the hearing, and (2) whether such evidence or witness testimony could affect the outcome of the matter. The party offering the newly-discovered evidence or witness has the burden of establishing these questions by the preponderance of the evidence.

If the Decision-maker answers in the affirmative to both questions, then the parties will be granted a reasonable pause in the hearing to review the evidence or prepare for questioning of the witness.

Participants in the live hearing

Live hearings are not public, and the only individuals permitted to participate in the hearing are as follows:

Complainant and Respondent (The Parties)

- The parties cannot waive the right to a live hearing.
- The University may still proceed with the live hearing in the absence of a party, and may reach a determination of responsibility in their absence,

including through any evidence gathered that does not constitute a “statement” by that party. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30361 (May 19, 2020).

- For example, A verbal or written statement constituting part or all of the sexual harassment itself is not a “prior statement” that must be excluded if the maker of the statement does not submit to cross-examination about that statement. In other words, a prior statement would not include a document, audio recording, audiovisual reading, and digital media, including but not limited to text messages, emails, and social media postings, that constitute the conduct alleged to have been the act of sexual harassment under the formal complaint. See, OCR Blog (May 22, 2020), available at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/blog/20200522.html>

- the University will not threaten, coerce, intimidate or discriminate against the party in an attempt to secure the party’s participation. See 34 C.F.R. § 106.71; see also 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30216 (May 19, 2020).

- If a party does not submit to cross-examination, the decision-maker cannot rely on any prior statements made by that party in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, but may reach a determination regarding responsibility based on evidence that does not constitute a “statement” by that party.

- The decision-maker cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party’s absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross examination or other questions. See 34 C.F.R. §106.45(b)(6)(i).

The Decision-maker

- The hearing body will consist of a single decision-maker.
- The Decision-maker will also have served as the Title IX Coordinator, Title IX investigator, or advisor to any party in the case, nor may any member of the hearing body serve on the appeals body in the case.
- The Decision-maker will have a conflict of interest or bias in favor of or against complainants or respondents generally, or in favor or against the parties to the particular case.
- The Decision-maker will be trained on topics including how to serve impartially, issues of relevance, including how to apply the rape shield protections provided for complainants, and any technology to be used at the hearing.
- The parties will have an opportunity to raise any objections regarding a decision-maker's actual or perceived conflicts of interest or bias at the commencement of the live hearing.

Advisor of choice

- The parties have the right to select an advisor of their choice, who may be, but does not have to be, an attorney.
- The advisor of choice may accompany the parties to any meeting or hearing they are permitted to attend, but may not speak for the party, except for the purpose of cross-examination.
- The parties are not permitted to conduct cross-examination; it must be conducted by the advisor. As a result, if a party does not select an advisor, the University will select an advisor to serve in this role for the limited purpose of conducting the cross-examination at no fee or charge to the party.
- The advisor is not prohibited from having a conflict of interest or bias in favor of or against complainants or respondents generally, or in favor or against the parties to the particular case.
- The advisor is not prohibited from being a witness in the matter.
- If a party does not attend the live hearing, the party's advisor may appear and conduct cross-examination on their behalf. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30340 (May 19, 2020).
- If neither a party nor their advisor appear at the hearing, the University will provide an advisor to appear on behalf of the non-appearing party. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30339-40 (May 19, 2020).

Witnesses

- Witnesses cannot be compelled to participate in the live hearing, and have the right not to participate in the hearing free from retaliation. See, 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30360 (May 19, 2020).
- If a witness does not submit to cross-examination, as described below, the decision-maker cannot rely on any statements made by that witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, including any statement relayed by the absent witness to a witness or party who testifies at the live hearing. 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30347 (May 19, 2020).

Hearing Procedures

For all live hearings conducted under this Title IX Grievance Process, the procedure will be as follows:

- Decision-maker will open and establish rules and expectations for the hearing;
- The Parties will each be given the opportunity to provide opening statements;
- Decision-maker will ask questions of the Parties and Witnesses;
- Parties will be given the opportunity for live cross-examination after Decision-maker conducts its initial round of questioning; During the Parties' cross-examination, the decision-maker will have the authority to pause cross-examination at any time for the purposes of asking decision-maker's own follow up questions; and any time necessary in order to enforce the established rules of decorum.
- Should a Party or the Party's Advisor choose not to cross-examine a Party or Witness, the Party shall affirmatively waive cross-examination through a written or oral statement to the Decision-maker. A Party's waiver of cross-examination does not eliminate the ability of the Decision-maker to use statements made by the Party.

Live Cross-Examination Procedure

Each party's advisor will conduct live cross-examination of the other party or parties and witnesses. During this live-cross examination the advisor will ask the other party or parties and witnesses relevant questions and follow-up questions, including that challenging credibility directly, orally, and in real time.

Before any cross-examination question is answered, the decision-maker will determine if the question is relevant. Cross-examination questions that are duplicative of those already asked, including by the decision-maker may be deemed irrelevant if they have been asked and answered.

Review of Recording

The recording of the hearing will be available for review by the parties within 5 (five) calendar, unless there are any extenuating circumstances. The recording of the hearing will not be provided to parties or advisors of choice.

Determination Regarding Responsibility

Standard of Proof

The University uses the preponderance of the evidence standard for investigations and determinations regarding responsibility of formal complaints covered under this Policy. This means that the investigation and hearing determine whether it is more likely than not that a violation of the Policy occurred.

General Considerations for Evaluating Testimony and Evidence

While the opportunity for cross-examination is required in all Title IX hearings, determinations regarding responsibility may be based in part, or entirely, on documentary, audiovisual, and digital evidence, as warranted in the reasoned judgment of the Decision-maker.

Decision-makers shall not draw inferences regarding a party or witness' credibility based on the party or witness' status as a complainant, respondent, or witness, nor shall it base its judgments in stereotypes about how a party or witness would or should act under the circumstances.

Generally, credibility judgments should rest on the demeanor of the party or witness, the plausibility of their testimony, the consistency of their testimony, and its reliability in light of corroborating or conflicting testimony or evidence.

Still, credibility judgments should not rest on whether a party or witness' testimony is non-linear or incomplete, or if the party or witness is displaying stress or anxiety.

Decision makers will afford the highest weight relative to other testimony to first-hand testimony by parties and witnesses regarding their own memory of specific facts that occurred. Both inculpatory and exculpatory (i.e. tending to prove and disprove the allegations) evidence will be weighed in equal fashion.

Except where specifically barred by the Title IX Final Rule, a witness' testimony regarding third-party knowledge of the facts at issue will be allowed, but will generally be accorded lower weight than testimony regarding direct knowledge of specific facts that occurred.

The Final Rule requires that the University allow parties to call "expert witnesses" for direct and cross examination. While the expert witness will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the decision-maker will be instructed to afford lower weight to non-factual testimony of the expert relative to fact witnesses, and any expert testimony that is not directed to the specific facts that occurred in the case will be afforded lower weight relative to fact witnesses, regardless of whether the expert witness testimony is the subject of cross examination and regardless of whether all parties present experts as witnesses.

The Final Rule requires that the University allow parties to call character witnesses to testify. While the character witnesses will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the decision-maker will be instructed to afford very low weight to any non-factual character testimony of any witness.

The Final Rule requires that the University admit and allow testimony regarding polygraph tests ("lie detector tests") and other procedures that are outside of standard use in academic and non-academic conduct processes. While the processes and testimony about them will be allowed to testify and be crossed as required by the Final Rule, the decision-maker will be instructed to afford lower weight to such processes relative to the testimony of fact witnesses.

Where a party or witness' conduct or statements demonstrate that the party or witness is engaging in retaliatory conduct, including but not limited to witness tampering and intimidation, the {Decision-maker} may draw an adverse inference as to that party or witness' credibility.

Components of the Determination Regarding Responsibility

The written Determination Regarding Responsibility will be issued simultaneously to all parties through their University email account, or other reasonable means as necessary. The Determination will include:

1. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting covered sexual harassment;

2. A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
3. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
4. Conclusions regarding which section of the Policy, if any, the respondent has or has not violated.
5. For each allegation:
 - a. A statement of, and rationale for, a determination regarding responsibility;
 - b. A statement of, and rationale for, any disciplinary sanctions the recipient imposes on the respondent; and
 - c. A statement of, and rationale for, whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity will be provided by the recipient to the complainant; and
6. The recipient's procedures and the permitted reasons for the complainant and respondent to appeal (described below in "Appeal").

Timeline of Determination Regarding Responsibility

If there are no extenuating circumstances, the determination regarding responsibility will be issued by the University within ten (10) calendar of the completion of the hearing.

Remedies and Sanctions

Sanctions must be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity. When the Respondent is an employee, examples are:

- Letter of Reprimand.
- Mandatory Training
- Suspension (paid or unpaid).
- Termination.

See Student Sexual Misconduct Policy for sanctions when the respondent is a student.

Finality

The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the University provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed consistent with the procedures and timeline outlined in "Appeals" below, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which the opportunity to appeal expires.

Appeals

Each party may appeal (1) the dismissal of a formal complaint or any included allegations and/or (2) a determination regarding responsibility. To appeal, a party must submit their written appeal within five (5) calendar of being notified of the decision, indicating the grounds for the appeal.

The limited grounds for appeal available are as follows:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter (i.e. a failure to follow the University's own procedures);
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter;
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against an individual party, or for or against complainants or respondents in general, that affected the outcome of the matter.

The submission of appeal stays any sanctions for the pendency of an appeal. Supportive measures and remote learning opportunities remain available during the pendency of the appeal.

If a party appeals, the University will as soon as practicable notify the other party in writing of the appeal, however the time for appeal shall be offered equitably to all parties and shall not be extended for any party solely because the other party filed an appeal.

Appeals may be no longer than ten (10) pages (including attachments). Appeals should be submitted in electronic form using ARIAL or TIMES NEW ROMAN, 12-point font, and single-spaced. Appeals should use footnotes, not endnotes. Appeals that do not meet these standards may be returned to the party for correction, but the time for appeal will not be extended unless there is evidence that technical malfunction caused the appeal document not to meet these standards. The appeal will be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator.

Appeals will be decided by the President's Designee who will be free of conflict of interest and bias, and will not serve as investigator, Title IX Coordinator, or hearing decisionmaker in the same matter.

Outcome of appeal will be provided in writing simultaneously to both parties, and include rationale for the decision.

Retaliation

The University will keep the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination confidential, including the identity of any individual who has made a report or filed a Formal Complaint of sexual harassment under this Title IX Grievance Policy, any Complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any Respondent, and any witness, except as permitted by the FERPA statute, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, or FERPA regulations, 34 CFR part 99, or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of 34 CFR part 106, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding under this Title IX Grievance Policy.

No person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 or its implementing regulations.

No person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding or hearing under this Title IX Grievance Policy.

Any intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or its implementing regulations constitutes retaliation. This includes any charges filed against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but that arise from the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination or a report or Formal Complaint of sexual harassment.

Complaints alleging retaliation may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator

Recordkeeping

The University shall maintain for a period of seven (7) years records of (A) Each sexual harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audiovisual recoding required under this policy, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education programs or activities; (B) Any appeal and the result therefrom; (C) Any informal resolution and the result therefrom; and (D) All material used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process.

Attachments

XXX.0-A None

Related Policies

117 Sexual Misconduct

Student Code of Conduct

History

Enacted: August 14, 2020

Revised:

Sex Offender Registration:

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act was enacted on October 28, 2000 and went into effect October 28, 2002. This law requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information, which is 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, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers' services or is a student.

In the State of Ohio, convicted sex offenders must register with the county sheriff in their county of residence address within seven days of moving to that county. The registry was established pursuant to 2950.01 to 2950.14 of the Ohio Revised Code. Every person convicted on or after July 1, 1997, including juveniles tried and convicted in the courts pursuant to ORC 2950.03, whether sentenced as adults or juveniles, of an offense for which registration is required shall be required as a part of the sentence

imposed up-on conviction to register and re-register with the county sheriff of their residency county as provided in ORC 2950.04.

In addition, all persons convicted of violations under the laws of the United States or any other state substantially similar to an offense for which registration is required shall provide to the local agency all necessary information for inclusion with an Ohio county sheriff within seven days of establishing a residence within the county. Any person required to register shall also be required to re-register within seven days following any change of residence, whether within the county or any other county.

Any person may search the Franklin and/or Delaware County Sheriff's web pages for information on registered sex offenders in the respective counties. Each county's sheriff maintains an on-line database of registered sex offenders in their particular county. The Sheriff Departments' Sex Offender web sites may be viewed at <http://sheriff.franklincountyohio.gov/> or <http://www.delawarecountysheriff.com/>. Click on Sexual Offender Database and enter or click on the zip codes for Westerville. Both web pages have information by zip code for registered sex offenders within their respective counties. Westerville zip codes are 43081 and 43082.

Preventing & Responding to Sex Offenses:

The University educates the student community about sexual assaults and date rape through a variety of methods. A program during freshman orientation called Sex at seven addresses these topics as well as additional topics to educate new students. During "Move in Weekend", new students have an opportunity to attend a Campus Safety Orientation program put on by OPD. The presentation covers prevention of sexual assaults, date rape, alcohol management, crime prevention, and Otterbein's "Community Approach to Safety." OPD offers and presents programs on prevention of sexual assault, date rape prevention, self-defense, and other crime prevention related programs.

The Student Affairs Office offers wellness programs related to the prevention of sexual assault and date rape. Programs include, "Take back the Night", "Sex at 7", "Bystander Awareness", "Team Consent", and "Spring Break Safety".

Literature pamphlets and brochures on the following topics are available through the Office of Housing and Residential Education, Student Affairs, and at the Otterbein University Police Department:

"Sexual Misconduct", "Sexual Assault Is About Power, Control and Anger", "LGBT Sexual Assault", "Sexual Assault Intervention, Education and Prevention Services", "Otterbein University Sexual Misconduct Policy", "Campus Safety Tips", Q & A About Sexual Misconduct "Available Counseling Services".

If you are a **victim of a sexual assault** at this institution, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain necessary medical treatment. The University Police Department strongly advocates that a victim of sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. An assault should be reported directly to a University officer and/or to a Housing and Residential Education representative. Filing a police report with a University

officer will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers. Filing a police report will:

- › ensure that a victim of sexual assault receives the necessary **medical treatment and tests**, at no expense to the victim;
- › provide the **opportunity for collection of evidence** helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later (ideally, a victim of sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam);
- › assure the victim has access to **free confidential counseling** from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.

When a sexual assault victim contacts the Police Department, the Vice President for Student Affairs will also be notified. A member of Student Affairs and or an **advocate will also be contacted and meet with the victim to provide support.**

The victim of a sexual assault may **choose for the investigation to be pursued** through the criminal justice system and the University Judicial Council, or only the latter. A University representative from the Police Department or the Student Affairs Office will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in his or her decision. Various **counseling options** are available from the University including meeting with the psychologist, the Chaplain or a member of the Women's Gender Resource Center. The Student Affairs Office will also inform the victim of Counseling and support services outside the University system should that be desired. Note that the Otterbein University Police Department will inform the Title IX Coordinator (HR Director) of the sexual assault.

University disciplinary proceedings, as well as special guidelines for cases involving sexual misconduct, are detailed in the Campus Life Handbook and Otterbein University Sexual Misconduct Policy. The accused and the victim will each be allowed to choose one person who has had no formal legal training to accompany them throughout the hearing. Both the victim and accused will be informed of the outcome of the hearing. A student found guilty of violating the University sexual misconduct policy could be criminally prosecuted in the state courts and may be suspended or expelled from the University for the First Offense. Student victims have the option to change their academic and/or on-campus living situations after an alleged sexual assault, if such changes are reasonably available.

Sexual Offender Notification and Information:

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act was enacted on October 28, 2000 and went into effect October 28, 2002. This law requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information, which is 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, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carry on a vocation, volunteers services or is a student.

In the State of Ohio, convicted sex offenders must register with the county sheriff of their county of residence address within seven days of moving to that county. The registry was established pursuant to

2950.01 to 2950.14 of the Ohio Revised Code. Every person convicted on or after July 1, 1997, including juveniles tried and convicted in the courts pursuant to ORC 2950.03, whether sentenced as adults or juveniles, of an offense for which registration is required shall be required as a part of the sentence imposed up-on conviction to register and re-register with the county sheriff of their residency county as provided in ORC 2950.04.

In addition, all persons convicted of violations under the laws of the United States or any other state substantially similar to an offense for which registration is required shall provide to the local agency all necessary information for inclusion with an Ohio county sheriff within seven days of establishing a residence within the county. Any person required to register shall also be required to re-register within seven days following any change of residence, whether within the county or any other county.

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Disclosures to Alleged Victims of Crimes of Violence on Sex Offenses:

Otterbein University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the University against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased because of the crime or offense, Otterbein University will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Security Awareness Programs for Students and Employees:

During "Move in Week" in August, OPD provides an opportunity for new students to attend a safety presentation in which an overview of all the safety programs is presented. Students are also informed of additional services offered by OPD.

The HR department also has OPD provide an overview of security awareness and safety on campus to new employees.

Power Point presentations outline ways to maintain personal safety and residence hall security. Students are told about crime on-campus and in surrounding neighbor-hoods. Similar information is presented to new employees. Crime Prevention Programs and Sexual Assault Prevention Programs are offered upon request of any student, employee or campus organization or department. A common theme of all awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others. We call it, "The Community Approach to Safety."

During the 2018 Calendar year, Otterbein University Police, in cooperation with other university organizations and departments, offered approximately Seventy-four crime prevention awareness sessions on sexual assault (rape and acquaintance rape), date rape drug abuse, theft, and vandalism, as well as educational sessions on personal safety and protection.

In addition to seminars, information is disseminated to students and employees through crime prevention awareness packets, security alert posters, displays, videos, articles and advertisements in university and student newspapers.

When time is of the essence, information is released to the university community through security alerts posted prominently throughout campus and through computer memos sent over the university's electronic mail system.

Crime Prevention Programs for Students & Employees:

Otterbein is dedicated to eliminating and/or minimizing criminal activities through the eyes and ears of all faculty, staff, students, friends and neighbors of the campus community. Otterbein encourages every employee and student to also be responsible for their own security and for the security of others. Crime prevention brochures and other printed materials are available at the Otterbein Police Department for the entire Otterbein community. Crime prevention programs emphasizing security and safety procedures for students and faculty/staff members are routinely presented throughout the academic year and are available upon request by individuals or groups. Crime Prevention and Security briefings are offered during summer orientation sessions to parents, and students have the option to attend the same presentation during Move-In Week. Human Resources provide new employees with an emergency flipchart, crime prevention safety tips and require new employees to attend Sexual Harassment Prevention training. Some of the crime prevention / safety programs presented are:

Introduction to Crime Prevention:

General crime prevention tips will be presented in the following areas: property theft, identity theft, sexual assault crimes, strangers/solicitors in residence halls, alcohol and drugs, date-rape drugs, fire safety, emergency preparedness, and weather emergency plans. The community approach to crime prevention will be emphasized. This is a broad overview of safety and security on campus.

Crisis Response on Campus; Active Shooters:

Phases 1 and 2: University and workplace incidents across the nation, common suspect characteristics, law enforcement's response during an incident, and survival tactics for students, faculty and staff in residence halls, academic and administrative areas will be emphasized. The discussion will also include information on the growing trend of violence on campuses, and in society. Set in a classroom environment, students will learn and practice how to respond in the event of a shooter in their building or classroom. Fleeing, barricading or locking the doors, attacking the shooter, securing weapons and other important safety issues will be discussed.

Introduction to Emergency Response on Campus:

This training is designed to familiarize the participant with Otterbein's updated Emergency Response Manual, including an introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS), internal/external/media relations, and departmental and individual responsibilities. It also provides resources to assist departments with establishing their protocols. A tabletop exercise for a critical incident on campus is included in the training.

Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention:

The thrust of the lecture will be presenting the criminal, civil and emotional ramifications of sexual assault. Pre-planning and appropriate decision-making will be emphasized, as well as guidance to victims for healthy recovery. Guest instructors may include police officers, sexual assault nurse examiners, and victims of assault

Date-Rape Drugs:

Students will receive a detailed explanation of various date-rape drugs. The lecture will discuss drug identification, effects of the drugs, as well as strategies to implement if someone becomes a victim. Prevention options will also be reviewed.

Personal Protection and Self-Defense:

The program will provide options for male and female students who are physically attacked. The options will include verbal and physical responses to assault. Appropriate use of force levels will also be presented to protect against civil liability. Appropriate gym clothes should be worn for hands-on training. Safety for all students will be emphasized.

Alcohol Decisions; Drugs and the Law:

The program includes Otterbein Student Judicial Council and the Ohio Revised Code's interpretations of illegal narcotic use, possession, manufacturing, sales, etc. The presentation will also address date-rape drugs and alcohol.

Internet Safety and Identity Theft:

Students will be introduced to the fastest growing crime in America. The thrust of the training will include identity theft crimes, protecting the student from identity theft, and what to do if one becomes a victim. Other discussion topics include social websites (facebook.com, myspace.com, etc.), cyber scams, and ways to protect your computer.

Personal Protection for Women:

Instructed by the Westerville Police Department, women will be taught the safest way to respond, and escape physical assaults from larger, stronger suspects. Students should wear gym clothes and be prepared to roll on the ground with training partners. Safety for all students will be emphasized. The class is limited to the first 30 women registered.

Residence Hall Fire Safety:

The Otterbein Environmental Health and Safety Officer in conjunction with the Westerville Division of Fire conducts the training. The thrust of the presentation will include fire hazards in residence halls and the evacuation procedures.

Residence Hall Smoke Out:

Westerville Division of Fire uses a smoke machine to emit smoke into a campus building. Students and faculty will be trained to safely exit the building despite being impaired by smoke.

Additional Programs

Additional programs are presented and tailored to individual group needs and requests. Several of the PowerPoint presentations utilized during the training sessions are available to view and review on the Otterbein Police Department's web site at

<http://www.otterbein.edu/public/CampusLife/HealthAndSafety/Police/CrimePrevention.aspx>

The Student Affairs office via the Wellness section also offers a variety of crime prevention programs to students and employees. Some include: Safety Week Poster Campaign, Bystander Awareness, Violence and Alcohol, Undetected Rapist, Team Consent, Take Back the Night, Sex at 7, Relationship Spectrum, Hope Rises Suicide Awareness, Depression Screening, Men's Madness, 1/HR Campaign, Mocktail Party, Drug Dog Demonstrations, 360 proof.

Standards of Conduct Alcohol and Drugs:

Otterbein University prohibits the unlawful possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs on campus. OPD is responsible for the enforcement of state underage drinking laws.

OPD has primary responsibility for the enforcement of State underage drinking laws as well as the enforcement of Federal and State drug laws.

The possession and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages and/or illegal drugs are not permitted on campus grounds. Otterbein is committed to maintaining an environment of teaching and learning, which is free of illicit drugs and alcohol. In compliance with the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Community Act Amendments of 1989, all students and employees of Otterbein are notified that the unlawful possession, use and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on the Otterbein campus are strictly prohibited. Statements of Otterbein policies against the use of illegal drugs and abuse of alcohol, including sanctions against violations, may be found in the Otterbein Campus Life Handbook (<http://www.otterbein.edu/docs/default-source/files/campus-life/CampusLifeHandbook.pdf?sfvrsn=2>) and the Employee Handbook provided at request by emailing HR@otterbein.edu or calling 614-823-1805. Any student or employee in violation of criminal laws of the City of Westerville, State of Ohio, or the United States relating to alcohol or drugs may be subject to arrest and conviction. Conviction can result in sanctions, including probation, fines, and imprisonment. Students who are found to be in violation of this stated prohibition are subject to discipline in accordance with the requirements and procedures of the Campus Life Handbook. Sanctions may include disciplinary probation, educational programming, or dismissal from Otterbein. Faculty and staff employees who are found to be in violation of this stated prohibition are subject to discipline in accordance with the applicable Otterbein employment rules and procedures. Discipline may include suspension or termination of employment.

Alcoholic Beverages:

Otterbein Alcohol and Drug Policy

Otterbein believes that the consumption of alcoholic beverages enhances neither the educational process nor the quality of life. Otterbein recognizes the right of choice of individuals to use or refrain from the use of alcoholic beverages, but believes that the choice of use is properly exercised elsewhere than on campus grounds, in Otterbein buildings, and in fraternity and sorority houses. Therefore, possession, use, production, distribution or sale of alcohol or other drugs is prohibited. Any faculty, staff or student violating the policy will be subject to Otterbein disciplinary procedures according to the **Otterbein Campus Life Handbook**, available from the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs; the **Faculty Manual**, available from the Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs; and the **Administrative Manual** and the **Personnel Policies Manual** for Non-Exempt Staff, available from the Office of the Vice President for Business Affairs. Alcohol/Underage Drinking Policy: This is a level III violation. The State of Ohio Liquor Control law prohibits the purchase, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages or beer by persons under the age of 21 years. Otterbein, as a United Methodist related University, recognizes the merit of the United Methodist position that abstinence is a responsible form of Christian love and witness. The University believes that the consumption of alcoholic beverages enhances neither the educational process nor the quality of life. The Otterbein community functions on the basis of mutual trust and responsibility, and the consumption of alcoholic beverages is potentially disruptive of this educational environment. Otterbein recognizes the right of choice of individuals to use or refrain from the use of alcoholic beverages, but believes that the choice of use is properly exercised elsewhere than on campus grounds, in University buildings, and in fraternity and sorority houses. Alcoholic beverages may not be served or consumed at social events held in buildings on campus, in fraternity or sorority houses, residence halls, theme houses, athletic events, or campus apartments. However, Alcohol may be served, in conformance with all State regulations, at the Frank Museum of Art, which is located 39 South Vine Street, Westerville. The possession, sale or the furnishing of alcohol on the University's campus is strictly prohibited. The Ohio Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) controls the possession, sale, consumption, or the furnishing of alcohol in Ohio. However, the enforcement of alcohol and drug related violations on campus would be the responsibility of Otterbein University Police Department and the Westerville Police Department.

Illegal Drug Possession:

The Otterbein University campus has been designated "Drug free" and only under certain circumstances is the consumption of alcohol permitted. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by the Otterbein University Police Department. Violators are subject to University disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment.

Westerville ordinance, Ohio law and Federal law prohibit the following acts related to drugs — knowingly by force, threat or deception, administer to another a controlled substance; sell, offer to sell, prepare for shipment, ship, transport, deliver, prepare for distribution, or distribute a controlled substance; cultivate marijuana or knowingly manufacture or otherwise engage in any part of the production of a

controlled substance; knowingly assemble or possess one or more chemicals that may be used to manufacture a controlled substance in schedule I or II with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance in schedule I or II; knowingly obtain, possess, or use a controlled substance; knowingly make, obtain, possess, or use any instrument, article, or thing the customary and primary purpose of which is for the administration or use of a dangerous drug, other than marijuana, when the instrument involved is a hypodermic or syringe; knowingly use, or possess with purpose to use, drug paraphernalia; by deception, shall procure the administration of, a prescription for, or the dispensing of, a dangerous drug or shall possess an uncompleted preprinted prescription blank used for writing a prescription for a dangerous drug; knowingly adulterate or alter any dangerous drug or substitute any dangerous drug with another substance; knowingly adulterate or alter any package or receptacle containing any dangerous drug or substitute any package or receptacle containing any dangerous drug with another package or receptacle; purpose to induce intoxication or similar physiological effects, shall obtain, possess, or use a harmful intoxicant; knowingly possess, make, sell, offer to sell, or deliver any substance that the person knows is a counterfeit controlled substance; possess an open cartridge of nitrous oxide in a motor vehicle. Convictions of the above misdemeanor or felony violations may result in a fine, incarceration, or both. Unless specified differently, the maximum jail term for a misdemeanor is not more than 180 days, and the maximum fine is not more than \$1,000. Unless specified differently, the maximum jail term for a felony is not more than 11 years, and the maximum fine is not more than \$20,000. Additionally, a student's eligibility for federal financial aid might be suspended if the offense occurred while receiving federal student aid (grants, loans, or work-study). If convicted of a drug-related offense after submitting the FAFSA, a student might lose eligibility for federal student aid, and might be liable for returning any financial aid received during a period of ineligibility.

Federal Drug Laws: Federal law prohibits the trafficking and illegal possession of controlled substances. Depending on the type of drug and amount, penalties for simple possession range from at most 1-year imprisonment, at least a \$1,000 fine, or both; to at most 20 years imprisonment and at least \$1,000 fine. Trafficking penalties range from maximum imprisonments of 5 years to life, and maximum fines from \$250,000 to \$20 million.

Legal Sanctions under Local, State and Federal Laws:

Alcohol: Westerville ordinance and Ohio law prohibit the following acts related to alcohol — any person from possessing an opened container of beer or intoxicating liquor in any public place, or in any motor vehicle on a street or other public or private property open to the public for vehicular travel or parking; anyone under 21 of purchasing beer or intoxicating liquor; furnish false information to purchase beer or intoxicating liquor; consume beer or intoxicating liquor in a motor vehicle; buy or furnish beer or intoxicating liquor to anyone under 21 years of age unless supervised by parent; as an owner or occupant of any public or private place knowingly permit any under-age person to remain in or on the place while possessing or consuming beer or intoxicating liquor; any underage person from knowingly order, pay for, attempt to purchase, possess, or consume any beer or intoxicating liquor in any public or private place; any underage person from being under the influence of any beer or intoxicating liquor in any public place; operate or have physical control of a vehicle anywhere while under the influence; while voluntarily intoxicated in a public place or in the presence of 2 or more persons engage in conduct

likely to be offensive or to cause inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm to persons of ordinary sensibilities, which conduct the offender, if the offender were not intoxicated, should know is likely to have that effect on others; while voluntarily intoxicated engage in conduct or create a condition that presents a risk of physical harm to the offender or another, or to the property of another. Convictions of the above misdemeanor violations may result in a fine, incarceration, or both. Unless specified differently, the maximum jail term for a misdemeanor is not more than 180 days, and the maximum fine is not more than \$1,000.

Penalties

The purchase, consumption, transportation or possession of alcoholic beverages by a person under 21 is punishable by fines of up to \$1000.00, loss of driving privileges, and up to 180 days in jail in Ohio.

Misrepresentation of age to purchase alcohol and altering, selling or manufacturing of false identification is also punishable by minimum fines of \$1,000.00 and loss of driving privileges. The selling or furnishing of alcoholic beverages to those under the age of 21 is punishable by law in the following manner; A mandatory fine of \$1,000.00 for the first offense, and \$2,500.00 for each subsequent violation. Lying about ones age to obtain alcohol, making a false ID, possessing a false ID and furnishing alcohol to individuals under age 21 are misdemeanor offenses.

A summary of penalties related to alcohol may be found online in the Ohio Revised Code. A complete summary of federal penalties related to alcohol and illicit drugs may be found online at the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

Otterbein University has programs and policies in place to support a drug-free environment. A complete copy of Otterbein's Drug and Alcohol Policy may be obtained by contacting HR Services at:

<http://ocweb.otterbein.edu/docs/default-source/files/campus-life/2014clhupdated6-23-14.pdf?sfvrsn=2>

If an employee has concerns about drug or alcohol use- their own or others- they may want to consult with the university's employee assistance program (EAP) counselors.

Drug Law Violations and Financial Aid:

A federal or state drug conviction can disqualify a student for federal student aid funds (FSA) if it was for an offense that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving federal Title IV aid.

The chart below illustrates the period of ineligibility for FSA funds, depending on whether the conviction was for sale (including conspiring to sell) or possession and whether the student had previous offenses.

	Possession of illegal drugs	Sale of illegal drugs
1st offense:	1 year from date of conviction	2 years from date of conviction
2nd offense:	2 years from date of conviction	indefinite period

3+ offenses: indefinite period

indefinite period

If the student was convicted of both possessing and selling illegal drugs, and the periods of ineligibility are different, the student will be ineligible for the longer period.

A student regains eligibility the day after the period of ineligibility ends or when he or she successfully completes a qualified drug rehabilitation program or, effective beginning with the 2010–2011 award years, passes two unannounced drug tests given by such a program. Further drug convictions will make one ineligible again.

Students denied eligibility for an indefinite period can regain it after successfully completing rehabilitation program (as described below), passing two unannounced drug tests from such a program, or if a conviction is reversed, set aside, or removed from the student's record so that fewer than two convictions for sale or three convictions for possession remain on the record. In such cases, the nature and dates of the remaining convictions will determine when the student regains eligibility. It is the student's responsibility to certify they have successful completion of the rehabilitation program.

When a student regains eligibility during the award year, he or she may receive Pell, ACG, National SMART, TEACH, and Campus-based aid for the current payment period and direct loans for the period of enrollment.

Standards for a qualified drug rehabilitation program:

A qualified drug rehabilitation program must include at least two unannounced drug tests and must satisfy at least one of the following requirements:

- Be qualified to receive funds directly or indirectly from a federal, state, or local government program.
- Be qualified to receive payment directly or indirectly from a federally or state-licensed insurance company.
- Be administered or recognized by a federal, state, or local government agency or court.
- Be administered or recognized by a federally or state-licensed hospital, health clinic, or medical doctor.

Additional information on this subject is located online at

http://www.otterbein.edu/Files/pdf/FinancialAid/DrugLawViolations_Financial%20Aid.pdf

Title IV Federal Aid includes: Federal Work Study, Federal Direct Loans, Federal Pell Grants, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Academic Competitive Grants, Federal SMART Grants, Robert C Byrd Scholarships, and Federal Perkins Loans.

Substance Abuse Education and Support:

Drug and alcohol education programs are conducted regularly to heighten awareness of the necessity to have a drug-free community at Otterbein University. Resources are provided to community members by sources such as the Office of the Dean of Students, Campus Life, OPD, the Health Center, and Human Resources Services. Education and Awareness programs, including Alcohol Education are offered during Orientation and throughout the year

www.otterbein.edu/public/CampusLife/DivisionOfStudentAffairs.aspx

Counseling, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Re-Entry Programs and Community Resources:

In addition to sanctions designed to reduce alcohol and other drug abuse, Otterbein has a variety of on-campus prevention and education programs as well as access to off-campus screening, intervention and treatment programs available. The Otterbein Student Affairs Wellness Department can provide information and help put students in touch with a variety of community resources available to assist those who are experiencing alcohol and other drug-related problems. Another resource available to students is the “ECHECKUP TO GO” website. Written for students, this interactive website provides an abundance of information on alcohol and an individual alcohol assessment. All first-year Otterbein students are required to complete ECHECKUP by September 1.

Counseling, Treatment, Support:

<http://www.otterbein.edu/public/CampusLife/HealthAndSafety/Counseling.aspx>

Emergency Assistance: Otterbein Police 614-823-1222

On-campus call x1222 Off-campus calls 911 or contacts your RA, or ADRL

Alcohol and Drug Chart Effects and Health Hazards:

NAME	CATEGORY	EFFECTS / POSSIBLE HEALTH RISKS
Alcohol		<i>Drowsiness, slurred speech, nausea, loss of coordination, impaired memory, loss of consciousness / Increased risk of injuries, violence, fetal damage in pregnant women; depression; neurologic deficits; hypertension; liver and heart disease; addiction; fatal</i>
Cannabinoids	Hashish Marijuana	<i>Relaxation; slowed reaction time; distorted sensory perception; impaired balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; impaired learning and memory; anxiety; panic attacks; psychosis / Cough; frequent respiratory infections; possible mental health decline; addiction</i>

Club Drugs	MDMA (Ecstasy) Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol) GHB	MDMA: <i>Mild hallucinogenic effects; lowered inhibition; anxiety; chills; sweating; teeth clenching; muscle cramping / Sleep disturbances; depression; impaired memory; hyperthermia; addiction</i> Flunitrazepam: <i>Sedation; muscle relaxation; confusion; memory loss; dizziness; impaired coordination / Addiction</i> GHB: <i>Drowsiness; nausea; headache; disorientation; memory loss / Unconsciousness; seizures; coma</i>
Depressants	Barbiturates (Amytal, Seconal, Phenobarbital) Benzodiazepines (Ativan, Valium, Xanax) Sleep Medications (Ambien, Sonata, Lunestra)	<i>Sedation/drowsiness, reduced anxiety, lowered inhibitions, slurred speech, poor coordination, confusion, dizziness, impaired coordination and memory / Slowed pulse, lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing, tolerance, withdrawal, addiction; increased risk of respiratory distress and death when combined with alcohol</i> Barbiturates: <i>euphoria, fever, irritability / Life-threatening withdrawal in chronic users</i>
Dissociative Anesthetics	Ketamine PCP & analogs Salvia Divinorum Dextromethorphan (DXM)	<i>Feelings of being separate from one's body and environment; impaired motor function / Anxiety; tremors; numbness; memory loss; nausea</i> Also for ketamine: <i>Analgesia, delirium / Respiratory depression and arrest; death</i> Also for PCP and analogs: <i>Analgesia; psychosis; aggression; violence; slurred speech; loss of coordination; hallucinations</i> Also for DXM: <i>Euphoria; slurred speech; confusion; dizziness; distorted visual perceptions, vomiting, paranoia, impaired motor function</i>
Hallucinogens	LSD Mescaline Psilocybin	<i>Altered states of perception and feeling; hallucinations; nausea</i> Also for LSD and mescaline: <i>Increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; loss of appetite; sweating; sleeplessness; numbness; dizziness; weakness; tremors; impulsive behavior; rapid shifts in emotion</i> Also for LSD: <i>Flashbacks, Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder</i> Also for psilocybin: <i>Nervousness; paranoia; panic</i>
Opioids and Morphine Derivatives	Codeine, Heroin, Morphine, Methadone Fentanyl and analogs, Other opioid pain relievers (Oxycontin, Percodan, Percocet, Vicodin, Lortab, Lor-cet, Dilaudid, Demerol, Dar-von, Darvocet)	<i>Pain relief, euphoria, drowsiness, sedation, weakness, dizziness, nausea, impaired coordination, confusion, dry mouth, itching, sweating, clammy skin, constipation / Slowed or arrested breathing, lowered pulse and blood pressure, tolerance, addiction, unconsciousness, coma, death; risk of death increased when combined with alcohol or other depressants</i>
Other Compounds	Anabolic Steroids Inhalants	Steroids: <i>Hypertension; blood clotting and cholesterol changes; liver cysts; hostility and aggression; acne; prostate cancer</i> Inhalants: <i>Stimulation; headache; nausea; slurred speech; loss of motor coordination / Muscle weakness; depression; memory impairment; damage to cardiovascular and nervous systems; unconsciousness; sudden death</i>

Stimulants	Amphetamines (Adderall) Methylphenidate (Concerta, Ritalin)	<i>Feelings of exhilaration, increased energy, mental alertness</i> / Increased heart rate, blood pressure, and metabolism; reduced appetite; weight loss; nervousness; insomnia; seizures; heart attack; stroke
Tobacco	Nicotine	<i>Increased blood pressure and heart rate</i> / Chronic lung disease; cardiovascular disease; stroke; cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, cervix, kidney, bladder, and acute myeloid leukemia; adverse pregnancy outcomes; addiction

Students who are required to be seen by medical personnel and/or transported to the hospital or a medical facility due to excessive alcohol consumption may be required to have an assessment. Students will be required to complete the recommendations of the assessment at their own expense. The student, medical personnel, or University staff will notify a parent if the student is transported to a medical facility due to excessive consumption of alcohol.

Substance Abuse Education:

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The Student Affairs Department of Wellness has developed a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees. The program provides services related to drug use and abuse including dissemination of informational materials, educational programs, counseling services, referrals and college disciplinary actions.

Alcohol and Drug Education:

University Health Services, Employee Assistance Program, University Health Class.

Counseling Services:

Otterbein University has a counseling center staffed by a licensed psychologist as well as pastoral counseling for students and an Employee Assistance Program for employees.

Referral Services:

The following can make referrals: Counseling Center, Health Center, and Chaplin, Student Affairs personnel, Judicial Board, OPD, Human Resources and the courts.

College Disciplinary Actions:

Faculty/Student Judicial Review Committee. Director of Student Development.

LOCAL, STATE & FEDERAL LEGAL SANCTIONS Legal Sanctions – Laws Governing Alcohol

The State of Ohio sets 21 as the minimum age to purchase or possess any alcoholic beverage. Specific ordinances regarding violations of alcohol laws, including driving while intoxicated, are available from the Otterbein University Police Department. Effective January 1, 1990, a package of state laws was passed regarding alcohol. They include the following:

1. Persons under age 21 found possessing alcohol may be given a maximum fine of \$50.
2. Anyone convicted of fraudulently using a driver's license to buy or attempt to buy alcohol may have his/her driver's license suspended for up to 90 days.
3. Persons convicted of buying alcohol through fraudulent means face a possible \$100 fine and/or being required to do up to 30 hours of community service work.

A violation of any law regarding alcohol is also a violation of the College's Student Code of Conduct and will be treated as a separate disciplinary matter by the College.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Policy (1989):

Otterbein University's primary concern is for the health, safety and welfare of the university community. Otterbein complies fully with local, state, and federal regulations regarding the sale, possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The unlawful manufacture, possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or controlled substances on university property or as part of university activities is strictly prohibited. All members of the university community are held responsible for their behavior and for respecting the rights of others.

Otterbein endeavors to encourage a culture of compliance and is committed to providing education regarding the negative impacts of illicit drug use, misuse of prescription drugs, and the excessive or illegal consumption of alcohol. Otterbein provides programs and resources to promote healthful experiences. Additionally, Otterbein seeks to encourage responsible bystander behavior and timely reporting.

Consistent with the provisions of the Federal **Drug Free Schools and Community Act**, Otterbein University hereby notifies each of its students and employees of its policy regarding the following:

- 1) Policy details and procedures, including the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students on university property or as part of any university activity is prohibited. (See Campus Life Handbook at <http://www.otterbein.edu/docs/default-source/files/campus-life/CampusLifeHandbook.pdf?sfvrsn=2>).
- 2) Students and employees of Otterbein University are subject to applicable sanctions for violations of local, state and federal law. (See Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report at

<http://www.otterbein.edu/docs/default-source/files/campus-life/Police/2016-revised-annual-campus-security-and-fire-safety-report.pdf?sfvrsn=2> and Campus Life Handbook at <http://www.otterbein.edu/docs/default-source/files/campus-life/CampusLifeHandbook.pdf?sfvrsn=2>.)

- 3) There are health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol. (See Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report at <http://www.otterbein.edu/docs/default-source/files/campus-life/Police/2016-revised-annual-campus-security-and-fire-safety-report.pdf?sfvrsn=2>).
- 4) Students may become informed of drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation or reentry programs by contacting the university health center, counseling center, Student Affairs, or off-campus resource. (See Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report at <http://www.otterbein.edu/docs/default-source/files/campus-life/Police/2016-revised-annual-campus-security-and-fire-safety-report.pdf?sfvrsn=2>).
- 5) Otterbein will impose sanctions on students consistent with all applicable provisions of the Student Handbook. (See Campus Life Handbook at <http://www.otterbein.edu/docs/default-source/files/campus-life/CampusLifeHandbook.pdf?sfvrsn=2>).
- 6) Otterbein's policy will be reviewed by University administration, as required by law, on a biennial basis.

Security and Access to Campus Buildings:

Most campus buildings and facilities are accessible to students, parents, employees, contractors, and guests during normal business hours, excluding holidays. Athletic facilities, the library, and other select University service areas have varying hours of operation. Most of the academic and administrative buildings on campus are controlled by a card access system. While these buildings will be locked and closed to the general public after regular business hours, students, faculty and staff may gain access by using their University identification card in the card access system. In the case of periods of extended closing, non-residential buildings will be secured according to schedules developed by the department responsible for the facility, and the university will admit only those with prior approval to all facilities.

Residential buildings are secured 24 hours a day. Most exterior doors in student residential halls are controlled by card access, and students are issued a key for their room. Over breaks, students will turn in their room keys and their Otterbein University Cardinal Card access is cancelled. Only those students who have prior permission to stay during break will have card access. Assistant Directors of Resident Life, Resident Assistants, and Otterbein Police Department conduct patrols of campus buildings to evaluate and monitor security related matters.

Security Considerations Used in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Otterbein University maintains campus facilities in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with lighting. OPD works closely with the Otterbein Service Department to address burned out lights promptly as well as malfunctioning door locks, malfunctioning emergency phones or other physical conditions that enhance security. Other members of the University Community are encouraged to report equipment problems to OPD or to Facilities Management to help keep the campus safe.

OPD and the Director of Residence Life frequently meet to discuss safety issues concerning the residence halls. The Director of Physical Plant is also consulted when appropriate.

Missing Student Notification Policy and Procedures:

The Higher Education Act (HEA) Title IV, Section 485(j), requires higher education institutions that provide any on-campus housing facility to establish a policy regarding missing student notification procedures for students who reside in on-campus student housing facilities. On-campus housing is clarified as “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”. This includes all Otterbein owned or controlled residence halls, theme houses, sororities and fraternities. As such, Otterbein has established the following policy and procedure to address students residing on-campus that are reported as missing:

- 2) The “Campus Life Handbook” shall inform each student in accordance with HEA Title IV, section 485(J) that students who reside in on-campus housing have the option to identify an individual to be contacted by Otterbein within 24 hours after the student is determined missing for 24 hours. Additionally, Otterbein will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency within 24 hours, after a student residing in on-campus housing is determined missing (unless the Westerville Police Department was the entity that made the determination that the student was missing).
- 3) If the student is under 18-years old and not emancipated, Otterbein will notify a parent/guardian within 24 hours of determining that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.
- 4) Otterbein shall provide each student residing in on-campus housing the means to register confidential contact information, to be utilized in the event the student is determined to be missing, by completing the “Otterbein Address Information Form/Missing Student notification Form” at least once per academic year or as often as needed to update a student’s emergency contact information. Any confidential contact information provided for missing person notification purposes will only be used for this purpose. When students are informed of their option to provide a confidential contact, they are advised that their contact information will be registered confidentially, and that this information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement and that it may not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation.

3) Otterbein shall initiate the “**Missing Student Notification Procedures**” if the Otterbein Police Department, or a law enforcement agency, determines through their investigation of a missing person report that an Otterbein student residing in on-campus housing has been missing and has not returned to campus.

Otterbein’s “**Missing Student Notification Procedures**” are as follows for students that reside in on-campus housing:

A) Any official missing student report made to Otterbein students, faculty or staff of a missing student who resides in on-campus housing is to be immediately referred to the Otterbein Police Department. If members of the Otterbein community believe that a student has been missing for 24 hours, it is critical that they report that information to OPD by calling 614-823-1222.

B) Upon investigation by Otterbein Police Department, if the student is determined to have been missing for 24 hours, the following notification procedures will be followed:

- i) Otterbein personnel to be notified when an Otterbein student residing in on-campus housing has been determined as missing includes the Vice President for Student Affairs, Chief of Police, and Executive Director of Marketing and Communications
- ii) If the missing student has provided Otterbein with an individual to contact if determined missing, Otterbein Police Department will notify the individual the student has been determined missing.
- iii) If the student is under 18 years of age and not an emancipated individual, the Otterbein Police Department will immediately contact the student's parent/legal guardian and any other designated contact person.
- iv) Regardless if ii or iii apply, the Otterbein Police Department will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area that the student has been missing within 24 hours.

Otterbein University's Missing Student Policy can be found on page 8 of the Campus Life Handbook at the link below:

<http://ocweb.otterbein.edu/docs/default-source/files/campus-life/CampusLifeHandbook.pdf?sfvrsn=2>

Residence Life personnel, may make an entry into the student's room to check on their welfare. If the student is an off-campus resident, OPD will informally enlist the aid of the neighboring police agency having jurisdiction.

Concurrently, University officials will endeavor to determine the student's whereabouts through contact with friends, associates, and/or employers of the student. 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 established. If located, verification of the student's state of health and intention of returning to the campus will be made.

Notification of the local law enforcement and emergency contact will be made within 24 hours after it has been determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours. Notification of the emergency contact will be made by the Dean of Students or his/her designee. 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 with jurisdiction. Local law enforcement will be notified in all cases even if the student has not provided an emergency contact, and the university will provide the necessary information to assist in locating the missing student.

If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, OPD will immediately notify the student's parent or legal guardian and any other designated missing person contact.

If circumstances related to a student’s disappearance appear to be foul play, (i.e., kidnapping or other criminal acts), then the appropriate notifications and actions will be initiated.

OPD will cooperate, aid, and assist the primary investigative agency in all ways prescribed by law. If the student is an on-campus resident, OPD will open an official investigation and retain status as the primary investigative unit. Upon closure of the missing person investigation, all parties previously contacted will be advised of the status of the case.

Description of On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

Alarms and Monitoring:

At Otterbein University, 97% of student sleeping rooms are equipped with a smoke detector that is connected to a supervised fire alarm system. Student sleeping rooms are defined as the actual room in which the occupants live and sleep.

All student housing fire alarm systems, if activated, result in a signal being transmitted to a monitored location, the monitoring company will then notify Westerville Police and Fire Communications Center. The WPD Communications section will then dispatch OPD and WFD to the appropriate location.

Fire alarms systems are monitored 24 hours/day, seven days/week by Hard Fire Suppression Systems and Emergency 24 Monitoring Center. Information on specific residential buildings is posted in the chart below.

Facility:	Fire alarm monitoring	Partial sprinkler system	Full sprinkler system	Smoke detectors	Manual pull stations	Fire extinguishers	Evac plans posted	Number of evacuation (fire) drills
On-Campus								
Each calendar year								
<u>Residence Halls</u>								
25 W. Home	X		X	X	X	X		1
Clements Hall	X			X	X	X	X	1
DeVore Hall	X		X	X	X	X		2

Davis Hall	X			X	X	X	X	1
Dunlap-King	X	X		X	X	X	X	1
Engle Hall	X			X	X	X	X	2
Garst Hall	X			X	X	X	X	2
Hanby Hall	X			X	X	X	X	1
Home St. Commons 1 & II	X		X	X		X	X	1
Home St. Commons III & IV	X		X	X		X	X	1
Mayne Hall	X			X	X	X	X	3
Park St. Commons I & II	X		X	X		X	X	1
Park St. Commons III & IV	X		X	X		X	X	1
Scott Hall	X			X	X	X	X	2

Sororities

LOCATION:	Fire Alarm Monitoring	Partial sprinkler system	Full sprinkler system	Smoke detectors	Manual pull stations	Fire extinguishers	Evac plans posted	Number of evacuation (fire) drills
On-Campus								
Each calendar year								
Epsilon Kappa Tau				X		X	X	5

Sigma Alpha Tau				X		X	X	5
Tau Delta				X		X	X	5
Theta Nu				X		X	X	5

Theme Houses

LOCATION:	Fire Alarm Monitoring On-Campus	Partial sprinkler system	Full sprinkler system	Smoke detectors	Manual pull stations	Fire extinguishers	Evac plans posted	Number of evacuation (fire) drills
	Each calendar year							
Lambda Gamma Epsilon				X		X	X	5
Sigma Delta Phi				X		X	X	5
LOCATION:	Fire Alarm Monitoring On-Campus	Partial sprinkler system	Full sprinkler system	Smoke detectors	Manual pull stations	Fire extinguishers	Evac plans posted	Number of evacuation (fire) drills
	Each calendar year							
46 W. Home St.				X		X	X	0
146 W. Home St.				X		X	X	0
154 W. Home St.				X		X	X	0
155 W. Home St.				X		X	X	2
162 W. Home St.				X		X	X	1

Policies on Portable Electronic Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames in a Student Housing Facility:

Students are encouraged to exercise extreme care when selecting electrical appliances for their campus housing. Each of these electrical appliances must be Underwriters Laboratory (UL) approved, in good operating condition, and not left unattended when in use. Students should remember the space limitations of many areas and the number of outlets available to them. With this in mind, students may bring the following items into the residence halls, theme houses and Commons apartments:

Air Purifiers, Clocks, Computers, Curling irons/curlers, DVD/VCR, Player/Recorder, Fans, Non-Ionic Hair Dryers & Hair Implements (straighteners, etc.), Holiday lights (not stranded together), Hot air popcorn poppers, Iron (auto shut-off), Lighted make up mirror, Microwave* (800 watts or less), Power strips with circuit breakers, Razors (electric), Reading lamps (excluding Halogen reading lamps without safety grids), Refrigerator * (up to 4 cubic ft., limited to one per room), Sewing machine, Stereo System (small), Surge Protectors with a 14 gauge wire (heavy duty), Television, Video Game System, Ionic hair implements (hair dryer, curling iron, hair straightener) are not allowed because they may cause the fire alarms to activate.

*Refrigerators and microwaves should be limited to one of each per residence hall room. Commons apartments and theme houses may have one microwave per house/apartment located in the kitchen and may not bring additional refrigerators into the facility. Students in the Commons and theme houses ONLY may possess and use toasters, coffee makers and George Foreman grills with extreme caution in the kitchen area only. Only students who have been granted a medical accommodation through the Disabilities Services Coordinator may use a portable air conditioner during fall and spring semester.

Due to the risk of fire when using the following electrical appliances, students shall refrain from possessing and/or using them in the residence halls, theme houses and Commons apartments. If any violation of these items is found, the resident will be referred to judicial council.

Any appliance not clearly marked as UL approved, Any appliance with an exposed heating element Air conditioners (unless approved by the Disability Services Coordinator), Broiler ovens, candles (including candle warmers), Electric blankets, Electric potpourri pots, Electric frying pans/griddles/devices, Extension cords (all types), Halogen lamps without safety grids, Heat or Sun Lamps, Hot plates, Ionic Hair Dryers, Oil popcorn poppers, Outlet expander without surge protector, Scented oil burners, Space Heaters, Sun or heat lamps, Toasters, Toaster ovens, or any item which causes the fire alarm to activate.

Any appliance not included in these lists must be approved by a Hall Director before usage. Any use of electric appliance requires that the resident monitor the placement of the electric cords (i.e., do not let cords lie on or next to heating units). Students shall make smart choices to assure their safety and the safety of others in the residence halls, theme houses and Commons apartments.

The following guidelines will help students decrease the risk of a fire hazard in their living area:

- Empty wastebaskets on a regular basis in the dumpsters provided outside, do not place wastebaskets in closets and use metal wastebaskets.
- Refrain from playing pranks.
- Assure all items taped to walls are taped at all corners using removable tape/tabs, or small tacks.
- Do not hang anything from the ceiling and/or over a light.
- Do not build lofted beds in halls where furniture is not meant to be lofted.

Due to the community environment and the added risk of loss or damage to life or property, the following items are prohibited in all residence units: smoking, candles with flame, vehicle batteries, charcoal, gasoline, and items identified in under the Concealed Weapons policy and Firearms/Firecrackers policy. Please refer to Section 8 –<http://www.otterbein.edu/docs/default-source/files/campus-life/CampusLifeHandbook.pdf?sfvrsn=2> for the Concealed Weapons policy and for the Firearms/Firecrackers policy.

Fire Safety, - Major Violations Sanctions:

These are level IV violations --

Creating False Alarms: No person shall cause the evacuation of any building or place or otherwise cause public inconvenience or alarm by circulating a warning of fire or other impending catastrophe, or in any manner engaging in conduct, that induces public panic or alarm.

Failure to Evacuate a Structure:

Failure to evacuate a structure when an alarm is sounded, either automatically or manually, or vocally expressed by University officials or Westerville Fire or Police officials, shall constitute a Level IV judicial violation and may result in criminal charges for violation of local and state laws.

Tampering with Fire Alarms and Equipment/Fire Extinguishers:

Fire extinguishers, fire detectors, and alarm equipment are for emergency use only. Tampering with fire extinguishers, detectors or alarm equipment except in the event of a fire constitutes a violation of the laws of the City of Westerville. Anyone tampering with, or discharging fire extinguishers, or tampering with fire alarm and detection equipment, will be subject to penalties through the campus judicial system and will be referred to local authorities when deemed appropriate.

Fire Safety – Minor Violations Sanctions:

These are level III violations --

Students are encouraged to exercise extreme care when selecting electrical appliances for their campus housing. Each of these electrical appliances must be Underwriters Laboratory (UL) approved, in good operating condition, and not left unattended when in use. Students should remember the space limitations of many areas and the number of outlets available to them. With this in mind, students may bring items listed (under Electrical Appliances in the Residence Life and On-Campus Housing policies) into the residence halls, theme houses, and Commons apartments.

Procedures for Students and employees should follow in the case of a fire:

Corridors and Exits

It is absolutely essential for corridor separations and stairwell doors to be closed at all times, unless the door is equipped with an approved electromagnetic door closer. Fire doors retard the travel of smoke, heat, toxic gases, and fire. All stairwell doors must be closed at all times. Do not place any combustible material on these doors. Absolutely no paneling, burlap, draperies, parachute netting, Styrofoam, or any type of wood can be installed in exit corridors or stairwells.

Building fire equipment such as sprinkler heads, smoke detectors, heat detectors, fire hoses, extinguishers, standpipes, and alarm boxes must remain in good working condition and must not be obstructed. Unauthorized use or tampering with this equipment will result in disciplinary and/or legal action.

Emergency Exits

- Do not prop open, or obstruct designated fire doors. • Do not lock or otherwise close a fire or exit door to prevent or impede exit.
- Remove all obstructions from emergency exits and corridors.
- Report blocked or locked fire exits to an ADRL, Resident Assistant, Department Chair or Otterbein Police or Service Dept.
- Do not obstruct fire alarm boxes, fire hoses, fire standpipes, fire extinguishers, sprinkler heads, fire/smoke detectors, or any other fire protection equipment.

When an alarm is activated there are a few steps to follow:

- Remain calm and close the windows in the room.
- Take only clothing that will be needed for the type of weather conditions that exist. Do not try and collect personal items to take with you.
- Turn off any electrical items you may have on at the time, including lights and a stove/oven.
- Stay low if you are going through smoke or toxic fumes.
- Leave by the nearest exit. When a fire alarm is active any door to the building may be used to exit so long as it is safe to do so.
- Do not use elevators. Use only the stairs.
- Proceed to the Emergency Assembly Area (EAA) for your building. This information is posted in each residential facility and is available through your Residence Assistant. In non-housing facilities, this information is available from your building coordinator.

Your Building Captain and/or their designees will also provide you directions to your EAA in the event a building evacuation occurs.

- Never attempt to go back into the building even if the alarm stops sounding. Wait until Public Safety personnel have cleared the building and given the permission to re-enter.
- In an actual emergency if you are trapped and not able to exit a room or the building, yell for help and call 911 using a phone in the building or your cellular phone. Stay in one location as long as it is safe to do so. Be sure you can give your location in the building as best as you can so an officer can locate and assist you.
- Report blocked or locked fire exits to an ADRL, Resident Assistant, Department Chair or Otterbein Police or Service Dept.
- Do not obstruct fire alarm boxes, fire hoses, fire standpipes, fire extinguishers, sprinkler heads, fire/smoke detectors, or any other fire protection equipment.

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs Provided to Students and Employees:

The Otterbein Police Department along with the Westerville Division of Fire and the Otterbein Health and Safety Officer offer fire safety education training for the campus community. Assistant Directors of Residence Life have been trained at the beginning of the school year as have laboratory assistants. Fire Extinguisher training has also been conducted. The Health and Safety Officer is currently updating the fire and safety program. The programs are designed to familiarize everyone with the fire safety system in each housing facility, and train everyone on the procedures to be followed in case there is a fire. Evacuation routes and fire alarm equipment locations are discussed. During these programs, trainers emphasize that participating in fire drills is mandatory. Students with disabilities are given the option to have a “buddy” assigned to them.

If a fire occurs, students are instructed to leave hazardous areas per the evacuation routes and get to a predetermined location before calling 911 for help. They are to remain in that location so that the director of Student Housing or someone from the Student Housing office has documented that the student has left the building. RAs are instructed to pull the fire alarm as they are leaving the building if they can do so without risking their safety.

All residence halls are equipped with fire detection and firefighting equipment. All residents should familiarize themselves with the emergency escape plan for their residence hall.

Throughout the year fire alarm systems will be tested to ensure they are in working order. When an alarm sounds all occupants must vacate the facility for their own safety and so firefighters can focus on fighting the fire and not have to worry about saving lives.

In the event of an actual fire, the local fire department or OPD will notify residents when it is safe to re-enter a building. Students should assume all alarms are actual emergencies and respond accordingly. No

one is permitted to enter the building, even if the alarm is silenced, until fire and police personnel give the okay to re-enter the building.

Fire Drills in Student Housing Facilities:

In compliance with Ohio State Fire Code, Otterbein University will conduct regular fire drills and fire inspections of all residential facilities, which include residence halls, theme houses, Greek houses and the Commons apartments. As outlined in the Ohio Fire Code, the drills and inspections will take place at unexpected times and under varying conditions to simulate the unusual conditions that occur in case of fire. These drills will be completed four times in a year. Residence Life and Student Affairs staff may assist University Police in coordinating compliance with these policies. Any violation of university policy, including Failure to Evacuate, will be documented and forwarded to the Director of Student Conduct.

Reporting a Fire: List of the Titles of Each Program or Organization to Whom Students and Employees Should Report that a Fire Occurred:

Persons reporting a fire should call 911. If there is a fire in your area and the alarm has not sounded, you should immediately activate a local fire alarm pull station and evacuate the building. Per federal law, Otterbein is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities.

Listed below are the **non-emergency** numbers to call to report fires that have **already been extinguished in on-campus student housing**. These are fires for which you are unsure whether the University may already be aware but know it should be reported. If you find evidence of such a fire or if you hear about such a fire, please provide as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire by contacting

one of the following:

- Otterbein Police at 614-823-1222
- Director of Residence Life at 614-823-1250

Fire Safety Improvements and Upgrades:

The University has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for all of its emergency and non-emergency events, and now has complete NIMS compliance since Dec. 31, 2010. The adoption of NIMS will improve the college's response to emergencies and hazards, especially fires. The Otterbein University Environmental Health and Safety Officer inspect all residence hall rooms once a year and residence hall building quarterly. In addition, the Fire Marshal, from the Westerville Division of Fire, conducts annual inspections in all residential rooms. The Otterbein University Environment Health and

Safety Officer, Facilities Management, Resident Life Staff, also annually review the fire systems in our residence halls and make upgrades, repairs or revisions when problems or improvements are identified. Otterbein University completed fire safety and suppression systems at 60 Collegeview during the 2018-2019 academic year. All fire alarms and sprinklers have been tested. The hoods and Ansul systems have been cleaned and serviced. The university plans to upgrade the Fire Alarm in Battelle Fine Arts Center next year dependent on funding. There are no current plans to upgrade the fire systems in any of Otterbein owned residential facilities.