

ANNUAL SECURITY  
REPORT  
AND  
ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY  
REPORT

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***Safety at James Madison University***

***"Your Right to Know"***

***October 1, 2014***

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# Important Contact Information

## All Emergencies

**540-568-6911**

From campus telephones only

**-6911**

## James Madison University Police Department

### Police Communications

#### All Emergencies

**540-568-6911**

Alternative Emergency Line (if campus phone lines are not working)

540-442-6911

General Information/Non-emergency/Escorts

540-568-6913

Police Communications Email

[pd\\_dispatch@jmu.edu](mailto:pd_dispatch@jmu.edu)

Support Services

540-568-6910

Safety Programs

540-568-6910

Silent Witness

<http://www.jmu.edu.pubsafety.silent.shtml>

## Other James Madison University Departments

JMU Counseling Center

540-568-6552

JMU Health Center

540-568-6178

JMU Student Wellness & Outreach:

540-568-2831

JMU Parking Services

540-568-3300

JMU Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices

540-568-6218

Campus Assault Response Helpline (CARE)

540-568-6411

## Other contact information

Harrisonburg Police Department

540-434-4436

<http://www.harrisonburgva.gov.police>

Harrisonburg/Rockingham General District Court

540-564-3130

<http://www.courts.state.va.us.courts.gd.harrisonburg~rockingham.home.html>

Rockingham/Harrisonburg ASAP and Driver Improvement

540-434-0154

<http://www.rhasap.com>

The Collins Center

540-434-2272

<http://www.thecollinscenter.org>

**24-HOUR SEXUAL ASSAULT CRISIS HOTLINE**

540-434-2272

# Annual Security Report



*In compliance with the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998 (formerly the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990)*

<http://www.jmu.edu.pubsafety.righttoknow.shtm>

**“Your Right to Know”**

**October 1, 2014**

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## Campus Safety: “A Shared Responsibility”

Safety on the campus of James Madison University is a natural source of concern for parents, students and university employees. Education - the business of James Madison University - can only take place in an environment in which each student, employee and visitor feels safe and secure. JMU recognizes this and employs a number of security measures to protect the members of its community.

JMU is located in the City of Harrisonburg which is nestled in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Although the Harrisonburg area, with its small-town feel and neighborly attitude, has a relatively low crime rate; crime prevention remains a high priority in the campus community. JMU does its part to ensure the safety of its students and employees through a professionally trained and supervised police force and a closely screened and well-trained residence life staff which work in concert with a campus community that is informed, aware, and alert; all sharing the responsibility of making the JMU campus a safe place to study, work and live. You can obtain additional information about JMU [here](#).

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## Police Protection

The James Madison University Police Department has received accreditation from the Virginia Law Enforcement Professional Standards Commission after in-depth review of every aspect of the agency’s organization, management, operations, and administration to assure the highest standards are practiced. James Madison University provides full-service police protection to the campus community through its Office of Public Safety. The JMU Police Department is headed by a Chief of Police who reports to the Senior Vice President for Administration and Finance. The jurisdiction of the JMU Police includes, but is not limited to, a core campus of 721 acres and 148 buildings to include all university, -owned, -leased, or -controlled property, the adjacent streets and sidewalks and an expanded off-campus jurisdiction within designated neighboring areas of the City of Harrisonburg through a Concurrent Jurisdiction Agreement. There are 47 sworn and commissioned police officers, all with comprehensive arrest powers. There are 33 full-time officers and they are augmented by 14 part-time special event officers. Full time officers are members of a patrol division, an investigative division or an operations division. Patrol officers patrol the campus 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They enforce state statutes along with regulations of the university while protecting property, providing assistance to the JMU community and responding to reported criminal incidents and traffic concerns. Four patrol officers and a sergeant are members of the JMU/Harrisonburg Joint Patrol Task Force which augments the Harrisonburg Police Department in the surrounding extended patrol jurisdiction of the JMU Police Department in the off-campus student housing areas adjacent to campus. The forensic unit consists of evidence gathering response personnel that work in concert with investigators which handle reported cases that require in-depth follow-up investigations. The operations division provides for the coordination of communications, crime prevention analysis, and also special events coordination which ensures appropriate levels of supervision, personnel, security, and traffic control are provided to ensure safety at these venues and provide for emergency situations that may arise. JMU full time officers along with special event officers provide coverage for events to include athletic events, concerts, speaking engagements, and other programs. Special event officers are primarily assigned to work special and/or athletic events but are subject to other assignments when necessary. Outside police agencies are also used to provide support for many events.

The authority, responsibility and training of JMU law enforcement personnel are the same as required of any police officer in Virginia. All police officers have completed a basic academy training program, and are required to complete 40 hours of in-service training biennially along with specialized in-house training. All are certified by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services as police officers and are trained in all

phases of law enforcement, including the use of firearms. Officers carry standard issue or approved firearms at all times and must maintain firearms proficiency through semi-annual classroom training, qualification, and certification at a firing range.

JMU law enforcement personnel receive training and certification in many specialty areas. The JMU Police Department has many trained and certified general instructors along with certified bike patrol officers, certified evidence technicians, certified breathalyzer operators, certified ASP baton instructors, RAD instructors, trained crisis intervention and crime prevention specialists and officers trained in ground search and rescue and dive rescue. Many officers are trained and are also designated certified instructors in specialties areas to include defensive tactics instructors, OC (chemical weapon) instructors, firearms and patrol rifle instructors, First Aid/CPR/AED instructors, field training instructors, active shooter training and tactical shooting instructors, and a blood borne pathogen instructors.

The JMU Police Department utilizes Automatic External Defibrillators (AEDs) in the field. All sworn personnel are trained on the proper use of AEDs and basic life support techniques (Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation - CPR) along with first responder first aid. AED units and first aid kits are deployed into the field each shift by officers on patrol and to special events.

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

JMU Police have the authority to enforce all regulations and laws, both of the University and of the Commonwealth of Virginia, within their jurisdiction which includes all university -owned, -leased or -controlled property, the adjacent streets, and sidewalks and an expanded off-campus patrol jurisdiction within designated neighboring areas of the City of Harrisonburg which was enacted through a Concurrent Jurisdiction Agreement with the City of Harrisonburg. The JMU Police work closely and maintain a close working relationship with state and local police including but not limited to the Harrisonburg Police Department, the Rockingham County Sheriff's Office and the local contingent of the Virginia State Police on incidents that occur on and off campus. A Mutual Aid agreement with law enforcement and criminal justice agencies within and bordering Rockingham County is a reciprocal agreement for cooperation in furnishing police services and for the use of their joint police forces, their equipment and materials for their mutual protection, defense and maintenance of peace and good order. This enables cooperation with the Harrisonburg Police Department, the Rockingham County Sheriff's Office and the local contingent of the Virginia State Police on incidents that occur on and off campus. Additionally a Mutual Aid agreement with the Department of State Police, for the use of their joint forces, both regular and auxiliary equipment, and materials when needed in the investigation of any felony criminal sexual assault or medically unattended death occurring on property owned or controlled by the institution of higher education or any death resulting from an incident occurring on such property has been enacted. James Madison University, as an agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia, may request resources and assistance from the Virginia State Police in the emergency response to, investigation of, or prevention of any other crime occurring at JMU dependent on availability of resources.

When a James Madison University student is involved in an off-campus offense, the primary investigation will be conducted by police agency with jurisdictional control. JMU Police officers may assist in the investigation in cooperation with local, county, state or federal law enforcement. The Harrisonburg Police Department and the JMU Police Department communicate on serious incidents occurring on-campus or in the immediate neighborhoods and business areas surrounding campus as many JMU students live in apartment complexes and neighborhoods surrounding the university. While the Harrisonburg police exercise primary jurisdiction in areas off campus within the City of Harrisonburg, JMU Police officers have the authority to respond to student and non-student related incidents that occur in close proximity to campus in the aforementioned designated expanded off-campus jurisdiction. This option is exercised primarily by officers assigned to the JMU/Harrisonburg Joint Patrol in the expanded jurisdiction at the request of the Harrisonburg Police Department. JMU officers have direct radio communication with the Harrisonburg Police Department and fire and rescue services to facilitate rapid response in any emergency situation.

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## **Reporting a Crime or Emergency**

All crime, suspicious activity or emergencies that occur on the campus of James Madison University should be reported promptly to the James Madison University Police through the communications unit for response and documentation. This can be done in person at Anthony-Seeger Hall or by telephone. The on-campus emergency number, 540-568-6911, directly connects to the JMU Police Department and should be used when fire, police or medical response is required. This number can be found in the on-line JMU telephone directory. Courtesy telephones have this information on an attached label affixed to the telephone. **It should be noted that when using a cell phone to call the JMU Police, callers should dial 540-568-6911 as dialing 9-1-1 directly may route them to another agency.** If you should be routed to another agency, you need to advise them of your specific location at James Madison University so that they may relay this information to the JMU Police Department communications center. The JMU Police Department Communication Center houses a network of speed-dialed lines providing direct access to the Harrisonburg/Rockingham Emergency Communication Center for local fire and rescue services and other local police departments. Two 800

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

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

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SEE IT!      HEAR IT!      REPORT IT!</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Crime   Suspicious activity   Emergencies</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>JMU POLICE 540-568-6911</b></p> <p>What the problem is? When did it happen? Where did it happen? Description of suspect/victim. Any other pertinent details. Your name and phone number but it can be anonymous!</p>
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The JMU Police Communications Center can be reached directly using the [LiveSafe App](#). It can be downloaded onto a smart phone and allows individuals to text information directly in real time to the JMU communications center.

If you are witness, a victim or have knowledge of a criminal activity, information may also be reported anonymously by utilizing the JMU Police Department's on-line "Silent Witness" program. For this information to be included in crime statistics, however, enough information has to be given to determine a crime has occurred and the location. This can be accessed on line at [Silent Witness](#).

The JMU Police encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the campus police and/or the appropriate police agency. This includes when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report. The JMU Police will assist students in reporting crimes to other law enforcement agencies if requested.

The JMU Police Department Communications Division which supports the police department in emergency and non-emergency situations is maintained 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Communications Division consists of 15 telecommunicators including a supervisor, 8 full time and 9 part time employees. By mutual agreement with state and federal agencies, the JMU Police Department maintains a VCIN/NCIC (Virginia Crime Information Network /National Crime Information Center) communication terminal. All communicators are certified through NCIC/VCIN as [Level A Operators](#) and are responsible for manning a terminal 24 hours a day with nationwide access to query criminal information and receive updates via teletype on in progress or recently occurred crimes. They are also responsible for monitoring alarm panels for all fire and intrusion alarms on campus and allowing vehicles access to campus via the campus gate system. All communicators are certified through the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services and the regional Criminal Justice Training Academy. Initially, they receive training in a Basic Communication Officer Academy as well as 80 hours of in house training with a certified communications trainer. Additionally, all communicators maintain the required certifications through NIMS/ICS to meet federal standards.

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## Response to a Crime or Emergency

Upon notification of a criminal activity, emergency, or request for assistance, the James Madison University Police Department has the responsibility of responding to, and summoning the necessary resources to assist, mitigate, investigate, and document the incident. The call will initiate a response from the JMU Police Department, immediate or otherwise, as dictated by the nature of the incident. The responding officer will assess the reported incident and will arrange for necessary resources to include but not be limited to crime investigation, victim services, medical services or the utilization of other available resources. Criminal actions will be thoroughly documented in an appropriate report with intent of seeking closure of the incident.



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## Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The James Madison University Police Department has the responsibility of responding to, and summoning the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation to the JMU community. In addition, the JMU Police Department has the responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does, in fact, pose a threat to the community and notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation utilizing appropriate measures to include emergency notification, emergency evacuation, "shelter in place" or other measures deemed necessary using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) structure. The JMU Police enjoy autonomous authority to activate the emergency measures upon their confirmation of the emergency or dangerous situation and determine the content and scope of the notification. The position titles of those persons given such autonomous authority include the Chief of Police, the Deputy Chief in the absence of the Chief, and any of the three Lieutenants (operations, patrol, and investigations) in the absence of the Chief and Deputy Chief or any appointed designee. In weather related instances communication personnel, upon verification of an emergency by the National Weather Service, may issue weather related warnings. Concurrently or contemporaneously, based upon the type of incident, the official initiating the emergency notification incident will inform the Vice President of Administration and Finance and the Director of Media Relations of the emergency at hand and the justification for the implementation of emergency measures. The Chief of Police or his designee will act as the incident commander and with the assistance from other personnel or organizations such as risk management, facilities management, student health services, and external sources such as the National Weather Service and/or responding law enforcement or fire departments, will assess possible health hazards to human health and the environment, considering both the direct and indirect effects. The incident commander ensures notification of facility employees and may coordinate an internal response and/or act as a liaison to external emergency responders. The types of incidents that may cause an immediate threat to the campus community could include, but are not limited to, emergencies such as an active shooter on campus, hostage/barricade situation, a riot, suspicious package with confirmation of a device, a tornado, a fire/explosion, suspicious death, structural damage to a university-owned or controlled facility, biological threat (anthrax, etc.), significant flooding, a gas leak, hazardous materials spill, criminal or terrorist activity, train wreck, or a possible meningitis outbreak.

James Madison University police officers and supervisors along with communication staff receive training in "Incident Command" and "Responding to Critical Incidents on Campus". When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the first responders to the scene are usually the James Madison University Police, the Harrisonburg Fire Department, and the Harrisonburg Rescue Squad. These agencies typically respond and work together to manage the incident. Depending upon the incident, other local agencies may provide support and response to include the Harrisonburg Police Department, other local law enforcement agencies along with state and federal agencies at the request of the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police/Incident Commander, or his designee, is responsible for determining the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to receive a notification, determine the content of the notification and initiate protocols for the implementation of the emergency notification system through the established procedures. Implementation of notification systems to be conducted by the Emergency Management and Crime Prevention and Analysis officer, Director of Media Relations, Deputy Chief, communication staff, or other designated personnel as needed.

Building coordinators are utilized and are responsible for developing emergency evacuation plans and guidelines, contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their designated areas of responsibility in conjunction with the Department of Public Safety Emergency Management and Crime Analysis Coordinator and Safety Coordinator. The Chief of Police/Incident Commander or designee will, upon confirmation of an emergency that necessitates evacuations, will order an evacuation or if the situation warrants instructions to "shelter in place".

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

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to that danger. Thus, to "shelter-in-place" means to make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

### Basic "Shelter-in-Place" Guidance

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

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

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

## How to “Shelter-in-Place”

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

If “sheltering in place” for toxic substances or irritants:

1. 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, 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 above ground level without windows or with the least number of windows present. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms maybe necessary.
3. Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
4. Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
5. Make a list of the people with you, a staff member should call the JMU Police Department with this information so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.
6. Keep advised by monitoring text messaging and following any and all guidelines provided by the mass communication systems.
7. Make yourself comfortable.
8. If a computer is available please check the main JMU website for additional instructions.

Long term evacuations are detailed in the Emergency Response Plan located in the Comprehensive Safety Plan. It is designed to establish a framework for James Madison University to both avoid preventable emergency situations and to respond effectively and safely to emergencies when they occur. This includes assessing an emergency situation, coordinating a response effort, minimizing adverse effects, and, most importantly, ensuring that individuals are informed, safely evacuated or sheltered and accounted for with reasonable assurance.

This plan incorporates the many regulatory requirements concerning the development and implementation of a campus emergency plan into one meaningful and usable document. Information regarding detailed procedures can be located in the [University's Comprehensive Safety Plan](#).

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

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## Emergency Notification System

*The James Madison University Police Department will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students occurring on the campus, unless issuing a notification will compromise efforts to contain the emergency.*

James Madison University is committed to the immediate notification of the campus community, without delay, **upon confirmation** of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or employees occurring on campus, **unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.** The comprehensive mass-communication system includes the following components which may be activated independently or in-conjunction with each other, based upon the circumstances, to notify the university community of the existence of an emergency and provide updated information as necessary throughout the duration of any incident. The JMU Police enjoy autonomous authority to activate the emergency notification system upon their confirmation of the emergency or dangerous situation and determine the content and scope of the notification. The position titles of those persons given such autonomous authority include the Chief of Police, the Deputy Chief in the absence of the Chief, and any of the three Lieutenants (operations, patrol, and investigations) in the absence of the Chief and Deputy Chief or an appointed designee. Concurrently or contemporaneously, the official initiating the emergency notification will inform the Vice President of Administration and Finance and the Director of Media Relations of the emergency at hand and the justification for the broadcast of the related notification

The comprehensive mass-communication system includes the following components which may be activated independently or in-conjunction with each other based on the circumstances of the emergency to notify the university community of the existence of emergency and provide updated information as necessary throughout the duration of any incident.

**Blast E-Mail** - An e-mail will be distributed to the inbox of all members of the JMU community with an email account to warn them of a campus emergency. Blast email gives the University the ability to expeditiously reach the entire campus community with critical information in the event of an emergency.

**Emergency Notification (SMS Text Messaging)** -The JMU community can now register to receive text and voice messages over their cell phones during a campus emergency. Faculty, staff and students may register through [MY Madison](#).

**JMU Web Page** - University Web Page (black page) - This simple page helps to ensure that servers and systems remain accessible if an incident occurs. This black page displays in lieu of all other jmu.edu web pages and only allows the user to read specific posted information relative to any ongoing emergency situation.

### **Emergency Horns & Sirens**

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

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

*Emergency Siren:* - [MP3](#) - This signal is intended to immediately get the attention of members of the JMU Community. When students, staff and visitors hear this siren they should immediately try to seek shelter in a secure location and/or following any verbal instructions that accompany this alarm.

*All Clear Horn:* - [WAV](#) - [MP3](#) - This signal consists of three consecutive 5 second horn blasts and indicates that it is now safe to resume normal activities on campus.

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

*Red Alert Horn:* [WAV](#) - [MP3](#) - This signal consists of a single, 5 second horn blast which indicates that there is an imminent danger of a lighting strike on campus. When students, staff and visitors hear this horn they should immediately try to seek shelter in a safe location such as a building or vehicle away from water and electrical sources until the severe weather passes and the All Clear signal is given.

*All Clear Horn:* [WAV](#) - [MP3](#) - This signal consists of three consecutive 5 second horn blasts and indicates that it is now safe to resume normal activities on campus.

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

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

**Phone Trees** - Interdepartmental & building phone trees can be implemented.

**Emergency Fax Notification** -This is similar in concept to bulk e-mail only utilizing the campus fax machine network.

**Police loudspeakers/public address systems located in patrol cars.**

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

In order to disseminate emergency information to the larger community, radio station AM1610 will be programmed to broadcast emergency information and local media will be contacted.

**Radio AM1610** - In the event of campus emergency, information will be broadcast over the radio station AM1610.

**Local media/Campus TV/Radio broadcasts.**

For a comprehensive overview of Emergency Notification and Procedures you may go to [Emergency Notification](#). In addition to detailed information on Emergency Horns & Sirens, this site includes interactive training in emergency procedures and a companion follow-up self-evaluation and review of information retention through a multiple choice testing site. A [poster](#) can be downloaded which contains detailed information on the official JMU mass communication system plus related advice on response to a hostile intruder, fire, and weather emergencies.

The University conducts numerous emergency response exercises each year, such as table top exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. Systematic tests of the Emergency Notification System will be conducted at least annually to include documentation of the exercise with the date, time and description of the test and whether the test was announced. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. Various drills are conducted throughout the year to familiarize students and faculty and staff with emergency procedures and individual roles.

All members of the JMU community are instructed to notify the JMU police of any situation or incident on or near campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may pose an immediate or on-going threat to the health and safety of students, staff and visitors to the campus.

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## Timely Warnings/Community Alerts/Safety Announcements

In compliance with the "Timely Notice" provisions of the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998, the James Madison University Police Department is required to give a timely notice for *Clery Act* crime that occurs on Clery geography. Timely warning notifications are sent to notify the campus community in the event that a situation arises on the Clery geography which encompasses the JMU campus, non-campus property (property owned or controlled by the University or a recognized student organization not on the main campus), and public property (property within or immediately adjacent to campus ) that, in the judgment of the Chief of Police or his designee, after reviewing the facts and circumstances of the incident, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to the campus community. Timely warnings are primarily triggered by Clery Act crimes (criminal homicide, sex offenses, robbery involving force or violence, aggravated assault, and major cases of arson). Timely notices may also be posted for other crime classifications, as deemed necessary. Timely Warnings are evaluated on a case by case basis depending on the facts of the case and the information known.

JMU is not required by law to issue a timely warning for off-campus crimes; however, incidents occurring off campus will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if there is a crime that poses an ongoing or serious threat to the community. A Community alert may be developed to notify the campus community in the event that a situation arises off campus, that, in the judgment of the Chief of Police or his designee, after reviewing the facts and circumstances of the incident, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to the off campus community.

The Chief of Police, the Deputy Chief in the absence of the Chief, and any of the three Lieutenants (operations, patrol, and investigations) in the absence of the Chief and Deputy Chief or a designee will determine and approve the content of the message. The Emergency Manager/Crime Analyst or designee will disseminate the timely warning or community alert. Concurrently or contemporaneously, based upon the incident, the official initiating the timely warning notification will inform the Vice President of Administration and Finance and/or the Director of Media Relations of the notification and the justification for the implementation.

Timely warnings and community alerts will be issued by means of rapid response mass-communication technology providing the JMU Community with immediate notification to students, faculty and staff through the issuance of:

- "Blast" bulk e-mailings originating from the Public Safety Office to all student and employee e-mail accounts, and/or;
- Text messaging to the campus community via cell phones.
- Companion posters may be sent to various residence life listservs and other address book listings as attachments.

- The Office of Public Safety may also post a notice on the campus-wide electronic [bulletin board](#) on the JMU Police website. The electronic bulletin board is immediately accessible via computer by all faculty, staff and students.

In the event of an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, follow up information will be sent electronically through blast email or text messaging.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning/crime alert should report the circumstances to the JMU Police office, by phone (540-568-6911) or in person at the communication center within the Office of Public Safety, [Anthony-Seeger](#) Hall, located at the Southwest corner of West Grace and South Main Streets.

Timely Warnings and Community alerts for situations that may pose a threat to others can be generated from reports made to *Campus Security Authorities* as identified by James Madison University in addition to the JMU Police and/or the local police agencies having concurrent jurisdiction. Timely Warnings and Community alerts are provided to students and employees in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

The JMU Police may not issue Timely Notices/ Community Alerts for instances in which the perpetrators have been apprehended and the threat of imminent danger for members of the JMU community has been mitigated by the apprehension or in which a report was not filed with the JMU Police Department and the JMU Police Department was not notified of the crime in a manner that would allow the department to post a “timely” warning for the community.

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

## Campus Security Authorities

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

Although every institution wants its campus community to report criminal incidents to law enforcement, we know that this doesn’t always happen. Even at institutions with a police department on campus, a student who is the victim of a crime may be more inclined to report it to someone other than the campus police. For this reason, the Clery Act requires all institutions to collect crime reports from a variety of individuals and organizations that Clery considers to be “campus security authorities”. A campus security authority’s primary responsibility is “to report allegations made in good faith to the reporting structure established by the institution” in the Clery geography. Data is collected from a wide variety of “Campus Security Authorities” to provide the most accurate crime statistics possible via an electronic data form sent to the Clery Compliance officer. The Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Justice and the Office Residence Life send reports to the Clery Compliance Officer on a continuing basis.

The James Madison University Police Department encourages members of the JMU community to promptly and accurately report crimes to the JMU Police or the appropriate police agency. The James Madison University Police Department does not allow voluntary confidential reporting. If a complainant files a report with the JMU Police Department, the information may not be able to be kept confidential.

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

### *Pastoral Counselor*

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

### *Professional Counselor*

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

JMU pastoral and professional counselors are encouraged to tell their clients about reporting procedures outlined in this document. Victims of sexual violence have the option of keeping their report in complete confidence, protecting their right to anonymity, when making a report through the JMU Counseling Center or affiliated pastoral counselors.

Crimes may also be reported anonymously by utilizing the JMU Police Department's "[Silent Witness](#)". For this information to be included in crime statistics, however, enough information has to be given to determine a crime has occurred and the location.

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## Emergencies Involving Students or Faculty and Staff

For emergencies involving students, the JMU Police can call upon the services of the **Behavioral Assessment Team (BAT)** chaired by the Dean of Students with members from the Counseling Center, the Health Center, Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Justice, Public Safety, the Office of Residence Life, Disability Services, representatives from academic programs and representatives from other university offices on an as needed basis to assess and intervene with students whose behavior may present a threat to themselves or the safety of the university community. JMU is committed to improving community safety through a proactive, coordinated, objective, and thoughtful approach to the identification, assessment, intervention, management, and prevention of situations that pose, or may reasonably pose, a threat to the safety and wellbeing of the campus community. Any member of the university community who is concerned about the behavior of a JMU student is encouraged to contact the Dean of Students Office at 540-568-5468, the JMU Counseling Center at 540-568-6552, the JMU Police at 540-568-6913 or other member of the BAT team.

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

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

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

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## Police Crime Log Information

The Daily Crime Log at James Madison University contains entries of crimes or alleged crimes that have been reported to the JMU Police Department for the required geographic locations to include on campus, non-campus, and on public property within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus and the extended patrol jurisdiction. It also contains information regarding crimes or alleged crimes that the JMU Police Department has been made aware of through other sources to include the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Justice, the Office of Residence Life, third party reports, and outside police agencies. Entries in the crime log include reports of crimes that occur within the extended patrol jurisdiction of the JMU Police Department that are reported directly to the JMU Police. Crime listings generated by the Harrisonburg Police Department [electronic crime listings](#) report can be accessed from a portal on the Daily Crime Log. The Crime log is updated within two business days upon receipt of the information. The [Daily Crime Log](#) information appears on the JMU Police Department website. The JMU Police maintains accessibility to the crime log 24/7, 365 days a year in the police department communications area electronically.

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

The disclosure is prohibited by law:

If disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim;

If disclosure would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual;

If disclosure would cause a suspect to flee or evade detection;  
If disclosure would result in the destruction of evidence.

The information temporarily withheld from the log for any of the aforementioned justifications will be posted once the possibility of adverse or harmful effects are no longer likely to occur.

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

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## **Campus Police Cadet Program**

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

Prior to the beginning of the fall semester each year, a two day "Cadet Academy" is held to provide training. All current cadets and newly hired cadets are required to attend. During the academy, policies and procedures are explained and the cadets receive information and training in radio usage, special events, sexual assault and harassment, drug usage on campus, accountability procedures and the role of the JMU Police.

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## **University Housing**

The Office of Residence Life at James Madison University is committed to designing and maintaining a caring environment that encourages academic success, respect, personal growth and responsibility to one's community. Approximately 6,200 undergraduate students reside in 47 residence halls on the JMU campus. All sororities are housed on-campus. There are no longer any fraternities located on campus. Freshmen are required to live on campus, with the exception of day student commuters. Upper-class students select residence hall assignments dependent upon availability.

Off-campus housing includes apartments, private homes, individual rooms or apartments within private homes, and off-campus fraternity houses. The University does not provide supervision for unaffiliated off-campus housing.

University housing provides coeducational housing for such lifestyle options as first year, upper class, and substance-free. There are also a number of residential learning communities. These communities are facilitated by academic departments and include Honors, International, Pre-professional Health, Psychology, Biology, Visual & Performing Arts, and Education. A Faculty in Residence (FIR) program was created to house a university professor in the residence halls in the hopes of increasing interaction between students and educators. Five Fir's have been created in Chesapeake Hall, Potomac Hall, Shenandoah Hall, Eagle Hall, and Wayland Hall.

Each residence hall has set visitation hours which may be further reduced by a vote of the residents. Guests must be escorted by a hall resident at all times. Guidelines state overnight guests in the residence halls must be of the same sex.

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

All residence hall doors accessing resident living areas remain locked 24 hours daily, seven days a week. Unrestricted access to certain administrative, dining service, public assembly, and meeting rooms in Chandler, Huffman, and Frederikson Halls is permitted generally 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., weekdays. Interior doors separating public access from residential room areas remain locked at all times in these halls. Currently

perimeter security to all university-owned residence halls is maintained by automated card access. Some rooms at Rockingham Hall feature direct exterior access while others are accessed from a central interior corridor. A student who enters or leaves a residence hall is responsible for securing the door. Propping or otherwise preventing any door from being completely secure is a serious safety violation. A propped door alarm in many residence halls issues an alarm when the door is propped for a set time period.

A resident director or adviser is on duty each evening in the office at the main entrance of each hall from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. Sunday through Thursday and also from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. the following morning both Friday and Saturday. This individual is in immediate telephone contact with JMU police, if necessary. Following this desk assignment detail, the person on duty remains on call, with the office phone transferred to his or her apartment or room.

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

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

JMU students are expected to maintain a high level of maturity, responsibility and common sense regarding their behaviors and actions and follow [residence hall policies](#). In addition, students are responsible for understanding policies, rules and regulations contained in the [JMU Student Handbook](#), their JMU Residential Contract, the JMU Honor Code and information from residence hall staff members. Students may contact their resident adviser or hall director if they have questions. The following are possible disciplinary actions that might be taken after a student violates the residence hall policies, rules or regulations.

### Office of Residence Life Disciplinary Actions

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

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## Missing Student

At James Madison University each student living in an on-campus student housing facility will be given the option to register a confidential contact person(s) whom the institution shall notify if the student is determined missing by the JMU Police for 24 hours. Residents of on-campus student housing will register this contact information on line with the Office of Residence Life upon moving into university housing where it will be maintained electronically. Resident students are advised that contact information will be considered confidential, accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement and will not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation. University officials must notify a custodial parent or guardian when the student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated and is determined to be missing, in addition to any additional contact person designated by the student. If a member of the JMU community has reason to believe that a student is missing, whether or not the student resides on campus, all possible efforts are made to locate the student to determine his or her state of health and well-being through the collaboration of the JMU Police, the Office of Student Affairs and other appropriate law enforcement agencies. Anytime a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should **immediately** notify the JMU Police Department to initiate an investigation. There is no time minimum period for reporting a person. If the student is an on-campus resident, the University Police will secure authorization from Student Affairs officials to make a welfare entry into the student's room and the Office of Residence life will be contacted to provide missing person emergency contact information in furtherance of a missing person investigation. If an off-campus student resident, the University Police will informally enlist the aid of the neighboring police agencies having jurisdiction. Concurrently university officials will endeavor to determine the student's whereabouts through contact with friends, associates, and/or employers of the student. Information gathered to include whether or not the student has been attending classes, labs, recitals, and scheduled organizational or academic meetings; or appearing for scheduled work shifts will be investigated. If located, verification of the student's state of health and intention of returning to campus will be determined. A referral will be made to the



JMU Counseling Center and/or the University Health Center if appropriate. Notification of a custodial parent or guardian or failing that any other available family member within 24 hours of receiving the initial report is made to determine if they know of the whereabouts of the student in addition to contact information provided by the student. If the student is an off-campus resident, appropriate family members or associates are encouraged to make an official missing person report to the law enforcement agency within the appropriate jurisdiction. The JMU Police will cooperate, aid, and assist the primary investigative agency in all ways prescribed by law. The JMU Police Department is an active participant partnering in the Rockingham County/Harrisonburg City/James Madison University Mutual Aid Compact. If the student is an on-campus resident, the JMU Police will open an official investigation and retain status as the primary investigative unit. All pertinent law enforcement agencies, be they neighboring municipal, county, or state; those located along suspected travel corridors; or place of original domicile, will be notified and requested to render assistance, through direct telephone contact, email, in person visit, Virginia Crime Information Network (VCIN) message, and/or radio transmission with a comprehensive BOL message based on the totality of up-to date information. *Suzanne's Law* requiring local police to notify the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) when someone between 18 and 21 is reported missing was signed into law by President George W. Bush in the Spring of 2003 as part of the national "Amber Alert" Bill. The federal law is named after Suzanne Lyall, a State University of New York at Albany student who has been missing since 1998. The law is intended to impel police to initiate prompt investigations of young persons who have gone missing.

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

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

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## Greek Life

Student Affairs maintains contact with recognized fraternity and sorority organizations through the efforts of the Coordinator for Fraternity and Sorority (Greek) Life. JMU Police provide law enforcement services to on campus chapters. The Harrisonburg Police Department provides law enforcement services to off-campus residences of recognized fraternities located in the City of Harrisonburg. Criminal activity at recognized off-campus fraternity residences is monitored and recorded by the Harrisonburg Police Department. Student Affairs, through its offices of Accountability and Restorative Justice and Greek Life, and the JMU Police enjoy a close working relationship with the Harrisonburg Police Department, especially when violations of federal, state or local laws surface. This cooperative team approach addresses situations as they arise as well as future concerns.

Further information on fraternity and Sorority Life can be accessed at [here](#).

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## Hazing

Hazing is a very serious concern. Many hazing incidents could be avoided if members were better educated about what constitutes hazing, alternatives to hazing and the university hazing policy. Though it is the responsibility of each member of an organization to uphold the hazing policy it is the officer's responsibility to educate each member, set a no-tolerance policy, led by example, and report any hazing that has occurred. Groups can lose their recognition and individuals can be judicially sanctioned for allowing/ignoring or taking part in any form of hazing. JMU is an institution of higher learning devoted to excellence in teaching, research and service to the people of the Commonwealth and the nation. The University is committed to developing students through academic and co-curricular activities. Hazing is an unproductive and hazardous custom that is incongruous with this responsibility and has no place in college life, either on or off campus. No individual student or recognized student organization may engage in or plan any activity that may be defined as hazing. In addition, no individual or recognized organization may by physical or mental stress or by subtle or covert technique, impair, make captive, or destroy an individuals' freedom of thought and choice.

In keeping with and special assignments/restrictions to JMU's expectations for a positive academic environment, the university unconditionally opposes any situation created intentionally to produce mental or physical discomfort, embarrassment, harassment or ridicule. Hazing, under Virginia law, is defined as activities for the initiation or induction into an organization which include calisthenics or other strenuous physical activity; exposure to inclement weather; consumption of food, liquid, beverage, drug or other substance; confinement in any room or compartment; spraying, painting or pelting with any substance; burying in any substance; burning, branding or tattooing or another activity which may result in physical injury or endanger the health or life of the individual being hazed. Further information can be obtained [here](#).

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## Alcohol and Drugs

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

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

The JMU Health Center and the JMU Counseling Center can provide additional information about these concerns.

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## Alcohol Policies

JMU is committed to working against the illicit use of drugs and alcohol among students and employees. JMU police officers enforce all Virginia State laws and university policies concerning the purchase, possession, consumption, sale and storage of alcoholic beverages and drugs, including the following:

### Accountability Sanctions - Alcohol

J38-101.1 Individuals must be 21 years of age to buy, possess or consume alcoholic beverages. Examples of possession and consumption include, but are not limited to, holding, drinking a beverage containing alcohol or having alcohol in an area under the responsibility of the student. Areas of responsibility for a student may include, but not be limited to backpacks, refrigerators, or residence hall rooms.

J38-101.2 Alcoholic beverages may not be sold or furnished to any person who at the time of sale or exchange is underage or visibly under the influence of alcohol.

J38-101.3 Falsely representing one's age for the purpose of purchasing, possessing, or consuming alcohol is against university standards of conduct.

J38-101.4 Drunkenness and/or possession of open containers of alcohol are prohibited in public areas as defined by state and local laws/ordinances or University policy.

J38-101.5 Alcoholic beverages may not be possessed, distributed or consumed at events open to the general university community and held on university property except when specific written approval has been obtained for the event in advance. Sponsors responsible for assuring that all persons in attendance at an event comply with state alcohol law and university alcohol policy.

J38-101.6 Kegs, party balls or other large containers with alcohol are prohibited on campus unless previously approved by JMU Special Events and Catering Services. All kegs and other alcohol containers on or off campus must comply with Virginia's Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control rules and regulations.

J38-101.7 Students shall not misuse or abuse alcohol regardless of their age. This includes but is not limited to; driving under the influence, providing alcohol to those underage, or consuming alcohol to the point of hospitalization.

### Criminal Sanctions – Alcohol

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

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

Convictions for violations of these laws could result in fines, loss of driver's license and imprisonment. University sanctions could include penalties ranging from disciplinary probation, sanctioned substance abuse education programs, civic education programs, restitution, counseling center administrative request, suspension from university housing expulsion from university housing, special assignments/restrictions, suspension, expulsion and fines. Further information concerning policies can be found at [here](#).

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## **Drug Policies**

JMU is committed to working against the illicit use of drugs and alcohol among students and employees. University police officers enforce all Virginia State laws and university policies concerning the purchase, possession, consumption, sale and storage of alcoholic beverages and drugs including the following:

### Accountability Sanctions – Drug

**J38-102.1** No student shall use, possess, sell, or distribute an illicit drug. Illicit drugs include both illegal drugs as defined by the Drug Control Act of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prescription medications used by an individual other than the person for whom the drugs are prescribed, legal drugs used outside of their recommended directions, and/or other recreational substances used as drugs. Examples of possession and use includes, but are not limited to, ingesting an illicit drug, or having and illicit drug in an area under the responsibility of the student. Areas of responsibility for a student may include, but not be limited to backpacks, refrigerators, or residence hall rooms.

**J38-102.2** No student shall use, possess, sell, or distribute drug paraphernalia as defined by the state law of Virginia. Examples include but are not limited to equipment, products, and materials which are designed for or used to manufacture or consume marijuana, controlled substances, or illicit drugs. An example of possession includes, but is not limited to, having paraphernalia in an area under the responsibility of the student. Areas of responsibility for a student may include, but not be limited to backpacks, refrigerators, or residence hall rooms.

**J38-102.4** Students shall not misuse or abuse illicit drugs. This includes but is not limited to driving under the influence, public intoxication, or consuming illicit drugs to the point of hospitalization.

### Criminal Sanctions – Drugs

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

Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedules I or II of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is a term of imprisonment ranging from one to ten years, or in the discretion of the jury or the court trying the case without a jury, confinement in jail for up to twelve months and a fine up to \$2500 either or both.

(List of Schedule 1 substances: <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+54.1-3446>)

(List of Schedule II substances: <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+54.1-3448>)

Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule III of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to twelve months and a fine up to \$ 2500, either or both.

(List of Schedule III substances: <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+54.1-3450>)

Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule IV of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to six months and a fine up to \$1000, either or both.

(List of Schedule IV substances: <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+54.1-3452>)

Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule V of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine up to \$500.

(List of Schedule V substances: <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+54.1-3454>)

Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule VI of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine up to \$250.

(List of Schedule VI substances: <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+54.1-3455>)

Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V of the Drug Control Act with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is either confinement in jail for up to one year, a fine up to \$2500, or both.

Possession of marijuana, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to 30 days, a fine up to \$500 or both. Upon a second conviction, punishment is either confinement in jail for up to one year, a fine up to \$2500, or both.

Possession of less than one-half ounce of marijuana with intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to 12 months and a fine up to \$2500, either or both. If the amount of marijuana involved is more than one-half ounce to five pounds, the crime is a felony with a sanction of imprisonment from one to ten years, or in the discretion of the jury or the court trying the case without jury, confinement in jail for

up to one year and a fine up to \$2500, either or both. If the amount of marijuana involved is more than five pounds, the crime is a felony with a sanction of imprisonment from five to thirty years.

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

Convictions for violations of these laws could result in fines, loss of driver's license and imprisonment. University sanctions could include penalties ranging from disciplinary probation, sanctioned substance abuse education programs, civic education programs, restitution, counseling center administrative request, suspension from university housing, expulsion from university housing, special assignments/restrictions, suspension, expulsion and fines. Further information concerning policies can be found at [here](#).

## Health Risks

Substance	Physical Dependence	Psychological Dependence	Possible Effects	Effects of Overdose	Withdrawal
<b>Heroin</b>	High	High	Euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea	Slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, possible death	Yawning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, runny nose, chills and sweating, watery eyes
<b>Morphine</b>	High	High			
<b>Codeine</b>	Moderate	Moderate			
<b>Methadone</b>	High	High			
<b>Other Narcotics: Percodan, Darvon, Talwin, Percocet, Opium, Demerol</b>	High-Low	High-Low			
<b>Barbiturates: Amytal, Nembutal, Phenobarbital, Pentobarbital</b>	High-Moderate	High-Moderate	Slurred speech, disorientation, drunken behavior without odor of alcohol	Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, possible death	Anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions, possible death
<b>Benzodiazepines: Ativan, Diazepam, Librium, Xanax, Valium, Tranxene, Versed, Halcion</b>	Low	Low			
<b>Methaqualone</b>	Moderate	Moderate			
<b>GHB</b>					
<b>Rohypnol</b>					
<b>Other Depressants</b>	Moderate	Moderate			
<b>Cocaine</b>	Possible	High			
<b>Amphetamine</b>	Possible	High	Increased alertness, increased pulse rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, euphoria, excitation, insomnia	Agitation, increased body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, possible death	Apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, disorientation
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	Possible	High			
<b>Ritalin</b>	Possible	High			
<b>Other Stimulants</b>	Possible	High			
<b>Marijuana</b>	Unknown	Moderate	Euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, disorientation	Fatigue, paranoia, possible psychosis	Occasional reports of insomnia, hyperactivity, decreased appetite

# JMU Alcohol and Drug Strategies

## THREE STRIKES

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

## PARENTAL NOTIFICATION

Parents will be notified of alcohol or drug incidents their student is involved in while under the age of 21. Notification will occur at the conclusion of the Accountability Process for on-campus cases and upon arrest or citation for off-campus cases. Once a JMU student has been convicted or received a citation for any felony or alcohol/drug violation(s) in Harrisonburg or Rockingham County they will be subject to university disciplinary action.

## OFF-CAMPUS ADJUDICATION

Alcohol violations, drug violations, felonies, and other student behavior that occurs off campus within the City of Harrisonburg or Rockingham County may be addressed by the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices. Student behavior that is against the educational atmosphere or mission of the institution, including felonies or sexual misconduct, may be addressed by the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices regardless of the location in which it occurred

## ENLIGHTENED CITIZEN AMNESTY POLICY

Students who voluntarily report they are in need of medical attention, have medical attention requested for them by a bystander, or bystanders who voluntarily report that someone else is in need of medical attention due to the consumption of alcohol or drugs may apply to the Office Student Accountability and Restorative Practices for amnesty from receiving a strike.

**Students found responsible for violating Alcohol and Drug regulations may be subject to attending Substance Education Programs**  
Further information can be found [here](#).

<b>By the Numbers</b>
This two-hour program examines the reason for the establishment of community standards. An overview of VA laws and university policies is given. Students discuss personal values, community resources, and risk-reduction strategies for avoiding negative consequences of alcohol use. This short course was designed for minor alcohol violations.
<b>Calling the Shots</b>
This three-week program guides students towards making future decisions more consistent with their values and in compliance with the law. Harrisonburg and/ or JMU police participate in this program to answer students' questions and address risk-reduction strategies. This program was designed for students who violated alcohol policy.
<b><u>BASICS</u></b>
The University Health Center’s Substance Abuse Prevention Office coordinates BASICS - Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students. The BASICS program is comprised of two 50-minute interview sessions. The first session retrieves information from the student about his/her substance use, using a self-assessment instrument. The second session is a feedback session designed to help the student assess his/.her own behavior and potential risks, identify potential changes, and help reduce future problems related to substance abuse.
<b>BASICS II</b>
The University Health Center’s Substance Abuse Prevention Office coordinates BASICS II - Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (Level II). BASICS II is appropriate when a student has previously participated in BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students) either as an accountability or other mandated referral. Comprised of two 50-minute sessions, BASICS II provides personalized feedback by examining the ongoing consequences of alcohol use and current or previous action plans to reduce alcohol-related risk. BASICS II is not therapy or substance abuse treatment.

#### High Expectations

The University Health Center's Substance Abuse Prevention Office coordinates High Expectations. High Expectations is an early-intervention program designed to help students evaluate the risks associated with marijuana and other drug use. It is an empathetic, confidential, non-judgmental program open to all JMU students. It consists of two, 50-minute interview sessions that use self-assessment of drug use, behavior, and potential risks, and then helps students identify potential changes to reduce future drug-related negative consequences.

University Policy #1110 - Addressing Substance Abuse - Complies with relevant laws related to the abuse of controlled substances and helps provide for a healthy and safe community for the employees, students, and the local community along with campus visitors. In addition, it is the intent of the university to offer support and possible solutions to employees who are struggling with alcohol or other drug-related problems. This policy addresses standards of conduct that clearly prohibit:

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

In addition to the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (US Code Title 41, Chapter 10, Section 701), and the Department of Human Resources Management's Policy 1.05-Alcohol and Other Drugs, the university, as an institution of higher education receiving federal funds, must comply with the requirements of federal regulations concerning drug and alcohol abuse prevention. See US Code Title 20, Chapter 28, Subchapter 1, Part B, Section 1011i. The law requires that, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, including participation in any federally funded or guaranteed student loan program, an institution of higher education must certify that it has adopted and has implemented a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees that, at a minimum, includes: The annual communication to each student and employee of:

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

A biennial review by the institution of the institution's program to:

- determine the program's effectiveness and implement changes to the program if the changes are needed; and
- ensure that the required sanctions mentioned above are consistently enforced

This policy is applicable to all employees of the university, whether classified or non-classified, full- time or part-time salaried or hourly, and includes all instructional and administrative & professional faculty.

University employees with drug or alcohol problems are encouraged to seek counseling assistance. Sanctions will be commensurate with the severity and/or frequency of the offense and may include termination of employment.

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## Crime Prevention and Personal Safety Programs

Through a cooperative effort between the Office of Public Safety's Crime Prevention Coordinator, the Crime Analyst/Emergency Management Specialist, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Justice, the Office of Residence Life, the University Health Center and the affiliated Student Wellness and Outreach Office, and the Counseling Center, programs on personal safety and security, rape prevention and response, date rape, substance abuse, self-defense and resistance to burglary, larceny and vandalism are conducted regularly throughout the school year. Programs can also be requested tailored to specific concerns or needs. When requesting a program from the JMU Police Department, please contact the Crime Prevention Office at 540-568-6910 or contact Sgt. Debby Spart by email at [spartda@jmu.edu](mailto:spartda@jmu.edu).

Programs requested from the JMU Police for 2014 include:

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

**Cert Program Support/General Safety** -This course covers basic resources available to students and staff at JMU. It covers the notification process, basic crime prevention and response to critical incidents. These incidents included fire, weather, hazmat or criminal events.

**Phase II Orientation** - A general overview of the Department of Public Safety, with an emphasis on hostile intruders on campus and what to do, which is presented to new employees. Clery compliance information is provided.

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

**Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) Training** - A self-defense class presented by a certified RAD instructor/trainer. This is a 15 hour program designed specifically for women and is nationally recognized course that provides women the skills they need to prevent and survive a physical attack. It covers educational aspects of self-defense and physical hands on training of defense techniques. The schedule for the RAD classes is posted on the JMU Police web page, <http://www.jmu.edu.pubsafety>. Students can register for the class by contacting Sgt. Spart at 568-6910 or by email at [spartda@jmu.edu](mailto:spartda@jmu.edu).

**Public Safety Orientation** - Presented throughout the year at both Orientation Fairs and group meetings. This program consists of crime prevention/resistance and a basic orientation to the James Madison University Police Department for new and transfer students.

**B.E.W.A.R.E.** - Basic Enforcement Warning and Risk Education –Contains and summarizes resources for support and assistance; provides safety tips for party attendance ; can utilize impaired vision goggles; provides information on selected Virginia alcohol codes and keg laws, public intoxication, driving under the influence, and implied consent statutes; alcohol and noise related Harrisonburg ordinances; and selected JMU judicial violations.

**Drug Identification** (for hall staff) – Provides residence life staff information on drug identification.

**Living Safely - Safe Off Campus** - Tips on safety and relationships geared toward off campus living.

**Admissions Choices Service Fair** -A program consisting of crime prevention tips and basic information about the JMU Police Department.

**Transfer Students Service Fair** - A program consisting of crime prevention tips and basic information about the JMU Police Department.

Each fall, in cooperation with Public Safety's Crime Prevention/Special Events Coordinator, the Crime Analyst/Emergency Management Specialist and the Office of Residence life, a safety and security campaign is conducted distributing safety literature to resident students. All residents are required to attend hall meetings on personal safety. Resident advisers in each hall are required to offer a number of programs throughout the year to students in their areas on varying topics of personal safety. At least one lock check per semester is conducted late at night in each residence hall to ensure that student room doors are properly secured. In addition to programming throughout the year, the University annually sponsors Alcohol Awareness Week and Drug Awareness Week, two weeks devoted specifically to alcohol and substance abuse prevention.

JMU constantly strives to enhance the safety of the JMU community through safety and security initiatives and services.



<b>Safety Initiatives</b>	
<b>Safety Escorts</b> -Escorts provided between campus buildings and parking lots for any student, faculty and staff member upon request by calling the JMU Police at 568- 540-6913 or from any emergency telephone.	<b>Operation ID</b> – Program which provides engraving services for valuable personal property. Engraving equipment is made available for loan.
<b>Outdoor Emergency telephones</b> - There are telephones provided on the exterior at the main entrance to each of the residence halls and outdoor emergency “Blue Light” phones located across campus to include parking lots and other remote areas and feature one-button speed dialing for instant communication with the JMU Police with location of the activated telephone automatically identified to the Police Communications Officer.	<b>Traffic calming devices to include lighted crosswalks, speed humps, and the campus gate system.</b>  <b>LiveSafe</b> – an App which allows information sharing to police via text messaging
<b>Residence Hall telephones</b> - There are interior courtesy telephones located in the hallways of residence halls.	<b>Door Prop Alarms</b> – Alarms on residence hall doors that activate when the door has remained open too long.
<b>Campus Cadets</b> - are employed to act as additional eyes and ears for the JMU Police alerting police of incidents for possible further investigation, providing services during special events, and building and campus security. They are in radio contact with the JMU police at all times.	<b>Bicycle Registration</b> – Members of the university community can register their bicycle with JMU Parking Services or the JMU Police Department and receive a registration decal to affix to the bicycle to help deter theft and aid in the recovery.
<b>Safe Rides</b> – A program providing safe and reliable service within the Harrisonburg community by providing free rides to intoxicated students to prevent drunk driving and/or to students who are rendered incapable of transportation due to other circumstances.	<b>James Madison University Lightening Prediction System</b> - When the system detects atmospheric conditions that have a high probability of producing an electrical storm (lightning) close to campus the system will activate a series of horns and strobe lights.

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

## Maintenance of Campus Facilities

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

JMU students, faculty and staff have access to academic, recreational and administrative facilities on campus. The general public may attend cultural and recreational events on campus, with access limited to the facilities in which these events are scheduled.

The University's trespass policy enforced by the JMU Police and posted in university housing is as follows:

**Only those persons having legitimate business with James Madison University, members of the University community and their invited guests are permitted in this building. The University reserves the right to exclude all persons not conforming to acceptable behavior from these premises. Those who disregard this warning are to be considered in violation of criminal trespass (under cited Virginia code provisions) and are liable for prosecution.**

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

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## Weapons

In an effort to provide a safe and secure learning and working environment for its students, employees and visitors. It is the policy of James Madison University that no faculty or staff member, student, affiliate, or contracted service representative shall carry, maintain, or store a weapon, concealed or otherwise, on any property owned, leased, or controlled by the University. No visitor shall carry, maintain or store a weapon, concealed or otherwise, in any controlled space owned, leased, or controlled by the university with limitations on use or access (i.e., residence hall, classroom, office, practice field, stadium, arboretum, farm, or at any university event, etc.). Areas open to the public (i.e., streets, lawns, sidewalks, parking lots, bookstore etc.) with no limitations on access are not controlled spaces. Items that are used as weapons on property owned or operated by the university, whether or not they fit the definition above, will also subject the user to discipline or removal. Weapons include, but are not limited to

1. any gun, bow, crossbow or other weapon designed or intended to propel a missile or projectile of any kind, including any pistol, revolver, rifle, musket, long gun or other weapon designed or intended to propel a missile of any kind by action of an explosion of any combustible material;
2. any stun weapon, including any device that emits a momentary or pulsed output, which is electrical, audible, optical or electromagnetic in nature and which is designed to temporarily incapacitate a person;
3. any knife, including any dirk, bowie knife, switchblade knife, ballistic knife, machete or razor, except a pocket knife having a folding metal blade of less than three inches;
4. any slingshot, spring stick, metal knucks or blackjack;
5. any flailing instrument consisting of two or more rigid parts connected in such a manner as to allow them to swing freely, which may be known as a nun chahka, nun chuck, nunchaku, shuriken or fighting chain;
6. any disc, of whatever configuration, having at least two points or pointed blades which is designed to be thrown or propelled and which may be known as a throwing star or oriental dart;
7. any frame, receiver, muffler, silencer, missile, projectile or ammunition designed for use with a dangerous weapon, including any cartridge, pellet, ball, missile or projectile adapted for use in a firearm;
8. any explosive substance or explosive device, if such substance or device is intended to be used as a weapon;
9. any tear gas, mustard gas, phosgene gas or other noxious or nauseating gases or mixtures of chemicals designed to, and capable of, producing vile, injurious or nauseating odors or gases, if such gas or chemical is intended to be used as a weapon; and
10. any weapon of like kind as those enumerated.

Weapons are permitted when carried by bona fide law enforcement officers within their jurisdictions or as otherwise provided under Virginia and Federal law. Also excepted are military drills, honor guards and color guards utilizing facsimile or functionally disabled weapons and archery classes, team practice and competition utilizing target bows and arrows. Provisions for storage of firearms and other weapons such as hunting bows and arrows can be made with the JMU Police by students for short-term purposes, such as hunting off campus in approved areas. Weapons will be secured at the JMU Police Department. Strict sign-in and sign-out procedures are followed.

The JMU weapons policy can be accessed [here](#).

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## Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act and Sex Offender Registry and Access

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*James Madison University prohibits domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.*

*Individuals who report they have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, whether it occurred on or off-campus, will be provided support, offered resources along with a written explanation of his or her rights and options and the procedures for addressing the violation.*

*Assistance will be provided by the university when the victim of such crime elects or is unable to make a report.*

### [Complainants Rights Information](#)

*Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX"), 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1681, et seq., prohibits discrimination based on sex (including sexual harassment and sexual violence) at any federally funded education program or activity. The university must respond to complaints concerning Title IX. Due to this mandate, please note that your confidentiality cannot be guaranteed but efforts will be made to provide confidentiality of victims to the extent permissible by law.*

*Furthermore, no officer, employee, or agent of an institution shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under the under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Policy and Campus Crime Statistic Act.*

## Sex Offenses

The JMU Police Department recognizes the fact that sex offenses are personal violent crimes that have great psychological and physical effects on the victims. It is the policy of the JMU Police Department to assist sexual assault victims in a supportive manner, using appropriate crisis intervention skills.

Sexual assault includes offenses that meet the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System. A sex offense is any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Rape is defined as penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim; fondling - the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity; incest - nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law; and statutory rape - nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Virginia defines sexual assault as offenses involving sexual penetration or sexual contact with any person by force or threat of force, fear, intimidation, ruse, or through the use of a person's mental incapacity or physical helplessness, or any other attempt to force sexual

penetration/contact on any person. Sexual Assault offenses meet the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape. [The Code of Virginia under Article 7 Criminal Sexual Assault](#) provides additional information regarding Virginia law.

Due to the seriousness of these offenses and the delicate nature of the investigations involved, it is important for the department to undertake diligent investigations in order to increase the reporting of these crimes. Reducing recidivism and serial criminal offenses through the apprehension and prosecution of the assailants is a department priority. The thorough, complete and accurate collection of evidence is a vital and often key requirement for the successful investigation and prosecution of sexual assaults.

To constitute lack of consent, acts must be committed by force, intimidation or through use of the victim's mental incapacity or physical helplessness. Intoxication may indicate an inability to give consent.

If a sex offense should occur, the victim has the option of take the following actions:

- The victim is urged to go to a safe place and contact a friend or family member for support.
- After an incident of sexual assault, the victim should begin considering seeking medical attention as soon as possible. Sentara RMH Hospital will be able to examine and treat you after an assault, whether or not you choose to report the assault to police. You can go to the emergency room at the hospital, tell them you were sexually assaulted. JMU students may also seek medical attention at the JMU Health Center.
- As with any crime, it is important to preserve evidence. The victim is encouraged to preserve evidence. Do not destroy physical evidence that may be found. If the offense occurred within the past 72 hours, evidence of criminal activity may be preserved. Evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement. The evidence collected can be held until a decision is made about pursuing legal action.
- Do not destroy the physical evidence that may be found in the vicinity of the crime. If the crime occurred in the victim's home, the victim should not clean or straighten until the police have had an opportunity to collect evidence if contacted. Preservation of evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.
- Do not shower, bathe, or douche. Do not urinate, if possible. Do not eat, drink liquids, smoke or brush teeth if oral contact took place.
- Keep the clothes worn during the offense. If clothes are changed, place clothes in a paper bag (evidence deteriorates in plastic).
- If possible, tell someone all the details remembered about the assault and write everything down you remember as soon as possible.
- Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report sexual assault to law enforcement, you also have the option **not** to make a report with law enforcement. 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 and provide for support.
- If a report is made to law enforcement, call the police department in the jurisdiction where the crime occurred. Call the JMU police if the incident occurred on campus at 540-568-6911; if the incident happened in the City of Harrisonburg call the Emergency 911, or Business 540-434-4436 for assistance. .
- The responding officer's primary responsibility will be the victim's physical well-being and emergency medical needs to include arranging for transportation to the hospital.
- An investigation will follow to include the obtaining preliminary statements, preserving the crime scene, and collection of evidence. An investigator trained in sexual assault will respond and continue the investigation. If the assault occurred within 72 hours, at the hospital, the victim will be encouraged to allow an examination by a sexual assault nurse examiner to obtain evidence (Physical Evidence Recovery Kit) and a sexual assault victim advocate from the Collins Center will be called to assist the victim. If you are a JMU student, you can also request assistance from Student Wellness and Outreach victim advocate.
- Law enforcement will help obtain an emergency protective order for the victim if applicable and provide guidance through the criminal complaint process.
- Law enforcement in concert with other entities such as Title IX, the JMU Health Center, Sentara RMH Hospital, and the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, along with the Student Wellness and Outreach Office and the JMU Counseling Center will help coordinate medical, counseling and support services for students. Sentara RMH Hospital and the Collins Center along with the Harrisonburg Rockingham Victim Witness Program will coordinate for non-student victims.
- Written information providing information on existing counseling , health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance and if applicable visa and immigration assistance along with other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community will be provided. This information will also include options for and available assistance to victims for changing academic, living, transportation and working situations if requested by the victim and reasonably available.

- Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report sexual assault to law enforcement, it is the victims' choice whether or not to make a report and victims have the right to decline police involvement. 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 and provide for support.

### **What to expect at the Emergency Room**

Going to the emergency room after a sexual assault can be a scary and confusing experience. In Virginia evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement.

The evidence collected can be held until a decision is made about pursuing legal action. Sentara RMH Hospital can assist with collecting evidence with a physical evidence recovery kit. You do have options. Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. When you arrive at the emergency room, you will be checked in at the triage desk where you will be registered. At this time, a Collins Center advocate will be called as well as a specialized nurse called a SANE nurse (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner). Students can call the Student Wellness and Outreach office at 540-568-2831 to request a member to accompany them if they desire. *Institutional personnel will assist the victim in notifying these authorities, if the student requests the assistance of these personnel.*

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

If the victim does not wish to support a police investigation or declines a forensic exam, she/he will be referred to the Emergency Room Physician.

For the exam, the SANE nurse obtains a brief medical history and may ask some detail about the assault that will help to know what areas of physical examination are most important for a thorough collection of forensic evidence. Blood, hair, and specific body fluids will be collected and packaged in a manner prescribed by the Virginia State Crime Laboratory. Specimens are labeled in detail and then sealed in a box that is remitted to law enforcement, following the rules of chain-of-custody. The investigating agency is then responsible for carrying the sealed evidence to the crime lab. (The Virginia Supreme Court can pay expenses related to the PERK kit exam. The Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund applies, per Virginia Code Section 19.2-368.18).

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

If the victim is a student, the SANE nurse requests of the victim that they allow the nurse to call a professional counselor from the school to let them know of the assault. The SANE nurses are bound by the limits of confidentiality, however, and may be able to only let the counselor know that an assault occurred on a student, but be unable to name that student if the victim wishes not to be named.

- The university must respond to complaints concerning Title IX. To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, University offices to include the Office of Equal Opportunity, Title IX, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, the Student Wellness and Outreach Office, and the University Counseling Center, will work cooperatively to ensure that the victim's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal university investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a victim may be offered changes to academic, living, or working situations in addition to counseling, health services and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. The Office of Equal Opportunity/Title IX will assist a victim with these accommodations. Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating. Adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the victim to the extent permissible by law. The University does not publish the name of crime victims nor identifiable information regarding victims in the campus police departments Daily Crime Log or in Timely Warning notifications or community crime alerts.

Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to the JMU Police Department will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless of if the victim chooses to pursue criminal charges.

- Victims have the option of keeping their report of sexual assault in complete confidence, protecting their right to anonymity, when making a report through the JMU Counseling Center. If an incident is reported to the JMU Counseling Center, a professional staff member will be assigned to work with the victim on deciding whether or not to pursue legal action and will connect the victim with local programs and agencies, such as the Collins Center and the Victim/Witness Assistance Program. Victims have the option of keeping their report of sexual assault in complete confidence to the extent permitted by law, protecting their right to anonymity, when making a report through the JMU Counseling Center.

The Counseling Center offers free and confidential short and long-term individual, group, and emergency sexual trauma counseling services for JMU students; advocacy services for survivors, including assistance with medical, judicial, and legal referrals; and, finally, consultation services, including consultation around Title IX, for faculty, staff, family members, and friends of survivors of sexual trauma. During the initial assessment appointment, a counselor will help students decide which service(s) would be the most beneficial.

#### Message from JMU Counseling Center

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 requires all university employees to report disclosures of sexual harassment and sexual assault to the Office of Equal Opportunity in an effort to foster and maintain an environment free from sex discrimination, and so that the university can provide a prompt and effective response. Most JMU faculty, staff, and student employees must abide by these requirements. As staff members of the JMU Counseling Center, we are exempt from Title IX reporting requirements, and communications with our clients are privileged by law; therefore, we will discuss Title IX implications with faculty, staff, family members, and students as needed, and serve as clinicians for students directly impacted by sexual trauma. The Counseling Center is a safe and confidential environment for discussion of sexual harassment and assault; however, we encourage all survivors and support persons to review [Title IX requirements](#) before making any disclosures to other university personnel.

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

Following any incident, victims are encouraged to make a report to JMU Police Department or local police if they have not done so previously. This action does not obligate prosecution, but it does make legal action possible if the decision to prosecute is made at a later date. The earlier an incident is reported, the easier it is to collect valuable evidence and investigate the incident and obtain protective orders.

## Protective Orders

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

danger of a further such act being committed by the respondent against the alleged victim or (ii) a petition or warrant for the arrest of the respondent has been issued for a criminal offense resulting from the commission of an act of violence, force, or threat.

An emergency protective order can:

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

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

A preliminary protective order can:

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

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

A full protective order can:

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

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

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

## You Have Choices

James Madison University takes the issue of sexual misconduct seriously and sexual misconduct includes a broad spectrum of behavior. Students who feel they have been a victim of sexual misconduct, or are unsure, can meet with a Title IX Coordinator(s) or a staff member of the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices to explore their options. These options include counseling, the criminal process, possible civil suits, the Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process, and the Title IX Process (including no-contact orders).

Along with legal prosecution, University accountability action is an option that can be pursued in lieu of/or concurrent with legal prosecution. Accountability proceedings will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence as well as dating violence and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. To begin a university accountability action, a student, faculty member or staff member who feels he or she has been a victim of sexual assault can meet with a [Title IX Coordinator\(s\)](#) and/or a staff member of the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices to speak with a staff member to explore options. Both the victim and the

accused are afforded rights The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor or their choice and both the accuser and the accused shall be simultaneously informed , in writing of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation; the institution’s procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results of the institutional proceeding ; of any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that such results become final; and when such results become final. The accused has the right to a presumption of not being responsible for a violation until proven responsible as determined by a preponderance of the evidence present at the hearing. The right to appeal to a higher accountability body or university administrative official can be made within 3 days of receiving the accountability decision from JMU. Student victims will be provided assistance and have the option to change their academic, living, transportation, and working situations after an alleged incident, if such changes are reasonably available. Accountability response to referral(s) related to act(s) of sexual violence can result in a charge of “Sexual Misconduct” against the accused; (J34-100 Student Handbook Sexual Misconduct).

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

## Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process

James Madison University takes the issue of sexual misconduct seriously and sexual misconduct includes a broad spectrum of behavior to include;

**J34-101 Sexual Assault** - Engaging or attempting to engage in any sexual intercourse (oral, anal, or vaginal) or penetration (oral, anal, or vaginal), however slight, with any object or body part upon another individual without consent. Examples include, but are not limited to, vaginal penetration by a penis, object, tongue or finger; anal penetration by a penis, object, tongue, or finger; and mouth to genital contact.

**J34-102 Non-Consensual Sexual Contact** - Intentional touching, either of the victim or when the victim is forced to touch, of a body part in a sexual manner without consent, however slight, direct, or indirect (e.g. through clothing). Examples of sexual touching include, but are not limited to kissing, contact with the breasts, buttocks, groin, or genitals, touching another with any of these body parts, or making an individual touch another or themselves with or on any of these body parts, or any bodily contact of a sexual manner involving body parts not previously listed.

**J34-103 Sexual Exploitation** - Taking sexual advantage of another person without consent. Examples include, but are not limited to, causing or attempting to cause the incapacitation of another person for a sexual purpose; recording, photographing, or transmitting sexual utterances, sounds, or images of another person(s) without consent; prostitution; allowing a third party to observe sexual activity without consent; voyeurism or “peeping”; knowingly transmitting sexually transmitted infections or other diseases without the knowledge of the partner; or inducing another to expose their breasts, buttocks, groin, or genitals.

**J34-104 Sexual Harassment** - Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that seriously and/or repeatedly affects an employee’s or student’s performance or creates a hostile work or study environment. Examples include, but are not limited to, unwelcome sexual advances; requests for sexual favors; sexually-based stalking; threatening to release photos or recordings of sexual activity; and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature (e.g., any act of sexual misconduct as previously defined).

**J35-105 Relational Violence** - Relationally motivated physical assault(s), or serious threat(s) of bodily harm, including, but not limited to domestic violence and dating violence.

**Consent** means words or actions that show a knowing and voluntary agreement to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Consent cannot be gained by force, intimidation, by ignoring or acting in spite of the objections of another, by previous consent, or by taking advantage of the victim’s incapacitation or physical helplessness where the accused student knows or reasonably should have known of such incapacitation.

**Incapacitation** means the physical and/or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments. States of incapacitation include, without limitation, sleep and blackouts. Where alcohol and/or drugs are involved, one does not have to be intoxicated or drunk to be considered incapacitated; incapacity is determined by how the alcohol and/or drugs consumed impacts a person’s decision-making capability.



## Determining a Charge

James Madison University takes the issue of sexual misconduct seriously and sexual misconduct includes a broad spectrum of behavior. Alleged behavior by a student that falls under the behavior outlined by [J34-100 Sexual Misconduct](#) will follow the process described below. A student, faculty member or staff member who feels he or she has been a victim of sexual misconduct by a student, or who is unsure, can meet with a [Title IX Coordinator](#)(s) and/or a staff member of the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices to explore options. These options include counseling through the Counseling Center for students, counseling through the Employee Assistance Program for employees, the criminal process, the Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process, and the Title IX Process (including no-contact orders), as well as appropriate interim measures such as changes in housing, changes in sections of classes, changes in work assignments, changes in scheduled meetings, and other methods of separation from the accused. This Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process is separate and distinct from the Accountability Process, which is used to address all other reports of policy violations by students.

Accusing Students who report sexual misconduct will not be charged with violations of [J38-101 Alcohol](#) or [J38-102 Drugs](#), even if these substances were involved.

Both Accusing Students or Employees and Accused Students will be assigned an advisor by the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices to guide them through the Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process and help them understand the rights afforded to them. Additionally, appropriate interim measures may be arranged with the advisor's assistance. Employees making accusations against a student may also seek assistance from Human Resources or the Faculty Ombudsperson.

Any JMU student, faculty, or staff member believing that a student has violated [J34-100 Sexual Misconduct](#) may bring a charge by giving relevant details of the alleged violation to the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices. The accusation need not be by the individual who is allegedly the victim of the sexual misconduct. If the accusation is brought by someone other than the alleged victim, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices will attempt to gather additional information from the individual who is allegedly the victim of the sexual misconduct, and who will from that point be considered the Accusing Student or Employee. If the alleged victim does not wish to proceed with a charge, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices will generally abide by that choice, unless the relevant details indicate a sufficient reason to disregard the wishes of the alleged victim. Examples of a sufficient reason are, but are not limited to, the use of a weapon, violence, multiple charges against the same Accused Student, or a danger to the university community.

Upon receiving relevant details of the alleged violation, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices will determine whether there are grounds for a charge and the initiation of the Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process.

If the information produced provides sufficient cause to believe that a violation has taken place:

- The Accused Student will be notified of the charges. Proper notification of a charge shall consist of an electronic message (e-mail) and/or written notice mailed to the student's last address on file with the university or placed in the Accused Student's assigned mailbox. The notice will be considered received one day following the date the notice is sent via email. The charge will set out the relevant policy for the alleged violation, but will not list the specifics of the alleged incident. However, the Accused Student is entitled to access to all of the evidence and information in the possession of the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices before delivering a response to the charge.
- When the Accused Student is informed of the charges, he or she may also be instructed to have "no direct or indirect contact" with the Accusing Student or Employee. This includes, but is not limited to, verbal or non-verbal contact in person, through electronic means, or through a third party. A violation of this instruction will result in a charge of [J21-100 Non-compliance with an Official Request](#).
- The Accusing Student or Employee may also be instructed to have "no direct or indirect contact" with the Accused Student. This includes, but is not limited to, verbal or non-verbal contact in person, through electronic means, or through a third party. A violation of this instruction will result in a charge of [J21-100 Non-compliance with an Official Request](#) for an Accusing Student, or a charge of misconduct for a Faculty or Staff member.
- A Sexual Misconduct Case Review will be scheduled at a time where the Accused Student, Accusing Student or Employee, all witnesses, and support persons are able to attend. The parties will be informed of the time and location via email. Neither the Accused Student nor the Accusing Student or Employee is required to attend the review. The Accusing Student or Employee may request the ability to participate in the review by phone, video conferencing, or another method that does not require the Accusing Student or Employee and Accused Student to be in the same room.

The university may proceed with charges and the Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process regardless of enrollment status of the Accused Student. If a student discontinues enrollment, regardless of reason, charges and/or sanctions remain pending and will still be active upon a request to reenroll. Since policy violations occurring through the end of a student's graduation day may result in charges being brought, in cases involving graduating students, the student's diploma and/or official transcripts may be withheld pending the conclusion of the Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process and/or the completion of any outstanding sanctions. In addition, for these cases, if the sanction is immediate suspension or expulsion, it will be deemed effective for the most recent semester the student attended.

For cases alleging sexual misconduct where the case review occurs during the last three weeks of the semester, the decision to proceed or postpone the process will be determined by the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices.

## Sexual Misconduct Case Review

The rights of an Accused Student and Accusing Student or Employee participating in a Sexual Misconduct Case Review are delineated in the [Accused Student Rights \(Sexual Misconduct\)](#) and the [Accusing Student or Employee Rights \(Sexual Misconduct\)](#). Allegations of violations of [J34-100 Sexual Misconduct](#) will be reviewed in a Sexual Misconduct Case Review by a board of Case Administrators, consisting of one staff member from the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices who will serve as a voting Board Chair and two faculty or staff members of the Accountability Board in accordance with the following procedures:

- Participants state any questions they have concerning rights or procedures.
- The statement of the charges is presented.
- Information is presented about the alleged incident by the Accusing Student or Employee and his or her witnesses; each witness presenting for the Accusing Student or Employee is called individually. The Board may question the Accusing Student or Employee or the witnesses for the Accusing Student or Employee as they are called and may request witnesses to return for further clarification. The Accused Student may also question the evidence presented by the Accusing Student or Employee or that person's witnesses. However, the Accused Student and Accusing Student or Employee may not directly question each other.
  - Witnesses may not also serve as a support person or attorney for the Accusing Student or Employee.
  - The Accusing Student or Employee's parents may serve as witnesses for the student at the discretion of the Accusing Student.
- Information is presented by the Accused Student and his or her witnesses; each witness for the Accused Student is called individually. The Board may question the Accused Student or witnesses for the Accused Student as they are called and may request witnesses to return for further clarification. The Accusing Student or Employee may also question the evidence presented by the Accused Student or witnesses. However, the Accused Student and the Accusing Student or Employee may not directly question each other.
  - Witnesses may not also serve as a support person or attorney for the Accused Student.
  - The Accused Student's Parents may serve as witnesses for the student at the discretion of the Accused Student.
- The Board may limit the amount of information any witness or participant in the Case Review provides if it appears to be repetitious or does not contribute positively to the fair and efficient review of the case currently being considered.
- The Accused Student may present concluding remarks.
- The Accusing Student or Employee may present concluding remarks, including a "Victim Impact Statement."
- The Board may ask final questions of the Accused Student and/or the Accusing Student or Employee.
- All persons are excused from the hearing room while the Board determines responsibility and, if applicable, [sanctions](#).
- The Board will consider only the information introduced in the Sexual Misconduct Case Review and case file. The decision of responsibility is based on the preponderance of the evidence and be determined by a majority vote.
- The decisions regarding responsibility and, if applicable, sanctions are then given concurrently to the Accused Student and the Accusing Student or Employee.
- The Accused Student and Accusing Student or Employee is then informed of the right of appeal and the appropriate procedure for [initiating an appeal](#).

Accused Students and Accusing Students or Employees may request one postponement of the Sexual Misconduct Case Review due to an academic conflict, work conflict, family emergency, or illness by contacting the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices at least 48 hours prior to the scheduled hearing. If a party fails to appear at a Sexual Misconduct Case Review after being properly notified of its date and time, the case will be heard on the basis of the information accumulated in the case file and as a result of the information provided by witnesses present. In such situations, the parties will be notified of the decision via email.

*A student who provides false information at a Sexual Misconduct Case Review may be charged additionally with a violation of J18-100 Interference with the Accountability, Honor Council, or Title IX Process. An employee may be charged with misconduct under the relevant policies of the university.*

*A student who discusses the case before the Sexual Misconduct Case Review with any of the witnesses for the other party may be charged additionally with a violation of [J18-100 Interference with the Accountability, Honor Council, or Title IX Process](#). An employee may be charged with misconduct under the relevant policies of the university.*

*Sexual Misconduct Case Reviews are closed meetings and all information and decisions shall be kept confidential by all parties until the case is fully resolved, including all appeals. Upon conclusion, the University will continue to maintain confidentiality as required by law. The Accused Student and Accusing Student or Employee shall receive notice of all rights they are guaranteed through the Sexual Misconduct Accountability Process. In Sexual Misconduct Case Reviews, the technical rules of evidence applicable in civil and criminal cases do not apply.*

### **Appealing a Sexual Misconduct Case Review**

Accused Students and Accusing Students or Employees have the right to submit a written appeal of a decision made at a Sexual Misconduct Case Review within three business days of receiving notice of the decision. Accused students may appeal the decision based on a violation of due process rights, if new information becomes available, or due to the harshness of the sanction. Accusing Students or Employees may appeal the decision based on a violation of due process rights, if new information becomes available, or due to the leniency of the sanction.

- Appeals will review the case file based on the points raised in the written appeal submission and a review of the audio recording of the Sexual Misconduct Case Review. If the appeal(s) is submitted by the Accused Student or the Accusing Student or Employee, the other party will be notified upon submission and given the opportunity to submit a written response to the appeal within three business days from receiving notification that an appeal has been submitted. If appeals are submitted by both parties, they will both be given the opportunity to submit a written response to the other party's appeal within three business days from receiving notification that an appeal has been submitted.
- Students will not typically present in person at the appeal review. However, in the rare or extenuating circumstances it is determined by the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices that the student should address the appeal board in person, the appeal review will be arranged around both the Accused Student's and the Accusing Student's or Employee's schedules and their participation will be recorded. In these rare circumstances, the other party will also be given the opportunity to present in person a response to the appeal board and submit a written response.
- For appeal reviews in cases alleging Sexual Misconduct, the appeal board will be composed of three faculty and/or staff members of the Accountability Board. One of the faculty or staff members, in addition to being a voting member, will also serve as the Board Chair. The decision of the appeal review will be determined by a majority vote.
- If only the Accused Student appeals the decision made at the Sexual Misconduct Case Review, the student may not be given more severe sanctions as the result of his or her decision to appeal. If only the Accusing Student or Employee appeals the decision made at the Sexual Misconduct Case Review, the Accused Student may be found responsible or given more severe sanctions as a result of the Appeal Review.
  - If the appeal is only based on the harshness of the sanction, the appeal board will only vote to affirm or change the original sanctions.
  - If the appeal has included new information or contention of errors in due process, the appeal board will vote first on responsibility and then on sanctioning.
- If both the Accused Student and the Accusing student or Employee appeals the decision made at the Sexual Misconduct Case Review, the Accused Student may be found responsible or given more severe sanctions as a result of the Appeal Review.

- In cases where both the Accusing Student or Employee and Accused Student appeal the decision, there will be one appeal review to evaluate both appeals, the recording of the Sexual Misconduct Case Review, and make one final decision in the case.
- In all cases in which the sanction includes suspension or expulsion, there shall be a final review by the Senior Vice President for Student Affairs and University Planning (if the penalty is suspension) or by the Senior Vice President for Student Affairs and University Planning in consultation with the President (if the penalty is expulsion). The reviewer(s) will take one of the following actions:
  - Affirm the "responsible" finding and sanction.
  - Affirm the "responsible" finding and either reduce or increase the sanction.
  - Find the student "not responsible" and dismiss the charges.
  - Determine the case should be reheard at the case review level or at the appeal level

## Sanctions

Taking into consideration the totality of the circumstances surrounding the case and all evidence provided at the time of the hearing, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, the Accountability Board or the University Case Administrator may assign sanctions to include;

### Disciplinary Probation

The university reserves the right to impose a more severe sanction if the student is found responsible for violating an additional university policy. Probation shall be for a specified period of time, for a minimum of one semester.

### Substance Education

#### By the Numbers

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

#### Calling the Shots

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

#### BASICS

The University Health Center's Substance Abuse Prevention Office coordinates BASICS - Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students. The BASICS program is an early-intervention program designed to help students evaluate the risks that may result from alcohol use. It is an empathetic, confidential, non-judgmental program open to all JMU students. It consists of two, 50-minute interview sessions that use self-assessment of alcohol use, behavior, and potential risks, and then helps students identify potential changes to reduce future alcohol-related negative consequences. BASICS is not an addiction treatment program. Referral to appropriate community resources is available. There is a \$50.00 program fee for BASICS. The fee is paid in two installments, \$25 immediately following each session.

#### BASICS II

The University Health Center's Substance Abuse Prevention Office coordinates BASICS II - Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (Level II). BASICS II is appropriate when a student has previously participated in BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students) either as a judicial or other mandated referral. Comprised of two 50-minute sessions, BASICS II provides personalized feedback by examining the ongoing consequences of alcohol use and current or previous action plans to reduce alcohol-related risk. BASICS II is not therapy or substance abuse treatment. There is a \$50.00 program fee for BASICS II. The fee is paid in two installments, \$25 immediately following each session.

### High Expectations

The University Health Center's Substance Abuse Prevention Office coordinates High Expectations. High Expectations is an early-intervention program designed to help students evaluate the risks associated with marijuana and other drug use. It is an empathetic, confidential, non-judgmental program open to all JMU students. It consists of two, 50-minute interview sessions that use self-assessment of drug use, behavior, and potential risks, and then helps students identify potential changes to reduce future drug-related negative consequences. A \$50 fee will be due upon completion of the program and receipt of invoice.

### Civic Education

#### Mentor Experience

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

#### Site Experience

This program is used for students who have violated university policy and have a lack of connection with the university community. Through participation in 30 site hours, students make a connection with the university and recognize the impact they have on the community.

#### Values in Action

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

#### Conversations about Conflict

A 2-week, 4 hour program (2 hours per week), with a 1- hour follow up meeting. It is meant for students to reflect on how they deal with conflict in their relationships with friends, roommates, family members, professors, university staff, strangers, and even themselves. Through this class, students will be given the opportunity to assess their own conflict style, discuss how their community is impacted by conflict, and develop skills for future engagement in conflict. Upon completion of the class students submit a reflection paper and participate in a follow-up discussion. A \$50 fee will be due upon completion of the program and receipt of invoice.

### Restitution

Reimbursement by the student to the university or a member of the university community shall cover the cost of damage or loss of community or personal property.

### Counseling Center Administrative Request

Students are referred to the Counseling Center for two intake appointments with the Associate Director or the designee. This is not sanctioning counseling, but only asking the student to work with Counseling Center for appointments to see if it could be helpful in the future.

### Suspension from University Housing

The student loses the privilege of living in or visiting anyone in university housing for a specified length of time. Afterward, the student is allowed to reapply for university housing, provided there is space available. If the student enters a residence hall during their suspension, s/he will be subject to arrest for trespassing and additional charges in the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices.

### Expulsion from University Housing

The student permanently loses the privilege of living in or visiting anyone in university housing. If the student enters a residence hall during their expulsion, s/he will be subject to arrest for trespassing and additional charges in the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices.

### Special Assignments/Restrictions

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

to:

- Removal or restriction of a student's parking privileges.
- Removal or restriction of a student's privilege of attending athletic events.
- Removal or restriction of a student's ability to use specific campus facilities or other student privileges.
- Removal or restriction of eligibility for extracurricular activities.
- Requiring a student to have no direct or indirect contact with the victim(s) of the violation(s), including but not limited to verbal or nonverbal contact in person, through electronic means, or through a third party. Failure to comply or noncompliance with this restriction can result in additional violations and immediate suspension.

University departments may also consider a student's case history in OSARP for the purpose of university employment or for admissions into certain academic programs, supplemental learning opportunities, or studies abroad.

#### **Suspension**

The student is dismissed from JMU for a specified length of time, after which he or she is allowed to return to the university. A suspended student may not visit the campus without the permission of the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices. If the student does come to the campus during their suspension, s/he will be subject to arrest for trespassing and additional charges in the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices. The final decision to suspend or expel is the responsibility of the president of the university or his/her designated appointee.

#### **Expulsion**

The student loses the privilege of attending JMU as a student and is permanently separated from the university. A student who is expelled may not visit the campus without the permission of the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices. If the student does come to the campus, s/he will be subject to arrest for trespassing. The final decision to suspend or expel is the responsibility of the president of the university or his/her designated appointee.

#### **Fines**

Fines shall be no less than \$15 and no greater than \$100, depending on the severity of the infraction. All payments are to be made to the University Business Office upon receipt of invoice.

### **Guidelines for Assignment of Sanctions**

To maintain fairness and uniformity in the assignment of sanctions for policy violations, charges have been classified as either major, minor, or flexible. Depending on the severity of the incident, a flexible violation can be classified as major or minor. Typically, major violations will carry more severe sanctions than minor violations. A student's violation will be classified as either major or minor by the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices.

To balance consistency and fairness in sanctioning, guidelines have been developed as a starting point for Case Administrators and Board Members to consider when determining sanctioning for a student found responsible for a first time violation. However, the totality of the evidence, the severity of the incident, previous case history, and the perspectives of the students involved may result in the severity of the sanction being higher or lower than the guidelines listed below. Case Administrators or board members have the ability to increase or decrease the severity of the sanction when making a decision in a case.

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## **Bystander Intervention**

The JMU Police along with the JMU community is committed to ending sexual violence in our community by encouraging its community members to be a courageous bystander with safe and positive options for bystander interventions to prevent harm or intervene.

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

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

In a situation potentially involving sexual assault, relationship violence, or stalking approach everyone as a friend, do not be antagonistic and avoid using violence. Be honest and direct whenever possible. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, call 6911 on campus or 911 off campus.

- **Choose to Act.**

## Risk Reduction

Risk reductions entails options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

While you can never completely protect yourself from sexual assault, there are some things you can do to help reduce your risk of being assaulted. Avoid dangerous situations by:

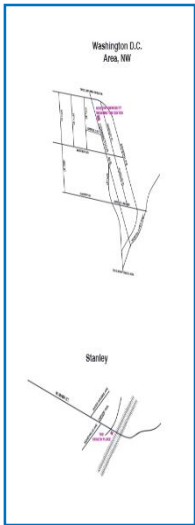
- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.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

Date rape drugs are colorless, tasteless, and odorless substances that can be placed in any drink, not just alcohol, undetected. They are strong relaxants the effects of which can be felt as soon as fifteen minutes after ingestion. The side effects of date rape drugs include possible blackouts, coma, impaired judgment, memory impairment, dizziness, headaches, confusion and loss of coordination. Alcohol can intensify these side effects. Date rape drugs often cause memory loss. Some date rape drugs remain in the system for as little as 6-8 hours, making immediate testing imperative.

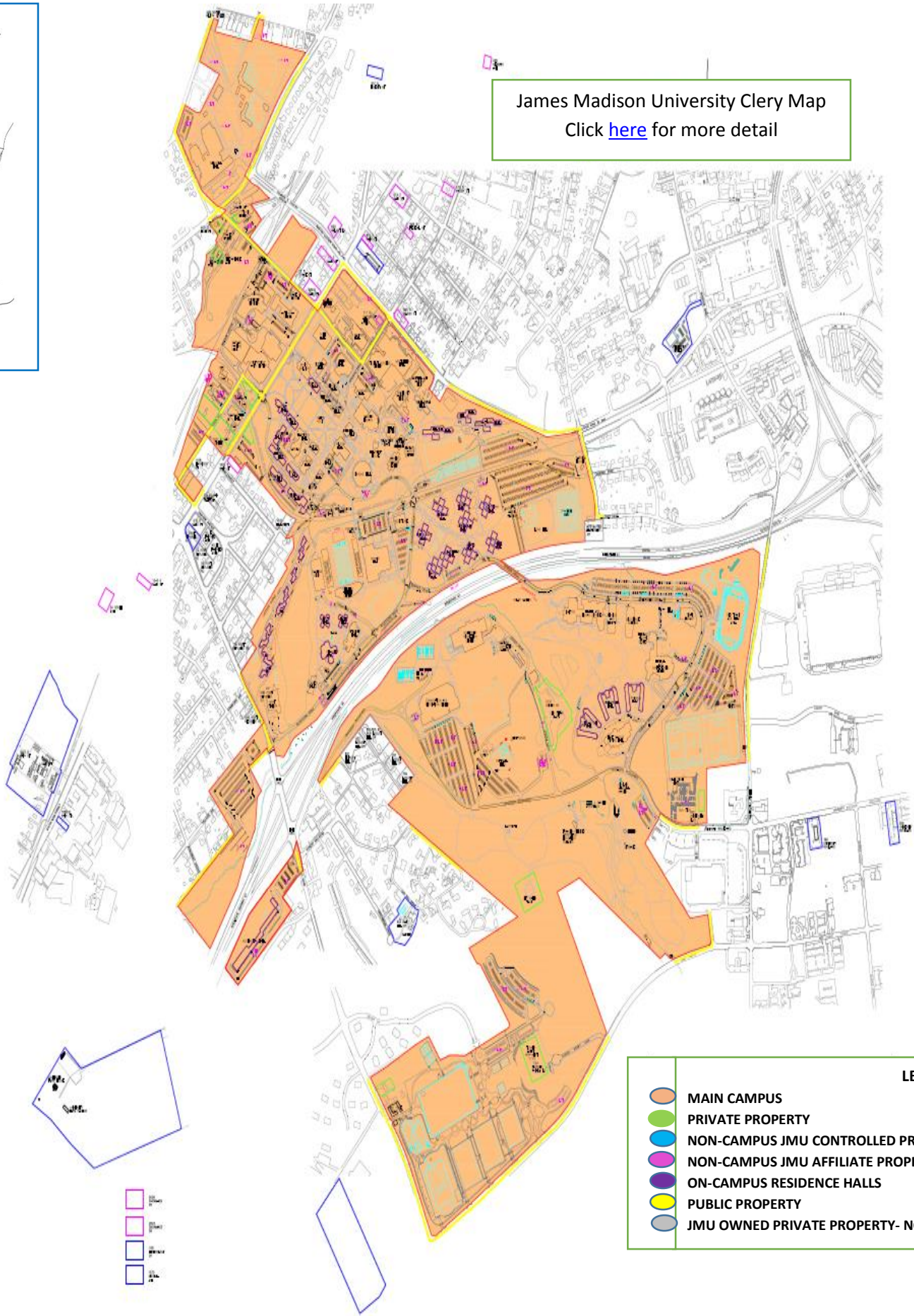
Common date rape drugs are rohypnal, GHB, ketamine, and alcohol. Alcohol remains the most commonly used date rape drug both on and off college campuses. Today it remains the substance most frequently associated with date rape, and the most easily accessible sedating substance. When large enough quantities are consumed alcohol can have a tremendous sedating effect leaving anyone vulnerable to assault.

If you suspect or suspect someone you know has been drugged and/or assaulted, first, go to a safe place; call the JMU police at 540-568-6911 or the local police if off campus by dialing 911. Go to the University Health Center and. or the local hospital's emergency room for immediate treatment and testing.

***Most importantly, remember that whether you follow these tips or not, if someone sexually assaults you, it is not your fault. You are never to blame for someone else's actions.  
No one deserves or wants to be raped.***



James Madison University Clery Map  
 Click [here](#) for more detail



**LEGEND**

- MAIN CAMPUS
- PRIVATE PROPERTY
- NON-CAMPUS JMU CONTROLLED PROPERTIES
- NON-CAMPUS JMU AFFILIATE PROPERTIES
- ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS
- PUBLIC PROPERTY
- JMU OWNED PRIVATE PROPERTY- NON STUDENT



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## Domestic Violence

The James Madison University Police Department assigns domestic or family violence complaints a high priority. The nature and seriousness of crimes committed between family or household members are not mitigated because of the relationships or living arrangements of those involved. Therefore, law enforcement must exercise leadership in the community in responding to domestic violence. An immediate criminal justice response can make a major difference in the disputants' lives. If an assault should occur, the victim should go to a safe place and contact a friend or family member for support. You should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible if injured. Sentara RMH Hospital will be able to examine and treat you after an assault. If you are a student, you have receive treatment at the JMU Health Center. Following any incident, victims are encouraged to call the JMU police if the incident occurred on campus at 540-568-6911; if the incident happened in the City of Harrisonburg call the Emergency 911, or Business 540-434-4436 for assistance. The responding officer's primary responsibility will be the victim's physical well-being and emergency medical needs with an investigation to follow to include the obtaining preliminary statements, preserving evidence, and documentation. As with any crime, it is important to preserve evidence and the victim is encouraged to preserve the crime scene and evidence. Victims will be assisted by campus authorities, if requested, in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses but may also decline to notify law enforcement. Victims have the option of keeping their report of domestic violence in complete confidence to the extent permitted by law, protecting their right to anonymity, when making a report through the JMU Counseling Center. If an incident is reported to the JMU Counseling Center, a professional staff member will be assigned to work with the victim. The university must respond to complaints concerning Title IX. To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, University offices to include the Office of Equal Opportunity/ Title IX, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, the Student Wellness and Outreach Office, and the University Counseling Center, will work cooperatively to ensure that the victim's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal university investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a victim may be offered changes to academic, living, or working situations in addition to counseling, health services and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. The Office of Equal Opportunity/Title IX will assist a victim with these accommodations. Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating and adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the victim to the extent permissible by law. The University does not publish the name of crime victims nor identifiable information regarding victims in the campus police departments Daily Crime Log or in Timely Warning notifications or community crime alerts. Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to the JMU Police Department will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless of if the victim chooses to pursue criminal charges. Sentara RMH Hospital and the Collins Center along with the Harrisonburg/Rockingham Victim Witness Program will coordinate for non-student victims. Written information providing information on existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance and if applicable visa and immigration assistance along with other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community will be provided in the JMU Complainants Rights. This information will also include options for and available assistance to victims for changing academic, living, transportation and working situations if requested by the victim and reasonably available. Reporting an incident does not obligate prosecution, but it does make legal action possible if the decision to prosecute is made at a later date. The earlier an incident is reported, the easier it is to collect valuable evidence and investigate the incident.

With all due consideration for their own safety, the policy of the JMU Police department responding to a domestic disturbance complaint shall (1) restore order; (2) arrest persons when probable cause exists that a crime has occurred; (3) provide safety and security for the crime victim(s); and, (4) help participants contact appropriate agencies to help prevent future occurrences.

The term "domestic violence" includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by:

- a current or former spouse 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;
- by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, **OR**
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.  
(42 U.S.C. 13925(a))

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

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

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

As with any crime, it is important to preserve evidence. Physical evidence can include injuries of the victim, evidentiary articles that substantiate an attack and the crime scene itself. Photographs of injuries and the crime scene showing a struggle occurred can be invaluable.

Protective orders are civil court orders meant to protect victims who have experienced or are reasonably in fear of physical violence, sexual assault or stalking by another individual. The JMU Police Department will explain and provide assistance in the process of obtaining protective orders.

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

If you are not able to obtain a family abuse protective order you may still be able to obtain a general emergency protective order (EPO) which aims to protect the health or safety of any person regardless of a decision to arrest. An emergency protective order is issued by a judge or magistrate, upon request of a law enforcement officer or an alleged victim. To obtain an emergency protective order, the alleged victim must have been subjected to an act of violence, force, or threat, and the judge or magistrate finds that (i) there is probable danger of a further such act being committed by the respondent against the alleged victim or (ii) a petition or warrant for the arrest of the respondent has been issued for a criminal offense resulting from the commission of an act of violence, force, or threat.

An emergency protective order can:

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

the respondent.

An emergency protective order expires at 11:59 p.m. on the third day following issuance. If the expiration occurs on a day that court is not in session, the emergency protective order shall be extended until 11:59 p.m. on the next day that the court that issued the order is in session. The victim may request a preliminary protective order, within a reasonable period of time following the incident, through the general district court. A preliminary protective order (PPO) is issued by a judge, upon request of an alleged victim. To obtain a preliminary protective order, the alleged victim must have been subjected to an act of violence, force, or threat, or a petition or warrant has been issued for the arrest of the alleged perpetrator for any criminal offense resulting from the commission of an act of violence, force, or threat. An alleged victim must appear before a judge in person to request a preliminary protective order.

A preliminary protective order can:

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

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

A protective order can:

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

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

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

The victim may also apply for an arrest warrant. If a warrant is issued, the alleged perpetrator will be arrested. An arrest warrant charges someone with committing a crime, usually assault and battery.

Along with legal prosecution, University accountability action is an option that can be pursued in lieu of/or concurrent with legal prosecution. Accountability proceedings will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence as well as dating violence and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. To begin a university accountability action, a student, faculty member or staff member who feels he or she has been a victim of domestic assault can meet with a [Title IX Coordinator](#)(s) and/or a staff member of the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices to speak with a staff member to explore options. Both the victim and the accused are afforded rights The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor or their choice and both the accuser and the accused shall be simultaneously informed , in writing of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation; the institution's procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results of the institutional proceeding ; of any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that such results become final; and when such results become final. The accused has the right to a presumption of not being responsible for a violation until proven responsible as determined by a preponderance of the evidence present at the hearing. The right to appeal to a higher accountability body or university administrative official can be made within 3 days of receiving the accountability decision from JMU. Student victims will be provided assistance and have the option to change their academic, living, transportation, and working situations after an alleged incident, if such changes are reasonably available. Accountability response to referral(s) related to act(s) of domestic violence can result in a charge of "Sexual Misconduct" against the accused; (J34-100 Student Handbook Sexual Misconduct). The process for domestic violence is the same for [sex offenses](#) documented earlier.

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

Helpful information can be found at this link <http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims.documents.domviobr.pdf> . Talking to someone who is trained to work with victims and survivors may help alleviate some of the symptoms that may be interfering with other aspects of your life.

The JMU Counseling Center offers support and counseling for individuals who have experienced violence. That support may be through individual or group counseling. Counseling is also available for friends and partners of people who have experienced this kind of violence. Additionally, the JMU Counseling Center offers psycho-educational programs for students on issues of relationships (this includes such topics as avoiding "toxic" relationships and violence to oneself by a dating partner. Call 540- 568-6552 or visit the [website](#).

Student Wellness and Outreach coordinates sexual assault and dating violence prevention, advocacy, and referral services for the JMU campus. It is ready and able to extend its services to those who are victims of dating violence. Call 540-568-2831 or visit the [website](#).

In addition to campus based resources there are community-based organizations such as The Collins Center (434-2272) and First Step (434-0295). Other resources include the Virginia Crime Victim Assistance INFO-LINE (1-888-887-3418) and the Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline (1-800-838-8238).

Risk reductions entails options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

#### **Red flags in a relationship:**

##### **Do you...**

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

##### **Does your partner...**

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

Pay attention to the "red flags" and trust your instincts. Survivors of domestic violence frequently report that their instincts told them that there was something wrong early on but they disregarded the warning signs and didn't know that these signs were indicative of an abusive relationship. Always take time to get to know a potential partner and watch for patterns of behavior in a variety of settings. Keeping in touch with your support system and participating in good self-care can lower your risk of being involved in an abusive relationship.

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

is committed to stopping domestic violence in our community by encouraging its community members to be a courageous bystander with safe and positive options for bystander interventions to prevent harm or intervene

Bystander interventions:

- Speak up when you hear threatening language.
- Hold people accountable for their actions.
- Respectfully challenge comments that degrade women.

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## Dating Violence

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

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; **and**
- where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
  - The length of the relationship;
  - The type of the relationship;
  - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.(42 U.S.C. 13925 (a))

Virginia does not have a statute specifically making dating violence criminal, but it is a form of assault and battery, which is criminal behavior defined as an intentional act by one person that creates an apprehension in another of an imminent harmful or offensive contact.

Violence or abuse is never acceptable in a dating relationship. Anyone who has been hit or abused by a dating partner can receive help. First and foremost, the victim should go to a safe place and contact a friend or family member for support. You should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible if injured. Sentara RMH Hospital will be able to examine and treat you after an assault. The JMU Health Center can treat students. Following any incident, victims are encouraged to call the JMU police if the incident occurred on campus at 540-568-6911; if the incident happened in the City of Harrisonburg call the Emergency 911, or Business 540-434-4436 for assistance. The responding officer’s primary responsibility will be the victim’s physical well-being and emergency medical needs with an investigation to follow to include the obtaining preliminary statements, preserving evidence, and documentation. As with any crime, it is important to preserve evidence. Physical evidence can include injuries of the victim, evidentiary articles that substantiate an attack and the crime scene itself. Photographs of injuries and the crime scene showing a struggle occurred can be invaluable. Victims will be assisted by campus authorities, if requested, in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses but may also decline to notify law enforcement. Victims have the option of keeping their report of dating violence in complete confidence to the extent permitted by law, protecting their right to anonymity, when making a report through the JMU Counseling Center. Law enforcement in concert with other entities such as Title IX, Sentara RMH Hospital, the JMU Health Center and the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, along with the Student Wellness and Outreach Office and the JMU Counseling Center will help coordinate medical, counseling and support services for students. Sentara RMH Hospital and the Collins Center along with the Harrisonburg/Rockingham/Victim/Witness Program will coordinate for non-student victims. Written information providing information on existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance and if applicable visa and immigration assistance along with other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community will be provided in the JMU Complainants Rights. This information will also include options for and available assistance to victims for changing academic, living, transportation and working situations if requested by the victim and reasonably available. Reporting an incident does not obligate prosecution, but it does make legal action possible if the decision to prosecute is made at a later date. The earlier an incident is reported, the easier it is to collect valuable evidence and investigate the incident.

Victims have the option of keeping their report of dating violence in complete confidence, protecting their right to anonymity, when making a report through the JMU Counseling Center. Institutional personnel will assist the student in notifying these authorities, if the student requests the assistance of these personnel.

Risk reductions entails options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

**Red flags in a relationship might include your partner:**

- Always wanting to know where you are and who you are with
- Not wanting you to spend time with others

- Getting angry if you do not answer a call or text immediately
- Always blaming you for their mistakes
- Calling you names or constantly putting you down
- Yelling constantly, throwing or punching objects
- Pressuring you to do more sexually than you are ready for

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

If anyone has been hit or abused by dating partner and they want to report it as a crime; they should immediately call the call the JMU Police if the incident occurred on campus at 540-568-6911; if the incident happened in the City of Harrisonburg call the Emergency 911, or Business 540-434-4436 for assistance. Go to a safe place. Contact a friend or family member for support if possible. The Officer’s primary responsibility will be the victim’s physical well-being and emergency medical needs with an investigation to follow to include the obtaining preliminary statements, preserving evidence, and documentation. Victims have the option of keeping their report of dating violence in complete confidence, protecting their right to anonymity, when making a report through the JMU Counseling Center. *Institutional personnel will assist the student in notifying these authorities, if the student requests the assistance of these personnel.*

As with any crime, it is important to preserve evidence. Physical evidence can include injuries of the victim, evidentiary articles that substantiate an attack and the crime scene itself. Photographs of injuries and the crime scene showing a struggle occurred can be invaluable.

Protective orders are civil court orders meant to protect victims who have experienced or are reasonably in fear of physical violence, sexual assault or stalking by another individual. The JMU Police Department will provide assistance in the process of obtaining protective orders. An emergency protective order (EPO) aims to protect the health or safety of any person regardless of a decision to arrest. An emergency protective order is issued by a judge or magistrate, upon request of an alleged victim or a law enforcement officer. To obtain an emergency protective order, the alleged victim must have been subjected to an act of violence, force, or threat, and the judge or magistrate finds that (i) there is probable danger of a further such act being committed by the respondent against the alleged victim or (ii) a petition or warrant for the arrest of the respondent has been issued for a criminal offense resulting from the commission of an act of violence, force, or threat.

An emergency protective order can:

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

An emergency protective order expires at 11:59 p.m. on the third day following issuance. If the expiration occurs on a day that court is not in session, the emergency protective order shall be extended until 11:59 p.m. on the next day that the court that issued the order is in session. The victim may request a preliminary protective order, within a reasonable period of time following the incident, through the general district court. A preliminary protective order (PPO) is issued by a judge, upon request of an alleged victim. To obtain a preliminary protective order, the alleged victim must have been subjected to an act of violence, force, or threat, or a petition or warrant has been issued for the arrest of the alleged perpetrator for any criminal offense resulting from the commission of an act of violence, force, or threat. An alleged victim must appear before a judge in person to request a preliminary protective order.

A preliminary protective order can:

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

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

A full protective order can:

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

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

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

Along with legal prosecution, University accountability action is an option that can be pursued in lieu of/or concurrent with legal prosecution. Accountability proceedings will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence as well as dating violence and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. To begin a university accountability action, a student, faculty member or staff member who feels he or she has been a victim of dating violence can meet with a [Title IX Coordinator\(s\)](#) and/or a staff member of the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices to speak with a staff member to explore options. Both the victim and the accused are afforded rights. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor or their choice and both the accuser and the accused shall be simultaneously informed, in writing of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation; the institution's procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results of the institutional proceeding; of any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that such results become final; and when such results become final. The accused has the right to a presumption of not being responsible for a violation until proven responsible as determined by a preponderance of the evidence present at the hearing. The right to appeal to a higher accountability body or university administrative official can be made within 3 days of receiving the accountability decision from JMU. Student victims will be provided assistance and have the option to change their academic, living, transportation, and working situations after an alleged incident, if such changes are reasonably available. Accountability response to referral(s) related to act(s) of domestic violence can result in a charge of "Sexual Misconduct" against the accused; (J34-100 Student Handbook Sexual Misconduct). The process for domestic violence is the same for [sex offenses](#) documented earlier.

The JMU Counseling Center offers support and counseling for individuals who have experienced dating violence. That support may be through individual or group counseling. Counseling is also available for friends and partners of people who have experienced this kind of violence. Additionally, the JMU Counseling Center offers psycho-educational programs for students on issues of relationships (this includes such topics as avoiding "toxic" relationships and violence to oneself by a dating partner). Call 540- 568-6552 or visit [website](#).

Student Wellness and Outreach coordinates sexual assault and dating violence prevention, advocacy, and referral services for the JMU campus. It is ready and able to extend its services to those who are victims of dating violence. Call 540-568-2831 or visit [website](#).

Campus resources for dealing with dating violence are:

- Counseling Center, 540-568-6552
- Student Wellness and Outreach, 540- 568-2831
- Substance Abuse Prevention, 540-568-6177
- University Police, Public Safety, [Anthony-Seeger](#) Hall, 540-568-6911
- Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, 540-568-6218

In addition to campus based resources there are community-based organizations such as The Collins Center (434-2272) and First Step (434-0295).

The Collins Center serves the community through four programs:

- Sexual Assault Crisis Service
- Violence Prevention, Education, & Awareness
- Professional Mental Health Treatment

- Child Advocacy Center Services

First Step - First Step is a non-profit organization located in the City of Harrisonburg, Virginia and funded by federal, state and local grants; United Way and private gifts. First Step provides the following services for victims of domestic violence regardless of their permanent address:

- Twenty-four hour a day shelter
- Twenty-four hour a day hotline
- Support groups
- Court advocacy
- Counseling service referral
- Rental and mortgage assistance for those at imminent risk
- Children's services

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## Stalking

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

Stalking behaviors can include:

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

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

- Keeps a log of incidents including the date, time, what happened, and the names of any witnesses. Even if you decide not to pursue prosecution, you may change your mind and it will be helpful to have documentation of every incident.
- If you have a protection order, make several copies, and carry a copy with you at all times.
- Save any packages, letters, messages, or gifts from the stalker. They may be important if you decide to report to the police.
- To keep your address confidential, get a post office box and use it on all correspondence. Put this address on your checks. If you are being sent something from Federal Express or another company that won't mail to P.O. Boxes, change "P.O. Box" to "Apartment" when giving your address.
- Use an answering machine to screen calls. Save all voicemail messages from the stalker, or record them to a tape recorder and save the tapes.
- You can have your phone reject calls from anonymous or unknown callers by contacting your local telephone service provider.
- Acquaint yourself with 24-hour stores and other public, highly populated areas in your neighborhood.
- If someone is following you, never go home.



- Inform security at your place of employment that you are being stalked.
- Inform friends, family, neighbors, and other people you know that you are being stalked so that the stalker cannot get information about you from them.
- If you have a picture of your stalker, give one to people you know at the places you frequent.

Bystander intervention can be as simple as calling the police if you witness a serious situation in progress.

If you feel you are being stalked and want to report it as a crime; you should immediately call the call the JMU Police if the incident occurred on campus at 540-568-6911; if the incident happened in the City of Harrisonburg call the Emergency 911, or Business 540-434-4436 for assistance. If you are in immediate danger, go to a safe place. Contact a friend or family member for support if possible. The Officer's primary responsibility will be the victim's physical well-being and emergency medical needs followed by an investigation to include obtaining preliminary statements, preserving evidence, and documentation with possible arrest. Victims have the option of keeping their report of stalking in complete confidence, protecting their right to anonymity, when making a report through the JMU Counseling Center. *Institutional personnel will assist the student in notifying these authorities, if the student requests the assistance of these personnel.*

Helpful information can be found at this link <http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims.documents.stalking.pdf> .Talking to someone who is trained to work with victims and survivors may help alleviate some of the symptoms that may be interfering with other aspect of your life.

The JMU Counseling Center offers support and counseling for individuals who have experienced *dating* violence. That support may be through individual or group counseling. Counseling is also available for friends and partners of people who have experienced this kind of violence. Additionally, the JMU CSDC offers psycho-educational programs for students on issues of relationships (this includes such topics as avoiding "toxic" relationships and violence to oneself by a dating partner). Call 540- 568-6552 or visit website at <http://www.jmu.edu/counselingctr> .

Student Wellness and Outreach coordinates sexual assault and dating violence prevention, advocacy, and referral services for the JMU campus. It is ready and able to extend its services to those who are victims of dating violence. Call 540-568-2831 or visit website at <http://www.jmu.edu/healthctr.swo> .

In addition to campus based resources there are community-based organizations such as The Collins Center (434-2272) and First Step (434-0295). Other resources include the Virginia Crime Victim Assistance INFO-LINE (1-888-887-3418) and the Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline (1-800-838-8238).

As with any crime, it is important to preserve evidence. Physical and evidentiary articles that substantiate the crime such as text messages, voicemails, videos, letters, photos, cards, unwanted items or gifts and emails should be saved. You should also write down the times, places and dates all the incidents occurred. You should include the names and contact information of people who witnessed what happened and provide this information to the police. Protective orders are civil court orders meant to protect victims who have experienced or are reasonably in fear of physical violence, sexual assault or stalking by another individual. The JMU Police Department will provide assistance in the process of obtaining protective orders. . An emergency protective order (EPO) aims to protect the health or safety of any person regardless of a decision to arrest. An emergency protective order (EPO) is issued by a judge or magistrate, upon request of a law enforcement officer or an alleged victim. To obtain this emergency protective order, the alleged victim must have been subjected to an act of violence, force, or threat, and the judge or magistrate finds that (i) there is probable danger of a further such act being committed by the respondent against the alleged victim or (ii) a petition or warrant for the arrest of the respondent has been issued for a criminal offense resulting from the commission of an act of violence, force, or threat.

An emergency protective order can:

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

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

A preliminary protective order can:

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

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

A protective order can:

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

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

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

A student victim of stalking has the right, in addition to filing charges through the criminal justice system, can file a complaint with the university's Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices, relative to acts of violence toward them or another or committed by JMU student(s). Regardless of whether the act of violence occurred on or off-campus since the University reserves the right to hold students accountable for certain types of off-campus behavior. Disciplinary action will result if a student's behavior jeopardizes the educational atmosphere or mission of the institution. Along with criminal prosecution, University judicial action is an option that can be pursued in lieu of/or concurrent with legal prosecution. Judicial proceedings will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to dating violence, as well as domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The accused has the right to a presumption of not being responsible for a violation until proven responsible as determined by a preponderance of the evidence present at the hearing. To begin a university judicial action, the counselor, police or victim should contact the Office of Judicial Affairs at 540-568-6218 to speak with a judicial advisor. During campus judicial proceedings, both the victim and the accused may be present and may have an attorney and/or adviser present to provide support and advice. Both the victim and the accused will be informed simultaneously in writing of the results of any disciplinary proceeding, and be informed of any changes to the result and when the results become final. The right to appeal to a higher judicial body or university administrative official can be made within 3 days of receiving the judicial decision from JMU. Student victims will be provided assistance and have the option to change their academic, living, transportation, and working situations after an alleged incident, if such changes are reasonably available. Judicial response to referral(s) related to act(s) of dating violence can result in a charge of "Violence to Persons" (J43-100 Student Handbook) against the accused; "no student shall engage or attempt to engage in any form of violence directed toward another person or group of people" (J43-101). Sanctions may include disciplinary probation and educational programs and may result in suspension from the university.

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## Crime Victim and Witness Rights

As a victim or witness of a crime, individuals have certain rights under Virginia's Crime Victim and Witness Rights Act. James Madison University's Police are active participants in the City of Harrisonburg/County of Rockingham's Victim/Witness Program. The telephone number is 564-3350. A summary of the Virginia's Crime Victim and Witness Rights Act can be viewed at <http://www.dcj.virginia.gov/victims.documents.victimsWitnessRightsActSummary.pdf>

There are specific steps one needs to take in order to receive these rights. The Victim/Witness program at the Commonwealth Attorney's Office has been implemented for the benefits of victims and witnesses of crime. A victim is defined as a person who has suffered physical, psychological, or economic harm as a direct result of a crime.

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

- Financial Assistance and Social Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Victim Resources and Assistance Contact Information

JMU Counseling Center	540-568-6552
JMU Health Center	540-568-6178
JMU Office of Student Wellness and Outreach	540-568-2831 (main number)
JMU Campus Assault Response Emergency help line (C.A.R.E.)	540-568-6411
JMU Substance Abuse Prevention	540-568-3317
JMU Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices	540-568-6218
First Step-Domestic Violence	540-434-0295
Collins Center	540-434-2272
Center for Marriage and Family Counseling	540-433-1546
Community Services Board (CSB) Offers domestic and violence/anger control groups and visitation assistance	540-434-1941
Harrisonburg/Rockingham's Victim /Witness Program Victim/Witness e-mail address is	540-564-3350 <a href="mailto:nterrell@rockinghamcountyva.gov">nterrell@rockinghamcountyva.gov</a>
General District Court	540-564-3130
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court	540-564-3370
Magistrate's Office	540-564-3848
Circuit Court	540-564-3118
JMU Police	Emergency 540-568-6911 Business 540-568-6913
Harrisonburg Police Department	Emergency 911, Business 540-434-4436
Harrisonburg/Rockingham ASAP and Driver Improvement	540-434-0154

## Sexual Harassment Guidelines for Students

It is the established policy of JMU to provide a work and study environment for faculty, staff and students free from all forms of harassment, bullying, stalking, intimidation and exploitation. Prohibited harassment bullying, stalking, intimidation and exploitation includes offensive verbal, written, electronic, or physical conduct in the following situations:

**J16-101** Submission to the conduct is made a condition of employment or admission of an applicant.

**J16-102** Submission to or rejection of the conduct is the basis for personnel action, recommendation for promotion or grades.

**J16-103** Conduct that seriously and/or repeatedly affects an employee's or student's performance or creates a hostile work or study environment. The conduct includes but is not limited to behaviors referring to a person's age, color, disability (formerly J22-100), genetic information, national origin, parental status, political affiliation, race, religion, sex (formerly J23-100), sexual orientation or veteran status.

**J16-104** Conduct of a sexual nature that seriously and/or repeatedly affects an employee's or student's performance or creates a hostile work or study environment. (Note: Sexual harassment falling under this section will follow the same processes as sexual assault cases.)

Any questions, assistance or violations related to the University policy on sexual harassment should be directed to the University's Office of Equal Opportunity 1017 Harrison Street, MSC 5802, Harrisonburg, VA 22807, 540-568-6991.

If a student believes that he/she has been harassed by an employee, an affiliate, or visitor, the student should take one or more of the following actions:

- Discuss the matter with the faculty member, staff member, affiliate, or visitor involved, explaining why a particular comment or action was offensive.
- Discuss the matter with the immediate supervisor of the faculty or staff member, or the sponsor of the affiliate, giving an account of the comment or action in question.
- Bring a charge of harassment a Title IX Officer under Policy 1324. A student athlete may file a complaint with the Associate Athletics Director for Compliance (AAD) 540-568-8036. The Title IX Officer who is assigned to handle complaints by all other students under this policy is the Associate Director of the University Health Center (UHC) 540-568-4066.

If a student believes that they have been harassed by a student, they should take one or more of the following actions:

- Discuss the matter with the accused, explaining why a particular comment or action was offensive.
- Bring a charge of harassment to the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices in the Student Success Center, second floor.

If a student employee believes that he or she has been a victim of harassment by a student, an employee, an affiliate, or a visitor, he or she should take one or more of the following actions:

- Discuss the matter with the accused, explaining why a particular comment or action was offensive.
- Discuss the matter with the immediate supervisor of the accused, if applicable, giving an account of the comment or action in question.
- Contact the Student Work Experience Center at 540-568-8167.
- Bring a charge of harassment to the Judicial Affairs Office if the accused is a student, or to a Title IX Officer under Policy 1324 if the accused is an employee, affiliate or visitor. A student athlete may file a complaint with the Associate Athletics Director for Compliance (AAD) 540-568-8036. The Title IX Officer who is assigned to handle complaints by all other students under this policy is the Associate Director of the University Health Center (UHC) 540-568-4066.
- Regardless of the identity of the alleged harasser, a student may discuss the matter with the Dean of Students, the director of the Counseling Center or the director of the Office of Equal Opportunity. The student will be advised of proper university procedures that can be pursued.
- All complaints will be held in confidence to the extent possible and counseling and other services will be provided. However, even though the accusing student may wish not to be identified, the university has an obligation to take prompt and appropriate steps if sexual harassment has occurred.
- A student also has the option of filing a formal charge of harassment with the U.S. Department of Education. The address and telephone number are available from the Office of Equal Opportunity, 540-568-6991

However, even though the accusing student may wish not to be identified, the university has an obligation to intervene in the matter if sexual harassment has occurred. It is important for the student encountering what he or she perceives to be harassment to remember that he or she may not be the only victim. If you have questions, need support through a complaint process, or need to talk with someone about how this harassment is affecting you, contact Student Wellness and Outreach (SWO) at 540- 568-2831.

For more information on how to deal with suspected harassment please go to <http://www.jmu.edu.oeo.sexualharassment.shtml> .

## Programming and Services

Prevention, intervention and education programs specifically addressing sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are regularly sponsored by a variety of organizations at James Madison University. JMU uses comprehensive, intentional and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome and consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual , relationship, institutional community and societal levels. The JMU Health Center, Student Wellness & Outreach, the Counseling Center, and the Women's Resource Center are among the groups that present programs throughout the year in classes, residence halls and student organizations. Programs on sexual assault occur at least once each semester in all residence halls and the topic is addressed at freshman orientation.

**University Health Center Annual Security Report Information  
Sexual Violence, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking Programming and Services**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Attendees</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Total # of Times Given</b>
RA Training	205	8/14/13	4
Blurred Lines	65	9/24/13, 11/18/13	2
Dukes Step Up!	4200	8/22/13	160
Campus Coalition Against Sexual Assault Info	25	9/14/13	1
Intimate Partner Violence Program (IPV)	190	9/20/13, 10/22/13 2/5/14, 2/6/14	5
Janine Latus	221	9/30/13	1
REACH: Let's Talk About Sex	170	9/24/13, 10/7/13 10/30/13, 3/5/14 3/23/14, 4/10/14	6
Sexversations	8	10/15/13, 10/16/13, 10/20/13, 10/21/13 11/5/13, 11/14/13 12/3/13, 2/18/14	128
What's for Sale? Healthy Masculinity	24	10/6/13	1
Judicial Affairs Council Training	35	10/18/13 2/28/14	2
Fraternity/Sorority Life Staff Training	10	10/21/13 10/24/13	2
Real Man/Strong Man	16	10/22/13	1
Project Unbreakable	300	2/17/14	1
REACH: Healthy Relationships	90	2/19/14	1
Sexual Violence on College Campuses	12	2/20/14	1
Response for SafeRides	40	3/5/14	1
Dukes Step Up 2.0	28	3/23/14, 3/24/14, 3/25/14	3
The Clothesline Project	500	3/31/14, 4/2/14, 4/2/14	Once over 3 days
Take Back the Night	300	4/1/14	1
Flashpoint on Sexual Violence	50	4/11/14	1
Fraternity Exec Member Program	90	4/15/14	2
Step up for Survivors	50	4/21/14	1

## Description

**RA Training** - The University Health Center holds a one hour training session with all RA's on recognizing and responding to sexual violence. Participants explore the definition of sexual assault and what constitutes lack of consent, become familiar with on-campus resources and understand their role as a responder to survivors in the residence halls.

**Blurred Lines** – This presentation was given to academic classes as a guest lecture. The participants discussed sexual violence in all forms and its prevalence among college students. Students also learned the definition of consent, became familiar with rape culture, victim blaming and resources available to survivors.

**Dukes Step Up!** This peer facilitated, bystander intervention program is attended by all incoming first-year students during 1787 Orientation. The program addresses sexual assault in terms of showing a video in which an evening in played in reverse and shows how individuals stepped up to intervene in a situation that could lead to sexual assault followed by discussion.

**Judicial Affairs Council Training** – This training is a collaboration between the Office of Judicial Affairs and the University Health Center. Council members are trained to hear sexual assault cases using best practices and guidelines from the Association for Student Conduct Administration, the Office for Civil Rights and the Campus SAVE Act.

**FSL Staff Training** – This training provided the Fraternity and Sorority Life staff with information on sexual violence response and obligations for reporting as a university employee.

**Project Unbreakable** - The mission of Project Unbreakable is to increase awareness of the issues surrounding sexual assault and encourage the act of healing through art. Sponsored by CARE, they presented their photos in Grafton to around 300 people and then took photos of JMU survivors afterwards.

**Sexual Violence on College Campuses** – This training was held as a professional development session for the staff of the Financial Aid Office. The objectives of the session were for participants to be able to define sexual assault, identify appropriate responses to survivors of sexual assault, identify resources for survivors of sexual assault, and understand their obligations for reporting sexual violence.

**Response for SafeRides** - Members of CARE presented to members of SafeRides about sexual violence response in college and procedures for dealing with survivors.

**Dukes Step Up 2.0** - This supplemental bystander intervention program seeks to enhance students' comfort level with intervening when they see behaviors or hear attitudes that can lead to sexual assault or IPV and also targets their perspective-taking skills to increase empathy for others.

**Flashpoint on Sexual Violence** – This panel discussion was sponsored by the Center for Faculty Innovation and had panel members representing the Office of Judicial Affairs, Title IX, the University Health Center, CARE and Counseling faculty.

**Fraternity Exec Member Program** - Co-facilitated in small groups by CARE members and Fraternity executive board member to 90 fraternity men. This program focused on the definitions of sexual assault, consent and bystander intervention.

**Step Up for Survivors** - A walk from campus to Court Square with a symbolic (biodegradable) balloon release. The walk is meant to show support for survivors in our community. After the balloon release we migrated to Larkin Arts, which was hosting a survivor art show featuring photography from our showing of Project Unbreakable. This is the second year CARE has sponsored this program.

**Sexversations** - Sexversations is a sexual assault outreach program facilitated by CARE (Campus Assault Response) that uses guided and facilitated candid conversations to educate students on sexual assault. This program is framed around 4 learning objectives that address defining "sexual assault", defining "consent" as it pertains to sexual assault, responding to situations in their own lives that could be leading towards sexual assault occurring, identifying primary campus resources related to sexual assault and beginning conversations about sex, and sexual assault.

**Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Program** - The IPV program is coordinated by CARE (Campus Assault Response) and is designed to engage and educate students on what factors constitute relationship abuse and ways to support survivors. This program also discusses healthy relationship and resources on and off campus that JMU students can utilize. Learning objectives for the program include identifying differences between domestic and intimate partner violence, recognizing the Power and Control Wheel, explaining

3 out of the 8 constructs of the Power of Control Wheel, and identifying ways to support survivors and list resources on and off campus.

**Red Flag Campaign-** JMU has again been selected by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance as a partner campus for the Red Flag Campaign, which is an awareness and education campaign designed specifically to address dating violence among students on Virginia's college and university campuses. The Red Flag Campaign is a dating violence bystander intervention campaign that features a series of posters that focus on various components of dating violence: emotional abuse, coercion, excessive jealousy, isolation, sexual assault, victim-blaming, and stalking. The campaign also includes an interactive website to learn more about dating violence and to direct students to campus resources. The majority of the campaign's efforts occur in the month of October.

**Janine Latus** - Author and survivor of intimate partner violence. Sponsored by CARE and the UHC, she spoke in Grafton to students as part of the Red Flag Campaign.

**Take Back the Night** - Take Back the Night is filled with musical performers, speakers, a speak-out, and a march. Musical performances and dramatic readings set the tone for speakers who bring their own personal insights about various forms of violence. A speak-out follows, which provides a supportive environment for those survivors and secondary survivors that choose to share their experiences. After the speak-out, the participants carry candles and march through campus breaking the silence and making their voices heard. The University Health Center employs a Take Back the Night Student Coordinator who runs this event and leads the Take Back the Night coalition, which is comprised of student volunteers. For over 35 years this national program has focused on eliminating all forms of sexual violence, specifically on college campuses.

**The Clothesline Project** - The Clothesline Project is a visual display that bears witness to violence against women and men. The Clothesline Project is composed of t-shirts decorated to represent various individual's experiences with intimate partner violence, sexual assault or sexual victimization. JMU students, faculty, staff, and local community members created all of the t-shirts on display. Anyone interested in creating a shirt can do so during the event. The Clothesline Project is a collaboration between The University Health Center and the Office of Residence Life's First Year Involvement.

**CARE** - CARE (Campus Assault ResponsE) is a student organization advised by the University Health Center that provides education and awareness to the JMU campus about sexual assault and intimate partner violence. CARE also coordinates a Helpline (540-568-6411) when JMU is in session where primary and secondary survivors of sexual assault and intimate partner violence can receive information and resources for seeking assistance.

**REACH, Let's Talk About Sex Program** - REACH facilitates a sexual health program for fellow students by request (residence halls, other clubs, fraternities/sororities). This program includes a discussion and definition on what is consent.

**REACH, Healthy Relationships Program** - This discussion-based program encourages students to utilize healthy communication techniques with their partner (s). This program defines the different labels that characterize many relationships, and explores characteristics of both healthy and unhealthy relationships.

**The Men's Program** - The Men's Program is a JMU organization dedicated to challenging and reframing the concept of masculinity. The all-male group presents programs and holds dialogues across campus – focusing on, but not limited to, all-male audiences.

**Real Man/Strong Man** - The dominant story of masculinity in our culture is one of dominance, power, and control. It is played out in a variety of ways, as evidenced by the previous lesson, "What's for Sale?" This lesson challenges participants to look beyond the real man façade to uncover the strongest man characteristics that are highly valued in our culture. It is through the cultivation of these characteristics that health masculinity can thrive.

**What's for Sale? Healthy Masculinity** – Unhealthy/traditional/restricted stories of masculinity are pervasive in our culture. Identifying where these stories exist is the first step in helping people see how easy it is to internalize their messages without even realizing it. In order to challenge traditional, restricted definitions of masculinity, the first step is investigation of where they exist and what their messages actually convey.

**Sexual Trauma Empowerment Program** (STEP): The JMU Counseling Center offers free and confidential short and long-term individual, group, and emergency sexual trauma counseling services for JMU students; advocacy services for survivors, including assistance with medical, judicial, and legal referrals; and, finally, consultation services, including consultation around Title IX, for faculty, staff, family members, and friends of survivors of sexual trauma. -



**Campus Coalition Against Sexual Assault -** The coalition is a dedicated group of faculty, staff, and students who hope to stimulate dialogue in our community around issues of sexual violence. By educating our community on preventing and responding to sexual violence we contribute to a campus climate that is inclusive and supportive of all survivors.

**Outreach, Advocacy and Referral Services –** The assistant director of the University Health Center, Liz Howley, serves as an advocate for student survivors of all types of sexual and intimate partner violence. Ms. Howley provides students with medical, judicial, and legal referrals. This includes but is not limited to accompanying a student to court, the magistrate’s office or the hospital, serving as an advisor through the judicial process on campus, speaking to parents and friends on the survivor’s behalf, and meeting as often as the survivor requests.

**Title IX Administrator:** The University has designated Amy Sirocky-Meck as the Title IX Officer for Student Sexual misconduct. She is responsible for receiving and investigating formal complaints and determining the applicability of this policy and will coordinate with the Director of Equal Opportunity (DEO) on the processing of complaints. The formal complaints will be of sexual harassment, including sexual assault, sexual violence or other sexual misconduct, against University students.

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## The Health Place (Non Campus Area Extended) Town of Stanley, Page County, VA

*The Health Place* is an initiative of James Madison University’s Institute for Innovation in Health and Human Services (IIHHS), Blue Ridge Area Health Education Center and is a resource that promotes the provision of health and human services that are affordable, accessible, responsive to, and advance the physical, mental, and developmental health of rural Page county residents. Programs and services provided through or supported by *The Health Place* are characterized by responsiveness to identified community needs, quality, dignity, and respect. *The Health Place* serves as a resource for interdisciplinary service learning involving faculty and students and is located on 294 East Main Street in the town of Stanley, Page county, approximately 45 minutes northeast of JMU’s Harrisonburg campus.\* The telephone number for *The Health Place* is (540) 778-4061 and electronically at <http://www.iihhs.jmu.edu.healthplace>.

\*Directions to *The Health Place*: take I-81 N to exit 264, take a right off the exit 264 and proceed through New Market, follow signs through town to US Highway 211 East, take highway 211 East over Massanutten mountain (approximately 7 miles), turn right at the bottom of the hill (toward Stanley) on US Highway 340 South, drive 3 miles, turn left on Business 340N toward Stanley, drive 5 miles, the Health Place will be on the right (east) side of 340 just before the railroad tracks, next to the Stanley Pharmacy.

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## JMU Washington Semester

The JMU Washington Semester is located at WISH Woodley Park in an upscale neighborhood on Connecticut Avenue near the National Zoo. The Center is approximately two blocks from the Woodley Park metro (red line) within the Metropolitan Police 2<sup>nd</sup> District’s Public Service Area (PSA) 204. It combines residential units for students with classroom space, faculty offices, and a computer lab. In the residential section, students live in 6-person, 3-bedroom, 2-bathroom suites with shared kitchen and living area. Laundry facilities are in the basement. There is front-desk security 24 hours a day; residents must show official building photo IDs upon entering; visitors must register one day in advance and show a photo ID before being admitted. The Director of WISH is Dan Lewis; phone 202-548-2720.

The Washington Metropolitan Police Second District Station is located at 3320 Idaho Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20016; Telephone: (202) 282-0070, Fax: (202) 282-0196. For more information and map of the 2<sup>nd</sup> District go to <http://mpdc.dc.gov.page.welcome-second-district> .

The Washington Semester Program is not considered a branch campus for purposes of annual reporting relative the federal *Clery Act*. For the supplemental annual report for this program see <http://www.jmu.edu.pubsafety.righttoknow.shtml>.

Crime Statistics for the Washington Semester Program - The Washington Internship Program is not considered a branch campus for purposes of annual reporting within the federal *Clery Act*. Any crime statistics will be found within the Harrisonburg campus’s annual “Right-to-Know” report within the non-campus category. WISH officials periodically assess the facility access procedures for needed updating and oversight.

### Emergency Notification

James Madison University's Washington Semester program and WISH officials are committed to the immediate notification of the program participants, without delay, upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or staff occurring on or near WISH Woodley Park, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The JMU

Washington Semester Faculty-Member-in-Residence (FMIR) enjoys autonomous authority on activation upon confirmation of an emergency, message content and messaging and takes into account the safety of the community while determining the content of the notification before initiating the notification system.

Concurrently or contemporaneously, the official initiating the Emergency Notification System will inform the JMU Police and the Washington Semester academic program officials (Political Science Department at JMU's main Harrisonburg campus) that an Emergency is at hand and will provide the justification for the dissemination of the related notification. WISH Woodley Park officials are to regularly schedule drills, exercises, and appropriate follow-through activities, designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities.

The means and methods of Emergency Notification System includes the following components which may be activated independently or in-conjunction with each other based on the circumstances to notify the University community of the existence of an emergency, and updated information and as necessary throughout the duration of any incident.

The FMIR and WISH officials have five methods of notifying the students within the building: posting fliers, text-messaging, email, telephone and word of mouth. WISH officials have easy access to knock on each door and notify student program residents of any immediate issue.

Systematic tests of the Emergency Notification System will be conducted annually. All members of the JMU community are instructed to notify the FMIR or WISH officials of any situation or incident on or near the building that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may pose an immediate or on-going threat to the health and safety of students, staff and visitors to the building.

#### Missing Student

At James Madison University each student living in an on-campus student housing facility will be given the option in advance to identify a contact person(s) whom the institution shall notify if the student is determined missing by the Metro Police.

Such resident students shall be advised that contact information will be considered to be confidential, accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement and will not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation. Likewise, students under 18 years of age and not emancipated, University officials must notify a custodial parent or guardian when the student is determined to be missing, in addition to any additional contact person designated by the student.

If a member of the JMU Community has reason to believe that a student is missing, whether or not the student resides on campus, all possible efforts are made to locate the student to determine his or her state of health and well-being through the collaboration of the Metro Police and the Washington Semester FMIR. Though it is suggested that reports should be made directly to the FMIR that a student has been missing for 24 hours, reports may be made to any WISH official in his or her absence; the official to whom the report was made, shall make a direct report immediately to the Metro Police.

A welfare entry shall be made into the student's room by the FMIR or any WISH official. If, by chance a student participant resides off site, the aid of the Metro Police or neighboring police agency having jurisdiction will be elicited. 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 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 building is made. When and where appropriate a referral will be made to the Office of Counseling and Student Development and/or the University Health Center on the main Harrisonburg campus.

If not located, notification of a custodial parent or guardian or failing that any other available family member within 24 hours of receiving the initial report is made to determine if they know of the whereabouts of the student. If the student is an off-site resident, appropriate family members or associates are encouraged to make an official missing person report to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction. The main Harrisonburg campus University Police will cooperate, aid, and assist the primary investigative agency in all ways prescribed by law.

If deemed appropriate pertinent law enforcement agencies, be they neighboring municipal, county, or state; those located along suspected travel corridors; or place of original domicile, will be notified and requested to render assistance, through direct telephone contact or visit, Virginia Crime Information Network (VCIN) message, and/or radio transmission with a comprehensive BOL message based on the totality of up-to date information.

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

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

To reiterate, when a student who resides in WISH Woodley Park is determined to have been missing for 24 hours, the University and its Washington Semester Program officials are legally obligated, if the student has designated a contact person, to notify that contact person

within 24 hours; if the student is under 18 years of age and is not emancipated, the aforementioned officials must notify the student's custodial parent or guardian and any other designated contact person within 24 hours; and within 24 hours inform, first, the Metro Police and then the main Harrisonburg campus University Police that the student is missing.

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## Office of International Programs The Semesters in the Overseas London, Antwerp and Florence (Branch Campuses)

The office of International Studies provides several options for overseas study to include Semester Abroad, Short Term and Exchange opportunities.

The Semester in s London (UK), Antwerp (Belgium) and Florence (Italy) are designated as branch campuses. For crime statistics and other safety/security information of these programs see <http://www.jmu.edu.pubsafety.righttoknow.shtml>. The program Semester in Salamanca is not considered a separate campus. Students stay with host families and this arrangement does qualify as non-campus.

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

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

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

The James Madison University Police Department through the Office of Public Safety is charged with the responsibility for collecting data, preparing, and distributing the Annual Security Report and Fire Safety Report. This report was prepared to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. Crime statistics are gathered monthly and annually from the Office of Residence Life and the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Justice by the Clery Compliance officer. JMU Campus Security Authorities can submit data utilizing an electronic report/survey form located on the JMU Police [website](http://www.jmu.edu.pubsafety.righttoknow.shtml). Crime reports can also be transmitted to the JMU Police via fax machine, e-mail or conventional campus mail.

The report is available electronically at <http://www.jmu.edu.pubsafety.righttoknow.shtml>. Each year e-mail notification are sent to all enrolled students, employees and affiliates.

Prospective student and employees are informed of the report and how it may be secured through the admissions process and human resources respectively. New employees also receive information on how to obtain a copy of the report at **Phase II Orientation** training. A report is also made available to the general public upon request.

*Clery Act* mandated crime statistics for the most recent three-year period reflect crime reports, arrests and referrals, reported to *Campus Security Authorities*, to include law enforcement agencies with concurrent jurisdiction: the Harrisonburg Police Department (HPD), the Rockingham Sheriff's Office (RCSO), the local Virginia State Police (VSP) installation, and the Alcoholic Beverage Commission enforcement officers (Virginia ABC), the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices and the Office of Residence Life are forwarded to the Clery Compliance officer for inclusion in the Annual Security report and Fire Safety Report. Statistics are gathered for off-campus affiliated organizations such as fraternities, the various campus ministry locations for *non-campus* properties, *on-campus* and *public* areas. The HPD, RCSO, VSP and ABC records personnel are able to supply detailed crime information. The Harrisonburg Police Department, the Rockingham Sheriff's Office and aforementioned state law enforcement agencies are provided with off campus addresses for which it is required to provide statistics (fraternities, campus ministries, other affiliates and university facilities remote from the main campus). Crime statistics are provided for the geographical categories, e.g., *main campus*, the *residence halls* subset, the streets and sidewalks immediately bordering campus (*public areas*) and *non-campus* (affiliates and remote university facilities).

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

The Clery act is constantly under review and revision. For the latest updates and information use this link to access Clery Center for Security on

## Clery Requirements

Under the Clery Act the JMU campuses must annually distribute statistics on the reported occurrences of the following Clery offenses.

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

**Negligent Manslaughter** – *The killing of another person through gross negligence.*

**Sex Offense** *Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.*

*Rape - The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim; (Rape includes Sodomy and Sexual Assault with an Object and are designated as a Forcible Sex Offenses)*

*Fondling - The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity; (Designated as a Forcible Sex Offense)*

*Incest - Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law;*

*Statutory rape - Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent*

**Dating violence** - *Violence committed by a person - who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship; the type of the relationship; the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (42 U.S.C. 13925 (a)) (Dating violence includes, but is not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse).*

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

**Stalking** - *means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to – fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress*

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

**Aggravated Assault** – *An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.*

**Burglary** – *The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Campus** – (i) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (ii) any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

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

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

## 2013 Crime Statistics for the Main (Harrisonburg) Campus

OFFENSE	Year	ON CAMPUS	NON-CAMPUS	PUBLIC AREAS	TOTAL	RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (Subset of <i>On Campus</i> )
MURDER. NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Forcible (Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object ,Fondling )	2013	6	1	0	7	4
	2012	4	1	0	5	3
	2011	2	0	0	0	2
Sex Offenses Non Forcible (Includes Incest, Statutory Rape)	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence*	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence*	2013	4	0	0	4	3
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking*	2013	3	0	0	3	3
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	1	0	0	1	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2013	2	0	0	2	0
	2012	0	1	0	1	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	2013	22	1	0	23	8
	2012	14	0	0	14	8
	2011	16	5	0	21	16
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	2	0	0	2	0
	2011	1	0	0	1	1
ARSON*	2013	1	0	0	1	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW ARRESTS	2013	57	0	0	57	11
	2012	42	1	0	43	22
	2011	88	1	0	89	39
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2013	523	0	4	527	464
	2012	1106	0	9	1115	1031
	2011	1150	0	0	1150	1113
DRUG LAW ARRESTS	2013	87	0	32	119	63
	2012	40	1	14	55	31
	2011	49	4	0	53	42
DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2013	29	0	0	29	22
	2012	118	1	0	119	107
	2011	225	0	0	225	219
WEAPONS LAW ARREST	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	1	1	0
	2011	0	4	0	4	0
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	4	0	0	4	3

\*CRIMES NOT REPORTED BY HIERARCHY

## Hate Crimes

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

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

2013– There were no reported bias motivated incidents.

2012 – There were no reported bias motivated incidents.

2011 – There were no reported bias motivated incidents.

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## The Individual's Responsibility

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

Although the JMU campus is well lighted and appears safe, all members and guests of the University community, walking across campus or to/from parking lots should remember to use well-lighted paths and avoid isolation. Walk with others. At night, whether male or female, utilize the emergency “blue light” and other courtesy phones plus the university cadet and police escort services. Always be aware that you may be a potential victim of crime. Stay alert and attuned to people and circumstances around you. Students living in residence halls should keep their room doors locked at all times and should never prop open external doors. All guests in the halls should be escorted by a resident at all times.

Do not leave property unattended. Valuable personal property should be engraved with the owner's vehicle operator's permit number (not Social Security number) by using equipment available through Residence Life or the Public Safety office. Bicycles should be registered with JMU Police and secured with a lock. Cars should be locked and parked in well-lighted areas with valuable items removed from the vehicle or locked in the trunk. Students and employees should notify JMU Police or residence hall staff of any individual present in a building or on campus that arouses suspicion in any way or appears to have no legitimate business in the area.

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## Equal Opportunity

James Madison University is committed to maintaining a diverse population of students, faculty, and staff; creating a community of fairness and respect; ensuring that resources are accessible to all and complying with related laws and guidelines. The Office of Equal Opportunity was created to advance the University's affirmative action goals and commitment to diversity, and in this spirit we are pledged to create an environment in which differences are both welcomed and appreciated.

James Madison University prohibits discrimination, including harassment, on the basis of race, sex, color, national origin, religion, age, genetic information, sexual orientation, disability, veteran status, parental status, political affiliation and any other characteristic protected by university policies and/or state and federal laws. The university will provide reasonable accommodation to qualified individuals with documented disabilities to ensure equal access and equal opportunities with regard to university employment, university educational opportunities, and the university's programs and services. Inquiries or requests for reasonable accommodations may be directed to the [Office of Disability Services](#), the [Disability Resources Committee](#) or the [Office of Equal Opportunity](#).

Office of Equal Opportunity  
Tel. (540)568-6991 or (540)568-6991 TDD  
FAX (540) 568-7992  
James Madison University  
Harrisonburg, VA 22807

James Madison University is committed to the practice, spirit and good-faith effort of equal opportunity beyond mere compliance with government regulations. University administrators, management staff and supervisors are responsible to support and follow this policy in their respective areas. Faculty and staff members are expected to understand and uphold this important initiative.

## Title IX

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 protects people from sex discrimination in educational programs and activities at institutions that receive federal financial assistance. The University is committed to providing an environment free from discrimination on the basis of sex. James Madison University provides many resources to students, faculty and staff to address concerns relating to discrimination on the basis of sex, which includes harassment and sexual violence.

James R Robinson, Director of Equal Opportunity, serves as the university’s Title IX coordinator and provides oversight for the Title IX officers, the administrators who carry out investigations of complaints of sex discrimination and sexual harassment against employees, affiliates and visitors. His responsibilities include compliance and reporting. He also leads the University’s efforts in relation to campus climate, and oversees education and training campus-wide on sex discrimination and sexual harassment.

Title IX – ASPIREs to lead the efforts against Sexual Misconduct

- A – Act when you experience or learn about sexual assault/violence
- S – Sexual Assault goal is zero tolerance
- P – Prevent Sexual misconduct
- I – Inspire others to lead the efforts
- R – Respect each other and the entire JMU community
- E – Ethical behavior is a sign of maturity

Title IX Officer Responsibilities

James Madison University provides the university community with multiple Title IX Officers whose responsibility is to investigate complaints and address issues of gender-based discrimination and sexual harassment by employees, affiliates and visitors within the University. James Robinson serves as the University’s Title IX Officer for complaints filed by faculty members and visitors. Amy Sirocky-Meck serves as the University’s Title IX Officer for students. Diane Yerian, the Director of Human Resources, serves as the University’s Title IX Officer for staff members. Jennifer Phillips, the Associate Athletic Director for Compliance, serves as the Title IX Officer for students and employees in the Athletics Department. All officer responsibilities include:

- Tracking and monitoring incidents, including sex discrimination and sexual harassment
- Ensuring that the University responds promptly and effectively to each complaint; and
- Where appropriate, conducting investigations of particular situations.

Officers are knowledgeable about, and will provide information on, all options for complaint resolution. They also work closely with the JMU Health Center’s Student Wellness and Outreach Office, the JMU Counseling Center, the Office of Student Accountability and Restorative Practices and the James Madison University Public Safety Department.

Title IX Officers		
<b>James R Robinson</b> Title IX Coordinator for Faculty, Affiliates, and Visitors	540-568-6991	<a href="mailto:robinsjr@jmu.edu">robinsjr@jmu.edu</a>
<b>Amy Sirocky-Meck</b> Title IX Officer for Students	540-568-4066	<a href="mailto:sirockam@jmu.edu">sirockam@jmu.edu</a>
<b>Diane Yerian</b> Title IX Officer for Staff	540-568-3825	<a href="mailto:yeriandg@jmu.edu">yeriandg@jmu.edu</a>
<b>Jennifer Phillips</b> Associate Athletic Director for Compliance	540-568-8036	<a href="mailto:phill2jr@jmu.edu">phill2jr@jmu.edu</a>

For more information follow the link: [www.jmu.edu.oeo](http://www.jmu.edu.oeo) .



# Annual Fire Safety Report

“Your Right to Know”

<http://www.jmu.edu.pubsafety.righttoknow.shtml>

October 1, 2014

*In compliance with amendments to the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008*

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The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) requires two new safety-related requirements on institutions that participate in federal student financial aid programs which follow:

Fire Log: Institutions must keep a fire log that states the nature of the fire, date, time, and general location of each fire in on-campus student housing facilities.

Annual Fire Safety Report: Institutions with on-campus student housing facilities must publish annually a fire safety report that provides information on campus fire safety practices and standards.

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## Fire Safety Oversight

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

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## Reporting

All fire-related incidents should be reported to the James Madison University Police Department Communications Division for response and documentation. The Communication Division is maintained 24 hours a day, seven days a week and is responsible for monitoring all fire alarms. Fire alarm panels monitoring all residence halls are located in the communication center. If a fire occurs in any building, community members should immediately notify the JMU Police Communication Center by dialing -6911 from any on-campus telephone or (540-568-6911) from any cell phone or off-campus telephone. The telephone call will initiate a response from the University police department through a network of speed-dialed lines providing direct access to Harrisonburg/Rockingham Emergency Services for local and state law enforcement, fire and rescue services which can summon the fire department quickly.

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

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## Evacuation

The JMU campus fire alarm systems alert community members of potential hazards. Community members are required to heed an activated fire alarm system and/or upon notification by Public Safety or a Building Coordinator to evacuate the building immediately. The fire alarm system provides audible and visible notification. A loud buzzer and flashing strobe lights notify occupants that the fire alarm system has been activated.

When the fire alarm activates, all occupants should ensure that nearby persons are aware of the emergency, quickly proceed from their current location to a marked EXIT.

1. When the building evacuation alarm is activated during an emergency, leave by the nearest marked exit and alert others to do the same.
2. Feel doors for heat – don't open doors that are warm to touch. If you cannot exit due to fire and/or smoke place items around door openings to prevent smoke from entering the area and call 568-6911 and give your exact location.
3. Assist the handicapped into an "AREA OF RESCUE" in the building.
4. If you must exit through smoke stay low and crawl – the air at floor level is less hot and cleaner.
5. All occupants should know where primary and alternative exits are located, and be familiar with the various evacuation routes available. Floor plans with escape routes, alternate escape routes, exit locations and designated meeting sites are posted in conspicuous locations throughout the building.
6. Elevators must NOT be used to evacuate the building in the event of an emergency. Occupants should use the stairs to evacuate the building. If you are caught in the elevator, push the emergency phone button. The emergency phones in elevators on campus connect to the JMU Police Communication Center.
7. Exit the building and proceed to designated meeting sites. Once outside, proceed to a clear area that is at least 500 feet away from the affected building. Keep streets, fire lanes, hydrant areas and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and personnel. Know your area assembly points. Stay there until an accurate head count attendance is taken and assist in the accounting for all building occupants.
8. Do NOT re-enter the building until directed to do so by University Police or Fire Department personnel.

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## Regulations/Policy

### Smoking Regulations

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

### Candles, Incense and Open Flames

Candles, incense and other items producing an open flame or ember may not be burned in residence halls. Residents may not have candles of any kind in their hall. Violations may be subject to disciplinary action and/or fines.

### Electrical Appliances

To prevent fire hazards, the State Fire Marshal's Office and the Office of Public Safety established the following policies to reduce the possibility of electrical-related fires.

These appliances and items are prohibited in residence halls:

- Air conditioners
- Any appliances with an open heating element
- Ceiling fans
- Coffee makers without automatic shut-off
- Electrical cords under carpets
- Extension cords
- Fuel-powered equipment
- Gasoline, propane, flammable liquids or gases
- Halogen lamps
- Hot plates
- Keg refrigeration devices
- Microwave ovens
- Refrigerators larger than 4.4 cubic feet
- Sandwich grills
- Space heaters
- Toaster ovens
- Wireless routers
- Only one refrigerator (no more than 4.4 cubic feet) is permitted per room.

Any appliance with a heavy electrical draw, such as a hair dryer, an iron, a television or a refrigerator, is to be plugged directly into an outlet or surge protector.

#### Curtains

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

Students found with inappropriate appliances/items in their room or suite will have 24 hours to remove the items and may be subject to a \$50 fine if they do not promptly remove the items. A follow-up inspection will occur to verify removal.

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## Training

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

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

The James Madison University's Comprehensive Safety Plan can be located at <http://www.jmu.edu.safetyplan.fire.index.shtml> and provides in depth information on fire safety to the JMU community.

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## Fire Drills

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

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

JMU mandates at least one unannounced fire drill in every residence hall every eight weeks.

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

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## Violations

### False Alarms

Residence halls are completely evacuated for all fire alarms. No student may activate any alarm or attempt to manipulate any electrical or mechanical device for the purpose of creating a false fire alarm

### Failure to Evacuate

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

### Tampering with Fire Safety Equipment or Devices

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

### Obstruction of Fire Evacuation Routes

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

### Fireworks, Explosives and Flammable Substances

Possessing, storing or using any fireworks or explosives is strictly prohibited. This is a violation of Commonwealth law and can result in judicial action and/or a fine.

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## Definitions

### Fire:

Rapid oxidation of combustible material accompanied by heat, light and smoke of combustible material, which is found outside of its normal appliance, whether or not it is extinguished prior to arrival of emergency; any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

**Fire related Deaths:**

Number of persons who were fatalities because of a fire incident, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting a rescue, or persons escaping from the fire scene (an individual who dies within one (1) year of injuries sustained as a result of a fire.

**Fire-related injury:**

Number of persons receiving injuries from fire-related incidents, including an injury from a natural or accidental cause who received medical treatment at a local medical facility. This includes first responders attempting to control the fire, attempting a rescue, or persons escaping from the fire scene. Persons may include students, faculty, staff, visitors, firefighters, or any other individual.

**Fire drill:**

A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

**Cause of fire:**

The factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.

**Value of property damage:**

The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

**Fire safety system:**

Any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire. This may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, stand-alone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights; smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

## On-campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

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

### James Madison University On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

RESIDENCE HALL	ADDRESS	FIRE ALARM PANEL TYPE	SPRINKLE R SYSTEM	SPRINKLER SYSTEM COVERAGE	Location Placards	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	FIRE DRILLS
Ashby Hall	50 Bluestone Dr.	Simplex 4020	Fully	100.00%	Yes	Y	5
Bell Hall	401 Martin Luther King Jr. Way	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms	Yes	Y	5
Chandler Hall	451 Bluestone Dr.	Simplex 4020	Partial	Trash rooms only	Yes	Y	5
Chappelear Hall	360 Carrier Dr.	Siemens FireFinder XLS	Partial	Trash rooms only	Yes	Y	5
Chesapeake Hall	1651 Carrier Dr.	Cerbrus Pyrotronics MXL	Fully	100.00%	Yes	Y	5

Converse Hall	30 Bluestone Dr.	Simplex 4100ES	Fully	100.00%	Yes	Y	5
Dingledine Hall	221 Ikenberry Serv. Dr.	Siemens FireFinder XLS	Partial	Trash rooms only	Yes	Y	5
Eagle Hall	431 Bluestone Dr.	Simplex 4100U	Fully	100.00%	Yes	Y	5
Frederikson Hall	980 Frederickson Serv. Dr.	Spectronics 640	Partial	Trash rooms only	Yes	Y	5
Garber Hall	201 Ikenberry Serv. Dr.	Siemens FireFinder XLS	Partial	Trash rooms only	Yes	Y	5
Gifford Hall	20 Bluestone Dr.	Simplex 4010	Fully	100.00%	Yes	Y	5
Hanson Hall	350 Carrier Dr.	Siemens FireFinder XLS	Partial	Trash rooms only	Yes	Y	5
Hillside Hall	290 Warren Serv. Dr.	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms	Yes	Y	5
Hoffman Hall	71 Bluestone Dr.	Simplex 4100U	Fully	100.00%	Yes	Y	5
Huffman Hall	200 Huffman Serv. Dr.	Simplex 4100U	Partial	Trash rooms only	Yes	Y	5
Ikenberry Hall	210 Ikenberry Serv. Dr.	Simplex 4100U	Partial	Trash rooms only	Yes	Y	5
Spruce House	1201-D Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms	Yes	Y	5
Maple House	1201-C Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms	Yes	Y	5
Poplar House	1201-B Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms	Yes	Y	5
Phi Mu	1201-A Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms	Yes	Y	5
Alpha Phi	1190-D Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms	Yes	Y	5
Sigma Sigma Sigma	1190-C Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms	Yes	Y	5
Zeta Tau Alpha	1190-B Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms	Yes	Y	5
Alpha Sigma Alpha	1190-A Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms	Yes	Y	5
Delta Gamma	1150-B Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms, restroom	Yes	Y	5
Kappa Alpha Theta	1150-A Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms, restroom	Yes	Y	5
Delta Delta Delta	1100-C Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms, restroom	Yes	Y	5
Sigma Kappa	1100-B Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms	Yes	Y	5
Alpha Sigma Tau	1100-A Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms, restroom	Yes	Y	5
Willow House	1291-B Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms, restroom	Yes	Y	5
Oak House	1291-A Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms, restroom	Yes	Y	5
Magnolia House	1251-B Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms, restroom	Yes	Y	5
Dogwood House	1251-A Greek Row	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms, restroom	Yes	Y	5
Logan Hall	70 Bluestone Dr.	Siemens MXL	Fully	100.00%	Yes	Y	5
McGraw-Long Hall	421 Martin Luther King Jr. Way	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash and mechanical rooms	Yes	Y	5

Potomac Hall	1621 Carrier Dr.	Cerbrus Pyrotronics MXL-IQ	Fully	100.00%	Yes	Y	5
Rockingham Hall	605 Port Republic Road Rd.	Firelite 9600	None	100.00%	Yes	Y	5
Shenandoah Hall	1671 Carrier Dr.	Simplex 4100U	Fully	100.00%	Yes	Y	5
Shorts Hall	441 Bluestone Dr.	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash rooms only	Yes	Y	5
Spotswood Hall	51 Alumnae Dr.	Spectronics 640	None	100.00%	Yes	Y	5
Wampler Hall	10 Bluestone Dr.	Simplex 4100U	Fully	100.00%	Yes	Y	5
Wayland Hall	51 Bluestone Dr.	Simplex 4100ES	Partial	Trash rooms only	Yes	Y	5
Weaver Hall	400 Carrier Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Way	Siemens FireFinder XLS	Partial	Trash rooms only	Yes	Y	5
White Hall	480 Carrier Dr.	Siemens FireFinder XLS	Partial	Trash rooms only	Yes	Y	5

## Daily Fire Log

The safety coordinator working through the office of Risk Management and Public Safety maintains the James Madison University Daily Fire Log and posts specific incidents within two (2) business days of receiving a report of an incident and reserves the right to exclude reports from a log in certain circumstances as permitted by law. The Fire Log is kept electronically and can be found on site at the James Madison University Police Department located in Anthony Seeger Hall and also at the Office of Risk Management located at 131 Grace Street Harrisonburg, Virginia for public inspection, upon request, during normal business hours.

The Daily Fire Log contains:

1. The number and cause of each fire in an on-campus student housing facility.

**Unintentional Fire** - A fire that does not involve an intentional human act to ignite or spread into an area where the fire should not be.

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

**Intentional Fire** – A fire that is ignited, or that results from the deliberate action, in circumstances where the person knows there should not be a fire.

**Undetermined Fire** – A fire in which the cause cannot be determined

2. The number of deaths related to the fire in an on-campus student housing facility.
3. The number of injuries related to a fire in an on-campus student housing facility that resulted in treatment at a medical facility.
4. The value of property damage related to the fire.

**Fire Statistics**  
**On-campus Student Housing Facilities**

On Campus Residence Halls	Address	Number of Fires	Date/Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries	Value of Property Damaged
Ashby Hall	50 Bluestone Dr.	0			0	0	
Bell Hall	401 Martin Luther King Jr. Way.	0			0	0	
Chandler Hall	451 Bluestone Dr.	0			0	0	
Chappelear Hall	360 Carrier Dr.	0			0	0	
Chesapeake Hall	1651 Carrier Dr.	0			0	0	
Converse Hall	30 Bluestone Dr.	0			0	0	
Dingledine Hall	221 Ikenberry Service Dr.	0			0	0	
Eagle Hall	431 Bluestone Dr.	0			0	0	
Frederickson Hall	980 Frederickson Serv. Dr.	0			0	0	
Garber Hall	201 Ikenberry Serv. Dr.	0			0	0	
Gifford Hall	20 Bluestone Dr.	0			0	0	
Hanson Hall	350 Carrier Dr.	0			0	0	
Hillside Hall	290 Warren Serv. Dr.	0			0	0	
Hoffman Hall	71 Bluestone Dr.	0			0	0	
Huffman Hall	200 Huffman Serv. Dr.	0			0	0	
Ikenberry Hall	210 Ikenberry Serv. Dr.	0			0	0	
Spruce House	1201-D Greek Row	0			0	0	
Maple House	1201-C Greek Road	0			0	0	
Poplar House	1201-B Greek Row	0			0	0	
Phi Mu	1201-A Greek Row	0			0	0	
Alpha Phi	1190-D Greek Row	0			0	0	
Sigma Sigma Sigma	1190-C Greek Row	0			0	0	
Zeta Tau Alpha	1190-B Greek Row	0			0	0	
Alpha Sigma Alpha	1190-A Greek Row	0			0	0	
Delta Gamma	1150-B Greek Row	0			0	0	
Kappa Alpha Theta	1150-A Greek Row	0			0	0	
Delta Delta Delta	1100-C Greek Row	0			0	0	
Sigma Kappa	1100-B Greek Row	0			0	0	
Alpha Sigma Tau	1100-A Greek Row	0			0	0	
Willow House	1291-B Greek Row	0			0	0	
Oak House	1291-A Greek Row	0			0	0	
Magnolia House	1251-B Greek Row	0			0	0	
Dogwood House	1251-A Greek Row	0			0	0	



Logan Hall	70 Bluestone Dr.	0			0	0	
McGraw-Long Hall	421 Martin Luther King Jr. Way.	0			0	0	
Potomac Hall	1621 Carrier Dr.	0			0	0	
Rockingham Hall	605 Port Republic Road	0			0	0	
Shenandoah Hall	1671 Carrier Dr.	0			0	0	
Shorts Hall	441 Martin Luther King Jr. Way	0			0	0	
Spotswood Hall	51 Alumnae Dr.	0			0	0	
Wampler Hall	10 Bluestone Dr.	0			0	0	
Wayland Hall	51 Bluestone Dr.	0			0	0	
Weaver Hall	400 Carrier Dr.	0			0	0	
White Hall	480 Carrier Dr.	0			0	0	

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



# EMERGENCY PROCEDURES



**POLICE/FIRE/MEDICAL EMERGENCY DIAL: 540-568-6911**

Dial **6911** from any on-campus phone or **540-442-6911** if phone circuits are down. Use the LiveSafe smart phone app

## FIRE

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

## WEATHER EMERGENCY

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

## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Review JMU Comprehensive Safety Plan  
[www.jmu.edu/safetyplan/index.shtml](http://www.jmu.edu/safetyplan/index.shtml)

## OFFICIAL JMU COMMUNICATIONS

During a campus emergency, JMU will distribute information to the campus community utilizing the following methods:

- \* Madison ALERT- Campus Horn & PA System
- \* JMU Radio **AM-1610** Broadcasts
- \* JMU Web page at [www.jmu.edu](http://www.jmu.edu)
- \* Blast e-mail to "\_\_\_@jmu.edu" accounts
- \* SMS Text Messages to registered users through My Madison
  - > Faculty & Staff
  - > Students
- \* Building Coordinators
- \* ORL Hall Directors & Resident Advisers
- \* Interdepartmental & Building Phone Trees
- \* Emergency FAX Notifications to JMU Departments
- \* Police Loudspeakers and PA Systems
- \* JMU Lightning Prediction System "RED ALERT" Horns
- \* Local Media/Campus TV/Radio Broadcasts

## HOSTILE INTRUDER RUN-HIDE-FIGHT

### RUN

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

### HIDE

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

### FIGHT

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

### When Law Enforcement Arrives

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