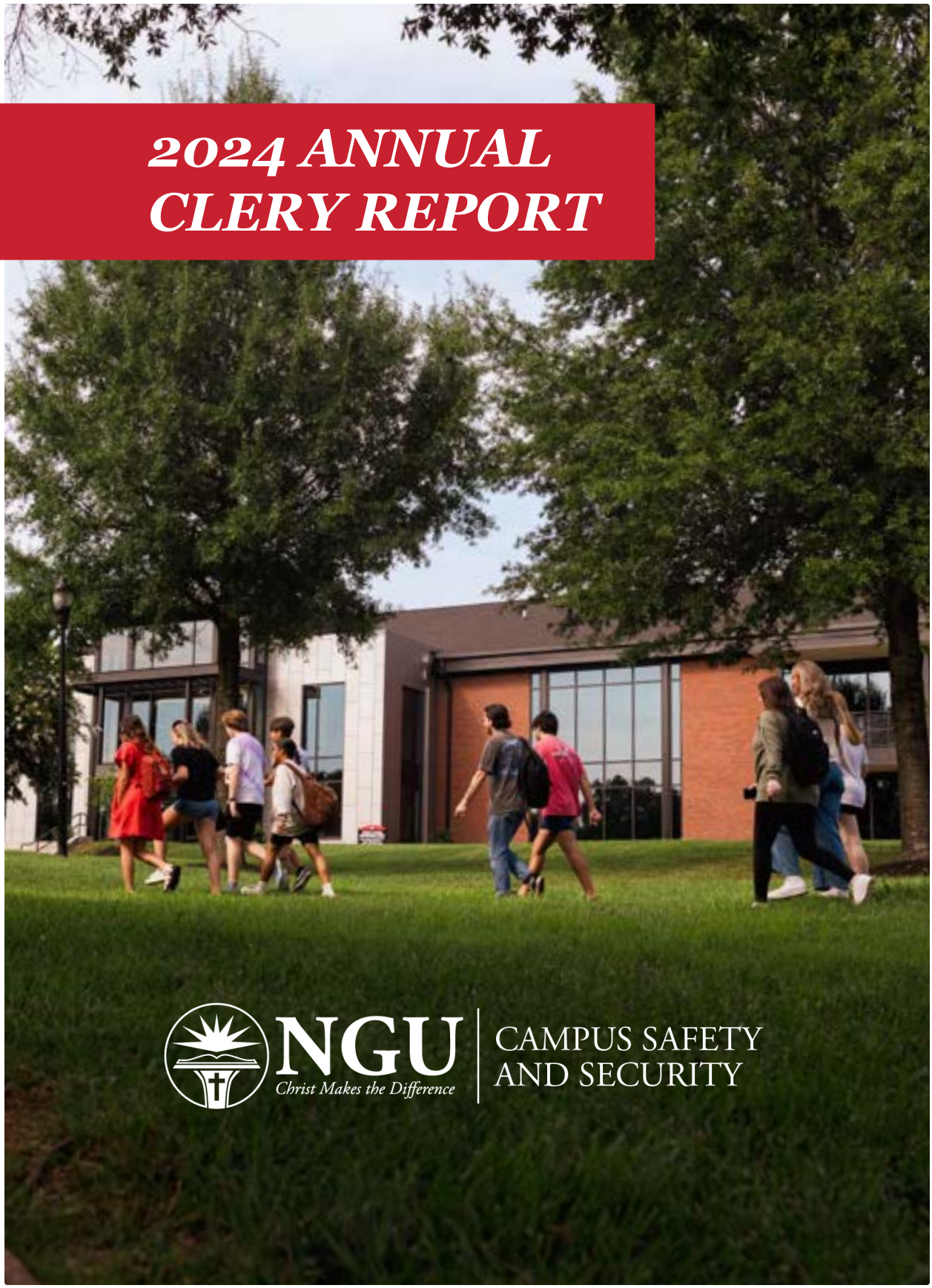
2024 ANNUAL CLERY REPORT



NGU
Christ Makes the Difference

CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY

Table of Contents

Table of Contents 2
Office of Campus Safety and Security 4
Our Mission 4
2022 Annual Security Report 5
Preparing the Annual Security Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics 5
How to Report Criminal Offenses 5
Confidential and Voluntary Reporting 6
Campus Safety and Security Records 6
Campus Safety and Security Hours of Operation 6
Law Enforcement and Jurisdiction 6
Authority Statement 6
Jurisdiction and Geography 6
Interagency Cooperation 6
Whistleblowers 6
Timely Warnings 7
Emergency Notifications 7
Activating the Emergency Alert System 8
Emergency Notification Tests 9
Title IX and Anti-harassment and Discrimination Policy 9
Making a Complaint 9
Retaliation 10
Honesty 10
Safety / Resources 10
Confidential Reporting 10
Anonymous or Third-Party Complaints 11
Amnesty for Misconduct of the Student Complainant 11
Initial Assessment 11
Interim Measures 13
Investigative Process 13
Advisors 13
Privileged Information 13
Informal Resolution 13
Procedures for Harassment Complaints 14
Adjudication of Complaint 15
Imposition of Disciplinary Action(s) 17
Violations of Law and Other Codes of Conduct 18
Notice of Outcome 18
Prevention and Awareness Programs 18
Title IX Definitions 19
Crime Prevention and Education of the University Community 20
Sexual Assault Awareness and Anti-Harassment Training 21
Crime Safety 21
Bystander Intervention 21
Empower Your “No” 21
Active Shooter 21
Safety Escorts 23
Personal Safety Tips and Risk Reduction 23
Access to Campus Facilities, Including Campus Residences 23
Non-Residential Buildings 23
Residential Buildings 24
Security Consideration in Maintenance of Campus Facilities 24
Possession, Use and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages and Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws 24
Drug and Alcohol Prevention Programs 25
Sex Offender’s Registry 25
Procedures in the Event of a Missing Student 25
Make a Report of a Missing Student 26
Notification of Local Law Enforcement 26
Daily Security and Fire Log 26
Clery Definitions of Reportable Crimes 26
Clery Geography 28
North Greenville University Crime Report 29
Tigerville Campus Report 2021 29
Tim Brashier Campus Report 2021 31
Impact 360 Campus Report 2021 33

North Greenville University 2023 Fire Safety Student Housing 35
Fire Drills 35
NGU Fire Safety Policies 35
Fire Safety Tips 35
Procedures for evacuation of people with special needs and disabilities 36
Fire Safety Education and Training Programs 36
Annual Fire Safety Report 2023 Calendar Year .. 36
North Greenville University – Residence Halls 37
RESIDENCE HALL FACILITIES FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT 38

Office of Campus Safety and Security

Whether you are a student, faculty, staff, or visitor, the Office of Campus Safety and Security (OCSS) strives to provide you with a safe and secure place to worship, work, live, learn and recreate. The Office of Campus Safety and Security is committed to providing the University with proactive and professional safety and security. This Office strives to emulate the Mission of the University and the teachings of Jesus Christ in every aspect of our responsibilities. With a focus on community, we strive to develop relationships with all our students, faculty, and staff and we encourage you to visit our Office to learn more about our operations.

Please contact me or any Campus Safety and Security member with any questions. Because of the strength of our department and the quality of our Officers, we have been recognized by three national campus safety organizations. However, we are not satisfied, we are still improving and growing.

You can contact OCSS any time by using the LiveSafe App, which can be downloaded via the QR code that can be found around campus or in the email sent to you at the beginning of each semester from Campus Safety and Security.

As always, in case of an emergency, please dial 911.

In His Service,
Jeff Smith, Chief
Campus Safety and Security

Our Mission

The mission of Campus Safety and Security is to ensure a safe and secure environment for all members of our campus community by serving others in a Christ-like manner. We are committed to providing professional and responsive services that protect life, property, and the rights of individuals while fostering a culture of respect and personal accountability.

2024 Annual Security Report

Preparing the Annual Security Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics

North Greenville University compiles this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Safety and Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. This report is prepared as a cooperative effort among numerous departments including Campus Safety and Security, Campus Ministry and Student Engagement, NGU Counseling Services, Personnel Services, and the Office of Title IX. The final report is reviewed by the Critical Incident Planning and Effectiveness Team. Each entity provides updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Act.

Reports of campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those reported to Campus Safety and Security as well as crime statistics from local law enforcement agencies, including but not limited to the Greenville County Sheriff's Office, Greer City Police Department and the Pine Mountain Police Department. Additional crime statistics are obtained from other University Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), including Student Engagement, the Office of Title IX, Personnel Services, Housing, Athletics, and faculty and staff who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. The Annual Security Report includes three (3) years of statistical data regarding reports of Clery Act crimes occurring on campus, in off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the University, and on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campuses.

The Annual Security Report is distributed via e-mail to all employees and students of the University by October 1st of each year, and digital copies can be found on the website at go.ngu.edu/campus-safety. Printed copies of the report may also be obtained at the Campus Safety and Security office located at 23 Wingo Street (Behind Todd Dining Hall).

How to Report Criminal Offenses

North Greenville University encourages all students, employees, and visitors to promptly report any crime, suspicious activity, or other safety concerns to Campus Safety and Security. We know that reporting a crime can be stressful, but prompt reporting allows the officers to respond promptly, investigate in a timely manner, conduct thorough and impartial investigations, assess any security issues, and alert the University community if there is an immediate or continuing threat to the campus community. However, we realize that immediate reporting is not always possible. In these situations, we encourage those with knowledge of an incident to come forward as promptly as possible. In some situations, a victim may be unable to come forward for various reasons. Therefore, any witness is also encouraged to report crimes. For incidents to be reported accurately, we encourage those who cannot immediately come forward to record the events they witnessed in writing so that no pertinent details will be forgotten.

To report a crime:

- For an emergency, call 911
- Report a tip through the LiveSafe App

Crimes may also be reported to:

- Vice President of Campus Ministries and Student Engagement
  - 864.663.0148
- Director of Personnel Services
  - 864.663.0196
- Title IX Coordinator
  - 864.334.4101
- Director of Athletics
  - 864.977.7151
- Provost and Dean of the Faculty
  - 864.977.7011
- Senior Associate Vice President, Tigerville Operations
  - 864.977.7123

Confidential and Voluntary Reporting

The University strongly encourages the reporting of all crimes that occur on University properties. However, reporting is voluntary and within the discretion of the victim. Victims of crimes have the right to report to law enforcement, Campus Safety and Security, Title IX, any person designated by the University for reporting, or any other CSA. Individuals may also confidentially report crimes through the LiveSafe App or to any CSA for statistical inclusion in the Annual Security Report; any such confidential reports will be forwarded to Campus Safety and Security without any personal identifying information. Victims may also meet with university counselors; however, professional counselors are not CSAs. Permission from the person seeking counseling must be obtained prior to the counselor reporting Clery Act statistical data to Campus Safety and Security. Counselors are encouraged to inform those with whom they are counseling that this reporting is an option available to them while still maintaining their confidentiality.

Campus Safety and Security Records

The statistics reported pursuant to the Clery Act are reported and disclosed without the inclusion of personal identifying information about the victim. North Greenville University Campus Safety and Security records are private records of the University and not subject to disclosure requests from the public. Victims of crimes and/or drivers involved in traffic collisions on campus may make a request to the Director of Campus Safety and Security.

Campus Safety and Security Hours of Operation

North Greenville University Campus Safety and Security operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 52 weeks a year. Campus Safety and Security can be reached through the LiveSafe App any time of the day or night.

In the event of an emergency, call 911.

Law Enforcement and Jurisdiction

Authority Statement

North Greenville University Security Officers are trained on a regular basis and licensed by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED). Pursuant to state law, North Greenville University Security Officers have the authority to detain and make arrests on all university-owned property.

Jurisdiction and Geography

Our jurisdiction is proprietary. The jurisdiction of Campus Safety and Security includes any properties owned, leased, or rented by North Greenville University, including the Tigerville Campus in Tigerville, South Carolina, and the Tim Brashier Campus in Greer, South Carolina. Private roads and parking lots belonging to the university are also included in the jurisdiction of Campus Safety and Security.

Interagency Cooperation

University Campus Safety and Security has always enjoyed a mutually respectful and cooperative relationship with local law enforcement agencies and intends to continue those relationships. Greenville County Sheriff's Office, South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED), Greer Police Department (GPD), Travelers Rest Police Department, and the South Carolina Highway Patrol (SCHP) all share jurisdiction on the North Greenville University campuses.

Whistleblowers

North Greenville University does not and is prohibited by law from retaliating against, intimidating, threatening, or coercing anyone who reports any violations of the *Clery*

Act requirements or the Higher Education Opportunity Act 2008.

Timely Warnings

Timely Warnings are intended to alert the campus community to potentially dangerous criminal situations affecting the campus. Timely Warnings are not limited to violent crimes but may include crimes against property. Timely Warnings are issued to the entire campus community when all of the following criteria are met: the offense is a Clery Act crime; the offense occurs within the University's Clery geography; the offense is reported to the Campus Safety and Security by a person, campus security authority, or local law enforcement agency; and the offense is determined by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

Every Clery Act crime reported to the University is assessed to determine if a timely warning is required. The decision to issue a Timely Warning is made by the Director of Campus Safety and Security or his designee, with input from other key members of the University's senior leadership team.

Timely Warnings include pertinent information that would aid in preventing additional or similar crimes. No personal identifying information of the victim or reporting person will be included in any Timely Warning. When issued, Timely Warnings are always distributed to the entire campus community and never to a specific segment of the campus. A Timely Warning will be issued in the event of a Clery- reportable crime that poses an ongoing threat to the campus community.

There are several means by which notification will be made depending on the specifics of the situation. Notification may be made by any of the following methods:

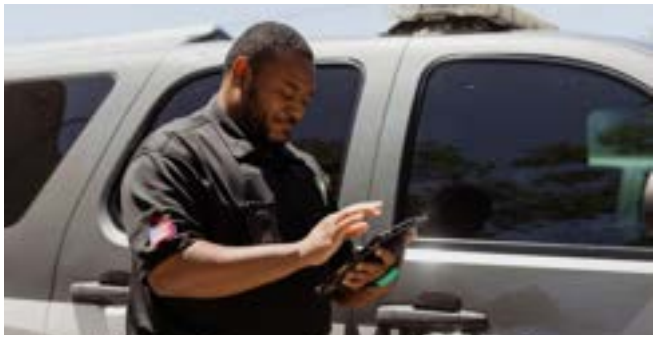
- Broadcast through the LiveSafe App
- VisiPlex
- Blackboard alerts
- Email alerts
- Text alerts
- Phone call alerts
- Verbal notification by representatives of Campus Security or Student Engagement
- Alert banner on the North Greenville University(www.ngu.edu) website

Please note that all students are automatically subscribed for emergency alerts via Blackboard alerts when they provide their contact information to Campus Ministry and Student Engagement during registration. They will receive alerts in their University Mail email account. However, if during enrollment, a student's contact information changes (for example, they get a new phone number or would prefer another email address to be used), they should update their information in the required forms on the Student Portal.

If any student, faculty, or staff member has reason to believe there is a dangerous situation or significant emergency on campus, he or she should immediately call 911 and/or report it to Campus Safety and Security through the LiveSafe App.

Emergency Notifications

In the event a significant emergency or dangerous situation is reported, the University has put in place a procedure for: 1)confirming significant emergencies or dangerous situation; 2)determining the appropriate community to notify and the content of the notification; and 3) initiating the notification system.



The Primary Sources of Communication for Emergency situations is:

1. LiveSafe App
2. Blackboard Connect – Instant Notification through Text, Phone Call and Email.
3. University E-mail
4. Banner Announcement on Website and Student Portal
5. Visiplex via open air alerts

FOR SAFETY-RELATED EVENTS: North Greenville University Office of Campus Safety and Security officers will confirm that there is a threat to the safety or security of the campus community and that it is on-going. They will report their findings to the Chief of Campus Safety and Security, who will, with the assistance of the Senior Associate Vice President of Tigerville Operations, determine whether a notification is appropriate.

FOR HEALTH-RELATED EVENTS: If a health-related event is reported, the Office of Campus Ministry and Student Engagement (CMSE) and medical personnel will be consulted. If necessary, the Vice President of Campus Ministry and Student Engagement may consult with other health professionals such as local hospital staff or the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). If qualified professionals deem a situation warranting a notification, the University will issue an alert.

FOR WEATHER-RELATED EVENTS: If a weather event causes a dangerous situation or significant emergency on the North Greenville University Campus(es), the Senior Associate Vice President of Tigerville Operations will make a notification to the campus community.

To determine the seriousness of weather-related events, many resources may be consulted, including but not limited to:

- National Weather Services
- Local meteorologists
  First-hand observation of conditions on campus and in the surrounding area
- Observations from other school officials living in other parts of the county.

In the event of a weather WARNING issued for the Tigerville or Greer campus area, an instant alert to go to shelter will be sent to all NGU community members. In the event of a watch or potential for severe weather, an email will be sent to the NGU campus community to be "weather aware" and review your shelter location.

FOR CAMPUS ENHANCEMENT-EVENTS: If maintenance issues cause unsafe conditions on campus, such as a gas leak or a roof collapse, the Senior Associate Vice President for Tigerville Operations will send out a notification at the request of the Vice President of Campus Enhancement Services to the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to receive a notification.

Activating the Emergency Alert System

a. Activation of Emergency Alert System

In deciding the appropriate group of the campus community to receive an alert, the first factor is the nature of the event. For instance, if the event is a campus enhancement-related event, such as a small gas leak in a residence hall, only those in the affected residence hall should receive the alert. However, if new information showed a threat to larger segments of the community (for instance, the leak was worse than initially reported and posed a danger to those in a nearby academic building), further notices would be issued as that information became known. If there were an event with the potential to affect more of the campus community, such as a tornado spotted a mile from the campus, all campus community members would be notified and instructed of a safe place to which they should evacuate.

b. Determine the content of the notification

The nature of an emergency will affect the contents of a notification. For example, if an event is weather-related, it is in the best interest of the campus community to share as much information as possible. Information shared may include where resident students should seek shelter, where commuter students should seek shelter or instruct commuter students and faculty and staff members not already on campus to stay away. However, sharing too much may hinder investigations by Campus Safety and Security or other law enforcement agencies if there is a safety-related event. In these instances, the Director of Campus Safety and Security will share information as deemed appropriate and necessary. As new information is available, further notifications may be sent out in the same methods listed above for the initial notification. Additional notifications will be the responsibility of whoever initiated the original notification.

c. Initiate the notification system

In the event the institution deems there is a need to disseminate information about a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus, the Senior Associate Vice President for Tigerville Operations or their designee will initiate the emergency notifications.

The University will activate and test the Emergency

System at least once a quarter if the system has not been activated due to an emergency between the two scheduled quarters.

Emergency Notification Tests

The University Alert System is tested at least once a year to ensure the system is operational and to introduce members of the NGU community to how they can receive notifications during an emergency. The test also provides information regarding what to do in the event of an actual emergency.

Title IX and Anti-harassment and Discrimination Policy

North Greenville University is a Christ-centered higher education institution committed to promoting, maintaining, and strengthening an environment rooted in the biblical principles of truth, love, and grace. As a Christian higher education institution, our posture rests upon and arises from teaching, upholding, and advancing ethical standards drawn directly from Scripture. NGU affirms that all members of our community are created in the image of God and therefore, should be treated with dignity and respect. The University does not unlawfully discriminate based on any characteristic protected by applicable federal or state law, including race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin or disability. NGU respects the inherent worth of each member of the community and does not tolerate any form of harassment. Students, faculty, administrators, and staff are encouraged to report any incidents related to this policy and pursue the matter through the state's civil and/or criminal systems as well as through the University. The University's full statement of the Title IX Anti-Harassment and Discrimination Policy and Procedures can be found at www.ngu.edu/title-ix/.

Making a Complaint

Any concerns or reports of Sexual Misconduct may be referred to the University's Title IX Coordinator, Dr. Tracy Kramer, tracy.kramer@ngu.edu, Tim Brashier Campus, Room 237, phone: 864.334.4101.

Any individual may also report any complaints online at https://ngu.edu/title-ix/ or via mail to: ATTN: Title IX Coordinator, 405 Lancaster Ave., Greer, SC 29650.

The complaint may also be sent via email or phone to any other Officer with Authority:

Michelle Sabou, michelle.sabou@ngu.edu
Director, Personnel Services
64 Blackwell Drive
864.663.0196

Jared Thomas, jared.thomas@ngu.edu
Vice President, Campus Ministries and Student Engagement
Tingle Student Life Center, First Floor
864.663.0148

Complainants also have the option to notify law enforcement:

a. Greenville County Sheriff's Office: 911
b. Campus Safety and Security: 864.977.7777

The North Greenville University Office of Safety and Security can assist with reporting to Law Enforcement.

A Complainant or witness has many options, including seeking counseling or assistance from a Confidential Resource, reporting under this policy, and/or making a report to law enforcement. The University recognizes that deciding among these options can be difficult and is an intensely personal decision.

Complainants and witnesses are encouraged to explore all potential reporting and support options.

During any assessment and/or investigation, NGU will assist the parties in accessing advocacy resources, academic support, counseling, health or mental health services, and other security and support measures as appropriate, including issuing a no-contact order, arranging a change of living or work assignment or class schedules or adjusting for assignments or tests, etc.

There is no time limit for reporting. Reports under this policy may be made at any time without regard to how much time has elapsed since the incident(s). As long as the Complainant or the Respondent remains enrolled or

employed by the University, a Complainant may choose to report at any time.

Retaliation

The University prohibits retaliation for reporting or participating in the Complaint Resolution Process. Any individual who is subject to or aware of possible retaliation or has other concerns regarding the matter should report these concerns to the Title IX Coordinator, who shall take appropriate action to address such conduct in a prompt and equitable manner. A finding that a party has made retaliatory statements or taken retaliatory actions will result in a separate disciplinary action up to and including separation from the University.

Honesty

The University prohibits any individual from knowingly making a false material statement during the Complaint and Resolution Process. The Title IX Coordinator will take appropriate action to address such conduct in a prompt and equitable manner. A finding that a party has knowingly made a false material statement(s) will result in a separate disciplinary action up to and including separation from the University.

Safety / Resources

The first priority of a victim of sexual assault or domestic violence is to get to a place of safety. This may mean simply getting away from the location of the incident, calling 911, or seeking support from a friend, Residence Life staff member, or person with whom the victim is comfortable. The following are some options for any victim.

1. Call 911 for medical or safety emergencies. Emergency Room –Greer Memorial Hospital, 830 S. Buncombe Road, Greer, SC.
2. Contact Campus Safety and Security using the LiveSafe app for assistance and to help coordinate emergency response efforts. See also the University's Safety and Security webpage.
3. The victim's well-being is of primary concern. If the incident caused physical harm, the victim should seek medical attention immediately. See the local healthcare facilities above. The victim should also preserve any evidence of the incident and injuries, as the evidence may assist with the investigation and/or serve as proof of a crime.
4. The University encourages timely law enforcement reporting; however, it is the victim's choice to make such a report or to decline involvement with law enforcement. Campus Safety and Security can assist the Complainant with filing the criminal report if the Complainant desires to do so.
5. Seek support. Telling someone is the first step to healing and will help the Complainant re-establish control of the situation. The University offers Counseling Services. Counseling or Confidential Resources include:
    - NGU Counseling Services
    - Julie Valentine Center for Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Recovery
        - 864.467.3633
    - Safe Harbor
        - 800.291.2139
    - The South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
        - 803.256.2900
    - Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network (RAINN)
        - 800.656.HOPE

A Complainant or witness has many options, including seeking counseling or assistance from a Confidential Resource, reporting under this policy, and/or making a report to law enforcement. The University recognizes that deciding among these options can be difficult and is an intensely personal decision. Complainants and witnesses are encouraged to explore all potential reporting and support options.

Confidential Reporting

Confidential reporting refers only to the protections provided to information disclosed in legally protected or privileged relationships, including licensed professional mental health counselors, licensed medical professionals, and ordained clergy. These Confidential Resources can engage in confidential communications when the information is disclosed within the scope of the provision of professional services. When an individual shares information with a Confidential Resource (on campus or in the community) as a confidential communication in the course of a protected relationship, the confidential resource cannot disclose the information (including information about whether an individual has received services) to any third party without the individual's written permission or unless required by ethical or legal obligations which compel the

professional to reveal such information (e.g., the law may permit disclosure when the individual gives written consent for its disclosure, if there is an imminent concern that the individual will likely cause serious physical harm to self or others, or if the information concerns conduct involving suspected abuse or neglect of a minor under the age of 18). A person's medical and counseling records are privileged and confidential documents.

In their professional capacity, NGU counselors in the Counseling Services are considered Confidential Resources and are not required to report according to University policy. Information disclosed in the clinical setting will be regarded as confidential. However, Confidential Resources may encourage clients to report to local and/or campus authorities. Note: Faculty, staff, administrators, and other employees who are otherwise involved in pastoral or ministry work, are licensed mental health workers or are licensed medical workers, but who are not working in that capacity for NGU are NOT Confidential Resources.

The University will seek to keep confidential the identity of the parties as well as the information obtained in a Title IX investigation to the extent it is consistent with a full investigation of the complaint. However, notification of "need to know" individuals including, but not limited to, witnesses, supervisory/administrative personnel, and/or other University staff as may be necessary to carry out interim measures, the investigation, and/or final disciplinary actions may be necessary.

Anonymous or Third-Party Complaints

Where a Complainant requests to remain anonymous or that no formal action be taken, the University will seek to honor the request. However, the University must balance this with its obligations to provide a safe and non- discriminatory environment for the community and to afford a Respondent fundamental fairness by providing notice and an opportunity to respond before any action is taken against a Respondent. In the event that the circumstances of the complaint dictate a full investigation, the University will take all actions necessary to conduct the investigation while balancing the wishes of the Complainant. This may include a limited disclosure of the identity of the Complainant and other steps that might compromise the Complainant's request for confidentiality and anonymity.

Reports that are made anonymously or by third parties will be investigated by the Title IX Office. However, third- party reporters do not become Complainants under title IX.

Title IX requires the University to investigate all incidents about which the University knows in order to protect the health and safety of the University community. The University will undertake an initial assessment of all complaints filed even in cases where the alleged complainant and/or Complainant choose not to cooperate or participate; however, if the complainant chooses not to cooperate, the ability of the Title IX Office to investigate may be limited or not possible. As necessary, the University reserves the right to initiate a complaint, to serve as Complainant, and to initiate conduct proceedings without a formal complaint by the alleged victim or Complainant.

Amnesty for Misconduct of the Student Complainant

Students may be reluctant to report incidents because of concerns that their own behavior may be a violation of University policies. The University will not pursue disciplinary action against a student Complainant or witness for disclosure of past personal consumption of alcohol or other drugs where the disclosure is made in connection with a good faith report or investigation of prohibited conduct under Title IX and the personal consumption did not place the health or safety of any other person at risk. Similarly, the University will not pursue disciplinary action against a Complainant for past violations of the Student Conduct Policy, including but not limited to sexual activity, where the disclosure is made in connection with a good faith report or investigation of prohibited conduct under Title IX. The University reserves the right to revoke this amnesty if it, in its sole discretion, finds that the Complainant filed the Complaint in bad faith or to deflect potential discipline for violations of the Code of Student Conduct.

Initial Assessment

After the Title IX Coordinator and/or other OWA completes an initial assessment of the complaint to determine jurisdiction, the Title IX Coordinator (or a designee) will conduct an initial Title IX assessment. The purpose of the assessment is to gain a basic understanding of the nature and circumstances of the report; it is not intended to be a full interview. The Title IX Office will gather information about the reported

conduct and respond to any immediate health or safety concerns raised by the report. The Title IX Office will assess the Complainant's safety and well-being, offer the University's immediate support and assistance, and assess the nature and circumstances of the report to determine whether the reported conduct raises a potential policy violation and the appropriate manner of resolution under this policy. Thereafter, an investigation may be initiated depending on a variety of factors, such as whether the Complainant will pursue disciplinary action, the nature of the allegation, and the proper grievance process to be applied.

As part of the initial assessment, the Title IX Office will:

1. Assess the nature and circumstances of the report, including whether it provides the names and/or any other information that identifies the Complainant, the Respondent, any witness, and/or any other individual with knowledge of the reported incident.
2. Address immediate physical safety and emotional well-being.
3. Notify the Complainant of their right to contact (or decline to contact) law enforcement or seek a civil protection order.
4. Notify the Complainant of the right to seek medical treatment.
5. Notify the Complainant of the importance of preservation of evidence.
6. Provide the Complainant with written information about on and off-campus resources.
7. Notify the Complainant of the range of interim measures available, including the right to reasonable interim remedial measures regardless of whether they choose to participate in a University or law enforcement investigation.
8. Refer the report to Campus Safety and Security to enter the report into the University's crime log if required by the Clery Act.
9. With Campus Security, assess the reported conduct and discern the need for a timely warning under the Clery Act.
10. Notify the Complainant of the right to be accompanied at any meeting by an advisor of choice.
11. Assess for any alleged pattern of conduct by Respondent.
12. Discuss the Complainant's expressed preference for manner of resolution and any barriers to the proceeding (e.g., confidentiality concerns).
13. Explain the University's policy prohibiting retaliation, that the University will take prompt action when retaliation is reported, and how to report acts of retaliation.
14. Determine the age of the Complainant and if the Complainant is a minor, make the appropriate notifications under SC law.

At the conclusion of the initial assessment, the University will proceed with one of the following options:

- Issue a notice of allegation to the Respondent and proceed with a formal investigation under the Title IX process. This will occur when a Student Complainant requests an investigation, where the Complainant is a student, and the Respondent is an employee of the University, and/or where the Title IX Coordinator determines that the safety necessitates an investigation even when a Complainant requests that no investigation be pursued or where Informal Resolution is not appropriate or available.s
- When the Title IX Coordinator receives a complaint by an employee of the University that another member of the faculty, staff, or administration has violated this policy, the Title IX Coordinator will work with Human Resources to investigate in a manner consistent with University personnel policies and all applicable law. The Title IX Coordinator will have the authority to exercise oversight of the investigation and resolution and will ensure that the procedures followed are consistent with the requirements of Title IX and VAWA and the principles set forth in this policy. In extraordinary cases, the Title IX Coordinator may employ the services of an outside investigator to conduct the investigation of the claim against a faculty, staff, or administrator.
- Issue a notice of allegation to the Respondent and proceed with Informal Resolution. This will always require the consent of all parties. Any party may withdraw their consent to informal resolution at any time prior to an agreement. If consent is withdrawn, the Title IX Office will proceed with a formal investigation
- If outside the scope of Title IX jurisdiction, dismiss the complaint and refer the matter to the appropriate office or department for resolution under the relevant policy. Any dismissal of the complaint may be appealed by either party.

Interim Measures

At any time during the process, the Title IX Coordinator (or a designee) may impose reasonable and appropriate interim measures designed to support the parties involved. Interim Measures are not disciplinary and may be imposed regardless of whether discipline or corrective measures are sought by the Complainant or the University. This action assumes no presumption or determination of guilt, and the investigation will be completed as soon as possible.

All individuals are encouraged to report concerns about the failure of another individual to abide by any restrictions imposed by an Interim Measure. The University will take responsive action to enforce the Interim Measures.
At any time during the investigation, NGU may implement any one or more of the following Interim Measures:

1. Place an employee on paid or unpaid administrative leave
2. Remove a student from campus, housing, and/or current classes
3. Provide access to counseling services
4. Issue on-campus No Contact Orders
5. Modify course schedules, rescheduling of exams and assignments
6. Limit on time and access to campus (including reduced access to the library,
7. Cafeteria, and other University buildings)
8. Ban individuals from campus except for classes and required University activities
9. Change class schedules, work schedules, or job assignments
10. Voluntary leave of absence
11. Provide an escort to ensure safe movement between classes and activities University imposed leave or separation
12. Any other remedy tailored to the involved individuals to achieve the goals of this Policy

The University may use these Interim Measures in any combination thereof or create new measures as needed. The University will take responsive action to enforce the Interim Measures.

Investigative Process

The University has adopted an investigative process that is consistent, equitable, and transparent. The parties will have equal access to the process, including but not limited to the right to offer and rebut any evidence to be included in the investigative report. There is no presumption of responsibility for the conduct alleged until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the adjudication of the complaint. The investigators and adjudicators will serve impartially, without conflict, and make no prejudgments of the facts at issue. Please see https://ngu.edu/title-ix/ for full procedures.

Advisors

Both the Complainant and the Respondent have the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice to any meeting. The Advisor's role is limited to a role of support during the process. The Advisor's role of support is at the sole discretion of the Complainant and/or Respondent. If the complaint proceeds to a formal adjudication, an Advisor is required for the live hearing. If the party has not chosen an advisor prior to the live hearing, the University will provide an Advisor to the party for the purposes of the live hearing.

Privileged Information

The University will not use, seek to obtain, permit questions about or allow the introduction of evidence of any information protected by a legal privilege, such as attorney-client or the doctor-patient privilege. Individuals may waive their privilege in order to allow the introduction of the evidence; however, any such waiver must be in writing and must be voluntary.

Informal Resolution

The University provides an informal resolution process when both parties desire to resolve the situation cooperatively. Informal resolution is not available when the Complainant is a student, and the respondent is an employee. Informal resolution may include inquiries into the facts but does not rise to the level of a formal investigation unless required by applicable law. The informal process, which is overseen by the Title IX Coordinator, is designed to resolve complaints quickly, efficiently, and to the mutual satisfaction of all parties involved. Where circumstances allow, the informal process will be initiated as soon as possible after the filing of the formal complaint. Informal resolution may include but is not limited to, options such as meeting informally with the Complainant and the Respondent (individual or group representative) with the intent of bringing about resolution, meeting privately with the Respondent and acting as intercessor,

targeted or broad- based educational programming or training, supported direct conversation or interaction with the Respondent, and/or indirect action by the Title IX Office. A party may withdraw their consent to informal resolution at any time prior to the resolution of the complaint. If consent is withdrawn, the matter will be referred back to the formal resolution process. Consent for the informal resolution process cannot be withdrawn retroactively by a party after a resolution has been agreed upon by all parties. The University will not compel any party to engage in an informal resolution, to confront the other directly, or to participate in any particular form of Informal Resolution. The recommendation to pursue Informal Resolution will be made when the University has sufficient information about the nature and scope of the conduct, which may occur at any time. Either party may request Informal Resolution, but participation in Informal Resolution is voluntary and must be agreed to by all parties in writing.

Procedures for Harassment Complaints

A Title IX investigation is an administrative and academic proceeding, and therefore, is not subject to the same requirements as those for a proceeding in a criminal or civil legal hearing. The parties will be treated equitably and have equal access to the process, including, but not limited to, the right to offer and rebut any evidence to be included in the investigative report. There is no presumption of responsibility for the conduct alleged until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the adjudication of the complaint. The investigators and adjudicators will serve impartially, without conflict, and make no prejudgments of the facts at issue.

1. **EVIDENCE.** During an investigation, the investigator will seek to meet separately with the Complainant, Respondent, and relevant witnesses. The Complainant and the Respondent have the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choosing for any meeting. Witnesses may not participate solely to speak about an individual's character. The investigator will also gather other relevant information or evidence, including documents, photographs, communications between the parties, medical records (subject to the consent of the applicable person), and other electronic records as appropriate.

   The investigator, not the parties, is responsible for gathering relevant evidence to the extent reasonably possible. Both Complainant and Respondent are encouraged, however, to submit any information they believe may be relevant, and both the Complainant and Respondent will be asked to identify witnesses and provide other relevant information, such as documents, communications, photographs, and other evidence. Both parties are encouraged to provide all relevant information as promptly as possible to facilitate prompt resolution. In the event that a party declines voluntarily to provide material information, the University's ability to conduct a prompt, thorough, and equitable investigation may be impacted.

   The investigator may also consider information publicly available from social media or other online sources that comes to the attention of investigator. The Title IX Office does not actively monitor social media or online sources, however, and as with all potentially relevant information, the Complainant, Respondent, or witness should bring online information to the attention of the investigator.

   Similarly, the parties should bring any new or evolving evidence, such as harassing or retaliatory conduct, to the attention of the investigator. The investigator may consider such information in the investigation and will also share any information about retaliation or violation of the terms of an interim protective measure with the Title IX Coordinator for independent disciplinary action.

   In general, a person's medical and counseling records are confidential and not accessible to the investigator unless the person voluntarily chooses to share those records with the investigator. In those instances, the relevant information from the records must be shared with the other party.

   Respondent's prior or subsequent conduct substantially similar to the alleged conduct may be considered in determining pattern, knowledge, intent, motive, or absence of mistake. The determination of relevance of pattern evidence will be based on an assessment of whether the previous or subsequent conduct was substantially similar to the conduct under investigation or indicates a pattern of similar prohibited conduct.

2. **COORDINATION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT.** If

there is a concurrent criminal investigation, the University will contact the law enforcement agency that is conducting any investigation to inform that agency that a University investigation is also in progress to attempt to ascertain the status of the criminal investigation and to determine the extent to which any evidence collected by law enforcement may be available to the University in its investigation.

3. **PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIVE REPORT.** At the conclusion of the factgathering investigation, the investigator will notify the parties that their investigation has concluded. The preliminary investigative report and accompanying documents, if any, will be made available to the Complainant and the Respondent to review. The Investigator's file and notes will not be available for review by either party. Upon review of the preliminary investigative report, each party will have ten (10) days to (1) provide written comment or feedback on the facts as gathered, (2) submit additional information, and/or (3) identify additional witnesses or request the collection of other information by the investigator. If either party provides a written response or provides additional information, the content will be shared with the other party and incorporated as appropriate in the final investigative report.
4.
5. **FINAL INVESTIGATIVE REPORT.** Within ten (10) days after receipt of or expiration of time for additional comments from the parties, the investigator will prepare a final investigative report that in addition to the preliminary report, will include a determination as to credibility of the parties and witnesses as well as any recommendations of the Investigator.

6. **IMPACT AND MITIGATION STATEMENTS.** Either or both parties may submit a statement to the Title IX Coordinator for consideration in the Adjudication Panel in determining whether a Title IX violation occurred and/or an appropriate sanction. The Complainant may submit a written statement describing the impact of the prohibited conduct on the Complainant and/or expressing a preference about the sanction(s) to be imposed. The Respondent may submit a written statement explaining any factors that the Respondent believes should mitigate or otherwise be considered in determining the disciplinary action(s) imposed. Any impact or mitigation statement should be submitted no later than five (5) business days after receipt of the Preliminary Investigative Report. The Title IX Investigator will provide any statement(s) with the final investigative report to the Adjudication Panel.

Adjudication of Complaint

Informal resolutions mutually agreed upon by the parties will be subject to the review and approval of the Title IX Coordinator to ensure that any issues related to the overall campus safety and security have been addressed.

Complaints that follow the formal resolution process will proceed to an adjudication panel upon completion of the Investigative Report. The Final Investigative Report along with all underlying evidence and documentation; any written response by the parties; and any impact/ mitigation statements will be submitted to the Title IX Adjudication Panel. All evidence submitted to the Panel must have been previously submitted to the parties for their review and response.

Both the Complainant and the Respondent have a right to be present at the hearing. In most circumstances, the hearing will be held virtually with each party in separate rooms so that the hearing does not require physical proximity to the other party. Although, as a general rule, the University will expect the Complainant and Respondent to be present at the in-person hearing, the Panel may proceed without the presence of one or both parties if the safety and health of the community necessitate it. Each party must have an advisor at the hearing; if a party has not chosen an advisor, the University will provide an advisor for him/her.

Each party will have the opportunity to be heard and to respond to any questions of the Panel. The parties may not directly question one another, although they may proffer questions for the opposing party or any witness to the Panel who will determine the relevance of the question. If the Panel determines that the question is relevant, the advisor for the party may ask the opposing party or witness said question. All questions and follow-up questions must be approved by the panel prior to the advisor asking the question. The parties will have the opportunity to submit questions for pre-approval prior to the hearing if they choose to do so. Pre-approved questions are not disclosed to the other party prior to the hearing. If a party wishes to call or cross-examination any witness during the live hearing, the party must submit the name of the witness to the Title IX

Coordinator via email at least seven (7) days prior to the date of the hearing in order to coordinate the attendance of that witness at the hearing. The parties will not be allowed to call witnesses or present witnesses whose names have not been submitted in advance of the hearing. All witnesses should be disclosed to the investigator during the investigation.

The Parties do not have the right to be present during the deliberation of the Panel. The Panel will review all evidence and will determine by a majority vote whether there is sufficient evidence to support by a preponderance of the evidence a finding that the Respondent violated this policy.

Composition of Adjudication Panel

The Adjudication Panel will be appointed by the Title IX Coordinator from a preapproved list of trained Title IX Adjudicators. If a Panel member has a conflict of interest upon revealing the names of the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint a substitute panel member from the list of Title IX Adjudicators.

Standard of Proof

The Adjudication Panel will make a finding, by a preponderance of the evidence, whether there is sufficient evidence to support a policy violation. A finding of responsibility based on a preponderance of evidence means that based on all relevant evidence and reasonable inferences from the evidence, the greater weight of information indicates that it was more likely than not the policy violation occurred. The University's definition of sexual misconduct is broader than that required by law; therefore, a finding of no violation under Title IX does not preclude a finding that there has been a violation of other laws and/or the University's code of conduct.

It is the policy of North Greenville University (NGU) to prohibit sexual discrimination and harassment of its employees and students in any form. In maintaining this policy, the University seeks to assert basic Christian precepts that require a higher standard of conduct for the employee and/or student than that required by the law. The evidence submitted during a Title IX investigation and adjudication may be used, in addition to any other evidence deemed relevant, by the University in a determination whether other laws or University codes of conduct were violated. The finding of no violation under Title IX does not insulate the party from discipline for a violation of another law or the University code of conduct.

Ruling

Decisions of the Adjudication Panel will be made by a majority vote. If the Adjudication Panel determines a policy violation, the Panel will then determine the appropriate disciplinary action(s) for the prohibited conduct. If the Panel determines insufficient evidence to support a finding that the Respondent violated this policy, the matter will be dismissed for Title IX purposes. However, appropriate remedial measures (including, but not limited to, no-contact directives issued to both parties) may remain in effect to support a party. Other remedial measures (including, but not limited to, education, training, etc.) may also be recommended by the Panel to the Title IX Coordinator for training, education, etc., for areas of the University community which the investigation revealed may benefit from further training and education.

Written notice of the outcome and/or disciplinary action(s) will be provided to the Parties typically within ten (10) days of the hearing.

Appeal

A party may appeal the Ruling of the Adjudication Panel on one or more of the following grounds: 1. there was a procedural error that materially impacted the outcome, 2. there is new information not reasonably known at the time of the hearing which could materially impact the decision, or 3. a conflict of interest on the part of the investigator and/or Adjudication Panel. To appeal the finding, the Complainant or Respondent must submit a written statement to the Title IX Coordinator within ten (10) days of the receipt of the Ruling explaining why the party contests the finding(s). Each party will have the opportunity to review and respond in writing to the other party's request for an appeal of the Ruling; any response must be submitted within ten (10) days of receipt of the other party's written statement of appeal. The Appeal Officer will review the written statement(s) and determine, in its sole discretion, whether a review of the Ruling is appropriate.

If neither party appeals within the timeframe given, the Ruling becomes final.

If any ground is substantiated, the Appeal Officer may overturn the Ruling and/or remand the matter to the Investigator (or a new investigator) with instructions for further investigation or other action. The instructions may include guidance regarding the scope of information to be further investigated and any appropriate stipulations, including the appointment of a new investigator.

If the Appeal Officer affirms a Ruling, the matter will be considered resolved, and the case will be closed. Appropriate remedial measures (including, but not limited to, no-contact directives issued to both parties) may, however, remain in effect to support a party even where no violation was found.

Written notice of the Appeal decision will be sent to both parties.

Extraordinary Relief After the Expiration of the Appeal

The University recognizes that under extraordinary circumstances, a Complainant or Respondent may identify newly discovered and dispositive information, at some point after the expiration of the appeal period, that was not previously available during the original complaint through the exercise of due diligence. The Title IX Coordinator or designee has the discretion to review this information. If it is determined that the information could not reasonably have been discovered prior to the resolution of the case, the information would substantially affect the finding or sanction, and compelling justification exists for its consideration, the Title IX Coordinator may review the case or outcome, and refer the matter for additional action in furtherance of this policy.

Imposition of Disciplinary Action(s)

Where there is a finding of responsibility, the Adjudication Panel may impose one or more disciplinary action(s). Disciplinary action(s) may include any, or any combination of, the disciplinary action(s) listed below or outlined in the University's Faculty/Staff Handbook and/or Student Conduct Code.

The policy prohibits a broad range of conduct, all of which is serious in nature. In keeping with the University's commitment to foster a Christ-centered educational environment that is safe and free from discrimination and harassment, the Adjudication Panel has great latitude in the imposition of disciplinary action(s) tailored to the facts and circumstances of each report, including but not limited to, the impact of the conduct on the Complainant and surrounding community, the Respondent's history, and accountability for the Respondent. Disciplinary action(s) are designed to eliminate prohibited conduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects while supporting the University's Christian educational mission and federal obligations. Disciplinary action(s) may include educational, restorative, rehabilitative, and punitive components. Some conduct, however, is so egregious in nature, harmful to the individuals involved, or so deleterious to the Christian educational process that it requires severe disciplinary action(s), including suspension, expulsion, and/or termination of employment.

The Adjudication Panel may solicit information from the Complainant, the Respondent and any other administrator who can provide information relevant to determining potential disciplinary action(s). The Adjudication Panel may also review any written impact or mitigation statement submitted by the Complainant or Respondent.

Disciplinary Sanctions when the Respondent is a Student

Disciplinary action(s) may be imposed individually or in combination. For violations of this policy, the following disciplinary action(s) may be imposed:

- Accountability and Mentoring
- Education or Observation Hours
- Fine
- No Contact Order
- On or Off-Campus Counseling
- Parent/Guardian Notification
- Restrictions
- Restitution
- Change in Status Level: Expulsion, Disciplinary Notice, Disciplinary Withdrawal

A full explanation of disciplinary sanctions can be found in the Student Handbook.

ADDITIONAL REMEDIES: Regardless of the outcome, the Adjudication Panel may recommend additional remedies to address the effects of the conduct, restore the individual's access to University programs and activities, and restore, to the extent possible, benefits and opportunities lost as a result of the prohibited conduct. The Adjudication Panel may also identify remedies to address the effects of the conduct on the University community.

Extended protective measures may be included in the disciplinary action(s).

Disciplinary Sanctions when the Respondent is an Employee

Disciplinary action(s) may be imposed individually or in combination. For violations of this policy, the following disciplinary action(s) may be imposed upon any faculty, staff, or administrator:

- counseling or training
- reprimand
- written warning
- probation
- suspension
- suspension with conditions
- financial penalty
- unpaid leave of absence
- demotion
- reassignment of duties
- termination of employment

Disciplinary action(s) will be determined based on the seriousness of the misconduct and on the individual's prior disciplinary history, if any. The findings of fact and responsibility, and in cases when violations of University policy occurred, any sanctions will be communicated to the parties in writing by the Title IX Adjudication panel. The notification will include the parties' rights of appeal. In all cases involving sex discrimination or sexual misconduct, the file will be archived by the Title IX Coordinator.

ADDITIONAL REMEDIES: Regardless of the outcome, the Adjudication Panel may recommend additional remedies for the Complainant to address the effects of the conduct on the Complainant, restore the Complainant's access to University programs and activities, and restore to the Complainant, to the extent possible, benefits and opportunities lost as a result of the prohibited conduct. The Adjudication Panel may also identify remedies to address the effects of the conduct on the University community. Extended protective measures may be included in the disciplinary action(s).

Violations of Law and Other Codes of Conduct

Conduct that violates this policy also may violate the laws of the local jurisdiction in which the incident occurred and subject a Respondent to criminal prosecution by the presiding authority. Conduct that violates this policy also may subject a Respondent to civil liability.

It is the policy of North Greenville University to prohibit sexual discrimination and harassment of its employees and students in any form. In maintaining this policy, the University seeks to assert basic Christian precepts that require a higher standard of conduct for the employee and/or student than that required by the law. The evidence submitted during a Title IX investigation and adjudication may be used, in addition to any other evidence deemed relevant, by the University in a determination whether other laws or University codes of conduct were violated. The finding of no violation under Title IX does not insulate the party from discipline for a violation of another law or the University code of conduct.

Notice of Outcome

Both the Complainant and Respondent will receive a written notice of outcome that documents the Adjudication Panel's ruling and discipline, and the decision of the Review Officer if appealed. The determination of the Adjudication Panel is final unless appealed by one of the parties. The Title IX Office will also notify relevant administrative and academic units, including but not limited to the Office of Financial Aid, the Registrar, Office of Academic Administration, Human Resources, the Office of Campus Safety and Security, and Campus Ministries and Student Engagement, as appropriate and necessary, to ensure that disciplinary action(s) and remedies are put into effect immediately.

The Title IX Coordinator will maintain records of all reports, Disciplinary Resolution, Informal Resolution, and steps taken to eliminate prohibited conduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects. Findings of responsibility may also be included in a student's disciplinary record and/or an employee's personnel file.

Prevention and Awareness Programs

As a community, we share the responsibility to prevent sexual misconduct through education, bystander intervention, and mutual respect for one another. As part of our commitment to the prevention of sexual misconduct, the University offers education and awareness programs. Incoming students and new employees receive primary prevention and awareness programming, and returning students and current

employees receive ongoing training and related programs. The University provides coordinated programming and training through multiple areas, including the Title IX Office, Campus Ministries and Student Engagement, Campus Safety and Security, Human Resources, the Office of Academic Administration, Center for Counseling, and other University departments.

Title IX Definitions

1. Advisor is an individual chosen by the Complainant or Respondent to provide support throughout the Title IX Complaint Resolution Process. The Advisor's role is limited to a role of support during the process. The Advisor's role of support is at the sole discretion of the Complainant and/or Respondent. If the complaint proceeds to a formal investigation, an Advisor is required for the live hearing. If the party has not chosen an advisor prior to the live hearing, the University will provide an Advisor to the party for the purposes of the live hearing.

2. Coercion is the practice of forcing another party to act in an involuntary manner by use of intimidation, threats, or some other form of pressure or force. Coercion may include the use of emotional manipulation to persuade someone to do something the person may not want to do. Being coerced into having sex or performing sexual acts is not consenting sex and such conduct is considered Sexual Misconduct.

3. Consent is informed. Consent is an affirmative, unambiguous, and conscious decision by each participant to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity.

Consent is voluntary. It must be given without coercion, force, threats, or intimidation. Consent means the communication of an affirmative, conscious, and freely-made decision by each participant to engage in agreed-upon forms of sexual activity.

Consent is revocable. Consent to some form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. Consent to sexual activity on one occasion is not consent to engage in sexual activity on another occasion. A current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to constitute consent. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be mutual consent to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be revoked at any time. Once consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must stop immediately.

Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated. A person cannot consent if they are unconscious or coming in and out of consciousness. A person cannot consent if they are under the threat of violence, bodily injury, or other forms of coercion. A person cannot consent if their understanding of the act is affected by a physical or mental impairment. A person cannot consent if they are under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

4. Dating Violence is violence, including but not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse, 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 will be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: a) the length of the relationship, b) the type of relationship, and c) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

5. Domestic Violence is defined as abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship.

6. Force is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation, and coercion that overcomes resistance or produces consent.

7. Officers with Authority include those University employees who have the authority to redress prohibited misconduct under Title IX. These employees include the Title IX Coordinator, the VP of Student Engagement, and the Director of Personnel Services. The University may require other employees to report any known allegations of Title IX violation; however, they are not authorized by the University to resolve or redress sexual misconduct on behalf of the University.

8. Rape is forced sexual intercourse that is perpetrated against the will of a person or when the person is unable to give consent (i.e., unconscious, asleep, or under the influence of alcohol or drugs) and may involve physical violence, coercion, or the threat of harm to the individual.

9. Retaliation is when action is taken against a Complainant or participant in the complaint process that: a. adversely affects the individual's employment or academic status; and b. is motivated in whole or in part by the individual's participation in the complaint process.

10. Sexual Assault includes physical, sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to the victim's mental or physical incapacitation. The conduct may include physical force, violence, threat or intimidation, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury

on the person or another.

11. Sexual Exploitation refers to a situation in which a person takes or attempts to take non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another. Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to: a) Sexual voyeurism (such as watching a person undressing or using the bathroom without the consent of the person observed) and b) Taking pictures, video, or audio recording another in a sexual act or any other private activity without the consent of all involved in the activity or exceeding the boundaries of consent (such as allowing another person to hide in a closet and observe sexual activity or disseminating sexual pictures without the photographed person's consent).

12. Sexual Harassment is a form of sex discrimination and includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, on or off-campus, when: a) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a condition of an individual's employment or academic standing or progress, or b) submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions or for academic evaluation, grades, or advancement; or c) such conduct is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal education access or d) any instance of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.

Sexual Harassment, for purposes of Title VII, also includes any such conduct that has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance or creating an intimidating or hostile academic or work environment. Sexual harassment may take many forms. Sexual harassment may consist of repeated actions or may even arise from a single incident if sufficiently extreme.

Sexual harassment may include incidents between any University community members, including faculty and other academic appointees, administrators, staff, student employees, students, interns, and non-student or non-employee participants in University programs (e.g., vendors, contractors, or visitors). Sexual harassment may occur in hierarchical relationships, between peers or individuals of the same sex or opposite sex.

Examples of sexual harassment include but are not limited to subtle or persistent pressure for sexual activity; unnecessary touching, pinching, or brushing against a person; requesting or demanding sexual favors concerning employment, academic activities, or other University activities; unwelcome communications (verbal, written, electronic, etc.) of a sexual nature; failure to accept the termination of a consensual relationship with repeated and persistent requests and behavior.

13. Sexual Misconduct is a broad, non-legal term encompassing a range of nonconsensual sexual activity or unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature or other inappropriate sexual behavior as determined by the University. This term can include sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual intimidation, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. However, this term also includes the conduct of a sexual nature, which may not rise to the level above but is conduct that, as a Christian higher education institution, the University determines, in its sole discretion, is inappropriate based upon the teaching and ethical standards drawn from Scripture. Using this term differentiates the University standards of conduct, which are biblically based, administrative and educational, from the criminal and civil justice systems in which people are charged with crimes that carry criminal penalties or are found liable for civil violations. The University may find that a person has committed misconduct under the University student or faculty/staff code of conduct even though the legal standard may not hold them accountable.

14. Stalking includes a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: a) fear for their safety or the safety of others or b. suffer substantial emotional distress. Such behaviors or activities may include, but are not limited to, non-consensual communications (i.e.,face-to-face, telephone, email, and social media), threatening or obscene gestures, surveillance or showing up outside the targeted individual's classroom, residence, or workplace.

Crime Prevention and Education of the University Community

Programs to educate new and returning students and promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking are coordinated through the Office of Campus Ministries and Student Engagement, Title IX Office, Personnel Services and the Office of Campus Safety and Security conduct annual

awareness campaigns on sexual and alcohol/drug abuse for the North Greenville University community.

Sexual Assault Awareness and Anti-Harassment Training

During orientation, information sessions on the University's Anti-harassment and Title IX policies are held for all incoming and transfer students. All athletic teams are trained on at least an annual basis. In addition, all coaches, faculty, and staff are trained annually, and an online training module is available for review at any time.

Crime Safety

The Director of Campus Safety and Security or other campus security authority meets annually with new and transfer students, as well as faculty and staff in departmental meetings to discuss various safety topics, including personal safety and responsibility, keeping the campus community safe, and self-defense.

Bystander Intervention

If you witness any incident of violence, you are not powerless to help. A bystander is any person present at the scene but is not directly involved in the incident. Bystander Intervention involves developing the awareness, skills, and courage needed to intervene in a situation when another individual needs help. Individuals can send a powerful message about acceptable and expected behavior in our community. As a bystander, you:

1. Notice the Event
2. Interpret the Event as a problem
3. Take personal responsibility to intervene
4. Decide how you are going to intervene
5. Decide to Intervene. There are three ways to intervene:
    a. Direct: Directly intervening, in the moment, to prevent a problem situation from happening
    b. Delegate: Seeking help from another individual, often someone who is authorized to represent others, such as a police officer or campus official.
    c. Distract: Interrupting the situation without directly confronting the offender

As a bystander, do not put yourself at risk and do not make the situation worse. However, bystanders are encouraged to intervene at the earliest point possible and look for early warning signs of trouble. However, intervening does not necessarily mean confronting. Bystanders can always ask for help. If you believe you are witnessing a crime in progress, call Campus Safety and Security immediately and report your location.

Empower Your "No"

In coordination with Title IX, Campus Ministry and Student Engagement conducts small group sessions on safety issues, including sexual abuse, domestic and dating violence, alcohol and drug abuse, and other safety issues.

Active Threat

Campus Safety and Security conducts annual faculty and staff training on the University's active shooter response and procedures. There is also a video presentation provided to all students, faculty, and staff on the proper response in case of an active threat. In addition, they coordinate training and planning for active shooter situations with the Greenville County Sheriff's office.

In the case of an active shooter situation, the following steps should be followed:

AVOID: Evacuate when possible. Call 911 when you are safe; give as much information as possible.

- This is not the moment to try to capture images or videos or share on social media.
- Make sure you have an escape route and a plan (Plan).
- Evacuate even if others do not agree to do the same.
- Leave your possessions behind.
- If feasible, assist others in getting to safety.
- Prevent individuals from entering areas where the active shooter may be present.
- Keep your hands visible.
- Follow the directives given by law enforcement officers.
- Do not attempt to relocate injured individuals.

How to Respond When an Active Shooter Is in Your Vicinity

DENY: If evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the active shooter is less likely to find you.

Your hiding place should:

- Be out of active shooter's view.
- Dial 911, if possible, to alert police to the location of the active shooter.
- Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e., office with closed and locked door)
- Lock/Barricade door if possible.
- Silence your cell phone.
- Turn off sources of noise/remain quiet.
- Remain calm.
- If you cannot speak, leave the line open and allow the dispatcher to listen.

DEFEND: LAST RESORT and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disarm and/or incapacitate the active shooter by:

- Acting as aggressively as possible against them
- Throwing items and improvising weapons
- Yelling
- Committing to your action

When Law Enforcement Arrives:

- Remain calm and follow officers' instructions
- Put down any items in your hands (i.e., bags, jackets)
- Immediately raise hands and spread fingers
- Keep hands visible at all times
- Avoid making quick movements toward officers, such as holding on to them for safety
- Avoid pointing, screaming, and/or yelling
- Do not stop to ask officers for help or directions when evacuating; just proceed in the direction from which officers are entering the premises.

Safety Escorts

North Greenville University's Office of Campus Safety and Security provides safety escorts to students, faculty, staff, and visitors. This service is offered anytime but is used mostly at night. Anyone needing an on-campus escort can call Campus Safety and Security and request an escort. If you are coming onto campus in your car and would like to have a safety escort, then:

1. Contact Campus Safety and Security via the LiveSafe app WHEN you get to your parking spot, request a safety escort, and notify them of your location and destination.
2. Keep the vehicle running.
3. Keep lights on so that CSS can identify which car is yours.
4. When Campus Safety and Security gets to where you are parked, turn off your lights, turn off your car and follow the officer's instructions.
5. Make sure you lock your car.

Personal Safety Tips and Risk Reduction

Personal safety and property security is the responsibility of each individual person. This is true at North Greenville University, and everywhere any person goes. Decide to assume responsibility for your personal safety and the security of your property. The NGU Campus Safety and Security Department urges all university community members to participate in making our campus as safe as possible and publishes safety tips on its website.

Some Important General Safety Tips include:

- Lock it. Lock your car, lock your dorm room door when you leave, lock your dorm room door and windows when you are sleeping. Lock up your valuables. Get in the habit.
- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Have a plan for the different situations. Awareness + common sense + early planning = best protection.
- Do not make yourself a target for robbery or attack. Do not carry large amounts of cash. Refrain from pulling out large amounts of cash or sitting or standing and counting your cash.
- Report any suspicious activity to Campus Security by calling 911 or utilizing the LiveSafe app
- If your cell phone has GPS, make sure it is always "on."
- Always tell someone, or better yet, several people, where you will be and what time you will return. You may also use the Safe Walk feature on the LiveSafe App to have one of your own contacts follow you to your destination.
- Do not hitchhike and do not talk to strangers.
- Be sure to download the LiveSafe application.
- Make sure Student Engagement has your correct and current contact information on file.

Access to Campus Facilities, Including Campus Residences

The Office of Campus Safety and Security of North Greenville University takes many steps to ensure the safety of our students while on campus. This includes but is not limited to the locking, securing, unlocking, and opening of buildings.

Non-Residential Buildings

During regular business hours, most non-residential buildings, including office buildings, classroom buildings, the dining hall, and the library, are open to the public. All nonresidential campus buildings open to the public are checked and secured nightly by Campus Safety and Security officers.

Residential Buildings

All residential buildings are secured twenty-four hours per day. J.R. Howard Residence Hall, Cline Residence Hall, Hartness Residence Hall, Howard Residence Hall, Simpson Residence Hall, Emery Residence Hall, Horton-Tingle Residence Hall, Trustee Residence Hall, Self Residence Hall, Roberson Residence Hall, Vandiver Residence Hall, Martin Residence Hall, Unit C, Unit G, Georgia Residence Hall, and Marshall Residence Hall are secured with a magnetic lock. Residents of these buildings are given a key card granting them access only to their residence halls. Chinquapin House 100, Chinquapin House 14, Chinquapin House 12, Chinquapin House 8, Chinquapin House 4, Foster House 2, Foster House 4, Unit A, Unit B, are secured by a keypad lock. Only residents who know their building's unique 4-digit code may access that residence house or unit. All remaining residence halls, houses, and apartments are secured by a traditional key lock unique to that building. Within each residence building, each room is secured by a traditional key lock.

Security Consideration in Maintenance of Campus Facilities

The Office of Campus Safety and Security at North Greenville University coordinates with Campus Enhancement in addressing maintenance concerns that may have security or safety implications. Campus Safety and Security officers are also responsible for reporting maintenance issues that could pose security risks as they become aware of them during lockups, patrols, and other duties. Maintenance issues relating to broken door locks, broken windows, or other issues that may allow unauthorized access to a building or facility are given top priority. Resident Assistants and other resident life staff are also responsible for inspecting the residence halls and turning in maintenance issues for their designated buildings.

In a malfunctioning of fire detection or extinguishing system, Campus Enhancement promptly notifies Campus Safety and Security. Campus Safety and Security then coordinates a fire watch. If the malfunctioning system is in a residence building, Campus Safety and Security will notify and coordinate the fire watch with Student Engagement. Maintenance concerns brought to Campus Safety and Security's attention will be forwarded to the Office of Campus Enhancement.

To address urgent concerns promptly, Campus Enhancement has a designated person on-call.

Possession, Use and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages and Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws

Substance use and abuse have been shown to be harmful to students' health and well-being,and its effects are known to be long-term. Excessive abuse can lead to violent behavior and medical emergencies. The abuse of alcohol and the use of illegal drugs by members of the North Greenville University community is incompatible with the core values of our institution to provide a Christ-centered environment. In compliance with this value and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, the University has established the following alcohol and other drugs policy:

Selling, furnishing, or providing alcohol to any person under the age of 21 is illegal. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age is illegal. The possession, sale, manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Violators are subject to criminal prosecution, disciplinary action, fines, imprisonment, and university sanctions. In addition, possession and consumption of any alcoholic substance or container by students is prohibited – regardless of age – by the University. Possession and usage of all illegal drugs or controlled substances by students is prohibited, including any drug-related paraphernalia. This includes the use of medicinal marijuana, which is illegal in South Carolina.

To prevent, detect, and identify illegal or prohibited substances the University maintains the right to search residence hall rooms, classroom buildings or other University structures, personal vehicles, and personal belongings if the University deems it necessary. Outside law enforcement, gate checks, personal observation, drug-detecting K-9s, and breathalyzer equipment may be employed to determine whether a student is under the influence of alcohol and other drugs.

The University will use drug testing methods such as urine or hair sample tests when considered necessary. Tests may be given on any North Greenville campus or at a medical/testing facility. Any positive result will be considered a violation of this policy. Violations of law and policy by students may result in referral for criminal prosecution, and University sanctions will be imposed.

Attempting to obtain, use, possess, distribute, or sell any potentially harmful or illegal drug or drug-related paraphernalia (including vaping equipment) is prohibited. Anyone involved in the sale or distribution of drugs on or off campus may be subject to criminal prosecution, disciplinary action, fine, imprisonment, and University sanction.

The University offers students prevention, early intervention, and support services through non-disciplinary confidential counseling and Christ-based addiction support through the Office of Student Health. Residential community leaders also receive alcohol and drug awareness training. If you discover someone is excessively intoxicated, unconscious, or needing emergency assistance, dial 911 or utilize the LiveSafe app.

Drug and Alcohol Prevention Programs

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 require an Institution of Higher Education (IHE) such as North Greenville University (NGU), to certify that it has implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and also the prevent use, and/or distribution of illicit drugs both by NGU students and employees either on its premises and as a part of any of its activities. North Greenville University is an Alcohol, Drug and Tobacco Free Campus, and it complies with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1988. Our CMSE staff also provides information concerning drug and alcohol use. The University conducts seminars and other awareness events regarding Drug and Alcohol prevention. Information is given during orientation explaining the University's stance and consequences of Alcohol and Drug use. The University offers students prevention, early intervention, and support services through non-disciplinary confidential counseling and Christ-based addiction support through the Office of Student Health.

Residential community leaders also receive alcohol and drug awareness training. Our counseling services are also available to students and employees who need help concerning issues related to alcohol and drugs. If a student violates the Alcohol or Drug Policy, a plan for success that includes accountability and counseling is put in place for the re-admitted student.

Sex Offender's Registry

The "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" of 2000 provides for tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at or employed by institutions of higher education. The intent is to extend the protection of the sex offender's registries and Megan's Law to college campuses.

In the state of South Carolina, information about registered sex offenders is published and maintained by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) based on information provided by county sheriff's departments. The information may be found at: scor.sled.sc.gov/ConditionsOfUse.Aspx. When prompted for an address, enter 7801 N. Tigerville Rd., Tigerville, SC 29688, to view the information for a 1-, 2-, or 3-mile radius surrounding the Tigerville Campus. For the Greer Campus, enter 405 Lancaster Avenue, Greer, SC 29650. For the Impact360 Pine Mountain Campus, enter 100 Impact Circle, Pine Mountain, GA 31822. Information about registered sex offenders for the state of Georgia can be found at state.sor.gbi.ga.gov/ sort_public/ Megan's Law can be found online at klaaskids.org/megans-law/.

Procedures in the Event of a Missing Student

In compliance with the ***Missing Student Notification Policy and Procedures*** (Section 488 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008), the following policy has been developed to assist in locating NGU students living on-campus who, based on the facts and circumstances known to the University, are determined to be missing. It is the policy of North Greenville University to actively investigate any report of a missing resident student (an enrolled student who lives on campus).

Most missing person reports in a university environment result from a student changing his/her routine without informing friends of the change. If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a

student is missing, all efforts will be made immediately (no waiting period) to locate the student to determine their state of health and well-being.
Every student can designate one or more emergency contact person(s) who will be contacted only if they are reported and determined to be missing. The designation can be completed through the forms available in the Student Portal. Your Emergency Contact Person may serve as your general contact person, as well but it is optional. If you have questions, you should contact CMSE at 864.977.7121. This emergency contact information will be kept confidential and will only be accessible to select University officials if the student is reported and determined to be missing.

By turning in an emergency contact, the student acknowledges that they are granting permission for the identified individual to be contacted by the University and/or in the event a student is 18 years of age or younger and not a legally emancipated minor, their custodial parent will also be notified within 24 hours of the determination that they are missing. Any residential student determined to be missing will have their designated missing person emergency contact notified within 24 hours.

Make a Report of a Missing Student

If a residential student is believed to be missing, all campus community members must report their absence to Campus Safety and Security by calling 911 or utilizing the LiveSafe app or to the Associate Vice President for Student Engagement at 864.977.7158. Missing person reports may also be made for students who reside off campus, faculty, and staff, or any visitor who was last seen on campus. No one should wait 24 hours or otherwise delay in making a missing person report if there is a reasonable belief that the individual is missing. If a student changes their regular routine and fails to inform roommates or friends of the change and cannot be found within a reasonable amount of time, or if there is information that the person could be at risk, a report should be made.

Notification of Local Law Enforcement

Upon receipt of a missing person's report, Campus Safety and Security will conduct a preliminary investigation to verify the report. Such investigation may include searches of the person's room, vehicle, and office for leads; speaking with friends, family, acquaintances, fellow students, co-workers, and professors; contacting local emergency rooms and jails; and follow-up on any other leads. Upon verification, Campus Safety and Security will notify local law enforcement agencies. Notification will be made regardless of the missing student's age, status, or whether they chose to register an emergency contact.

Daily Security and Fire Log

The Office of Campus Safety and Security provides a daily log of all criminal reports and other incidents for public inspection. It is available during University business hours at the Campus Safety and Security located at 23 Wingo Street. The information provided is from all initial incident reports of criminal activity and other incidents reported to Campus Safety and Security within the last 60 days. Any portion of the log older than 60 days is available within two business days of a written request. The Daily Security and
Fire Log includes:

- The nature, date, time, and general location of each crime
- The disposition of the complaint, if known
- Medical calls for assistance
- Other major calls for assistance requiring Campus Safety and Security presence
- Fire and fire alarm activation with location and cause

Campus Safety and Security complies with federal law prohibiting the disclosure of the victims' names when publishing the daily crime log.

Clery Definitions of Reportable Crimes

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act requires all universities to disclose information about crime reported on and around their campuses. The crime statistics are gathered from the Daily Crime logs and incident reports of all CSAs as

well as statistics gathered from local law enforcement. Campus Safety and Security reviews the data to ensure that all reported crimes are recorded. The statistics gathered are the number of incidents reported, not the number of offenses documented.
The following are the definitions of Clery Act crimes.

1. Murder/Manslaughter: defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.
2. Negligent Manslaughter: is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.
3. Sexual Assault: is defined as an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape.
4. 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.
5. Fondling: is defined as touching 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 their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
6. Incest: is defined as nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
7. Statutory Rape: is defined as nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
8. Robbery: is defined as taking or attempting to take anything of value from the car, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
9. Aggravated Assault: is defined as 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.
10. Burglary: is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
11. Motor Vehicle Theft: is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
12. 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, or personal property of another.
13. Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacture, and making of narcotic drugs.
14. Liquor Law Violations: 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.
15. Weapons Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacturing, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.
16. Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed: a. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; b. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; c. By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; d. 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 e. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
17. 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.
18. Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

19. Hate Crimes – includes all of the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that the victim was chosen based upon the person being in a protected category plus the following crimes:
    a. Larceny/Theft—includes pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny;
    b. 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;
    c. 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; or
    d. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism or Property (except Arson)—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.

Clery Geography

Statistics for Clery crimes are reported if they occur on the following locations.

1. **ON CAMPUS:** Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified above, 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).
2. **ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITY**: Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility. Student Housing Facilities are a subset and included in "On Campus" as defined above.
3. **PUBLIC PROPERTY:** All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
4. **NONCAMPUS BUILDINGS OR PROPERTY:** Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or 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.

North Greenville University Crime Report
Tigerville Campus Report 2023

PRIMARY CRIMES	YEAR	ON- CAMPUS	STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE						
Murder and Non- negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES						
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	1*	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	1	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER CRIMES						
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	2	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	2	0	0	0	0
Arson	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

ADDITIONAL VAWA OFFENSES						
Dating Violence	2021	1	0	0	0	0
	2022	1	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	2	1	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	1	0	0	0	0

**Reported during a third-party summer camp using the university facilities.*

OFFENSES	YEAR	ON- CAMPUS	STUDENT HOUSING	NON CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED
Liquor Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0	1	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2021	1	0	0	0	0
	2022	1	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	2	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Referred for Disciplinary Action	2021	7	4	0	0	0
	2022	4	4	0	0	0
	2023	2	2	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Referred for Disciplinary Action	2021	5	1	0	0	0
	2022	3	1	0	0	0
	2023	9	4	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Referred for Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	3	2	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes (All)	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

Tim Brashier Campus Report 2023

PRIMARY CRIMES	YEAR	ON- CAMPUS	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE					
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES					
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
OTHER CRIMES					
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Arson	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

ADDITIONAL VAWA OFFENSES						
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

OFFENSES	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS	NON- CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED
Liquor Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Referred for Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Referred for Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Referred for Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Impact 360 Campus Report 2023

PRIMARY CRIMES	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE					
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES					
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
OTHER CRIMES					
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Arson	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

ADDITIONAL VAWA OFFENSES						
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

OFFENSES	YEAR	ON- CAMPUS	NON- CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED
Liquor Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Referred for Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Referred for Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Referred for Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes (All)	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

North Greenville University 2023 Fire Safety Student Housing

Fire Drills

Each semester, Residence Life staff, in cooperation with Campus Safety and Security, and Campus Enhancement Services, conduct fire drills in the resident halls. The fire drills are held throughout the semester and conducted based on residential zones. During the first month of the semester, Residential Coordinators and Resident Assistants inform students of the fire safety policy along with the fire drill and evacuation process for each building. Student Engagement, CSS, and CES staff evaluate the results of each fire drill. One fire drill was conducted for the 2023 calendar year, in different residential zones.

NGU Fire Safety Policies

Resident Assistants are trained routinely on the procedures to follow in the event of a fire. The following policies are directly related to fire safety and can be found in the Student Handbook. If a fire is observed, activate the Fire Alarm system, immediately move to a safe area and call 911 to report the fire and then contact Campus Safety and Security via the LiveSafe app.

Fire Safety

Only authorized personnel may touch or work on fire safety equipment when in a non-emergency state. Tampering with fire safety equipment is prohibited. Fire alarms will only be pulled in the event of a fire emergency or authorized test. Students may not be responsible for any unauthorized fire in or on university property. Possessing any incendiary device (including fireworks) while on campus is prohibited. The sale, sharing, or use of any of these devices while on campus is also prohibited. Fireworks will only be used when expressly authorized by the University. North Greenville University is a tobacco-free campus. All tobacco products are prohibited on university property. In addition, the use of “electronic cigarettes”, water vapor cigarettes, or other devices that simulate smoking is prohibited.

Appliances

The University is not responsible for appliances or electronic devices that are damaged due to electrical mishaps. Students use these at their own risk. Electrical overloads are not permitted. Drop/extension cords are not allowed in the residence halls. Only multi-plug cords with surge protection may be used in the residence halls.

Attention to the safe use of all appliances and devices is required at all times. Hot plates or any items with exposed heating elements are prohibited in the residence halls. No cooking is allowed that requires frying with grease. Microwaves must be used in a safe manner and only as designed. Microwaves must be kept clean at all times. Coffee makers must have automatic cut-off capability.

Fire Safety Tips

Fires are unpredictable, fast, and the smoke from the flames and burning of many different types of material is toxic and deadly. Your safety and the safety of others comes first and foremost.

1. Sound the building fire alarm. Call 9-911 from a campus telephone or 911 from any other telephone. CampusSafety and Security can activate a campus-

wide alarm if necessary. Contact Campus Safety and Security by utilizing the LiveSafe app.

2. Identify the “Fire Exit” nearest your residence hall room.
3. Leave the building quickly and in an orderly fashion. Do not stop or go back for personal belongings. Do not use the elevator. Do not lock doors while leaving the building.
4. Smoke is the most toxic part of a fire, stay close to the floor.
5. Assemble at the Evacuation Meeting Place. (EMP)
6. Notify CampusSafety and Security or Resident Life Staff on the scene if you suspect someone may still be in the building.
7. Do not re-enter a building unless the “all clear” has been issued by the Fire Department orCampus Safety and Security.
8. If you become trapped in the building: **DO NOT PANIC!**
   a) Contact Campus Safety and Security by using the LiveSafe app.
   b) Put an article of clothing large enough to hang outside the window to mark your location for emergency personnel.
   c) If the room has no windows, shout out loudly to attract the attention of emergency workers.
   d) Put a wet towel under doors to prevent smoke from coming into room.

How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

P: Pull the pin

A: Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire

S: Squeeze the trigger

S: Sweep the nozzle of from side to side

Procedures for evacuation of people with special needs and disabilities

The University will work in advance with any person with a disability to develop a fire safety and evacuation plan. If you have a disability and would like to develop a personalized evacuation plan, please notify the AVP for Student Engagement if you are a student or the Director of Personnel Services if you are a faculty or staff member.

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs

Fire Safety education and training is provided to resident assistant students and residence life staff during training week before school starts in the Fall and again at the start of the semester in the Spring. CMSE provides training for faculty during a faculty meeting during the fall semester. All first aid and safety classes are available for students to take as part of their academic schedule.

- **Fire Safety Inspections:** Tigerville Fire Department and University Campus Enhancement Services conduct annual FireSafety Inspections.
- **Future Plans:** At this time the University feels that the Fire Safety Policies, building features and warning systems are adequate. Future plans include putting dialers on all the alarms that dial directly to Campus Safety and Security.

2023 Calendar Year

There were no fires reported in the residence halls on the Tigerville campus during the 2023 calendar year.

The Tim Brashier campus does not have any student housing.

The University does not own any property, maintain any property or have any control over any student housing on the Impact 360 campus.

*A Fire is defined as any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in anuncontrolled manner.

North Greenville University Residence Halls

Annual Fire Safety Report 2023 Calendar Year

** There were no fires reported in the residence halls during the 2021, 2022 and 2023 calendar years.*

NGU RESIDENTS	TOTAL FIRES	FIRE NUMBER	DATE	TIME	CAUSE OF FIRE	MEDICAL TREATMENT REQUIRED	DEATHS RELATED TO A FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE CAUSED	CASE NUMBER
Anthony Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Brashier Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bruce Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chinquapin Houses	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chinquapin Duplexes	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cline Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crusader Court Duplexes	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Emery Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hartness Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Horton-Tingle Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Howard/ Simpson Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jr Howard Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marshall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Martin Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Tigerville House: B and E	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Tigerville Houses: A, C	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Roberson Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Self Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trustee Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Units (A-G) Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vandiver Hall	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Residence Hall Facilities Fire Protection Equipment

RESIDENCE HALLS	CENTRAL FIRE ALARM (AUDIO/ VISUAL ALARMS)	SMOKE SENSORS	FIRE EXTINGUISHER	FIRE RATED INTERIOR DOORS	SPRINKLER HEADS	FIRE DRILLS
Anthony Hall	x	x	x	x		1
Brashier Hall	x	x	x			1
Bruce Hall	x	x	x	x		1
Chinquapin Duplexes		x	x			1
Chinquapin Houses	x	x	x			1
Cline Hall	x	x	x	x		1
Crusader Court Duplexes		x	x			1
Crusader Court Duplexes 1, 3, 5, A & B	x	x	x			1
Emery Hall	x	x	x	x		1
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x	1
Hartness Hall	x	x	x	x		1
Horton-Tingle Hall	x	x	x	x		1
Howard/Simpson Hall	x	x	x	x		1
Jr Howard Hall	x	x	x	x		1
Marshall	x	x	x	x	x	1
Martin Hall	x	x	x	x	x	1
N. Tigerville House: B and E	x	x	x			1
N. Tigerville Houses: A, C	x	x	x			1
Roberson Hall	x	x	x	x		1
Self Hall	x	x	x	x		1
Trustee Hall	x	x	x	x		1
Units (A-G) Hall	x	x	x	x		1
Vandiver Hall	x	x	x	x	x	1