



SAINT AUGUSTINE'S
UNIVERSITY

Transform. Excel. Lead.

2020 ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

— STATISTICS FOR CALENDAR YEARS 2018 - 2020 —



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A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF POLICE / DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Saint Augustine's University Campus Police Department would like to thank you for taking a moment to review the Saint Augustine's University's (SAU) Annual Security Report. The report echoes the continuing efforts to keep you knowledgeable of the Police and Public Safety's initiatives to safeguard your safety and provide you with most vital information regarding the various University resources available to assist you.

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Campus Crime Statistics Act, known as the Clery Act, is part of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The Clery Act is a Federal law mandating the annual disclosure of selected campus security policies and crime statistics for three years. This report provides information to our campus community to help raise consciousness about criminal activity and the resources available to those we serve and protect.



SAU Police Department works hard and shapes our training around ensuring a safe campus community while respecting freedom of expression, safeguarding life and property while upholding the Constitution, and while enforcing applicable federal, state, and local laws.

The safety of our community is a shared responsibility, and like other universities throughout the country, we work through partnerships to provide a safe environment. It is imperative for all – including our students, faculty, staff, and visitors – to be aware of their surroundings and take responsible precautions. Saint Augustine's University Police Department is your safety partner, we are available 24/7, 365 days a year and we encourage you to reach out by phone, in person, email or our SAU mobile app. As a community, we welcome your participation and value your concerns for making our community a safe place to live, study, work, and visit.

During your time here visiting the "Stone of Hope" and should you have any questions, comments, or concerns after reading this report, please do not hesitate to stop by the University Police Department. We are located at Baker Hall 1315 Oakwood Ave. Raleigh NC, 27610.

Chief Charles L. Simpson, Jr.
Saint Augustine's University
Chief of Police & Director of Public Safety

SAINT AUGUSTINE'S UNIVERSITY

Saint Augustine's University was chartered as a "Normal School and Collegiate Institute" on July 19, 1867, by the Reverend J. Brinton Smith, D.D., secretary of the Freedman's Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Reverend Thomas Atkinson, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina. Bishop Atkinson became the first president of the Board of Trustees and Dr. Smith was the first principal. The new school opened its doors for instruction on January 13, 1868.

In 1893, the School's name changed from Saint Augustine's Normal School to Saint Augustine's School. In 1919, the name changed to Saint Augustine's Junior College, the first year in which postsecondary instruction was offered. The School became a four-year institution in 1927. In 1928, the institution was renamed Saint Augustine's College. Baccalaureate degrees were first awarded in 1931.



The College further extended its mission by establishing St. Agnes Hospital and Training School for Nurses to provide medical care for and by African Americans. It was the "first" school of nursing in the state of North Carolina for African-American students and served as the only hospital that served African Americans until 1960. One of St. Agnes most famous patients was boxer Jack Johnson. Following an accident that ultimately led to his death in 1946, Jack Johnson was taken to St. Agnes Hospital. Johnson was the first African-American world heavyweight boxing champion. Another "first" Saint Augustine's University is especially proud of is that the University was the nation's first historically black university to own an on-campus commercial radio station (WAUG-AM Power 750) and television station (WAUG-TV 168).

Since the beginning of its existence, Saint Augustine's University has blazed the trails in academics. Alumna Anna Julia Cooper, who was a prominent writer, educator and scholar, she became the fourth African-American woman in United States to earn a doctoral degree. Today, Saint Augustine's University is proud of preserving its legacy by continuing to ensure scholars are academically equipped to be the global change agents of tomorrow.

Falcons not only soar in academics but also in athletics. The men's track and field team has experienced the victory of being Number #1 on numerous occasions. The SAU Track and Field programs have won an astounding 39 national championships including the 2014 and 2013 NCAA Division II Men's Indoor Championships and the 2014 and 2013 NCAA Division II Men's Outdoor Championship. SAU has produced 39 Olympians including three gold medalists.

On August 1, 2012 when Saint Augustine's College transitioned in name and status to Saint Augustine's University. Saint Augustine's University has a strong tradition of excellence and a rich legacy that bonds thousands of Saint Augustine's University sons and daughters from across the globe.

SAINT AUGUSTINE'S UNIVERSITY CAMPUS POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Saint Augustine's University Campus Police Department (SAUCPD) at Saint Augustine's University is committed to the safety and well-being of all members of the University community. Our department operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The SAUCPD is committed to utilizing practices of public policing and providing these services under the highest standards of professionalism. SAUCPD includes professional personnel, working in several areas: office of the director, administrative services, patrol, investigations, support services and telecommunications / security.

Campus Police

Campus police are sworn full-time police officers who are certified by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Commission. These officers must attend a basic law enforcement training academy before becoming sworn as police officers. Upon the successful completion of basic law enforcement training, officers are placed on a one-year probationary period.

Enforcement powers are provided from the state of North Carolina as each officer given his or her commission under provision set forth in N.C.G.S. 74G. Sworn officers who are employed by SAUCPD have complete police authority to enforce local, state and federal laws on all property owned or leased by the Saint Augustine's University and on all streets, that are adjacent to, or border the campus. Additional training is obtained annually through the department's in-service training programs and local community University. Training involves areas of, but is not limited to, firearms qualification, legal updates, CPR, crime prevention strategies, defensive tactics, suicide prevention, first aid and interpersonal communications. The university also employs non-sworn security officers who do not possess the authority to make arrest and whose jurisdiction is confined to the property of the university. When additional police officers from other agencies are employed by the Saint Augustine's University those officers have the power to effect arrest on any part of the campus.

Dispatchers / Security

The SAUCPD is equipped with 24-hour dispatchers and security. The dispatchers and security are not law enforcement officers, they do not enforce the law or have the authority to arrest. They have the authority to enforce rules and regulations of the University including the Student Code of Conduct, housing regulations, parking and traffic regulations. They have the authority to require identification of any person on the property and to order any person to leave the property if they refuse to provide identification or is not enrolled or employed at the



University and has no legitimate business on the campus. Campus security officers have the authority to request assistance from Raleigh Police Department or Wake County Sheriff Office or to refer matters involving a violation of local, state or federal ordinance to the appropriate law enforcement agency. The dispatchers and security are the first line of communication dealing with the public when assistance is needed. They are the eyes and ears of the department, they analysis, monitor and report suspicious activity. They provide perimeter

security during crime scene incident and emergency situations.

All security officer attends regular scheduled in-service training that is exclusive to the issues that concern Saint Augustine's University.

The most highly visible responsibilities of the Saint Augustine's University Campus Police and Public Safety Department is to pro-actively patrol campus and property owned or leased by the university to prevent crime. These efforts are to problem solve, investigate crimes and incidents, respond to motor vehicle accidents, make arrest pursuant to criminal behavior, provide safety escorts, serve as building liaisons, conduct safety programs and build partnerships within the campus and the local community.

Relationship with Local Agencies

Campus Police recognize that it is vital to maintain a close working relationship with all local police, federal agencies, state agencies, and other emergency response agencies, especially those with joint or mutual jurisdiction considerations and responsibilities. As a result, the department has mutual aid agreements with various local police and emergency response agencies. The Campus Police maintain a close working relationship with the Raleigh Police Department, Wake County Sheriff Office and North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation, through informal meetings and formal agreements between the departments. Saint Augustine's University has a written agreement (memorandum of understanding) regarding the investigation of crimes. For homicides, and other unusual deaths in which Campus Police believe the perpetrator has left the campus, Raleigh Police will respond and take control of the investigation. The State Bureau of Investigation will be asked to investigate any shooting by a Campus Police Officer that results in death or injury. The MOU agreements also allow for joint training and cooperation on other matters, such as pre-planned large-scale special events. Investigations of all other offenses shall be the responsibility of Saint Augustine's University Police. Anyone interested in additional information regarding these agreements are encouraged to contact Campus Police at 919-516-4911.

There is no off-campus locations of student organizations owned or control housing facilities within or outside of the Saint Augustine's University core campus that are officially recognized by the University. Therefore, local police are not used to monitor and record criminal activity since there are non-campus locations of student organizations.

DEPARTMENTAL MISSION

The Saint Augustine's University Campus Police Department is committed to providing a safe environment for its students, faculty, staff, and community. To this end, the philosophy of the police department is campus security and safety can only be accomplished through a unified partnership involving its officers, students, faculty, staff, and the community at-large.

Safety, Our Top Priority



Campus safety and security at Saint Augustine's University is a responsibility that is shared. Awareness is the best protection against campus crime. A community informed can use caution and reason, along with a heavy visibility of law-enforcement presence to assist in the reduction of crimes. For the most part our students, faculty, staff, and visitors do not experience crime at Saint Augustine's, however, crimes do occur

sometime despite our best efforts. But when a crime does occur, you should report the incident immediately.

ANNUAL SECURITY and FIRE SAFETY REPORT

REPORT PREPARATION AND DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

Saint Augustine's University prepares the Annual Security and Fire Report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act, formerly the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990. The Campus Police staff is responsible for preparing and distributing the ASR. Information and statistics are compiled from information maintained by the Saint Augustine's University Campus Police, Raleigh Police Department, Wake County Sheriff's Office and information provided by other University offices such as Residence Life, Title IX, Campus Security Authorities and the Dean of Students Office. Each entity provides updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with this Act.

This report provides statistics from the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus (Oakwood Avenue, State Street, Hill Street and Glascocock Street), and all non-campus property. This report also includes certain University policies concerning campus safety and security, such as policies regarding drugs, alcohol, and sexual violence/misconduct, basic rights guaranteed victims of sexual assault, emergency notifications and timely warning.

This report is provided to you as part of Saint Augustine's University commitment to safety and security on campus. It contains information on a variety of security services and programs available to you as members of the University community and is intended to inform the University community of Saint Augustine's University's safety programs and security procedures. This publication is designed to provide an overview of the SAU Police Department, as well as information regarding other safety and security measures that have been instituted at Saint Augustine's University.

The University distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Security Report (ASR) by October 1 of each year. We encourage members of the Saint Augustine's University community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus. Anyone, including prospective students and employees, may find this report on the Saint Augustine's University website at: <https://www.st-aug.edu/campus-safety/> and may obtain a paper copy by contacting Campus Police at (919) 516-4911. Individuals with disabilities can request the ASR in an alternative format by contacting Campus Police

REPORTING CRIMES TO SAU POLICE

We encourage all members of the University community to report all crimes and other emergencies to the Campus Police Office immediately. If you are a witness or victim of crime, it is important to report the crime so you can get help and support. Also, by telling the police what you know, you may help them solve this and other crimes or prevent others from becoming victims in the future. You should talk to the police if you know about a crime that has been committed or might be committed, someone who was involved in committing a crime, someone who has threatened you or another person or threatened to commit a crime, about any other activities you think may be criminal. Campus Police officers or Campus Security officers are on duty 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The emergency telephone number to Campus Police is (919) 516-4911. This number may also be used for non-emergency reporting. Non-emergency reports may be made in person at the Campus Police Department, which is located in Baker Hall, 1315 Oakwood Avenue, Raleigh,

NC 27610. Raleigh Police, Raleigh Fire, Wake Sheriff's Office, or EMS Ambulance Services can be reached for emergencies at 9-911. Although there are many resources available, Campus Police should be notified of any crime, whether an investigation continues, to assure the University can address any and all security concerns and inform the community, of any significant threat. If the victim is unable to make such a report then witnesses or third parties are encouraged to report the incident to the Campus Police in a timely manner.

Unfounded Reports

Only sworn or "commissioned" law enforcement personnel can make a formal determination that the report was false or baseless when made and the crime report was therefore "unfounded". Crime reports can be properly determined to be false only if evidence from the complete and thorough investigation establishes that the crime reported was not, in fact, completed or attempted in any manner.

Emergency Phones



There are ten blue light emergency call boxes located throughout the campus, which are activated by the push of a button. These call boxes are linked directly to the Campus Police emergency line. The location of the emergency is displayed to the Campus Police radios to ensure prompt and accurate response by Campus Police staff.

REPORTING CRIMES TO OTHER CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

While the University prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies to SAUCPD at 919.516.4911 or 9-911, we recognize some may prefer to report to other Saint Augustine's University Officials. The Clery Act recognizes certain university officials and offices as campus security authorities (CSAs). The Act defines a CSA as "an official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution."

While Saint Augustine's has identified various CSAs throughout the campus community, we officially designate the following above listed offices and locations where campus community can report crimes. The SAU Campus Police Department closely cooperates with the Office of the Student Affairs, Title IX Coordinator and the Counseling Center, to disseminate information about safety and security matters to the campus community through newsletters, annual brochures, scheduled meetings and other forms of

communications. Any witness or victim of a crime can choose to report an incident either openly or anonymously, by contacting any member of the Saint Augustine's University faculty or staff or any of the above departments:

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

While all persons receiving a report of sexual misconduct understand the desire to keep information confidential, maintaining confidentiality is not always possible in order to take appropriate remedial actions. If you are the victim of a crime and do not wish to pursue action within the University or criminal justice system, we encourage you to make a confidential report. Saint Augustine's University does provide confidential resources to whom one can speak and those individuals are not required to report

OFFICIAL	CAMPUS ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
University Police Department	Baker Hall	919.516.4911
Human Resources	1 st floor Hunter Hall	919.516.4203
Athletics	2 nd floor Hunter Hall	919.516.4206
University Health Center	Gordan Health Building	919.516.4304
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	1505 Oakwood Ave Raleigh, NC 27610	919.516.4253
Dean of Student	2 nd floor Hunter Hall	919.516.5083
Housing and Residential Life	2 nd floor Hunter Hall	919.516.4234
Title IX Coordinator	2 nd floor Delany Hall	919.516.4101
University Chaplin	2 nd floor Hunter Hall	919.516.4241

this to the Title IX coordinator or law enforcement. These confidential resources are the licensed counselors in the Counseling Center (919-516-4253), the campus Chaplain (919-516-4241), and the medical and nursing staff in Saint Augustine's University Health Center (919-516-4304). These resources may be consulted at any time, including prior to making an official report to the University or to off-campus law enforcement officials. Otherwise, when those other than the confidential resources learn of a report, while to the extent possible, the University will respect an individual's request for confidentiality; however, the request for confidentiality will be weighed against the University's obligation to act on information it has received in order to provide a safe campus environment. The confidential reports allow the University to compile accurate records on the number and types of incidents occurring on campus. Confidential reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the Annual Security Report.

Police reports are public records under North Carolina law, so the Campus Police cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. In certain circumstances, the victim's name is protected but the crime report is not confidential. To report a crime for inclusion in campus crime statistics without making a police report, individuals have the following options:

Campus Security Authorities (CSAs): Reports of crime made to CSAs are included in the annual crime statistics, but a police report will not be made. Reports to CSAs of sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual violence, or other sexual misconduct against students and employees are required to be reported the Title IX official.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors: According to the Clery Act, pastoral and professional counselors who are appropriately credentialed and hired by Saint Augustine's University to serve in a counseling role are not considered Campus Security Authorities when they are acting in a counseling role. These individuals will aid in filing reports with the Police or Title IX if desired.

Confidential reports made to professional counselors or pastoral counselors are not disclosed in the Annual Security Report.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

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

DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

Crime statistics provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act are for information. These statistics are compiled and released annually by the Saint Augustine's University Campus Police Department. The totals represent the gathering of all designated Clery Act crimes reported to campus law enforcement officials, Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) and other law enforcement agencies.

Clery Designated Crime Definitions

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another and include any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault or commission of a crime.

Manslaughter by Negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. In other words, it is something that a reasonable and prudent person would not do.

Sex offenses: any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

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

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

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

Statutory Rape –sexual intercourse with a person who is under statutory age of consent.

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

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

Burglary: the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft: theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

Domestic Violence: a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed

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

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

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

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

Stalking: a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact, or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear or suffer substantial emotional distress.

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.

Drug Law 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.

Illegal Weapons Possession: the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Hate Crime: a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

Bias: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or gender identity.

Hate crimes are also counted when reported in conjunction with the following crimes:

Larceny-Theft: the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

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.

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.

Vandalism or destruction of property: to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Categories of Prejudice

Race: a preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by decent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.

Gender: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.

Religion: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

Sexual Orientation: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex.

Ethnicity: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race who share common or similar traits, languages, customs, and traditions.

Nation Origin: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their ancestors, place, or origin, or because an individual has the physical, cultural, or linguistic characteristics of a national origin group.

Disability: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

Crime Statistics Location Definitions

On Campus

Any building or property owned or controlled by the University within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the University in direct support of, or in a manner related to the University's educational purposes. University residence halls are included with this definition. Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the areas described above that supports the University purposes and that is: owned by the University but controlled by another person or entity; or is frequently used by students.

Residence Halls/Facilities

Residential facilities for students on campus is a subset of the On-Campus Category. Statistics from this category are repeated in the On-Campus column.

Non-Campus 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 (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by the institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Property

All public property, including thoroughfares, streets and sidewalks that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

SAINT AUGUSTINE'S UNIVERSITY CRIME STATISTICS					
Offense	Year	On Campus	Student Housing	Non-campus	Public Property
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE					
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	2019	0	1	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	1	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSE REPORTING CATEGORIES					
Rape	2019	0	0	0	1
Sex Offenses, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape		0	0	0	1
Rape	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape		0	0	0	0
Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape		1	1	0	0
CRIMINAL OFFENSE REPORTING CATEGORIES					
Robbery	2019	0	0	0	3
	2018	0	0	0	1
	2017	2	0	0	2
Aggravated Assault	2019	1	2	0	5
	2018	0	0	0	3
	2017	2	0	0	1
Burglary	2019	5	14	0	3
	2018	15	15	0	3
	2017	12	12	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2019	2	0	0	2
	2018	0	0	0	1
	2017	0	0	0	1
Arson	2019	1	1	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

SAINT AUGUSTINE'S UNIVERSITY CRIME STATISTICS

Offense	Year	On Campus	Student Housing	Noncampus	Public Property
Arrest Alcohol Violation	2019	0	1	0	1
	2018	1	0	0	2
	2017	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary for Alcohol	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	N/A
	2017	1	4	0	N/A
Arrest Drug Abuse	2019	3	0	0	12
	2018	1	1	0	16
	2017	0	0	0	8
Disciplinary Drug Abuse	2019	3	0	0	0
	2018	22	16	0	N/A
	2017	5	0	0	N/A
Arrest Weapons Violation	2019	0	0	0	5
	2018	1	0	0	5
	2017	0	5	0	0
Disciplinary Weapons Violation	2019	0	1	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	N/A
	2017	2	1	0	N/A
Domestic Violence	2019	0	5	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2017	2	5	0	0
Dating Violence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
Stalking	2019	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	1	0	0
Bullying	2019	0	1	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

RESPONDING TO CRIME REPORTS

Saint Augustine's University Campus Police and Security Officers respond to calls for service 24 hours per day, 7 days per week 365 days a year. Officers responding to calls are initially responsible for ensuring the safety and security of individuals, the crime scene, and any property. Officers' conduct preliminary investigations by interviewing victims and witnesses, obtaining all the relevant facts of the incident, following up until a final status report and disposition. Some major crimes on campus are handled with assistance from the Raleigh Police Department. Specific information on departmental policies and procedures regarding responding to crimes can be found in the Police General Orders Manual.

Police incident reports and the Daily Crime Log are available from the Campus Police Office. Reports are also made available to other campus departments under certain circumstances. A notification is issued when a student violates a university rule, regulation, or criminal law and the student is referred to the Office of the Dean of Students for disciplinary actions.

Daily Crime Log

Saint Augustine's University Campus Police maintains a Daily Crime Log which is available to the public for review at Campus Police/Security Headquarters, Baker Hall 1315 Oakwood Avenue, Raleigh, NC, 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.

TIMELY WARNING REPORTS – CRIME ALERTS

The University Police will issue timely warnings for serious crimes, ongoing threats or other crimes as deemed appropriate. Crime Alerts will generally be issued following crimes of arson, aggravated assault, burglary, criminal homicide, robbery, and sex assaults. For incidents involving off-campus crimes, the university may issue a Crime Alert if the crime occurred in a location often used by members of the Saint Augustine's University community.

Each situation is entirely different and must be evaluated on an individual basis. Timely warnings will not be issued when the following has occurred:

1. A report has been filed more than seven (7) calendar days after the occurrence date of the alleged incident.
2. When an anonymous report has been filed or when a report has been filed by a third party not otherwise identified as a CSA.
3. The pertinent information has not been acquired.
4. When the suspect has been apprehended.
5. When there is a potential risk of compromising law enforcement efforts and safety.
6. The report does not pose an ongoing threat to the campus community.



There are several options for providing notifications which include the university's emergency notification system "RAVE Alert," SAU App, email, text messaging, social media (Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook),

voicemail, the university's website: "www.sau.edu" or other publications such as news releases to local media. The warnings may include the following information: type of crime, date, time and location of crime, protective measures, any available suspect information.

The reason for the Crime Alerts is to keep the campus community informed of important incidents and provide information that may protect community members. Saint Augustine's University will issue Crime Alerts whenever the following criteria are met:

1. a crime is committed;
2. the perpetrator has not been apprehended; and
3. there is a substantial risk to the physical safety of other members of the campus community because of this crime.

The Director of Public Safety/Chief of Police or the designee will generally make the determination, in consultation with other Saint Augustine's University offices, if a Crime Alert is required. However, in emergencies, any SAUCPD supervisor on duty may authorize a Crime Alert.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

If the Saint Augustine's University Police Department becomes aware of a dangerous situation through an officer's discovery while on patrol or a call to the SAUCPD dispatch and once this has been confirmed by an officer, a supervisor will be contacted who has the authority to issue an emergency notification. The threat might be of an emergency or dangerous situation on campus or within the local community which poses an immediate and serious threat to the health and safety of campus community. The university Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) System, which is referred to as "RAVE Alert" This system disseminates text messages (to mobile devices) or email messages to registered validated users. The "RAVE Alert!" complements other communication services used by the university such as the website, university-issued email addresses, social media, and local media outlets. Participation in the "RAVE Alert!" system is strictly voluntary to students, faculty, staff, parents.

Saint Augustine's conducts a university-wide annual test of the system.

SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO SAINT AUGUSTINE'S FACILITIES ON CAMPUS

Saint Augustine's University buildings and facilities (excluding residential facilities) are accessible to the campus community, guest and visitors during normal business hours, Monday through Friday with



authorization. Campus classrooms buildings are accessible from 7 a.m. to 9 pm and some Saturdays for academic purposes or by request. Access to the campus is controlled, students must check in with the security officer when entering the campus. Saint Augustine's University is non-accessible to individuals outside of students, faculty, staff, or contractors when deemed necessary. Visitors must have the proper credentials to access the campus or through admittance by members of the SAUCPD. In

the case of extended closings, the only individuals with prior approval will be admitted to institutional facilities.

To ensure the safety of students, residence halls are secured 24 hours a day. The doors of all residential facilities are continuously secure and equipped with locks separate from the standard student issued key during extended breaks. Certain facilities such as Martin Luther King Jr., may have distinct hours, which may vary at different times of the year. In these situations, the facilities will be secured according to schedules established by the department responsible for the facility.

Saint Augustine's University Campus Police and Security Officers make routine patrols of all campus facilities which includes residential, academic, and administrative buildings, to monitor and maintain safety and security concerns. Residential Life Staff also aid in monitoring security areas in residential buildings. Members of the living community provide support in security measures by reporting suspicious activity promptly to Department of Police and Public Safety

SECURITY MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS FOR CAMPUS FACILITIES

At Saint Augustine's University, the facilities and grounds are designed for safety and security. Lighting illuminates the pathways from parking lots to buildings and between buildings. The Campus Police Department has regular programs to survey the campus landscape for trees, shrubbery, and plants that need to be trimmed to increase safety. Facilities Services also has a regular program to survey the campus for lighting that is burned out or in need of repair. Campus Police staff report unsafe situations found during patrol operations, such as dark areas where lighting needs to be added or areas where lighting is burned out, to Facilities Services for correction. Campus Police staff closely monitor any security-related maintenance problems after hours until reported to and resolved by Facilities Services or a contracted vendor.

CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY AWARENESS

Saint Augustine's University's Campus Police Department stresses the importance of crime prevention. For this reason, the department's crime prevention program is based on the concept of reducing and minimizing opportunities for criminal activity and encouraging students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Educational material is also published on crime prevention topics and is available to all members of the University community upon request. During Summer Orientation and Welcome Week, the department offers crime prevention information to incoming students. To enhance personal safety and safeguard property, the SAUCPD coordinates the following programs:

Chat with the Chief

- Chief of Campus Police sends out reminder emails to campus community and presents to specific campus groups. Periodically during the year, the Chief meets with the student body to have conversations on safety topics of interest.

Operation Identification (Engraving)

- Campus Police provides an electric engraver for students and employees to engrave their valuables. The engraver is available at the Campus Police Building.

Residence Life

- Annual training of Residence Directors and Resident Assistants including training on sexual misconduct policies, resources, response protocol and Clery reporting; emergency training (responding to victims of sexual misconduct; counseling skills, domestic and emotional abuse, fire training and fire extinguisher training.
- Presentations include specific information about serving as a Campus Security Authority, Title IX, and how to help students involved in unsafe situations. Presenters included personnel from Campus Police, the Counseling Center and Dean of Students Office.
- CLERY Act Compliance Training

Campus Safety Seminar

- These seminars provide information to students, faculty, and staff on ways to make themselves and their surroundings less attractive to criminals. The seminars focus on preventing robberies, larcenies, motor vehicle theft, sex offenses/rapes, and domestic situations.

Off-Campus Crime

- Campus Police staff assists other law enforcement agencies when requested at locations that are adjacent to the campus. Raleigh Police Department is the primary responder to criminal activity occurring off campus.

POLICIES REGARDING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND ILLEGAL DRUGS

The University strongly discourages illegal and irresponsible use of alcoholic beverages by Saint Augustine's University students. North Carolina State law prohibits the use or possession of alcoholic beverages for persons who are under twenty-one years of age. The possession, usage and sale and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus or in any university building is prohibited except when authorized by the Office of the President. Any amount of alcohol controlled or consumed by persons under the age of twenty-one shall be considered "possession." Souvenir bottles are not allowed in residence halls. Providing alcohol to any person who is under the age of twenty-one is illegal. A student may not attend class while under the influence of alcohol.

Inappropriate or illegal behavior related to alcohol use will result in disciplinary action. Students shall not possess or consume intoxicants at any university-sponsored functions sponsored by Saint Augustine's students or any Saint Augustine's student organization. Students participating in any Saint Augustine's University or Saint Augustine's University-affiliated study abroad program are expected to follow the laws of the host country and host institution during any study abroad program.

Saint Augustine's University students shall not illegally manufacture, possess, use, sell or deliver a controlled substance or counterfeit controlled substance or possess drug paraphernalia. Saint Augustine's University Campus Police has primary responsibility for the enforcement of State underage drinking laws as well as the enforcement of Federal and State drug laws. Paraphernalia, as defined by the North Carolina General Statutes

https://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/ByArticle/Chapter_90/Article_5B.html, shall

be considered possession of a drug. The abuse or misuse of any prescription drug by any student also is prohibited. Abuse and misuse of prescription drugs includes taking medication in ways other than prescribed, and/or providing or selling prescription drugs. The terms “controlled substance” and “counterfeit controlled substance” shall be defined in accordance with the definitions set out in the North Carolina General Statutes:

https://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_90/GS_90-95.html

Any student suspected of a violation of this policy is subject to a hearing by the Saint Augustine’s University Dean of Student and Integrity Process. If found responsible, the student will receive sanctions – both punitive and educational. Depending upon the nature and severity of the violation, punitive sanctions may range from probation to suspension, delay of graduation, or expulsion. In addition to a punitive sanction, appropriate educational and counseling sanctions will be levied. The violator may also be subject to North Carolina law. Drivers deemed by campus police to be impaired will not be allowed to operate vehicles on campus. The threshold of impairment is very low (any alcohol or controlled substance previously consumed remaining in the body) for persons under the age of twenty-one. Campus Police will send a report to the Dean of Students and Integrity in the case of any student deemed to be driving while impaired. In the case of a resident student deemed to be driving while impaired.

DRUG FREE SCHOOLS & COMMUNITIES ACT

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Saint Augustine’s University publishes information regarding the University’s educational programs related to drug and alcohol abuse prevention; sanctions for violations of federal, state, and local laws and Saint Augustine’s University’s policy; a description of health risks associated with alcohol and other drug use; and a description of available treatment programs for Saint Augustine’s University students and employees.

MEDICAL AMNESTY POLICY

Student health and safety are of primary importance to the Saint Augustine’s University community. The essence of the Medical Amnesty policy is that everyone has an ethical responsibility to help those in need. The Medical Amnesty policy encourages students to seek or request immediate medical assistance for themselves or others when there is concern about extreme intoxication, alcohol poisoning and/or sexual misconduct that threatens a student’s health and safety. When a student requests medical assistance (for themselves or another student) because she or another student has consumed too much alcohol or is at risk of being a victim of sexual misconduct, neither student will be subject to Dean of Student and Integrity Process for the consumption. This policy does not preclude Dean of Student and Integrity Process regarding other violations of university policies and does not protect the intoxicated students from actions taken by local, state, or federal authorities.

When seeking immediate medical attention, contact 911 (or 9-911 from a campus phone), then call Campus Police at 919-516-4911 (or ext. 4911 from campus phone). First responders will assess the need for next steps in medical attention, treatment, or hospitalization. Campus Police will report the name of the student needing medical attention and any students witnessing the incident to the Dean of Student and Integrity Process for any follow-up deemed necessary by the university.

In lieu of disciplinary action and following the receipt of the report in the Office of the Dean of Student and Integrity Process , the following procedures will be followed under the Medical Amnesty policy:

1. Any student listed in the Campus Police report will be required to meet with the Dean of Student and Integrity Process to discuss the incident. The Dean of Student and Integrity Process will contact each student to schedule a meeting within a few days of the incident.
2. Following the meeting with the Dean of Student and Integrity Process, the student requiring medical attention must meet with the Director of the Counseling Center or a designee for an informal alcohol assessment. The student must complete the assessment and any resulting treatment recommendations by a deadline specified by the Dean of Students in consultation with the Director of the Counseling Center or a designee.
3. The student meeting with the Director of the Counseling Center will be required to sign a release allowing the Director of the Counseling Center or a designee to communicate with the Dean of Student and Integrity Process . The release will be limited as to protect the student's confidentiality as much as possible. The student will be asked to give permission for the on-campus counselor to disclose whether the assessment and any resulting treatment recommendations have been completed.
4. Failure of a student to attend the follow-up meeting with the Dean of Student and Integrity Process or complete the assessment or resulting treatment recommendations by the Counseling Center may result in a referral of the student to Dean of Student and Integrity Process for further action.

NORTH CAROLINA ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENSES

Drug and Alcohol Education Policy

All members of the university community have the responsibility for being knowledgeable about and in compliance with the provisions of North Carolina law as it relates to the use, possession or sale of illegal drugs as set forth in Article 5, Chapter 90, of the North Carolina General Statutes. Any violations of this law by members of the university community, subjects the individual to prosecution both by university disciplinary proceedings and by civil authorities. It is not a violation of double jeopardy to be prosecuted by both authorities. The university will initiate its own disciplinary proceedings against a student, faculty member, administrator, or other employee when the alleged conduct is deemed to affect the interests of the university.

Penalties will be imposed by the university in compliance with procedural safeguards applicable to disciplinary actions against students (see Student Handbook), faculty members (see Faculty Handbook) and administrators. The penalties imposed for such violations range from written warnings with probationary status to expulsion from enrollment and discharges from employment. For additional information, direct questions to the Office of the University Counsel (Legal Affairs) or the Division of Enrollment Management, Student Affairs and Student Services.

Underage Drinking (NCGS 18B-302)

In the State of North Carolina, you must be at least 21 years of age to consume, possess or purchase alcohol. It is illegal for anyone under 21 years of age to possess, consume, purchase, attempt to purchase, or knowingly and intentionally transport any alcoholic beverage; this includes but is not limited to liquor, malt, or brewed beverage. It is illegal to carry a false identification card and/or lie about age to obtain alcohol. The State of North Carolina also has a No Exceptions policy for the purchase of alcohol by minors. North Carolina is one of the stricter states for the enforcement of underage drinking and driving laws, in addition to the possession and consumption laws.

False Identification (NCGS 18B-302I)

It is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess an identification card falsely identifying that person by name, age, date of birth, or photograph as being 21 years of age or older to attempt to obtain alcohol. It is illegal to use an identification card of another individual for the purpose to possess, consume, purchase, attempt to purchase, or knowingly and intentionally transport any alcoholic beverage. It is also illegal to use an identification card that has not been lawfully issued to or in the name of the person who presents the card. A violation constitutes a Class 2 misdemeanor and subjects the offender to court costs and fines.

Public Intoxication (NCGS 14-444)

It is illegal to appear in any public place under the influence of alcohol. Often public drunkenness contributes to disorderly conduct and criminal mischief on campus. Being intoxicated and disruptive in public can lead to inappropriate behaviors and health concerns. Individuals are responsible for their own actions and should be aware of their alcohol tolerance level before consuming alcohol. This violation constitutes a Class 3 misdemeanor and can subject the offender to court costs and fines.

Driving While Impaired- DWI (NCGS 20-138.1) & Refusing a Chemical Test (20-139.1)

In the State of North Carolina, an individual commits the offense of driving while impaired if they drive a vehicle upon any highway, street, or public vehicular area within the state:

- 1). While under the influence of an impairing substance; or
- 2). Alcohol is consumed, at any relevant time after the driving, and the individual has an alcohol level of 0.08 or more; or
- 3). With any amount of a Schedule I controlled substance or its metabolites in their blood or urine.

It is illegal for anyone under 21 years of age to drive a vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.01 or higher. Your driving privileges will be revoked immediately for at least 30 days if you refuse any test or the test result is 0.08, 0.04 or more if you were driving a commercial vehicle, or 0.01 or more if you are under the age of 21.

Open Container (NCGS 20-138.7)

A general statute prohibiting open containers of alcohol in public does not exist in North Carolina. However, the City of Raleigh has a local ordinance prohibiting open containers of alcohol in public. Violations of the above procedures and laws will subject students to campus-based charges as well as criminal prosecution.

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia (NCGS 90-113.22(a))

According to the Controlled Substances, Drugs, Device and Cosmetic Act of 1972, an individual in violation and is unlawful when he possesses, with the intent to use, drug paraphernalia which is used for packaging, manufacturing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance.

Controlled (Illegal) Substances (NCGS 90-95(a)(1))

It is a violation of state law and the university policy to illegally possess, use, distribute, manufacture, sell or be under the influence of other drugs. It is against University policy for students to possess illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia. Students who violate this policy will be referred to the Judicial Process of Saint Augustine's University and/or Campus Police.

It is against residence hall policy for a student to be in a residential area (room, common area, common building, building entryway or quad area immediately adjacent to the residence halls) and in the presence of an illegal substance. Students who are in the presence of an illegal substance in these areas will be referred to the Dean of Student and/or Campus Police. If a student is found to be in possession of illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia, the incident report will be sent to the Dean of Students for further action.

Policies Specific to Faculty and Staff

As a condition of the employment, every employee shall abide by the terms of the Drug and Alcohol Policy. Any employee who violates this policy is subject to University disciplinary actions, including dismissal, as well as criminal sanctions provided by federal, state, or local law.

It is the policy of the University to encourage the earliest possible recognition and treatment of substance abuse problems. Employees with substance abuse problems who voluntarily seek help will be provided with assistance to be kept confidential if possible and disclosed only on a need-to-know basis. Those who do not voluntarily seek help will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination. By seeking such help, employees are not avoiding disciplinary action for violations of this policy that may have occurred in the past or may occur in the future. More information is available in the Office of Human Resources.

Drug Risks and Consequences

The use of illegal drugs and the abuse of alcohol can be a health risk. These risks include, but are not limited to:

1. Changes physically alter bodily functions, damage to other major organs, such as kidney, liver and brain, severely increase or decrease cardiac output; and shallow to irregular respiration;
2. Emotional and psychological changes including depression, paranoia, anxiety, mood swings, and instability.
3. Additional health risks, which include such illnesses as severe weight loss, cancer, cirrhosis, hepatitis, short-term memory loss, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection, AIDS, seizures and deformities to unborn children.
4. Physical and psychological dependency (addiction); and

5. Death from overdose

6. For more information visit: www.drugabuse.gov and www.samhsa.gov/

While these health risks are broad in range, persons consuming prohibited drugs and alcohol will exemplify some, if not all, of the above symptoms.

RESOURCES FOR CAMPUS COMMUNITY

Resources for Students

The Division of Student Affairs (Dean of Students, Counseling, First Year Experience and Residential Life) coordinates an alcohol and other drug prevention and education program at Saint Augustine's University which provides campus-wide alcohol and other drug awareness and prevention programming designed to educate and empower students to make better choices related to alcohol and drug use.

Resources for Faculty and Staff

Employee Assistance Program (EAP) services are offered at no cost through the University. The service is confidential. A variety of resources are provided regarding substance abuse, grief and loss, job pressure, problems with children, depression, and relationship/marital conflicts. If you need additional information, you may contact the Human Resources Office at 919-516-4203.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION POLICY

The Clery Act requires institutions that maintain on-campus housing facilities to establish a missing student notification policy and related procedures (20 USC 1092 [j] Section 488 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008). If any member of the Saint Augustine's University Community has reason to believe that a Saint Augustine's University reside in on-campus housing is constituted as missing, they should immediately notify the Saint Augustine's University Campus Police at 919-516-4911. An investigation will include the following:

- Conduct a welfare check of the student's on-campus residence.
- Attempt to contact missing students via there phone numbers on file
- Attempt to contact or speak with known contacts such as roommates, suitemates or friends
- Contact student employer if employed
- Contact student's professors in attempt to gather student's attendance records
- Attempt to locate the student's vehicle if applicable

In the event a student under 18 years of age and not emancipated, Saint Augustine's University must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. For all missing students, Saint Augustine's University will notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing.

If the student cannot be located after reasonable efforts, the Chief of Campus Police will then contact the student's missing person contacts no later than 24 hours after the student has been determined to be missing. If a confidential missing person contact has been listed by the student and the student is over the age of 18, that person will be contacted. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the Dean of Student and Integrity Process or the Chief of Campus Police will notify the student's parents or legal guardians, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. If the investigation indicates that a student is missing, Campus Police will file a Missing Person's Report with the Raleigh Police Department. Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, Saint Augustine's University Campus Police Department will inform the Raleigh Police Department that the student is missing within 24 hours.

External Communications

In case of a missing student, local law enforcement agencies may provide information to the media that is designed to obtain public assistance in the search for a missing student. In doing so, the local law enforcement agencies will consult with Saint Augustine's University's Department of Marketing (MarCom). Any media request to the University will be directed to the Department of Marketing.

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JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY & CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ACT, (AS AMENDED BY THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013)

Saint Augustine's University will not tolerate sexual misconduct including, but not limited to, non-consensual sexual intercourse, sexual assault, non-consensual sexual contact, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, sexual coercion, relationship violence, which includes domestic violence and dating violence and stalking. Sexual misconduct can be committed by men or women, and it can occur between persons of the same or different gender. Acts of sexual misconduct are forms of sex discrimination prohibited by University policy and Title IX. Toward that end, Saint Augustine's University issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a University official.

As a recipient of federal funds, Saint Augustine's University complies with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Title IX provides: "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Reporting

If you believe you or someone you know has experienced sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking, you should promptly report incident, if the incident involves:

- A student contact – Tiffany Tuma (Title IX Coordinator) at tctuma@st-aug.edu or 919-516-4101
- An employee contact – Norma Petway Smith (Director of Human Resources) at npsmith@st-aug.edu or 919-516-4203.

All persons are encouraged to make a report of any incident regardless of the location or time it occurred and to seek assistance from campus or community resources. The Title IX Coordinator or Human Resources Director will assess the incident at issue, any risk of harm to the parties or others including the broader campus community, any preferred course of action of the complainant, and any necessary and appropriate interim protective measures.

At the time of reporting, the complainant does not have to decide an option listed above. The decision on how to proceed can occur over time. Throughout that process, the University will provide resources and support regardless of what decision has been or is made.

In accordance with Saint Augustine's University's medical amnesty policy, a student who reports sexual misconduct will not be subject to Judicial sanctions or disciplinary proceedings for their own personal consumption or possession of alcohol at or near the time of the incident, provided that actions did not place the health or safety of any other person at risk or violate additional University policies.

Saint Augustine's University Law Enforcement and Campus Authorities

Sexual misconduct may violate both policies of the University and the criminal law. Saint Augustine's University encourages all parties to report incidents of sexual misconduct through both processes, the Title IX Complaint Process and the Saint Augustine's University Police and Public Safety Department. You may report incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking to the Police and Public Safety at 919-516-4911, in addition will assist with providing information about off-campus criminal reporting process. Any off-campus investigation is independent from any investigation reported to Saint Augustine's University Campus Police Department and have the right to decline to notify law enforcement. The Title IX Coordinator and Human Resources Director will assist any victim with notifying law enforcement. Raleigh Police Department can be reach by calling 919-996-3335 or in person at 6716 Six Forks Road, Raleigh, NC 27615. Information about Raleigh Police Department may be found on line at: <https://www.raleighnc.gov/safety/content/Departments/Articles/Police.html>.

Anonymous reports of sexual misconduct may also be submitted online on the form located on the University Title IX web page at https://saintaugustinesuniversity.formstack.com/forms/sexual_misconduct_incident_report.

In addition to reporting to on-campus resources and off-campus law enforcement officials, a complainant also has the option of filing a complaint at any time with the United States Department of Education (Office of Civil Rights). The Office of Civil Rights for North Carolina is located at U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20202-1475; telephone: 2020-453-6020; email: OCR.DC@ed.gov.

Confidential Resources

The University encourages individuals who have experienced what they believe could constitute sexual misconduct to speak with someone about what happened so support can be offered, and the University can respond appropriately. Different individuals associated with the University have different abilities to maintain confidentiality in this area. Some are required to maintain near complete confidentiality; talking to them is sometimes called a "privileged communication."

It is also possible to report to a third-party counselor or advocate off campus who may maintain confidentiality and only inform the school that an incident has occurred. As reporting requirements vary, it is important to discuss confidentiality with the third party prior to speaking with that individual.

This policy is intended to make students aware of the various reporting and confidential disclosure options available to them, so they can make informed choices about where to turn if an incident occurs. The University encourages students to talk to someone identified in one or more of these groups. The options include:

- Privileged and Confidential Communications
- Professional and Pastoral Counselors
- Professional, licensed counselors

These groups provide mental-health counseling to members of the school community (and including those who act in that role under the supervision of a licensed counselor) are not required to report any information about an incident to the Title IX Coordinator without a victim's permission. Following is the contact information for these individuals:

- Birchie Warren – Director, Counseling and Psychological Services, (bwarren@st-aug.edu; 919-516-4253)
- Reverend Hershey Mallette Stephens – University Chapel, (hmstephens@st-aug.edu; 919-516-4241)
- Deacon Sallie Simpson – Director of Spiritual Life; Email: (scsimpson@st-aug.edu)

While these professional counselors and advocates may maintain a victim's confidentiality, they may have reporting or other obligations under state law. Such as mandatory reporting to law enforcement in case of minors; imminent harm to self or others; requirement to testify if subpoenaed in a criminal case. If the University determines the alleged perpetrator(s) pose a serious and immediate threat to the University community, campus security, the president, or dean of students may be called upon to issue a timely warning to the community. Any such warning should not include any information that identifies the victim.

The University does not publish the name of crime victims or other identifiable information regarding victims in the Daily Crime Log or in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. A Timely Warning Notice is issued based on a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the name of the victim and other personally identifiable information about the victim will be not be released.

Privacy

The university makes every attempt and effort to keep all reporting private, while assessing the allegations, attempting to prevent the reoccurrence, and addressing the possible effects. Information can only be shared by the confidential resources with expressed consent or permission. Any other employees will share information as “need to know” for the investigation or to resolve ongoing matter. Parents will not be contacted unless the party is a minor and permitted by FERPA, a FERPA waiver is obtained, there is a threat to a minor, or there is express permission. The Title IX Coordinator maintains reports of incidents to track systemic issues to address them.

Clery Act and Timely Warning

Any a serious or continuing threat to students, employees or community exists, the Saint Augustine’s University will issue timely notification and warning to the campus community. This notification required by the Clery Act will not include identifying information about the reporting party. Pursuant to the Clery Act and the Violence against Women Act, anonymous statistics regarding reported criminal incidents must be shared with the Campus Police department for inclusion in the daily crime log and in the University’s Annual Security Report. This information will include anonymous aggregate data.

REPORTING A CRIME OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT AND STALKING

Assistance and Support

Seek Immediate Medical Assistance

After an incident of sexual assault, dating violence or domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. If you are in Wake County, contact the Solace Center as soon as possible to receive a forensic evidence exam by a trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (within 120 hours or five days of the assault). This exam is free, and a Raleigh Police officer will respond to begin an investigation. Forensic evidence may assist a complainant in pursuit of a criminal investigation. If the complainant is unsure about pressing charges, she can receive an anonymous exam, giving the complainant up to one year to decide about next steps in the criminal justice process. If outside of Wake County, complainants are encouraged to go to the nearest emergency room. If you have injuries that require

immediate medical attention, beyond the injuries sustained through sexual assault, go to the nearest emergency room.

It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not wish for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infections. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to University administrators/investigators or police.

As time passes, evidence may disappear or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, they should consider speaking with Police or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim decides to report the incident to law enforcement or the University at a later date to assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

PROCEDURES- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT AND STALKING

“No Contact” Orders or Restraining Orders Issued by the University

Whether or not a student or employee provides a report to law enforcement or pursues any formal action, Saint Augustine’s University is committed to providing them a safe learning and work environment. If they report an incident of sexual violence, Saint Augustine’s University will make every reasonable available effort to a victim’s academic, living, transportation, and working situation. Students may contact the Dean of Students located in the Hunter Building (Rm #204) or by calling 919-516-5082 for assistance. Employees may contact Human Resources located in the Hunter Building (Rm #102) or call 919.516.4203 for assistance.



If a victim reports to law enforcement, the agency may assist them in obtaining a no-contact or a restraining order from a criminal court. Saint Augustine's University is committed to ensuring that any such order is fully upheld on all institutionally owned and control property. The University is committed to protecting victims from any additional harm and the university may issue a temporary no-contact order pending the outcome of any further proceedings.

Interim Protection Actions

Prior to the full investigation or hearing on the matter, the university may impose interim measure to ensure the safety of the complainant or the community, such as order of no contact between the parties, removal from the residence halls, or immediate suspension and barring from campus in some cases. Saint Augustine's University will also provide the complainant with information and assistance in obtaining support resources.

FEDERAL CLERY ACT DEFINITIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT & STALKING

Domestic violence - includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence that have been committed

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

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

Dating violence - means violence committed by a person who is or has been romantically or intimately involved in a relationship with the victim.

- The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

- For the purposes of this definition—
 1. Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 2. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

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

- **Rape** is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- **Fondling** is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest** is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape** is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stalking - engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress

For the purpose of this definition –

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

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

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL STATUTE 14-27 DEFINES RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT AS FOLLOWS:

First Degree Forcible Rape (14-24.21.) - a person is guilty of rape in the first degree if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with another person by force and against the will of the other person and does any of the following:

1. Uses, threatens to use, or displays a dangerous or deadly weapon or an article which the other person reasonably believes to be a dangerous or deadly weapon.
2. Inflicts serious personal injury upon the victim or another person.
3. The person commits the offense aided and abetted by one or more other persons

Second Degree Forcible Rape (14-27.22) - a person is guilty of rape in the second degree if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with another person:

1. By force and against the will of the other person; or
2. Who has a mental disability, or who is mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person has a mental disability or is mental incapacitated or physically helpless.

First Degree Forcible Sexual Offense (14-27.26) - a person is guilty of first a degree forcible sexual offense if the person engages in a sexual act with another person by force and against the will of the other person, and does any of the following:

1. Uses, threatens to use, or displays a dangerous or deadly weapon or an article which the other person reasonably believes to be a dangerous or deadly weapon.
2. Inflicts serious personal injury upon the victim or another person.
3. The person commits the offense aided and abetted by one or more other persons

Second Degree Forcible Sexual Offense (14-27.27) - a person is guilty of a second-degree forcible sexual offense if the person engages in a sexual act with another person:

1. By force and against the will of the other person; or
2. Who is mentally disability or who is mentally incapacitated or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person has mental disability or is mentally incapacitated or physically helpless.

Statutory Rape (14-27.25) – (a). A defendant is guilty of a Class B1 felony if the defendant engages in vaginal intercourse with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and at least six years older than the person, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person. person is guilty of statutory rape if the person engages in vaginal intercourse or sexual act with another person. (b). Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, a defendant is guilty of a Class C felony if the defendant engages in vaginal intercourse with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and more than

four but less than six years older than the person, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person.

Domestic Violence (50B-1) – Domestic violence means a commission of one or more of the following acts upon an aggrieved party or upon a minor child residing with or in custody of the aggrieved party by a person with whom the aggrieved party has or has had personal relationship, but does not include acts of self-defense:

1. Attempting to cause bodily injury, or intentionally causing bodily injury; or
2. Placing the aggrieved party or a member of the aggrieved party's family or household in fear of imminent serious bodily injury or continued harassment, as defined in G.S. 14-277.3A (stalking), that rises to such a level as to inflict substantial emotional distress; or
3. Committing any act defined in G.S. 14-27.21 through G.S. 14-27.33.

Personal Relationship – means a relationship wherein the parties involved:

1. Are current or former spouses;
2. Are persons of opposite sex who live together or have lived together;
3. Are related as parents and children, including others acting in loco parentis to minor child, or as grandparents and grandchildren. For purposes of this subdivision, an aggrieved party may not obtain an order of protection against a child or grandchild under the age of 16;
4. Have a child in common;
5. Are current or former household members:
6. Are persons of the opposite sex who are in a dating relationship or have been in a dating relationship is one wherein the parties are romantically involved over time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship. A casual acquaintance or ordinary fraternization between persons in a business or social context is not a dating relationship.

Stalking (14-277.3) - A person is guilty of stalking if the person willfully, on more than one occasion, follows or is in the presence of, or otherwise harasses, another person without legal purpose with the intent to do any of the following:

1. Place the person in reasonable fear for that person's safety or for the safety of that person's immediate family or close personal associates.
2. Cause the person to suffer substantial emotional distress by placing the person in fear of death, bodily injury, or continued harassment, and that in fact causes the person substantial emotional distress.

State of North Carolina and definitions of consent:

North Carolina does not have a state statute defining consent in regard to sexual activity. North Carolina criminal law prohibits forcible sexual acts that are against the will of the other person or acts that are against people who are mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless. In determining whether a person gave consent, the facts of the situation will be assessed. Physical resistance is not necessary to prove the lack of consent, nor is actual force. In North Carolina, consent is not submission due to fear, fright, coercion, or the realization that in the situation resistance is futile.

State of North Carolina and definition of dating violence:

North Carolina does not have a statute designed specifically for dating violence. Dating Violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship will be based on the length, type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction with the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes acts of violence, threat or intimidation that may be physical, emotional, psychological, sexual, or economic in nature. It is important to recognize that emotional, verbal and economic abuse are part of the web of dating violence and can exist without the presence of physical abuse.

PROHIBITED CONDUCT

Complicity: Complicity is any act that knowingly aids, abets, facilitates, promotes or encourages the commission of prohibited conduct by another person.

Non-consensual sexual contact: Any sexual contact that occurs without consent. Examples of sexual contact include, but are not limited to, the intentional touching of a person's genitalia, groin, breast, or buttocks or the clothing covering any of those areas, or using force to cause the person to touch his/her own genitalia, groin, breast, or buttocks.

Non-consensual sexual intercourse: The act of sexual intercourse that occurs without consent. Sexual intercourse is defined by penetration (anal, oral, or vaginal) by a penis, tongue, finger, or inanimate object.

Sexual exploitation: Taking sexual advantage of another person without effective consent. This includes but is not limited to causing the incapacitation of another person for a sexual purpose; causing the prostitution of another person; electronically recording, photographing, or transmitting intimate or sexual utterances, sounds, or images of another person; allowing third parties to observe sexual acts; engaging in voyeurism; distributing intimate or sexual information about another person; and knowingly transmitting a sexually transmitted infection, including HIV, to another person.

Stalking: Repeated contact or any other course of conduct directed at a person that is sufficiently serious enough to cause physical, emotional, or psychological fear or to create a hostile, intimidating or abusive environment for a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities. Contact includes but is not limited to unwanted communication (in person, by phone, or by computer), unwelcome

gifts or flowers, following a person, and watching or remaining in the physical presence of the other person. Stalking may involve persons who know each other or strangers.

Sexual Harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when 1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or academic success; 2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment or academic decisions affecting such individual; or 3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work or academic performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work or educational environment.

Sexual harassment includes threats or insinuations, either explicitly or implicitly, that an employee's refusal to subject to sexual advances will adversely affect the employee's employment, evaluation, wages, advancement, assigned duties, shifts or any other conditions of employment.

Sexual harassing conduct is also prohibited. Such conduct may include, but is not limited to, unwanted sexual flirtations, advances, or propositions; verbal abuse of a sexual nature; unwanted graphic verbal comments about an individual's body; the display in the workplace or educational environment of inappropriate and sexually suggestive objects, pictures, writing, language or drawings; or unwelcome touching or physical contact. Such conduct, whether committed by a person of the same or opposite sex, is prohibited whether or not it rises to the level that might constitute unlawful harassment.

Gender-based Harassment: Gender-based harassment is another form of sex-based harassment and refers to unwelcome conduct based on an individual's actual or perceived sex, including harassment based on gender identity or nonconformity with sex stereotypes, and not necessarily involving conduct of a sexual nature. All of these types of sex-based harassment are forms of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX.

Sexual coercion or intimidation: Is an unreasonable amount of pressure or threat to engage in sexual activity. Coercion begins not when one makes a sexual advance, but when one realizes that the other person does not want to be convinced and she continues to push.

Relationship Abuse and Violence: Coercion, abuse or violence between partners in a personal, romantic or intimate relationship. This behavior can be physical, sexual, psychological, verbal and/or emotional. Incidents can occur between current or former intimate, romantic partners who have dated, lived together, or been married including spouses, partners, roommates, or even family members. Relationship abuse and violence can occur between persons of the same or different gender.

Retaliation: Retaliation is getting back at someone in words or actions for that person's participation in protected activity. Protected activity under this policy includes (i) an individual's good faith reporting of a complaint under the policy, participation in an investigation or hearing under the policy and (ii) an individual's opposition to practices that an individual reasonably believes are in violation of this policy. Retaliation is also a violation of this policy and subjects' violators to prompt and appropriate discipline. Report any acts of retaliation to the Title IX Coordinator. The University will not tolerate retaliation against anyone under this policy, including the Title IX coordinators.

Wrongful allegation: It is a violation of this policy to bring a knowingly false complaint under this policy. However, failure to prove a claim of sexual misconduct does not alone constitute proof of a false and/or malicious accusation. Individuals who make frivolous or false reports shall not be deemed to be acting in good faith.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

The University is committed to promoting awareness and increasing the prevention of conduct prohibited under this policy through education and training. The Title IX Coordinator maintains information about educational and training programs for students, faculty and staff. Programs include an overview of this policy as well as key terms such as prohibited conduct under this policy, consent, positive and safe ways for bystanders to intervene, available resources on campus and off, and the influence of alcohol and illegal drug use. The Title IX Coordinator provides training annually to the University, this training comes in a variety of ways to include online training, emails, new student orientation, annual updates/training for employees, and new employee orientation.

ROLE OF TITLE IX COORDINATOR

The Title IX Coordinator will ensure the complainant is safe and the campus community is protected. The coordinator may meet with the complainant of the reported sexual misconduct, known as the “complainant.” The Coordinator will train the University in sexual misconduct and will provide information (in writing) and advice to the complainant. The following information is provided:

- A copy of the University’s Sexual Misconduct policy including information about confidential resources, investigation process and grievance procedures, and the University’s non-retaliation policy.
- Resources on campus and in community, including counseling support.
- Information about the person’s right to pursue criminal action in addition to the University’s procedures and actions.
- Possible alterations or other measures to assure the complainant’s well-being, including no-contact orders, adjustments to work/living arrangements/classes.
- Description of the University’s obligation to treat both the complainant and respondent fairly and to promptly investigate the reported sexual misconduct.

Investigation Procedures

If a decision is made by the Title IX Coordinator to initiate an investigation, the following actions will take place:

- May interview complainant, respondent and all witnesses.
- Any and all relevant information and documents will be gathered. This information may include, but is not limited to, reviewing campus and community law enforcement investigation documents, reviewing student and employee files; and gathering and examining other documents and evidence. Such investigation may involve review of documents, statements and/or interviews of the complainant, the respondent and any witnesses whom the investigator determines may have relevant information. The respondent and the complainant will each have access to provide

information to the investigator and will be provided full information about the allegation. In all instances, the process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the institution's policy and that is transparent to the accuser and the accused.

- The process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the university's policy and is transparent to the accuser and the accused.
- The investigation will be prompt, fair and an impartial process from the initial investigation to the final resolution. The process will usually take no longer than thirty (30) days, unless extenuating circumstances necessitate a longer time frame. If an investigation cannot be completed in that time for good cause, the investigator will communicate in writing to the complainant and the respondent that the investigation will take longer and will advise when the investigation is anticipated to be complete.
- At the conclusion of the disciplinary proceeding, any initial, interim, and final decision of any disciplinary proceeding will be shared simultaneously in writing with the complainant and respondent.
- Where an appeal is permitted under the applicable policy, the accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing, of the procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding. When an appeal is filed, the accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final as well as of the result once the appeal is resolved.
- The accuser and the accused will have timely notice for meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present;
- The accuser, the accused and appropriate officials will have timely and equal access to any information that will be used during formal and informal disciplinary meeting and hearings;
- The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether a formal complaint is warranted. If a formal complaint is warranted, the matter will be handled in accordance with the grievance procedures outlined in this policy.
- Any time a serious, imminent and continuing threat exists, Campus Police will be notified, and a Falcon "RAVE" Alert message will be issued on campus to provide timely notification and warning to the campus community.

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

Informal Resolution

A complainant who wishes to file a complaint of sexual misconduct at Saint Augustine's University but who does not wish to pursue a grievance hearing may request a less formal proceeding, referred to as the informal resolution process. The informal resolution process is not available for complaints of sexual violence, such as sexual assault, even on a voluntary basis. The informal resolution process is intended to resolve complaints quickly, efficiently, and to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. Both the complainant and the respondent must agree to participate in the informal mediation, and either party can end the mediation process at any time. The complainant has the right to bypass the informal resolution process and may elect to initiate the University Grievance Hearing Board process.

One form of informal resolution is mediation. In mediation, the Title IX Coordinator or Dean of Students may arrange a meeting between the two parties to facilitate discussion of the complaint. Mediation is

designed to encourage each person to be honest and direct with the other and to accept personal responsibility where appropriate. Its goal is to facilitate the resolution of the incident to the satisfaction of both persons involved, and to reach an agreement that is binding on both parties. If the complainant and the respondent are satisfied with the outcome, the matter will be considered resolved. Any failure to comply with the terms of an informal resolution agreement may result in additional disciplinary action or a further allegation of sexual misconduct or harassment.

Formal Grievance Procedures

As sexual misconduct is considered by the University to be a serious form of sexual harassment and a violation of the University's Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy, all formal complaints of sexual misconduct (unless resolved through the informal resolution process), as warranted by the Title IX Coordinator or the Dean of Students (if students are involved), will be addressed through the University. The complainant and the respondent will be granted the same rights and access to provide an equitable and fair process that provides the same opportunities to both parties.

Both the Complainant and Respondent have the following rights:

- Equal opportunity to present relevant witnesses and other evidence.
- Equal opportunity to have an advisor of their choice at any stage of the disciplinary proceedings.



On and Off Campus Resources

Saint Augustine's University, Raleigh Police Department and the Wake County Sheriff's Office are law enforcement sources where a report can be made. They offer important resources to victims of sexual violence, including medical treatment, counseling, and advocacy they may wish to utilize. The Saint Augustine's Counseling Center and the Student Health Center are available to assist any student or employee and will help them consider their options and navigate through any resources or recourse they elect to pursue. A victim need not make a formal report to SAUCPD or law enforcement to access these resources include the following:

ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES		PHONE NUMBER
Gordon Health Student Center		919.516.4304
Title IX Coordinator		919.516.4101
University Counseling (CAPS)		919.516.4253
Dean of Students		919.516.5083
University Chaplin		919.516.4241
University Police		919.516.4911
OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES 24 Hour Response Line		PHONE NUMBER
Holly Hill Hospital		919.250.7000
Interact Family Safety & Empowerment 1012 Oberlin Rd. Raleigh NC, 27605		Administrative Lines: 919.828.7501
Interact Domestic Violence Line		919.828.7740 / Toll Free: 866.291.0855
Interact Sexual Assault		919.828.3005 / Toll Free: 866.291.0853
Legal Aid of NC / Wake County		919.856.2564
Rex Hospital		919.784.3100
Solace Center		919.828.3067 / Toll Free: 866.291.0854
Wake County Crisis and Assessment Center		984.974.4830
Wake County Mental Health		919.250.3133

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

The North Carolina General Assembly created the North Carolina Sex Offender and Public Protection Registry in January 1996. This law outlines registration requirements for persons living in North Carolina, non-resident students and non-resident workers. The Registry serves as a resource to help protect and inform the public. A list of registered sex offenders is made available by the state authorities to the local law enforcement agency (Raleigh Police Department) that has jurisdiction where the institution of higher education is located. The North Carolina Sex Offender Registry is found at <https://www.ncsbi.gov/Services/Sex-Offender-Registry>. The U.S. Department of Justice National Sex Offender website is found at www.nsopw.gov.

NOTIFICATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

The University upon written request, will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as the result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of the victim will be treated as the alleged victim for the purposes of disclosure.

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORTS

Each year the annual report is submitted to meet the federal requirements of the Campus Fire Safety Right to Know Act, an amendment to the Higher Education Opportunity Act. It includes information about Saint Augustine's University fire safety policies and procedures as well as reported campus fire statistics.

FIRE SYSTEMS IN RESIDENCE HALLS

Saint Augustine's University Police and Public Safety Department and Wake County Fire Department in coordination with Residential Life provide annual training to Residential Life Staff. The following areas of training are addressed:

- Fire Prevention in Residence Halls
- How to respond in the event of a fire
- How to report a fire or other emergency
- How residence hall fire safety system operates

Fire Log

Saint Augustine's University Campus Police track all fire alarms and fire calls, provide information pertaining to fires that have occurred in campus housing facilities. A fire log is available for public inspection and review, this includes a listing of all fires that occurred in an on-campus housing facility, including the nature, date, time, and general location of each fire. The log may be viewed at the Saint Augustine's University Campus Police Department, 1315 Oakwood Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27610.

Residence Hall	Fire Extinguisher	Fire Alarm	Sprinkler System	Evacuation Placard	Smoke Detection	Fire Drills
Boyer Residence Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Falkcrest Residence Bldg. 701	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Falkcrest Residence Bldg. 711	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Falkcrest Residence Bldg. 721	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Falkcrest Residence Bldg. 731	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Latham Residence Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Weston Residence Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1

1315 Oakwood Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27610

FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY EDUCATION

Campus fires can destroy property and endanger lives, each community member of the Saint Augustine's University is responsible for preventing fire hazards.

Training Programs

Resident Directors and Resident Assistants receive fire training and fire extinguisher education at the start of the school year from the Raleigh Fire Department. Each on-campus student housing facility is equipped with portable fire extinguishers, posted evacuation maps, illuminated exit signs, emergency lighting, and fire rated egress corridors and stairwells. Each building has designated building managers to assist with fire training and evaluation plans. Faculty and staff receive training on request.

Plans for continuous improvements in fire safety systems (barring any unforeseen circumstances):

- All security officers undergo a fire extinguisher training
- Development and installation of evacuation maps in all administrative and classroom locations
- Establish Building Managers for each administrative and classroom building
- Emergency operations plans updated
- National Incident Management System training (NIMS)

FIRE STATISTICS

2020					
Location	Number of Fires	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	Estimated Property Damage
Boyer Residence Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Falkcrest Bldg 701	0	0	0	0	0
Falkcrest Bldg. 711	0	0	0	0	0
Falkcrest Bldg. 721	0	0	0	0	0
Falkcrest Bldg. 731	0	0	0	0	0
Latham Residence Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Weston Hall	1	Arson	0	0	\$250 - \$500

*Atkinson Residence Hall is not in use

*Lynch Residence Hall is not in use

** 1315 Oakwood Avenue Raleigh, NC 27610

2019					
Location	Number of Fires	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	Estimated Property Damage
Boyer Residence Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Falkcrest Bldg 701	0	0	0	0	0
Falkcrest Bldg. 711	0	0	0	0	0
Falkcrest Bldg. 721	0	0	0	0	0
Falkcrest Bldg. 731	0	0	0	0	0
Latham Residence Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Weston Hall	0	0	0	0	0

** 1315 Oakwood Avenue Raleigh, NC 27610

2018					
Location	Number of Fires	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	Estimated Property Damage
Boyer Residence Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Falkcrest Bldg 701	0	0	0	0	0
Falkcrest Bldg. 711	0	0	0	0	0
Falkcrest Bldg. 721	0	0	0	0	0
Falkcrest Bldg. 731	0	0	0	0	0
Latham Residence Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Weston Hall	0	0	0	0	0

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