

— ANNUAL —
**CAMPUS SECURITY
& FIRE SAFETY**
— REPORT —

2024



251 N. Main St., Cedarville, OH 45314

2024 ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY and FIRE SAFETY REPORT (Clery Act Compliance)

(Distributed October 1, 2024, for reporting years 2021 to 2023)

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[Cedarville University Campus Security Website](#)

Letter From the Director of Campus Security Report Preparation

Dear students, faculty, and staff,

At Cedarville University, our goal is to provide a safe and secure campus. Campus Security and Student/Residence Life work together to enhance the well-being of our University family. However, the most effective means of achieving this goal is through a collaborative effort by students, faculty, and staff. This document is our **Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report** and is just one means of working together for a safe campus. It is provided to the campus community in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, generally referred to as the Clery Act in Section 485(f) of the HEA. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Public Law 113-4), in its amendments and reauthorizations, also includes amendments from the Clery Act. This report from the University provides information relating to crime statistics and safety/security policies and procedures. This information is distributed via official email to all current students and employees, informing them of its contents and providing them with access to the full report. It is also posted on the Campus Security website and is accessible to all interested persons, including the general public.

In addition, the University informs all prospective students and employees of the availability of this report and will provide it to them upon request. The report is prepared by the Director of Campus Security and Director of Campus Safety and Risk Management. It is compiled from information obtained from Campus Security incident reports, information reported by Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), Residence Life records, Title IX reports, and from checking with the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction for any reported crimes on our campus. This information is maintained by the University for at least seven years or as otherwise required by record retention policies.

The University is committed to providing a safe environment for the campus community and offers many programs and initiatives that enhance campus safety, including:

- Security lighting around campus buildings and grounds
- Restricted access to residence halls on a 24-hour-a-day basis and all campus buildings after normal business hours
- Security escort service after dark
- Surveillance cameras installed in certain strategic locations
- Security awareness and crime prevention materials and programs
- Mass notification system for emergency communication to the campus
- A Campus Security Department with 24-hour-a-day patrol of the campus buildings and grounds
- Direct communication and liaison with the Cedarville Police Department and the Cedarville Township Volunteer Fire Department

The University is blessed in that it has not experienced a significant number of serious crimes; however, criminal activity does occur both on campus and in the surrounding community. Regardless of the size or geographic location of a university campus, it is imperative that students and employees stay alert to the possibilities of crime. By doing this, the University will

be better equipped to prevent future incidents. Having specific security-related policies and procedures in place and adhering to good security practices is vitally important.

We encourage you to read the information in this document so that you will have an accurate and realistic understanding of how you can take responsibility for your safety. We are pleased to have you on campus for the academic year and pledge to work with you to make your educational and work experience a positive and enjoyable one.

Sincerely,

Bruce Upchurch
Director of Campus Security

Douglas Chisholm
Director of Campus Safety and Risk Management

University Overview

Information:

Located in southwest Ohio, Cedarville University is an accredited Christ-centered Baptist institution with an enrollment of 5,456 undergraduate, graduate, and online students in more than 175 areas of study. Of the total number of students, 3,154 are housed on campus. Founded in 1887, Cedarville is recognized nationally for its authentic Christian community, rigorous academic programs, strong graduation and retention rates, accredited professional and health service offerings, and high engagement ranking. Approximately 652 faculty and staff members serve our students, who come from all around the world. The University is located on an 874-acre campus at the north edge of the village of Cedarville, Ohio, a small-town community with a population of approximately 4,249 residents.

Personal Responsibility for Safety on Campus

While the security policies and procedures at Cedarville University are designed for your safety and welfare, you help to maintain your own safety both on and off campus by following all security policies and by using common sense safety practices. These include but are not limited to the following:

- Walking and jogging in groups at night in well-lit areas and not alone.
- Reporting suspicious persons to Campus Security immediately.
- Not leaving books, coats, purses, wallets, backpacks, laptop computers, or any item of value unattended in public areas.
- Keeping residence hall rooms locked when unoccupied and not propping open exterior doors. For example, students are not to leave their door unlocked because their roommate has lost his/her key.

- Reporting immediately to maintenance or security any doors, locks, or windows in need of repair.
- Not lending your keys or your student ID card to anyone. Lending out, misuse, or unauthorized use of your key is a violation of our Key Control Policy and may result in the confiscation of your key in certain cases.
- Faculty/staff keeping their offices locked when unoccupied or when leaving, even for a brief moment.
- Keeping keys in a secure place, inaccessible to unauthorized persons.
- Locking vehicle doors at all times and securing valuables in the trunk.
- Not providing unidentified persons access to a residence hall or room. Do not allow door-to-door salesmen to enter your residence hall or room. Campus regulations prohibit soliciting, and the salesman may be casing your room.
- Understanding that Cedarville University is not liable for any property belonging to faculty/staff, students, or visitors that may be lost, stolen, or damaged in any way wherever this may occur on the University property, including storage, cars, lobbies, and laundry facilities. Students are encouraged to carry/obtain renters' insurance or private property insurance for protection.

The following document provides an overview of helpful security facts. While some of this material may seem more relevant to students, it is of value to faculty and staff members as well.

Important Phone Numbers

EMERGENCY CALLS

Emergency numbers operate 24 hours a day:

For assistance from a **CAMPUS SECURITY OFFICER** on campus:

- From a campus phone: 999
- From an off-campus phone: 937-239-6491
- For emergencies requiring police, ambulance, and/or fire department: 911

NON-EMERGENCY CALLS

For assistance from a **CAMPUS SECURITY OFFICER** on campus or to request routine service:

Campus Security main office, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (located in SSC upper-level lobby near Information Desk), Monday through Friday, dial 937-766-7992. At all other times, such as after 4:30 p.m. and on weekends and holidays, or if unable to reach the main office:

From a campus phone, dial 999

From an off-campus phone, dial 937-239-6491

Requesting Routine Assistance

To request routine assistance from Campus Security, please contact our office at ext. 7992 or dial 937-766-7992 during normal business hours (8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.). At all other times, such as after 4:30 p.m., weekends, or holidays, or if you cannot reach the main office, dial 999 from a campus phone (refer to the important phone number section of this document for additional details).

Routine requests include:

- Opening doors
- Assisting with issues with vehicles (such as jump starts and lockouts)
- Assisting with parking or traffic issues
- Requesting a personal escort or transport for safety reasons
- Reporting maintenance problems after normal business hours and on weekends and holidays
- Requesting an officer to take an incident report for non-emergency situations, such as minor vehicle accidents with no injuries, reporting lost or damaged property, etc.

Reporting Suspicious Persons or Criminal Activity and Other Emergencies

You may report suspicious persons, criminal activities, or other emergencies by dialing 999 on any campus phone (from an off-campus phone, dial 937-239-6491). These numbers ring into the Campus Security 24-hour-a-day emergency phone. You may also dial 911.

A campus security officer will respond to assist you, as well as local police, fire, or emergency medical services, as the situation warrants. The responding officer(s) prepare and submit incident reports for administrative review. Please remember to **REPORT IT IMMEDIATELY** as it may be imperative to make timely reports to the campus community warning others of the situation. Campus Security personnel will not be able to respond to a crime or provide immediate assistance to you if they don't know about it. This may include but is not limited to campus thefts, assaults, sex offenses, disruptive behavior, vandalism, breaking and entering, suspicious persons seen in and around campus residence halls and buildings, vehicle break-ins, fires, alarms, gas odors, medical emergencies, and others.

You may report crimes or other incidents on a voluntary, confidential basis if necessary; however, confidentiality cannot always be guaranteed, depending on the nature and circumstances of the incident reported. In addition to reporting these matters to Campus Security, students may also report them to the Dean of Men, Dean of Women, their Resident Director, or the campus Title IX coordinator. Pastoral and professional counselors are encouraged to inform clients of voluntary, confidential crime reporting procedures.

You may also file an incident report online with the Campus Security Office at:

<https://www.cedarville.edu/offices/campus-security/security>

If the incident is serious or the incident you are reporting has a known suspect, please call **Campus Security immediately or call 9-1-1.**

PLEASE NOTE: Reports filed on the “submit an incident report” web link listed above are monitored during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Reports filed during other times or during holidays will be addressed on the next business day after being filed.

Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) – Responsible Offices and Persons

“**Campus security authority**” is a Clery-Act-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and offices within an institution.

1. A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
2. Any individual(s) who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department.
3. Any individual or office specified in an institution’s statement of campus security policy as an individual or office to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
4. 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 act or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

The function of a CSA is to report those allegations of Clery Act crimes (see pp. 41-42 for definitions) that he or she may have become aware of or was involved in investigating in any way during the year while serving in the capacity of a CSA to the official or office designated by the University to collect crime report information. At Cedarville University, this office is the Campus Security Department and specifically the Director of Campus Security. CSAs file their reports on crimes in a timely manner with the Campus Security Department for inclusion in the Daily Crime Log, this security report, and other required reports.

Additional Campus Security Authorities (CSAs):

In addition, other offices or individuals on campus are considered to be Campus Security Authorities (CSA). These would include individuals who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

Included in this category would be:

- Residence Life Deans, Resident Directors, and Resident Assistants
- Directors of Campus Experience and Activities
- Vice President of Athletics and athletic team coaches
- Faculty advisors to student groups
- Residence Life counselors (except for exempted officials such as pastoral and professional counselors)
- Director of University Medical Services
- Physicians/nurse practitioners of University Medical Services
- Study abroad coordinators
- Title IX Coordinator or those with associated responsibilities

A faculty member who does not have any responsibility for student and campus activity beyond the classroom would not meet the criteria of a CSA.

For purposes of the Clery Act, CSAs are not responsible for investigating or reporting incidents that they overhear students talking about in a hallway conversation; that a classmate or student mentions during an in-class discussion; that a victim mentions during a speech, workshop, or any other form of group presentation; or that the CSA otherwise learns about in an indirect manner. Regardless of whether someone is a CSA or not, we encourage all persons to promptly report any crimes or offenses that they are aware of occurring on or near campus to Campus Security (see requirements under employee responsibilities to report incidents under Title IX). By doing so, the entire campus community will participate in helping to maintain a safe and secure environment.

CSAs are provided information to ensure that they understand their role either by email and/or by participating in training meetings and other communications.

Mandatory Reporting Obligations Under Title IX:

All University employees are required to report Prohibited Conduct (as defined in the Title IX Policy) to the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible after the information becomes known.

The Title IX Coordinator may be contacted as follows:

Shannon Berkheiser
Dixon Ministry Center 180
251 North Main Street
Cedarville, Ohio 45314

Telephone: 937-766-7777

Email: sberkheiser@cedarville.edu

Those mandatory reports must include the name of the employee filing the report and all information known to the employee. This requirement does not apply to a report in which the employee has experienced the prohibited conduct himself or herself.

All University employees are likewise required to report felonies (including sexual assault) to law enforcement. The Title IX Coordinator or Campus Security may facilitate such reports, but it is the employee's obligation to ensure that the report is made.

Employees who do not make a mandatory report under this section may be subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment.

Upon receiving a mandatory report, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the potential complainant to ask if they would like to meet to discuss supportive measures and other options. Potential complainants are not required to meet with the Title IX Coordinator in response to the receipt of a mandatory report.

This information can be found under the University Title IX Sex Discrimination Policy – under Section VI, item G.

<https://www.cedarville.edu/offices/title-ix/policy/reporting-prohibited-conduct-and-accessing-supportive-measures>

Campus Security — Authority and Jurisdiction

The Director of Campus Security maintains overall responsibility for the operational and service-related security functions of the University. Campus Security is organized as follows:

- Director of Campus Security
- Director of Campus Safety and Risk Management
- One field captain — responsibilities include shift operations, security operations, parking management, and officer training.
- Field sergeant or designee — responsibilities include midnight shift operations supervision and officer training
- Department secretary and office staff
- Access control division with one supervisor (rank of lieutenant) and two technicians who service and manage doors/locks, keys, door hardware, and surveillance cameras
- Seven full-time security patrol officers
- One part-time security patrol officer
- Student security patrol officers (cadets) ranging from six to eight persons

The officers working with the department are primarily selected based on prior experience and training in private security, police, fire, military, or emergency medical service. Most of the officers have degrees in criminal justice/police science, have specialized security training, or, in the case of students, are involved in working toward completing their degree. Training includes, but is not limited to, legal updates and issues, crime prevention strategies, safety, fire and evacuation response, emergency preparedness, report writing, CPR/basic first aid, and self-defense and crisis intervention training.

Most full-time and part-time officers are certified in the use of Tasers and ASP batons and are authorized to carry these nonlethal weapons while on duty. The Director is a certified police officer, and most members of the supervisory and patrol staff are also trained and OPOTC (Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission) state-certified to carry firearms while in the course of their duties as private security personnel. In addition, they undergo tactical training on a regular basis that involves responding to crisis situations or acts of violence that may occur on campus.

Campus Security Department personnel function as professional security officers. This means that they do not have police authority or powers of arrest in the state of Ohio. Since the majority of the University is located within the Village of Cedarville and Greene County, the Cedarville Police Department serves as the primary jurisdictional authority responsible for investigating crimes on campus. Depending on the case, the Greene County Sheriff's Department may assume ultimate control or assist with any investigation within the village. The University also has a contract agreement with the village police to assist with:

- Traffic control on the public roadways located adjacent to the University

- Providing law enforcement coverage for Campus Security when special events are held at the University that may demand a heightened level of safety and security

In general, serious criminal offenses, such as those included in the Campus Security Report Crime Statistics section, are reported to the local police for investigation and oversight. Cases involving minor offenses, such as petty theft, criminal mischief, trespassing, disorderly conduct, vandalism, etc., are reported to the local police depending on the nature and seriousness of the offense, and joint investigative efforts are used to manage these matters. Regardless of the nature of the offense, individual perpetrators may be arrested and charged in accordance with state and local laws. Infractions involving University rules and regulations are promptly reported to Residence Life for disciplinary action. The Cedarville Police and Campus Security have a mutual agreement of understanding on reporting and investigating criminal matters.

Campus Security personnel work closely with the local police and have direct communication with them on a 24-hour-a-day basis. Cedarville University is part of the Greene County 911 Emergency Notification System. Situations occurring in the village, township, or county that may impact the University are brought to the attention of Campus Security by the local police or county sheriff's department. Some of these situations may involve students residing in off-campus rental properties within the village or township that are not owned or operated by the University. The University does not own or operate housing used for student fraternity or sorority organizations.

Campus-wide — Emergency Notification (Alert) Procedure

If it becomes necessary to notify the entire campus of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty, and staff, the University has developed a campus alert procedure. Alerts may include but are not limited to: notifications for campus closings or delays due to inclement weather, tornado warnings, campus-wide power or utility failure, the need for immediate building evacuation, fire/explosion, and potential or actual acts of campus violence.

Campus-wide notifications will come from our Mass Emergency Notification System. All members of the campus community are automatically signed up for this free service with the number provided during the application process. This system calls office, home, and cell phone numbers and sends texts and emails.

Two different kinds of alerts may be issued to the campus community:

Timely Warnings — will primarily be issued to the campus for Clery Act crimes only. These events are narrower in scope and may affect a smaller segment of the campus, such as burglary with theft occurring in one particular building on campus. A timely warning may also focus on crimes that have occurred in the past but now constitute an ongoing threat anywhere on University-owned property or in close proximity. Typically, these notices are issued as soon as pertinent information is available in a timely manner that will aid in preventing similar occurrences unless issuing a notification will compromise efforts to contain the emergency as determined by law enforcement, emergency management, and University officials.

In the case of a “timely warning,” the Campus Security or Campus Safety Director may issue the warning or delegate this responsibility to the Residence Life deans, as it may involve residence facilities on campus. In less threatening situations, the campus email system may be used to inform a smaller group to take precautions, such as a reminder to secure their room doors in a situation where money or other items are being taken from student rooms located in a specific residence hall facility.

Emergency Notifications — will primarily be issued for emergencies that are much wider in scope, may be currently occurring, and involve situations that pose an imminent threat to the campus community. This could include tornado warnings or a violent threat, such as a report of an active shooter. These notifications are issued upon confirmation of a dangerous actual or threatening situation by the local police, Campus Security, Residence Life, or other administrative departments at the University. These notifications would be sent out to the entire student body and faculty/staff by utilizing our Mass Emergency Notification System. The primary persons responsible for this task are the Director of Campus Security or the Director of Campus Safety and Risk Management. The Director of Public Relations may be delegated to perform this task if so directed.

The Cedarville Police Department also maintains immediate communication with the campus in the event that it becomes aware of a situation in the local community that may warrant a notification to the campus. The following is an overview of how notifications are made to the campus.

An immediate alert (generally 1–15 minutes after the emergency situation is reported, if possible). This may include tactical instructions to building occupants.

- Campus-wide Mass Emergency Notification System will be initiated, alerting students, faculty, and staff of the emergency situation via text message, voicemail, email, or alert messages that will appear throughout public areas on campus where large-screen TVs are located.
- Patrol vehicles may drive through the campus, sounding sirens and making appropriate PA announcements. However, this method may not be desirable in some law enforcement situations.
- Direct contacts to the major facilities on campus may be conducted by Campus Security, the police, assigned Physical Plant personnel, or phone contacts made by the campus telephone operators.
- The campus computer network may also be used to send out an email to the entire campus community separate from the mass notification system.

An Emergency Alert (generally 15–60 minutes after an emergency situation is reported if possible). This includes further emergency announcements or instructions. The same methods as outlined in the immediate alert may be utilized.

An Advisory Alert (generally 1–24 hours after an emergency situation is reported if possible). This includes updates, warnings or potential threats, and announcements.

- The Campus Mass Emergency Notification system can be utilized, or it may be appropriate to send an email using the campus computer network.

In the event of situations where an immediate alert may not be necessary, notifications are generally initiated by using the campus computer email system or may appear in the **Campus Today** daily

email update to faculty and staff. This may include, but is not limited to, situations regarding theft from vehicles in campus parking lots, reports of vandalism, or observed suspicious activity. These are generally situations that are less threatening and not considered Clery-reportable incidents, but it may be prudent to alert members of the campus community to take precautions to prevent further incidents.

Information on Emergency Drills and Exercises:

At Cedarville University, the emergency alert system is tested for effectiveness at least once annually during the academic school year. Additional tests may be performed as determined by the Director of Campus Security and/or University administration. Tests are typically announced in advance to members of the campus community, and the campus emergency response and evacuation procedures are included in the text message and/or email.

In addition to the test, the University schedules drills/training exercises that are designed to evaluate and review our ability to respond to certain emergency situations. For reporting years 2021 through 2023, drills/exercises were held that focused on dealing with active shooter and threat assessment situations that were staged in several of our campus academic buildings using actors and/or law enforcement expert(s). All tests/drills are recorded in a report with the description of the exercise, the date, time, details, and evaluation of the drill, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

In the fall of 2023, the Director of Campus Security conducted active shooter response training for Residence Life RAs and RDs, faculty, and staff. This training included the Department of Homeland Security's Run, Hide, Fight response method as well as practical ways to survive an active shooter incident. In the fall and spring of each year, evacuation drills were conducted at several residence halls, using the fire alarm system as well as our emergency alert notification system. Campus Security and Residence Life staff participated in these drills. This helped evaluate the effectiveness of our Fire Procedure Plans for campus residence halls.

** Note: Faculty/staff and students can add additional phone numbers for the emergency notification (alert) system by accessing the myCU search portal. Once there, search under "signup for Emergency Notifications," complete the online application, and submit.*

Emergency Evacuations, Lockdowns, or Sheltering in Place Procedures

Depending on the specific nature of an emergency situation, it may become necessary to evacuate a building either completely or partially, go into lockdown, or shelter in place. Faculty, staff, and students should be aware of the different types of incidents that could result in utilizing these methods to maintain the safety and security of the campus community. In order to alert and maintain communications with all members of the campus, the mass emergency notification system will be used as appropriate. Campus Security will take the leading role in facilitating these procedures.

DEFINITIONS:

1. **EVACUATION:** Temporary but rapid removal of people from a building or portion of a building that is threatened by an emergency situation, used as a rescue or precautionary measure.
2. **LOCKDOWN:** A lockdown occurs when facility occupants are directed to remain confined to a room or area with specific procedures to follow regarding locking doors, closing windows or shades, seeking cover, etc. This procedure is implemented when a criminal element is believed to be on the premises and officials expect that these measures will minimize the occupants' risk of exposure to the criminal element. Lockdowns necessitate a law enforcement response and immediate intervention.
3. **SHELTER IN PLACE:** Sheltering in place is similar to a lockdown in that the occupants are to remain on the premises but may need to be moved to a different part of the facility due to an environmental event taking place outside of the facility, for example, the release of a chemical cloud in the area or a tornado warning situation. To evacuate the occupants may put them at greater risk than sheltering them within the facility. However, it may be prudent to move all of the occupants to another part of the facility to further minimize the risk of exposure.

INCIDENT TYPES:

1. **Fire or Explosion** – detailed procedures have been outlined in our Fire Response Plans, which can be found on the Campus Security website under *Emergency Procedures*. These have been summarized for you below.

If you are in a building where you observe an active fire, explosion, or smoke throughout the corridors, in a classroom, or in other areas of the building, do the following:

- a) **Activate** a fire alarm pull station. Activating a pull station will sound the “audible horn and strobe lights” throughout the building.
- b) **Notify 911** immediately and contact Campus Security (at least one person needs to ensure that this has been accomplished). Give the exact location and nature of the

situation. Most buildings have fire systems that will automatically notify the fire department, but making a call will provide additional details of the situation to the 911 dispatcher.

- c) **Confine** the fire by closing all the doors in the area and rescue anyone in immediate danger **only if you can do so safely**.
 - d) **Evacuate** the building via the nearest exit in a **controlled** yet rapid manner. All persons are to use the stairs, **not elevators**, during a fire alert situation. Persons exiting the building should walk at least 50–100 feet from the building, keeping the main building access clear for incoming emergency vehicles. This applies to ALL OCCUPANTS, including faculty, staff, students, visitors, guests, contractors, and vendors.
 - e) **Remain Outside** the building until the fire department and Campus Security has arrived to assess the situation, which includes a search of the building for any remaining occupants. Approval to return to the building is subject to the authorization of the fire chief.
2. **Gas Leaks/Strong Odors of Gas** — if this condition occurs in any building on campus, the fire alarm system is not to be used, as it could become an ignition source that could potentially contribute to an explosion.

The following steps should be taken:

- a) **Warn others in your area to leave the building immediately**. While leaving in a controlled and orderly manner, prop the exterior doors open using a door wedge, if available, or by using nearby furniture such as a chair.
 - b) **Notify 911 immediately** and contact Campus Security (at least one person needs to ensure that this has been accomplished). Give the exact location and nature of the situation.
 - c) **Follow steps D and E under the Fire Response procedures** — evacuate and remain outside until approval to return to the building is given by the fire chief.
3. **Bomb Threat Situations** — in the event that a threat is received or a suspicious package or device is observed, University administration, Campus Security, and law enforcement will determine the course of action to be taken. Depending on the circumstances, you may be instructed to evacuate the building.
4. **Active Threat (Shooter) Situations** — as indicated in the University Active Shooter Response Plan, which is posted on the Campus Security website under *Emergency Procedures*, the University has adopted the Department of Homeland Security's RUN, HIDE, or FIGHT response method.
- a) **Run** — evacuate the building or section of the building where you are located as rapidly as possible when you first learn of the threat as long as it is safe for you to do so without exposing yourself to further harm. You can exit through the exterior doors or consider using a window, if necessary, by breaking your way out. Strike window glass at the top or bottom corners. Leave your belongings behind. Keep your hands

visible if you see law enforcement or rescue personnel in the area. Move as far away from the threat as possible.

- b) **Hide** — if you are unable to evacuate or you are located in another building away from the immediate threat, then you should go into lockdown. This is accomplished by going to a secure room and locking yourself inside by barricading the doors with desks, tables, chairs, file cabinets, or any other object that can prevent or slow down entry by a perpetrator. Turn off the lights and turn down your cell phones. Pull shades on the windows if applicable and remain quiet. Do not huddle together in one location.
 - c) **Fight** — if all else fails and as a last resort, attempt to stop the perpetrator by any means necessary. You can throw items at them to cause a distraction, strike the person with chairs, discharge a fire extinguisher at them, or wrestle them to the floor. Act with physical aggression and commit yourself to your actions.
5. **Power or Utility Failure** — in the event that one of the campus academic or business buildings, or a portion of a building, experiences a power outage in excess of 45 minutes to one hour (this is the general time frame that portable emergency lights will maintain power), and the building does not have an emergency generator that can sustain continued occupancy, those facilities may be evacuated, partially determined by whether the failure occurs during daylight or night hours.

Buildings with full generator capability that can maintain occupancy during power outages:

- a) Fitness Recreation and Callan Athletic Center
- b) Dixon Ministry Center
- c) Stevens Student Center
- d) Health Sciences Center
- e) Davis House (Campus Security building)

These evacuation procedures do not apply to residence halls, which are considered the on-campus living quarters for the student body.

6. **Tornado Emergencies** — during this type of emergency, occupants of all buildings should not evacuate but should go to the lowest level of the building that they are located in at the time of the emergency and shelter in place in the innermost sections, such as restrooms, corridors, classrooms, and offices that are not near exterior walls and windows. Avoid gyms or large auditorium facilities. Occupants of some buildings may be directed to adjacent buildings.

More detailed instructions for each building on campus are contained on the Campus Security website under [Emergency Procedures](#).

7. **Complete Campus Evacuation** — This would typically be a planned and announced event in which the campus experiences a sustained loss of power or utilities or severe damage from a major environmental event such as a tornado, earthquake, or another catastrophic event. This response level would be considered rare.

Crime Prevention and Information Programs

Cedarville University Campus Security strives to conduct itself in a proactive manner. To this end, the following is a list of methods used on our campus to provide crime prevention and information to our students and employees.

- Distribution of pertinent literature or PowerPoint presentations at the start of the academic school year during the Getting Started Weekend parking registration process.
- Q&A opportunities via Campus Security promotion events held during the academic school year.
- Brochures available at the Campus Security office on a wide range of campus safety issues.
- Periodic emails related to crime prevention and security information are sent to all members of the campus community.
- Timely reports of any threats to students or employees in a manner that will aid in preventing similar occurrences. These reports are issued through the computer-generated email system or through written or verbal information briefs provided by resident directors, deans, or Campus Security personnel.
- Daily Campus Security patrols of the entire campus are conducted 24/7 by foot, bicycle, or in marked and unmarked vehicles.
- Security escort services are offered after dark for individuals requesting an escort to their residence hall or to and from on-campus buildings and parking lots.
- Surveillance cameras are located in strategic areas of the campus for investigative purposes.

Sexual Assault, Misconduct, and Harassment

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) was signed into law on March 7, 2013. As a result, new obligations were imposed on colleges and universities under the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SAVE Act) provision, Section 304. These obligations both refined and clarified the existing legal requirements and have added changes that are incorporated into our Annual Campus Security (Clery) Report. This policy addresses these requirements and outlines the ways that we respond to them.

General Policy Statement

All forms of violence and sexual misconduct directed toward another person will be considered unacceptable at Cedarville University. Of special note are acts that are sexually oriented and include:

- 1) Sexual assault — rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape (Clery & Title IX Offenses)
- 2) Dating violence — VAWA (Clery & Title IX Offenses)
- 3) Domestic violence — VAWA (Clery & Title IX Offenses)
- 4) Stalking — VAWA (Clery & Title IX Offenses)

5) Sexual Harassment (Title IX Offense) — Quid Pro Quo and Unwelcome Conduct

Offenses involving items two (2) through four (4) were added to the Clery reportable crimes as a result of VAWA regulations and are included in our Campus Security Report in addition to crimes listed in item one (1). Definitions have been provided to help you understand the nature of each of these offenses. It is important to note that all of these offenses are considered a violation of the law as well as University policy and should be reported to the appropriate University officials as well as law enforcement.

In addition, on August 14, 2020, the Department of Education issued new requirements addressing changes to the Title IX regulations regarding sexual harassment. In order to comply with these regulations, the University has revised its policy, which can be found at:

cedarville.edu/titleIXpolicy

The prohibitions in this policy apply to all University community members, including students, faculty, administrators, staff, volunteers, vendors, independent contractors, visitors, alumni, and any individuals regularly or temporarily employed, studying, living, visiting, conducting business, or having any official capacity with the University or on University property. In particular, off-campus conduct is subject to this policy if the conduct occurred in the context of an education program or activity of the University or had continuing adverse effects on campus or in an off-campus education program or activity.

Sexual harassment is antithetical to biblical and academic values and to a work environment free from the fact or appearance of coercion. Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination, a violation of University policies, and may result in serious disciplinary action.

There are six types of prohibited conduct that qualify as “sexual harassment” as defined by the federal Title IX regulations in 34 C.F.R. 106.30, each of which is defined more specifically in the University’s Title IX policy. They are: (1) quid pro quo, (2) unwelcome conduct, and the additional four (4) Clery Act offenses previously mentioned.

Clery Act and Title IX Definitions

For purposes of this report, the definition of sexual assault meets the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting system and is outlined below. Also included are the definitions for VAWA and Title IX offenses.

Sexual Assault — any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- i. 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.
- ii. Fondling: The touching of the private 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.
- iii. Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

- iv. Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Dating Violence — violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

The existence of such a relationship shall be based on evidence such as 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 —

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

Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting. In Ohio, there is no specific criminal code for dating violence. Offenders will be charged using the appropriate criminal code based on the offense.

Domestic Violence — a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed —

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

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

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

- i. Fear for the person's safety or safety of others; or
- ii. Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- iii. For the purposes of this definition —
 - a. 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.
 - b. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - c. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Sexual Harassment — Title IX Sexual Harassment includes any of the following:

- i. *Quid Pro Quo* — Conduct on the basis of sex where a University employee conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
- ii. *Unwelcome Conduct* — Unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the recipient's education program or activity.

Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Definitions:

Ohio provides definitions of sexual offenses that differ somewhat from those of the FBI. When a sex offense occurs and the perpetrator is referred to criminal court, they are normally charged under the provisions of the ORC. Those codes are listed and described below in italics.

2907.02 Rape.

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

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

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

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

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

2907.03 Sexual battery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2907.04 Unlawful sexual conduct with minor.

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

2907.05 Gross sexual imposition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2907.06 Sexual imposition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2919.25 Domestic violence.

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

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

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

2903.211 Menacing by stalking.

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

(2) No person, through the use of any electronic method of remotely transferring information, including, but not limited to, any computer, computer network, computer program, or computer system, shall post a message or use any intentionally written or verbal graphic gesture with purpose to do either of the following:

(a) Violate division (A)(1) of this section;

(b) Urge or incite another to commit a violation of division (A)(1) of this section.

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

Reporting of Incidents:

The University strongly encourages any person who has been sexually assaulted or has become a victim of any of the offenses mentioned in these policies, either on or off-campus, to contact the police immediately along with the appropriate campus authorities. Campus Security, Residence Life, and/or the Title IX Coordinator's office can assist in notifying the appropriate authorities.

When reported to campus authorities, the University will provide a written explanation of the student's rights and options. The University will also attempt to comply with a reasonable request from a student regarding the report. For further information regarding sexual harassment, abuse, and/or discrimination, see the University's Title IX — Sex Discrimination Policy.

In the case of sexual assault, time is a critical factor in reporting an incident, as evidence collection and preservation are key factors in providing proof of the criminal offense. If the victim would like to obtain counseling prior to contacting law enforcement, the Family Violence Prevention Center of Greene County may be contacted at 937-426-2334

For our local area, which is within the Village of Cedarville, located in Greene County, Ohio, sexual assault and other criminal offenses are reported to one of the law enforcement agencies mentioned in the list provided. These are the Cedarville Police Department and/or the Greene County Sheriff's Department. You may also receive confidential help from some of the other resources indicated in this list that may be helpful in assisting you in determining whether and how to make such reports.

Who to Contact for Help:

- Incidents within the village: Cedarville Police Department — 937-697-5107; if no one answers, contact 911. The Police Department is located at 68 East St., Cedarville, OH 45314.
- Incidents outside the village: Greene County Sheriff's Office — 937-376-5111, or you may contact 911 and request a deputy.
- On-campus incidents: contact Campus Security — 937-239-6491 or 999 from a campus phone. Available 24/7. You may also contact Campus Security for any incidents that occurred off-campus, and an officer will assist you.
- Greene County Prosecutor's Office — Victim/Witness Division: 937-562-5087, after hours 937-376-5111.
- Family Violence Prevention Center of Greene County 24-hour crisis hotlines, 937-426-2334 or 937 372-4552, <http://www.violencefreefutures.org/> Ohio Sexual Violence Helpline, 24-hours, 844-644-6435 (OHIO HELP)
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, 24 hours, call or text to 988.
- Residence Life Department — 937-766-7872
- Cedarville University Office of Counseling Services, 937-766-7855
- Visa and immigration assistance — Director of International Student Services — 937-766-7982
- **Shannon Berkheiser is the Title IX Coordinator**, whose office is located on campus in the Dixon Ministry Center, room 180, adjacent to the Christian Ministries department.

Ms. Berkheiser can be reached by calling 937-766-7777 or by emailing: sberkheiser@cedarville.edu

It should be stressed that contacting the police or victim's assistance center does not automatically obligate the victim to prosecute; however, remaining confidential may limit the University's ability to respond. A report will:

- Assure that a victim of sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests.
- Provide the opportunity to collect evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later.
- Assure the victim has access to confidential counseling from counselors specially trained in the area of sexual crisis intervention.
- Assist with providing resources or legal protection for the victim, including those in stalking situations.

It is the victims' option not to notify and seek assistance from law enforcement and campus authorities. It is strongly emphasized, however, that seeking assistance from one or more of the groups mentioned in this document is recommended. In all cases, victims will be informed of their rights and options by the University. This information will be provided for them in writing from the Residence Life, Campus Security, and/or Title IX Coordinator's offices.

Voluntarily Seeking Help:

It is not the practice of the University to pursue disciplinary action against a complainant or witness for his or her improper use of alcohol or drugs, provided that such person is acting in good faith as a complainant or witness to the events of an incident of sexual or interpersonal violence or misconduct. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized

services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the accused (“respondent” using Title IX language) before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed or in the case of filing a report with law enforcement. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University’s education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the University’s educational environment or deter sexual harassment or retaliation. Supportive measures include protective measures as the term is used in the Clery Act and its regulations as outlined in this document. Examples of supportive measures include access to counseling, mutual No Contact Directives, alternative housing, leaves of absence, and other options as outlined in the Title IX Sex Discrimination Policy.

Definition of Consent:

As indicated under the University Title IX, Sex Discrimination Policy, state law, and federal law, all sexual activity requires consent. Such consent is defined as a clear, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement between the parties to engage in sexual activity. Consent, as defined in the Cedarville University Title IX Sex Discrimination Policy, describes certain applications beyond most state criminal law definitions of that term, and for this reason, students and employees should review the Title IX policy to ensure a thorough understanding of consent for the purposes of institutional policy. The University affirms that sexual relationships are designed by God to be expressed solely within a marriage between husband and wife. Sexual acts of any kind outside the confines of marriage are inconsistent with biblical principles and are prohibited by University policies.

Consent cannot be obtained from someone who is not of legal age to consent, who is asleep, or who is otherwise mentally or physically incapacitated, whether due to alcohol, drugs, or some other temporary or permanent physical or mental disability or condition. If a person is unconscious or unaware that sexual activity is occurring, consent is not possible. An individual cannot claim that sexual activity was consensual if the individual knows or reasonably should have known that the other party was incapable of making a rational, reasonable decision regarding consent. Consent cannot be obtained by threat, coercion, or force. The agreement given under such conditions does not constitute consent.

Investigation and Disciplinary Action

Reported offenses will be investigated according to the appropriate University policies and procedures. To determine whether a policy violation has occurred, the University bases decisions on the “preponderance of the evidence.” In legal terms, a preponderance of evidence means that a party has shown that its version of facts, causes, damages, or fault is more likely than not the correct version.

Those accused of these offenses will be handled in accordance with policies and procedures contained in the appropriate policy:

- 1) The weblink for the [2023–24 Student Handbook](#), located under “Cedarville Experience,” has access to both the undergraduate and graduate student versions, “Respect for others,” pp.12-13 and the “Judicial System,” pp. 24-25. An overview of the levels of disciplinary action for students has been included in this narrative.

- a) Personal Caution — a warning to the student that a violation of the Cedarville Covenant or the Residence Hall Guidelines has occurred and that continuing or repeating the behavior may result in additional sanctions. An accumulation of five Personal Cautions will result in an Official Warning.
 - b) Official Warning — assessed for an accumulation of five or more personal cautions, patterns of misconduct, or violations that are more serious in nature. An Official Warning indicates that if immediate changes in behavior do not occur, the student will begin to lose some of the privileges associated with being a member of this community.
 - c) Probation — At the discretion of the Residence Life deans, Students are not allowed to hold leadership positions on campus (including SGA-sponsored positions or leadership roles within student organizations). Students will be required to meet regularly with a mentor for accountability. Additional expectations may also apply. Additionally, the student's academic advisors, the dean, and the department chair of the student's academic program will be notified.
 - d) Dismissal — this is reserved for:
 - (a) Unresolved patterns of misconduct
 - (b) Refusal to submit to less punitive forms of correction in a spirit of repentance
 - (c) Blatant disregard for University standards
 - (d) Behaviors with the potential to significantly impact the spiritual, physical, or emotional well-being of other members of the University
 - (e) Behaviors that endanger the safety and security of other students, the University, or the surrounding community

Dismissal can be immediate or at the end of the semester, depending on the nature and timing of the offense and the discretion of the Residence Life deans. Dismissals can be without the benefit of a refund or retention of course credit completed during the semester in which dismissal occurs. Behaviors most likely to result in dismissal include patterns of disregard for University standards, violations of standards related to alcohol and other controlled substances, serious acts of disrespect or harm to members of the University family, violations of state or federal law, major violations of academic integrity, and actions threatening institutional security.
 - e) Disciplinary Withdrawal — occasionally, a student will withdraw voluntarily or at the request of the Residence Life deans before a disciplinary process is complete. Sometimes this occurs when a sanction for a major violation of University standards takes place at the very end of a semester or between semesters. In such cases, the student's record will list the Disciplinary Withdrawal rather than Dismissal.
 - f) Appeal Process — in order to ensure that each student is treated fairly and receives due process, the University has established an appeal process that includes a hearing board. The appeal process and other information regarding judicial sanctions are available in the student handbook.
- 2) The [University Title IX – Sex Discrimination Policy](#).

Formal complaints filed under this Policy will be investigated. Those formal complaints alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment will be adjudicated via a hearing process as outlined

in the Policy. Other formal complaints will be adjudicated by the investigator. Sanctions are outlined in the Policy.

This policy also includes legal actions taken against those committing offenses as defined in the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) in addition to University sanctions and disciplinary actions.

The University officials conducting hearings and investigations are trained on how to handle proceedings in such a way as to “protect the safety of victims” and “promote accountability” while following a prompt, fair, and impartial process. The accuser and accused (complainant or respondent) are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice. The accuser and accused should be notified “simultaneously” and “in writing” of the outcome of the proceeding, appeal procedures, and any change to the result before it becomes final and when the result becomes final. In accordance with the Clery Act, if the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim (usually a parent) will be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this policy.

The steps and timetables involved in this process have been outlined in the University's Title IX Sex Discrimination Policy. It must be stressed that both faculty/staff and students are subject to disciplinary action and/or sanctions for violations of these laws and standards of conduct.

The victim's confidentiality will be protected as much as practically and legally possible, including record-keeping that excludes personally identifiable information on victims, such as phone numbers, addresses, social security numbers, and other forms of information. Any “timely reports” sent to the campus community for crimes considered to be a threat to other students and employees will withhold the names of victims.

- 3) Disciplinary Standards and Procedures in the University Personnel Policy Handbook, Faculty Policy Handbook, and Staff Handbook for other offenses not relating to Title IX Sex Discrimination.

Possible Sanctions Imposed:

As a result of the investigation and hearing, sanctions may be issued that include a warning, reprimand, educational interventions, counseling, community service, restitution, probation, no contact orders, suspension, dismissal, termination, and other restrictions as to access and use of University facilities, property, or activities. Depending on the severity of the situation, legal restraint and protective orders for the victim may be obtained from the public courts. These measures will be provided in writing for the victim and will be undertaken regardless of whether the matter is under investigation by the police or being handled exclusively by the University. The University will accommodate a student's reasonable request if available in changing classes and living situations subsequent to an incident of sexual or interpersonal violence or misconduct. This may also involve transportation assistance if necessary.

These arrangements are typically made by Residence Life in conjunction with other members of the University administrative team, such as the Campus Security Director, University Attorney,

and Title IX Coordinator. In the case of faculty/staff-related incidents, University Human Resources will also be involved. If the victim of an offense reports the matter to law enforcement authorities, the accused may be subject to a separate investigation by the police and subsequent prosecution, in addition to any sanctions and actions taken by the University.

The following sanctions may be imposed for the different categories of sexual misconduct and related offenses.

- **Sexual Assault** (includes rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape) **and Dating Violence** — as it applies to students, while the case is under investigation, restrictions and no contact orders may be imposed. If the accused has been arrested by the police or is accused of a serious crime, a violent risk assessment will be conducted in order to determine whether the accused is a risk of harm to the complainant or the campus community and should be removed from University property.

For faculty/staff, the accused employee will be placed on administrative leave with no contact orders issued. As a result, the accused is removed from campus until the case with the University has reached final adjudication, which may precede final legal determination by the public court system.

It is possible that the University may find an accused at fault for violating University standards even if the accused is not convicted of the offense in the public courts. Moreover, the University may support the legal determination by the courts if the accused is legally convicted of the offense. Those found guilty of such offenses may be dismissed from the University and/or discharged from employment.

- **Domestic/Dating Violence** — while the case is under investigation, restrictions and no contact orders may be imposed and, in some cases where it may be in the best interest of the victim and University, an accused employee may be placed on administrative leave or, in the case of a student, a violent risk assessment will be conducted in order to determine whether the accused is a risk of harm to the complainant or the campus community and should be removed from University property.
- **Stalking** — the same sanctions would be in effect as in the case of domestic/dating violence.
- **Title IX Sex Discrimination Complaints** — the same sanctions mentioned in this section may apply depending on the details of the individual situation. For further details, please refer to the **Title IX Sex Discrimination Policy, Section VII — D** — under Formal Resolution, item 9.

Retaliation and False Complaints:

Retaliation means to intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or its regulations or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under Title IX regulations or in exercising their legal rights to file a police report.

Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, including charges against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination or a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or its regulations, constitutes retaliation.

The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute retaliation.

Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance proceeding does not constitute retaliation. A determination regarding responsibility alone is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement in bad faith.

The Title IX Coordinator shall determine whether allegations of retaliation shall be included in the handling of a Formal Complaint or whether they shall be referred to Residence Life, Human Resources, or an appropriate Vice President for handling in accordance with procedures for addressing violations of University policies.

Any complainant who knowingly makes false charges alleging violations of University policy or the law may be subjected to disciplinary action. A good faith complaint that is later not substantiated is not considered to be a false complaint.

The same information can be found under section VIII, items A and B of the Cedarville University Title IX Sex Discrimination policy.

Education and Awareness Programs

The University has established training and awareness programs for those serving in positions as campus security authorities. These include (also listed on p. 7–8):

- Campus Security personnel
- Residence Life deans, Resident Directors, and Resident Assistants
- Director of Campus Experience and Activities
- Vice President of Athletics and athletic team coaches
- Faculty advisors to student groups
- Residence Life counselors (exempted officials include pastoral and professional counselors)
- Director of University Medical Services
- Physicians/nurse practitioners of University Medical Services
- Study abroad coordinators
- Title IX Coordinator or those with associated responsibilities

Sexual Violence, Sexual Harassment, and Prevention and Intervention training is conducted on an annual basis as facilitated by the Title IX Coordinator and has included formal classroom instruction and feedback sessions. Personnel have participated in special webinars, Title IX training, forensic experiential trauma training for victims of sexual assault, sessions on how to conduct campus sexual assault investigations, and other related programs. The campus legal office retains training records of all such programs. A campus-wide email is also distributed reminding all CSAs of their responsibilities to promptly report all incidents of sexual assault and

misconduct that have been brought to their attention as outlined in this policy. This includes but is not limited to Campus Security and/or our Title IX Coordinator (refer to p.8).

In addition to this, all faculty and staff are required to complete our sexual harassment online training program when initially hired and a refresher class every two years. This training also requires each employee to review the Title IX University Sex Discrimination Policy. All training is documented by University Human Resources.

The University has educational materials pertaining to sexual assault and misconduct available in the Campus Security office, located in the Stevens Student Center (SSC) adjacent to the upper-level Information Desk. The office is open on a Monday through Friday basis, from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Since 2016, all incoming students have received training in sexual misconduct in the residence halls through an online learning platform that is incorporated into their Physical Activity and Healthy Living (PAHL) training course.

The Bricker and Eckler Law Firm conducted training on campus for all faculty and staff during August and September 2020 on the newly updated Title IX regulations and University policy. In addition, our University legal counsel also trained all deans, Residence Life staff, and Campus Security staff. Videos of the training are available for inspection upon request on the University's Title IX website, which can be accessed by all faculty and staff.

Since that time, specialized training has been provided to members of the Title IX Coordinator and Investigative Team as follows:

- Ohio Department of Higher Education Title IX Investigator Training (January 2021)
- Civil Rights Investigator Level Two (February 2021)
- Vicarious Trauma Training (May 2021)
- Informal Resolution Boot Camp, Bricker & Eckler (June 2021)
- Civil Rights Investigator Level Three: Practical Skills (July 2021)
- ODHE Advanced Title IX Investigator Training (June 2021)
- ODHE Title IX Investigator Training
- Civil Rights Investigator Level Three (July 2021)
- Investigations Involving Student Athletes: Issues to Consider and Best Practices (August 2021)
- Hazing Webinar, Bricker & Eckler (September 2021)
- ATIXA Workshop — Consent (September 2021)
- ATIXA Hearing Chair & Decision Maker Training (November 2021)

Training for TIX Coordinator:

- Title IX Hearing Officer and Decision-Maker: Interactive Mock Hearing, ATIXA (July 2022)
- Foundational Restorative Justice for Institutions of Higher Education. University of San Diego (June 2022)
- Violence Against Women Act Webinar. ATIXA (March 2022)
- Title IX Coordinator and Administrator Level Three Training and Certification Course (February 2022)
- Solutions for Managing Intake, Jurisdiction, and Dismissal in the Title IX Process (September 2022)

- Understanding Sexuality and ASD: CONSIDERATIONS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS ON THE SPECTRUM (October 2022)
- Power-Conscious Approaches to Addressing Sexual Violence Among College Students (October 2022)
- Implementing the Informal Resolution Option: A Practical Guide to Integrating the Informal Resolution Option in Your Title IX Program (October 2022)
- Violence Risk Assessment for Title IX (October 2022)
- *Clery Webinar*, Bricker Graydon (February 2023)
- *The FETI Methodology Course*, Certified FETI (June 2023)
- *Practical Applications of FETI*, Certified FETI (June 2023)
- ATIXA National Conference: *Autistic Sex Ed, Intersection of Title IX and Hazing, Title IX Athletics Investigations* (October 2023)
- 11/13/23 — *Level 2 Decision Maker Training* — Bricker Graydon
- 11/9/23 — *Level 2 Investigator Training* — Bricker Graydon,

Training for TIX Investigators:

- ATIXA — Title IX Rationale Writing: Best Practices for Investigator and Decision-makers (June 2022)
- SOCHE & Bricker & Eckler: TIX Investigator Training (February 2022)
- Husch Blackwell — *ADVANCED TITLE IX TRAINING: HR PROFESSIONALS LIVE VIRTUAL TRAINING* (April 2023)

Training for TIX Decision-Makers:

- Title IX Hearing Officer and Decision-Maker: Interactive Mock Hearing, ATIXA (July 2022)
- Thompson & Horton, Webinar: He Said, She Said, They Said: Cracking Credibility in Student Sexual Misconduct Cases (May 2022)
- ATIXA — Title IX Hearing Officer and Decision-Maker Certification (March 2022)
- Level 2 Decision Maker Training — Bricker Graydon (November 13, 2023)
- Understanding Consent — ATIXA (November 27, 2023)
- SOCHE Hearing Officer Training with Erin Butcher and Jessica Galanos, Bricker & Eckler LLP (November 2022)
- Stepping Up: Becoming an Effective Title IX Advisor- Level I Title IX Advisor Training (August 2023)

Training provided to staff:

- Title IX and Sexual Harassment/Violence Prevention & Response (May 2021). Online module (April 2022)
- Protection of Minors — Prevention, Intervention & Response Training — 4-hour training provided by TIXC to summer staff working with minors (May and June 2021 and 2022)
- Sexual & Relational Violence: Prevention, Intervention & Response Training-Provided by TIXC to all Residence Life staff (RDs, Deans, Counselors, and RAs (August 2021 and 2022)

- All Athletics Division coaches, athletic trainers, and admins: SV prevention training, Oct. 2022.
- Responding to a Disclosure of Interpersonal or Sexual Violence, Oct. 2022
- The FETI Methodology Course — Bruce Upchurch (June 2023)
- New Faculty Title IX Training (August 2023)
- The FETI Methodology Course — Charlotte Burcham (August 2023)
- SIVRA-35 TWO-DAY Training (assessment for behavior intervention team) — Counseling staff (July 2023)
- Title IX and SV Prevention — Resident Directors (August 2023)
- Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Training, Resident Assistants, RDs, Deans (August 2023)
- Title IX and SV Prevention — Nursing Program Adjuncts (Clinical Coordinators) (August 2023)
- Recognizing and Responding to Dating Violence (October 2023)
- SV Prevention and Response Training — all Athletics Division staff (November 2023)

Training provided to students:

- Title IX and Sexual Harassment/Violence Prevention and Response Training. Provided to student interns in the Athletic Training and Sports Medicine Program (August 2021 and June 2022)
- Sexual & Relational Violence: Prevention, Intervention and Response Training: Provided by TIXC to all student RAs (August 2021 and 2022)
- Title IX and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response — Provided to Pharmacy students (August 2021)
- SV Prevention & Response Training — Women’s Soccer Team (August 2021)
- SV Prevention & Response Training — Women’s Softball (October 2021)
- SV Prevention & Response Training — Women’s Basketball (October 2021)
- SV Prevention & Response Training — Men’s Basketball & Men’s Track & Field (November 2021)
- SV Prevention & Response Training — Men’s Tennis & Golf (November 2021)
- SV Prevention & Response Training — Women’s Track & Field (November 2021)
- SV Prevention & Response Training — Women’s Volleyball (December 2021)
- SV Prevention & Response Training — all freshmen and transfer student-athletes, August 2022)
- Sexual Harassment Prevention training for all junior and senior nursing students, Aug/Sept. 2022
- Recognizing and Preventing Human Trafficking, with Dear Dinah (February 2023)
- Intro to Title IX Resources, Physician Asst. students (March 2023)
- *Panel Event with the Social Work Dept., Responding to Abuse in Faith Communities (April 2023)*
- *“Coffee & Consent” event; understanding consent (April 2023)*
- *Minors Protection; sexual abuse prevention training (May 2023)*
- *Sexual Harassment Prevention Training for MAT students (June 2023)*
- *Minors Protection; sexual abuse prevention training (June 2023)*
- Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Training, Resident Assistants (August 2023)

- SV Prevention and Response Training — all freshmen and transfer student-athletes (August 2023)
- Sexual Harassment Prevention Training, all Nursing Seniors (August 2023)
- Supporting Victims of Sexual Violence (Mentoring Women Course) (October 2023)
- Healthy Relationships Panel Event (October 2023)

The University seeks to provide continued education, awareness, and training that will help it serve the campus community professionally and comprehensively.

Dating and Date Rape:

[Sexual Assault and Misconduct Identification and Prevention](#)

Sexual Assault and Misconduct:

<https://www.cedarville.edu/Offices/Title-IX/Resources.aspx>

Students who wish to discuss sexual assault, misconduct, and harassment issues or any of the other offenses indicated in this policy are encouraged to contact Student Life, Counseling Services, the Title IX Coordinator's office, or Campus Security.

Tips for the Active Bystander:

If you think someone is at risk for sexual assault or any of the other offenses mentioned in this policy, consider it an emergency and get involved. Don't wait for someone else to act.

- Approach everyone as a friend.
- Be honest and direct.
- Don't be aggressive or use violence.
- Keep yourself safe.
- Get help from other bystanders, if necessary.
- Call the police if a situation becomes too serious.

Warning Signs of an Abusive Person: (Adapted from Wilson, K.J When Violence Begins at Home: A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding and Ending Domestic Abuse. Alameda, CA: Hunter House Publishers, (1997).

This is a list of behaviors that are seen in people who abuse their partners. The first four behaviors (past abuse, threats of violence, breaking objects, and any force during an argument) are almost always seen in an abusive person. If someone exhibits more than three of these warning signs, there is a strong potential for abuse in the relationship. An abuser may exhibit only a few of these behaviors, but they may be quite exaggerated. In addition, other behaviors may include jealousy, controlling behavior, quick involvement, unrealistic expectations, isolation (will attempt to diminish and destroy the victim's support system), blaming others for problems, blaming others for their feelings, hypersensitivity, cruelty to animals, forceful sex, rigid sex roles, intense and dramatic mood swings.

If you see any of these behaviors in a person that you are in a relationship with, you need to be concerned. Seek assistance from any of the support systems mentioned in this report.

Sex Offender Information:

Law enforcement agency information relative to sex offenders located in Greene County and in the state of Ohio is available at sheriffalerts.com.

In accordance with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSPA) of 2000, which is a federal law, convicted sex offenders enrolled at or employed by institutions of higher education are to be reported to those institutions by law enforcement.

Missing Student Notification – Policy and Procedures

General Requirement:

The Code of Federal Regulations (34 CFR 668.46) requires that an institution that provides any on-campus student housing facilities must include a statement of policy and procedures regarding missing student notification. This statement will help fulfill this requirement and provide important information on how the campus community should respond to these matters.

General Notification Procedures:

If an on-campus residential student is assumed to be missing, the individual making this assumption should immediately follow the procedures.

1. Contact Cedarville University Campus Security at (937) 239-6491 or dial 999 from a campus phone to make a report. These numbers operate on a 24/7 basis.
2. The Campus Security officer receiving the notification will immediately contact the necessary persons, including, but not limited to:
 - The missing student's Resident Director
 - The appropriate Dean for Residence Life based on whether it is a male or female resident
 - Associate Vice President of Student Development, Dean of Students
 - Vice President for Student Life and Christian Ministries
3. Likewise, if an on-campus resident student is assumed to be missing and the individual making this assumption contacts a member of the Residence Life staff, the staff member will immediately contact Campus Security and other necessary individuals, as indicated under item #2.

Specific Procedures:

These scenarios represent the majority of missing person cases involving residential students that may be reported on our campus.

Student missing less than 24 hours — *with no known emotional/mental health, medical problems, or suspicions of foul play:*

In cases where no known factors, as indicated above, are prevalent, there will only be a preliminary fact-gathering inquiry. The Resident Director should periodically contact friends and or other relevant persons who may be aware of the missing student's whereabouts over the next 24-hour period in an attempt to locate the student. Campus Security should be contacted for awareness purposes and to determine if further action should be considered.

Student missing 24 hours or more — *regardless of known emotional/mental health, medical problems, or suspicions of foul play:*

If the person missing is still not located within 24 hours, Campus Security and Residence Life staff will launch a thorough investigation and contact the Cedarville Police Department. The investigation may include, but will not be limited to, contacting friends and family of the individual for assistance and information, searching University property and the local geographic areas such as the Village and local parks, sending out an all-points bulletin through the police, etc. (see next scenario for further search details).

Student missing less than 24 hours — *with known emotional/mental health, medical problems, or suspicions of foul play:*

If the person missing has any of these factors present, this may make them a threat to themselves or others, and an immediate attempt to locate the missing student must be made. The investigation should include the following positions and/or departments:

- Campus Security
- Cedarville Police Department
- Resident Director
- Residence Life Deans
- Counseling Services
- Vice President for Student Life and Christian Ministries
- Director of University Medical Services
- Vice President of Marketing and Communications and the Executive Director of Public Relations (to assist with possible media involvement)

The investigation may include, but will not be limited to, contacting friends and family of the individual by **using the student's emergency contact number for assistance and information**, searching the University property and local geographic areas such as the Village and local parks, and sending out an all-points bulletin through the police.

Additional resources to assist in locating the student may also include:

- Checking the student's room or residence hall to make sure that they have not returned to that location.

- Contacting the student's RA, roommate, and floormates to see if anyone can confirm the missing student's whereabouts and/or confirm the date, time, and location the student was last seen.
- Obtaining a current photo of the student.
- Calling and texting the student's cell phone.
- Sending the student an email.
- Checking all possible locations mentioned by the parties above, including, but not limited to, the library, residence hall lounges, student common areas, fitness center, and other appropriate locations.
- Contacting any other on-campus or off-campus friends or contacts that are made known. This could include checking a student's social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, etc.
- Accessing the student's Cedarville University computer and student account by working with Information Technology to determine any recent activity on it.
- Making a determination of the student's car make, model, and license plate information. Campus Security will check campus parking lots for the presence of the student's vehicle.

Student Rights and Emergency Contact:

All on-campus residential students have the right to provide the University with emergency contact information that will only be accessible to authorized campus officials and may not be disclosed except to law enforcement personnel in the furtherance of a missing person investigation. This contact information is available at University Medical Services and can be obtained by working through the Director of University Medical Services as necessary. In addition, the IT department could help in looking up any emergency contact numbers that have been registered within the "Emergency Notification System" if absolutely necessary.

Special legal requirements:

- If a student has registered emergency contact information with the University, the contact person should be contacted within 24 hours of determining that the student is missing.
- If the student is under the age of 18 and is not emancipated, the student's parent or legal guardian must be notified within 24 hours of determining that the student is missing.
- Regardless of whether a student has provided emergency contact information and is above the age of 18 or an emancipated minor, the local law enforcement officials will be notified within 24 hours of determining that the student is missing.

Resolution of Investigation:

If all attempts to locate the student have been unsuccessful, the University officials mentioned in this report, together with the police, will discuss further actions that may be necessary to continue efforts.

Off-campus students:

If the University is contacted concerning a missing student who resides in the immediate area, such as within the village of Cedarville, the Cedarville Police should be contacted for referral. The same principles outlined in this policy and procedure may be followed as applicable while assisting the police in locating the missing student.

Campus Security – Reporting of Crime Statistics

The following statistics are provided in compliance with the Federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act and all subsequent amendments and are for your information as part of the overall safety and security program.

This data reflects the disclosure of certain incidents, as required by the law, that are reported to Campus Security authorities or the local police agency (Cedarville Police Department) for the three (3) calendar years preceding the year in which the report is disclosed. The report includes the number of reported offenses without regard to the findings of a court, coroner, or jury or the decision of a crime prosecutor. In addition, crime statistics in the report are based on reports of alleged criminal incidents. It is not necessary for the crime to have been investigated by the police or a campus security authority, nor must a finding of guilt or responsibility be made to include the reported crime in our crime statistics.

Statistics of crimes reported to pastoral or professional counselors are generally not included in this report, unless it is deemed appropriate to inform their clients of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure.

The regulations require that only crimes that fall within one of the four categories be included in this report:

- 1) On-campus property — The term on campus means (1) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes.
- 2) On-campus residential properties — On-campus residential facilities for students is a subset of the on-campus category and is used to delineate crimes reported to have occurred in residence halls, apartments, and houses in the reasonably contiguous geographic area that are owned or controlled by the institution.
- 3) Non-campus buildings or properties — Non-campus means any building or property controlled or owned by the University and that support or are used for the institution's educational purposes; in some situations, this may include study abroad program locations and or repeated use of specific locations for overnight field trips. This information will be reviewed annually, and Clery crimes committed in these venues will be included in our non-campus category. (See pages 40-41 for a complete list of Non-Campus Properties).

- 4) Public property—Public property means all public property located directly adjacent to or bordering campus, including sidewalks, streets, thoroughfares, roadways, and parking facilities that are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

For Cedarville University, this means reportable incidents happening “immediately adjacent to” campus and encompasses the sidewalk that runs along the campus border: Main St, College St, and Bridge St. (See pages 41-42 for a complete list of relevant public properties).

Campus statistics have been sought from all law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction within the University’s Clery geography, and where such statistics were received, they have been included in the table below. It is important to emphasize that the campus security report does not include incidents that may have been reported involving faculty/staff and students at the University that occurred off-campus property unless they fall into categories three and four mentioned above.

Cedarville University

CRIME STATISTICS for 2021–2023

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	RESIDENT FACILITIES	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Assault (Aggravated)	2023	1	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	1	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	3	3	0	0
	2021	3	3	0	0
Hate Crimes	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter — Criminal Homicide by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	0	0	0
Murder — Criminal Homicide and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses — Rape	2023	2	2	0	0
	2022	1	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses — Fondling	2023	3	0	0	0
	2022	1	0	0	0
	2021	2	1	0	0
Sex Offenses — Incest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses — Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	2	0	0	0
	2022	1	0	0	0
	2021	3	0	0	0
Violence — Dating Related	2023	2	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Violence — Domestic Related	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	1	0	0

OTHER REPORTABLE OFFENSES

Drug Law Violation Arrest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	1	0	0	0
	2021	1	1	0	0
Drug Law Violation Disciplinary Referrals — No Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	4	4	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	1	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Disciplinary Referrals — No Arrests	2023	1	1	0	0
	2022	5	5	0	0
	2021	4	3	0	0
Weapons Possession Arrests	2023	1	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	1	0	0
Weapons Possession Disciplinary Referrals — No Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

Incident Over-views:

YEAR 2023:

- On-campus —
 - **One (1) Aggravated Assault** (ORC definition: Felonious Assault) arrest with a knife.
 - **One (1) Weapons Violation** with a knife related to the Aggravated Assault.
 - **Two (2) Dating Violence violations** were reported to the Title IX officer, and interventions were implemented.
 - **Two (2) incidents of stalking were reported** (ORC definition: Menacing by Stalking); one was reported to Campus Security, and one was reported to a Title IX officer, and interventions were implemented.
 - **Three (3) reports of fondling** (ORC definition: Sexual Imposition); one was reported directly to Title IX, with two being third-party complaints.
- Residence Halls —
 - ***One (1) incident of rape** (ORC definition: Rape), *which was reported in 2023, with the alleged incident occurring in 2007.*
 - ***One (1) incident of rape** (ORC definition: Rape), *which was reported by a third party in 2023 to Title IX, with the alleged incident occurring in 2022.*
 - **One (1) incident of underage alcohol possession** in West Hall.
- Non-campus property —
 - No reported incidents.

- Public Property —
 - No reported incidents.
- Unfounded —
 - No incidents that were reported in 2023 were determined to be unfounded.

YEAR 2022:

- On-campus —
 - **One (1) incident of rape** (ORC definition: Rape) was reported to Campus Security. The Cedarville Police Department was notified and investigated.
 - **One (1) incident of sexual fondling** (ORC definition: Sexual Imposition) was reported to Campus Security. The Cedarville Police Department was contacted for a report.
 - **One (1) incident of drug possession** (ORC definition: Possession of Drugs) occurred on campus. Campus Security conducted a traffic stop on a subject that resulted in the recovery of marijuana. The Cedarville Police Department was contacted and cited the individual.
 - **One (1) incident of stalking** (ORC definition: Menacing by Stalking) was reported to Campus Security. The Cedarville Police Department was contacted, and the offender was arrested.
- Residence Halls —
 - **Three (3) incidents of burglary with theft** in dorm rooms. One incident of an unknown person taking a camper's clothing, one incident of money taken during Getting Started, and one incident of clothing being taken from a room.
 - **Five (5) incidents of underage drinking** that occurred in campus residence halls, including four summer campers in Lawlor who brought alcohol to camp and one incident occurring in Printy.
- Non-campus property —
 - No reported incidents.
- Public property —
 - No reported incidents.
- Unfounded — No incidents that were reported for 2022 were determined to be unfounded.

YEAR 2021:

- On-campus—
 - **One (1) incident of auto theft** reported to Campus Security. The investigation revealed that a student's vehicle was taken and moved to another location by another student as a prank. No criminal charges were filed.
 - **One (1) incident of fondling** (ORC definition: Sexual Imposition) was reported to the Title IX officer for an investigation that occurred in a campus parking lot. The offending party was subject to the University's disciplinary process. No criminal charges were pursued at that time.
 - **Three (3) incidents of stalking**, one incident reported to Campus Security, and two incidents reported to Title IX. Two incidents were committed over the phone, and one incident happened around campus.
 - **One (1) incident of liquor law violations (possession of alcohol)** located in a student's vehicle.

- Residence Halls—
 - **One (1) aggravated assault** (attempted) with a multi-tool in West Hall was reported to Campus Security. This was also associated with the **one (1) weapons possession arrest**, the **one (1) drug violation arrest**, and the **one (1) liquor law violation arrest**. This was one incident resulting in multiple charges.
 - **Three (3) burglaries** were reported to Campus Security. Two burglaries were the result of two vagrants who broke into the Hill dorm over Christmas break and one incident of an unknown juvenile who entered a room in Marshall Hall and damaged property.
 - **One (1) incident of fondling** which occurred in the Younger Center was reported to Title IX.
 - **One (1) incident of domestic violence** was reported to Campus Security and Cedarville Police. The incident occurred at Cedar Park (married student housing), with one arrest being made.
 - **Four (4) incidents of drug law violations (possession of marijuana)** occurred in campus residence halls that include Townhouse 2 and McKinney Hall. These were referred to Residence Life for disciplinary action.
 - **Three (3) incidents of liquor law violations (possession of alcohol)** found in Townhouse 2 and McKinney. These were referred to Residence Life for disciplinary action.
- Non-campus property —
 - No reported incidents.
- Public Property —
 - No reported incidents.
- Unfounded —
 - No incidents that were reported in 2021 were determined to be unfounded.

*Note: Definition of 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.

Non-Campus Property:

The following is a list of non-campus properties that have been identified at Cedarville University that would fall under our campus geography:

Non-campus facility #1: (International Center for Creativity, 4675 Lakehurst Ct., Suite 150, Dublin, OH 43016

This center is used by industrial design students from Cedarville University who take classes at this facility as part of their degree program. Any statistics for this facility would be included under the Non-Campus Property category and an asterisk notation mentioned in the year summary incidents that may have occurred. The University would include this in its statistics, as we have a formal contract with this institution for our students to attend classes at this facility but do not own or operate it.

Non-campus facility #2: (Intern Housing, LLC. 208 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. #100), Washington, DC 20002).

This center is used for students who have internships with government agencies for the fall semester only of each year as part of their degree program in history and government. The students find their own internship but reside in the Intern Housing LLC facility that is not owned and operated by the University, but is under an agreement to house our students. Any statistics for this facility would be included under the non-campus property category and an asterisk notation mentioned in the year summary of incidents that may have occurred.

In addition, the University rents a townhouse for this program where our faculty advisor resides. The house is used occasionally for educational purposes for our internship students. **It is located at: 224 E. Street NE, Washington, DC 20002.** Any statistics for this facility would be included under the non-campus property category and an asterisk notation mentioned in the year summary of incidents that may have occurred.

Non-campus facility #3: (Institute of Spanish Studies, c/EI Bachiller, 13, Valencia, Spain 46010).

The University does not own or operate this facility but has a consortium agreement with this institute that provides office and classroom space as well as administrative support for CU in Spain. Any statistics for this facility would be included under the non-campus property category and an asterisk notation mentioned in the year summary of incidents that may have occurred.

This campus was not used by Cedarville University students in 2023.

Summary Statement:

Other facilities that could possibly be used for student activities or for educational purposes are evaluated to determine if they fall within the category of non-campus properties. Statistics found at these locations would be included in the crime statistics.

Public Property:

To fully understand what would be included under our public property, a weblink has been provided to our [campus map](#).

As shown in the map, the roadways and sidewalks that surround the main campus property or any of the other properties owned by the University within the Village of Cedarville would fall under this category. These are included in the following list:

- The sidewalks and roadways located along route 72/Main Street that run parallel to the University campus.
- The sidewalks and roadways located along College Street that run from route 72/Main Street in a southwesterly direction toward Bridge Street that pass by the Carr, Marshall, and Rogers residence halls.
- The roadway located along route 72/Main Street that is located in front of the Elvin King Cross Country Field on the North Campus.
- Bridge Street roadway that is located directly in front of the Chemistry Lab Center, Health Sciences Building and parking lots, and the Shrubsole residence hall.
- Roadways, sidewalks, and campus parking lots located directly adjacent to the Carnegie Center for the Visual Arts located at 160 North Main Street.
- Roadways, sidewalks, and campus parking lots located directly adjacent to Harriman and South residence halls located at 10 E. and 20 E. Chillicothe Streets.

- Roadways, sidewalks, and campus parking lot located directly adjacent to the Cedar Park Apartments at 4 Kirkmont Court at the south end of the Village of Cedarville.
- Roadways, sidewalks, and campus parking lots located directly around Faith Hall, Alford Auditorium and Annex, Ambassador Hall, and the Hartman House (HR Offices located at 198 Main Street). These facilities are all located in close proximity to each other.
- Roadway, sidewalks, and campus parking lot located directly in front of the Palmer residence hall at West Church Street.
- Roadway located on outer Bridge Street that becomes the Cedarville Yellow Springs Road that runs parallel with the Physical Plant Operations Center, Grounds and Automotive facilities.

Campus Crime Log

In accordance with the Campus Security Act, Cedarville University maintains a daily log recording all crimes, including the categories of the preceding crime statistics that are reported to the police or Campus Security officials. This includes the nature or classification of the incident, date and time reported, date and time of occurrence, general location of each crime, and the disposition of the complaint if known. This log is maintained in the Campus Security office located in the Stevens Student Center adjacent to the main information desk for campus-wide disclosure during regular business hours. The log is designed to provide crime information on a more immediate basis than the annual statistical disclosures. This includes crimes that are initially reported to another Campus Security Authority or to a local law enforcement agency that subsequently is reported to Campus Security.

The crime log for the most recent 60-day period and incidents prior to that time frame are open to public inspection, free of charge, upon request, during normal business hours.

Crime Definitions (as defined by the UCR, Federal Uniform Crime Report):

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

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

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts at these offenses.

Hate Crimes: Is a crime against a person or property motivated by bias toward race, religion, ethnicity/national origin, disability, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity. Current regulations have added the crimes of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction and damage/vandalism of property.

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

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Divided into two classes: lawful (justifiable) and unlawful (unjustifiable).

Negligent Manslaughter: Is the killing of another person through gross negligence.

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.

For more complete information concerning crimes including the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) definitions, please see the Sexual Assault and Misconduct section of this report on pp. 15–21.

Clery Sex Offenses:

Described as “sexual assault” — any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- i. 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.
- ii. Fondling: The touching of the private 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.
- iii. Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- iv. Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Dating Violence: this includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence, abuse, assault and/or battery by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The length, type, and nature of the relationship are considered in determining if such a relationship exists.

Domestic Violence: this includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence, abuse, assault and/or battery by a person who is married, cohabiting, or who has a child in common with the victim.

Stalking: includes engaging in conduct or a series of actions directed at another person if that conduct or series of actions would cause the other person to have a reasonable fear for his or her safety.

Alcoholic Beverage and Illegal Drug Policy

Visit: [Drug-Free Schools and Campus Policy](#)

The Student and Employee Conduct Codes specifically prohibit the possession, selling, purchasing, consuming, or use of alcoholic beverages or illegal drugs (including drug paraphernalia) on or off campus. Individuals involved in such activities can expect immediate dismissal or referral for other disciplinary actions and may be subject to prosecution under federal, state, and local laws.

According to Federal law:

Liquor law violations: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Drug abuse violations: Violations of all laws (state and local laws are included) that prohibit the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (e.g., morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (e.g., Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (e.g., barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Possession and Use of Firearms or Other Weapons

The possession of all firearms, live ammunition, explosive devices, pellet or BB guns, airsoft guns, paintball guns, tasers, bows and arrows, knives with blades over 3 1/2 inches, and wrist-rocket type slingshots are not permitted on campus or in the residence halls by students, visitors, or faculty/staff. Should any of these items be found, they will be confiscated and stored by Campus Security until the end of the school year or semester. Any student found in violation of this regulation is subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal and may be in violation of state and federal law. Special accommodations are made for paintball/airsoft, hunting, or competitive shooting enthusiasts. Such equipment may be brought to campus and stored with Campus Security, where the owners are permitted to check these items out to take them off campus for appropriate use. Persons with valid state concealed carry permits are not permitted to carry their firearms while on campus. An exception to this rule is police, authorized security personnel, and full-time faculty/staff who have been granted special permission to concealed carry as specified in the University's [Concealed Carry policy](#) on the Campus Security website.

According to Federal law:

Weapon law violations: 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. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature. This type of violation is not limited to “deadly” weapons; it also applies to weapons used in a deadly manner.

Security in the Residence Halls

At Cedarville University, all residence halls are separate, single-sex facilities. Coed visitation is only permitted in the designated main floor lounges during posted hours and is open for visitors during those times. Non-resident friends of the same sex or relatives may visit with permission from the Resident Director when appropriate, but parents or other married adults are not permitted to stay overnight in the residence halls except when acting as a chaperone for a group of visitors.

All non-resident students are to leave the residence hall by closing unless other arrangements have been made with the appropriate Resident Director. Only in unusual circumstances may students stay overnight in one another's room, in which case permission must be secured from both Resident Directors. All single students under 25 years of age — except those commuting from the home of their parents or legal guardian — must live in the residence hall or University-approved housing. Exceptions to this are considered on an individual basis by the Residence Life Deans. In all cases, the University seeks to maintain maximum occupancy in the residence halls. When approved, off-campus housing includes apartments, individual homes, or individual rooms in private homes. The University does not provide supervision for off-campus housing, but students are expected to abide by the same moral standards of conduct as on-campus residents. Some housing for married students is available in University-owned apartments located in the town of Cedarville. Residence halls are staffed by professional Resident Directors and numerous Resident Assistants. These individuals are under the administrative oversight of the Vice President and Associate Deans for Student Life. All residence hall staff members undergo training in enforcing residence hall security policies and emergency procedures.

Residence halls consist of three basic building types:

The **first** is the *motel-style*, which has direct egress to the outside from each unit. The motel-style includes Lawlor, Maddox, and Printy Halls. Exterior doors to all motel-type residence halls can remain locked 24/7, including the courtyard doors to Maddox, which are controlled by electronic access control and cameras at the main entrances. Interior rooms in the motel-type buildings are controlled by key access.

The **second** is the house or condo-style, which includes the Shrubsole house and the Townhouse complexes, which include Rooke Hall and Gromacki. The exterior doors to these facilities can remain locked 24/7 and are controlled by key access.

The **third** is the *traditional-style residence hall*, in which each room opens to a common corridor within the building complex.

These residence halls include:

Brock, Carr/Marshall/Rogers and Palmer, Faith, Johnson/St. Clair, McChesney/McKinney, Murphy/Rickard, West, Willetts Hall, Walker and Jenkins Halls, Bates/Parker, Wood Hall, and Morton Hall are secured 24/7. Fire exit doors in these residence halls remain locked at all times, and audible alarms are installed on each door.

All of our traditional-style residence halls are equipped with conventional locks and have integrated electronic access control systems and cameras at the main entrances. Campus Security issues each resident with a key or proximity card that allows them to access their individual room or residence hall.

Security access control systems are installed at Brock, Faith, Carr/Marshall/Rogers and Palmer, Johnson/St. Clair, McChesney/McKinney, Murphy/Rickard, West, Willetts Hall, Walker and Jenkins Halls, and Bates/Parker, Wood Hall, and Morton Hall. In addition, residents are urged to lock their room doors at all times when sleeping or leaving their room and to not prop open exterior doors. It is also advised for those who reside in residence halls to not leave their keys hanging in their doorknobs. Charges are assessed to residents who lose their keys, as locks are rekeyed to maintain security. All windows are capable of being locked.

Since all residence halls are closed during vacations and spring break, special arrangements must be made with the appropriate Resident Director for students who find it necessary to stay during those periods. It is strongly recommended that other arrangements be made, if at all possible. During term breaks, utility services in the residence halls are drastically reduced as a cost-reduction measure.

University Building and Maintenance Programs

Each building on campus is checked routinely by Campus Security and Physical Plant personnel. This check includes an inspection of landscaping, groundskeeping, preventive maintenance, indoor and outdoor lighting, fire code compliance, and door and window security. A routine inspection of all exterior parking lights is also conducted. The Physical Plant and Campus Security staff respond immediately to reports of potential safety and security hazards, such as broken windows and locks, and repairs are made as quickly as possible.

Fire Safety and Prevention Report

The University maintains fire suppression and detection equipment in residence halls as required by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and state and local fire regulations. This consists of smoke detectors, pull stations, horn and strobe units, sprinkler systems, and automatic notification equipment that alert the fire department immediately upon alarm activation. Campus Security officers are trained to assist the Cedarville Township Volunteer Fire Department in building evacuations during fire drills, fire alarms, or other emergencies. The following statistics are presented for your information and are maintained by the Director of Campus Safety and Risk Management, who has the overall responsibility for maintaining the fire safety and prevention programs.

FIRE-RELATED STATISTICS FOR RESIDENCE HALL FACILITIES — This data only includes those where fire incidents occurred during the last three (3) previous years.

YEAR 2023:

Residential Facility	Total Fires in each Bldg.	# of Cases	Cause of Fire	# Injuries Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility	# of Deaths	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
None	0	0	0	0	0	0

YEAR 2022:

Residential Facility	Total Fires in each Bldg.	# Cases	Cause of Fire	# Injuries Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility	# of Deaths	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
None	0	0	0	0	0	0

YEAR 2021:

Residential Facility	Total Fire in each Bldg.	# Cases	Cause of Fire	# Injuries Requiring Treatment in a Medical Facility	# of Deaths	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
None	0	0	0	0	0	0

DESCRIPTION OF EACH RESIDENCE HALL FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS: all residence halls **in bold** are located on the main campus at 251 N. Main St. The specific addresses for those located off-site in the Village of Cedarville are indicated in the chart and are not in bold.

Residential Facility and Occupancy Size	Fire Alarm System w/Monitoring (off-site contractor)	Sprinklers — Each Sleeping Room	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishing Devices	Number of Evacuation (Fire Drills) Planned Each Year
Bates — Women (143)	X	X	X	X	2
Brock — Men (177)	X	X	X	X	2

Residential Facility and Occupancy Size	Fire Alarm System w/Monitoring (off-site contractor)	Sprinklers — Each Sleeping Room	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishing Devices	Number of Evacuation (Fire Drills) Planned Each Year
Carr — Men (82)	X	X	X	X	2
Cedar Park Apts., (21 units) Kirkmont Ct., St. Rt. #72 South (married students)	0	0	X	X	N/A
Faith — (38) Men (COVID isolation for 2021)	X	0	X	X	2
Harriman Hall — Men (15) (20 E. Chillicothe St.)	None	None	X	X	N/A
Huffman House — RD Apt. (272 Bridge St.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jenkins Hall — Women (61)	X	X	X	X	2
Johnson — Women (127)	X	X	X	X	2
Lawlor — Men (281)	X	X	X	X	2
Maddox — Women (228)	X	X	X	X	2
Marshall — Men ((71)	X	X	X	X	2
McChesney — Men (126)	X	X	X	X	2
McKinney — Women (127)	X	X	X	X	2
Morton Hall — Women (120)	X	X	X	X	2
Murphy — Women (155)	X	X	X	X	2
Palmer — Men (19)	0	0	X	X	2
Parker — Men (143)	X	X	X	X	2

Residential Facility And Occupancy Size	Fire Alarm System w/Monitoring (off-site contractor)	Sprinklers — Each Sleeping Room	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishing Devices	Number of Evacuation (Fire Drills) Planned Each Year
Printy — Women (287)	X	X	X	X	2
Rickard — Men (149)	X	X	X	X	2
Rogers — Men (27)	X	X	X	X	2
Shrubsole House — Men (9) (2912 Cedarville Yellow-Springs Rd.)	X	X	X	X	N/A
South Hall — Women (11) (20 E. Chillicothe St.)	None	None*	X	X-*	N/A
St. Clair — Men (122)	X	X	X	X	2
Rooke Hall (46)	X	X	X	X	N/A
Town House #2 (47)	X	X	X	X	N/A
Walker Hall — Women (62)	X	X	X	X	2
West Hall — Men (62)	X	X	X	X	2
Willetts — Women (340) Central/N&S Wings	X	X	X	X	2
Wood Hall — Women (120)	X	X	X	X	2

N/A — no horn/strobe units or pull stations exist in these buildings, so drills cannot be conducted.

Summary of Basic Fire Response Procedures:

In the event of a fire alarm or actual fire, all students and employees must follow the procedures outlined in our campus fire response plans. To see the complete details, please refer to the procedures outlined on pages 10 through 15 of this report under the “Emergency Evacuations, Lockdown, or Sheltering in Place procedures, item #1 under “Fire and Explosion.” You may also refer to the Campus Security website and reference the complete fire response plans under “Emergency Procedures.”

Other Pertinent Information Regarding Campus Fire Safety:

Reporting of Fires — all fires occurring on campus must be reported immediately to Campus Security, and 911 is to be called immediately. After a fire incident has occurred in the residence hall, the appropriate Residence Director, the Dean of Men or Women and the Dean of Students are to be apprised of the situation.

Fire Drills — generally, one or two fire drills for residence halls will be scheduled during the fall and spring semesters at a time when the majority of students are in their rooms. Information and reports on each fire drill are on file with the Director of Campus Safety and Risk Management, with dates, times, and locations of each drill. Scheduling will be coordinated by the Resident Director, Campus Safety, and the Fire Department. In residence halls that lack an audible fire alarm system, such as Printy and Lawlor Halls, evacuation drills can be conducted by making P/A announcements, sounding sirens from Campus Security patrol vehicles, and using the mass notification system.

Training — Residence Directors will inform residents of fire procedures during the start of the fall semester. Faculty/staff and students are reminded on an annual basis to review the fire procedures made available on the campus safety website. Specialized training is provided as necessary.

Portable Appliances — the use of portable heaters, halogen lamps without safety guards, cooking devices such as hot plates, etc., are not permissible in all office and residential areas of the campus. Portable heaters are absolutely forbidden in all campus environments unless special approval is granted due to exigent circumstances.

Smoking, Candle Use, etc. — smoking, the use of candles, incense, matches, potpourri, kerosene lanterns or lamps, *or any other open flame* is not permissible in any residence hall. The storage of combustible fuels, paints, or oil is also forbidden.

Extension Cords — only those with surge protection are permitted (power strips with surge protection). Multi-ply adaptors and the interconnection of extension cords are not permitted. Extension cords must not be run through doors or windows.

Fire Log — the University maintains a log of any fire or alarm that occurs in an on-campus student residence facility. The log is open to public inspection during normal business hours and is maintained in the Campus Security office in the Stevens Student Center. Information contained on the log includes the nature of the incident, date, time, cost of damages, and general location of each fire and/or alarm.

Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety — the University is involved in an ongoing evaluation of its residence halls and buildings to ensure that safe conditions are maintained and upgrades are implemented as necessary. This may involve upgrading fire alarm and sprinkler systems and reviewing and modifying fire procedures as necessary. The Cedarville Township Fire Department is also active in conducting comprehensive fire inspections of all campus buildings, including all residence halls. Any violations that are found during these inspections are corrected in a timely manner and verified by the Fire Department.

- Upgrades that are particularly noteworthy are indicated below: In the summer of 2021, the Fire Alarm panel in the Carr, Marshall, and Rogers residence halls was upgraded.

- From 2021 to 2023, large sections of dry system piping were upgraded in the Johnson and St. Clair residence halls. In 2022, a new fire alarm system that included a new panel and all fire detection devices was installed in the Willetts Hall Central residence hall.
- During 2023, the Maddox Hall fire alarm panel was upgraded.
- In 2024, a new, upgraded fire alarm system was installed in Willetts Hall's north wing, which was interconnected with the central panel, and all new fire detection devices were installed. Tentative plans are in place to replace the Willetts Hall's south wing system as well in 2025.
- In 2024, Printy, Lawlor, and Maddox Halls received new smoke detectors in all of the units and sleeping rooms. For further information regarding fire safety on campus, please refer to the Campus Security website, the Fire and Evacuation Procedures, and the Q&A that have been made available, or contact the Director of Campus Safety and Risk Management.

Campus Security - Further Information

Further information about campus security can be obtained from either of the following offices:

Campus Security: (937) 766-7992
Residence/Student Life: (937) 766-7872

Further information about fire safety and prevention can be obtained by contacting the following office:

Campus Safety and Risk Management: (937) 766-7993

Campus Security Website: <https://www.cedarville.edu/offices/campus-security>

This information is provided as part of Cedarville University's commitment to safety and security on campus and complies with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, generally referred to as the Clery Act in Section 485(f) of the HEA and all of its subsequent amendments. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Public Law 113-4) also includes amendments to the Clery Act. This report from the University provides information relating to crime statistics and safety/security policies and procedures.