



WILLIAM PEACE UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY



William Peace University
Annual Security Report
October 2020

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Introduction

A Message from William Peace University

On behalf of the William Peace University community, I want to thank you for your interest in our annual report about safety and security on campus. We publish this report because it contains valuable information for our campus community, as well as to comply with important provisions of the Clery Act. Maintaining the safety and security of the campus should be considered the responsibility of the entire community: students, faculty, and staff.

By reading this report, you will become familiar with our strong commitment to supporting victims of crimes. In addition, you will find important information about security policies and procedures on our campus, crime data, and crime prevention information.

We join President Brian C. Ralph, Ph.D., in the commitment to fostering a secure and supportive environment at William Peace University. As noted above, campus safety and security is a collaborative effort. We partner with the many offices on campus and in partnership with the Raleigh Police Department and other local safety resources.

We hope you find this report valuable and use the crime prevention tips included. It has always been the goal to ensure the William Peace University campus is a safe place in which to live, work, and study. If you have any questions or suggestions about security, please contact the Office of Public Safety at 919-508-2401 or email PublicSafety@peace.edu.

With Peace,



Frank P. Rizzo
Vice President for Student Life

Office of Public Safety

Mission Statement

The Office of Public Safety's primary mission is to create and maintain a climate of security at William Peace University. A safe climate is necessary to enable the University to attract top students from around the world. It is also important to provide a safe and secure work and study environment free from concerns about crime and conducive to the pursuit of quality education. WPU's public safety programs were designed and implemented with this philosophy in mind.

Students entering the University must feel confident that their property is safe and that no avoidable incidents will mar their time on the campus. The perceptions of all personnel are vitally important to the well-being of all William Peace University community members. While in the classroom or office, students, faculty, and employees should have no fear for personal possessions left in their residence halls, classrooms.

General Information

Available 24 hours a day, year-round, William Peace University's Public Safety Officers are responsible for maintaining order and public safety and can be contacted at (919) 833-2277. Public Safety Officers regularly patrol buildings, parking lots, and grounds of the campus. Suspicious activities and immediate threats such as a crime in progress or a person that is acting in a manner that is threatening to themselves or to others should be reported to the Office of Public Safety immediately by calling (919) 833-2277. Emergency phones designated with blue lights are located at various points on campus for urgent situations.

The Office of Public Safety offers the following services:

- Crime Prevention/Education
- Patrols and Escort Services
- Parking Permit Issuance; Parking Control/Enforcement
- ID Card Issuance and Building Access
- Criminal Investigation in unison with the local police agency
- Emergency Response Coordination

The Office of Public Safety may utilize various resources during the course of an ongoing investigation. These resources may include but are not limited to, the following: forms of technology; anonymous hotline; IP cameras; and/or access control devices. Other non-technical resources may include, but are not limited to, local police department staff and off-duty police officers.

All Public Safety Officers can be easily identified. Public Safety Officers wear a standard uniform with black pants and a green WPU Polo shirt. The uniform shirt is also identified with a Public Safety badge and the William Peace University logo on the right chest. All personnel are required to wear a University ID card.

If there is ever a doubt as to whether a person is affiliated with the Office of Public Safety, individuals are encouraged to inquire for their own safety. All WPU Public Safety employees will gladly provide proof of their association with the department.

Relationship with Local Law Enforcement Agencies

The Office of Public Safety recognizes it is vital to maintain close working relationships with local police, state agencies, and other emergency response agencies, specifically those with joint or mutual jurisdiction considerations and responsibilities. As a result, the department has agreements with various law enforcement and emergency response agencies. The University's Office of Public Safety may employ contracted security agencies to assist, as needed.

Student Right-To-Know and Campus Security Act

In 1991, the U.S. Congress passed the **Student Right-To-Know and Campus Security Act**, which requires colleges to report the three previous years of statistics on murder, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and motor vehicle theft, and statistics on arrests for drug, alcohol, and weapons violations. In October 1998, President Clinton signed an amendment renaming the act the **Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act** and requiring that all crimes motivated by hate or bias be included in the statistics.

The Office of Public Safety is responsible for preparing and distributing this report. We work with other University departments and the Raleigh Police Department to compile this information. All currently enrolled students, employees, prospective students, and prospective employees are entitled to request a copy of the William Peace University (WPU) **Annual Campus Security Report**.

We encourage members of the William Peace University Community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off-campus. It is available at [Crime Report Statistics](#). For a hard copy of this information, please contact the Director of Public Safety by phone at (919) 508-2402.

Timely Warnings

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off-campus, that constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus-wide "Timely Warning" will be issued. Timely Warnings may be issued for the following crime classifications: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, criminal homicide, dating violence, domestic violence, motor vehicle theft, robbery, sex offense, and stalking when the crime is deemed to pose an ongoing threat to the WPU community.

The warning will be issued through **PacerAlerts** text message, audio message, email, posting to the peace.edu website homepage, social networking sites (Facebook and Twitter), and the WPU Emergency Alert System to all students, faculty, and staff.

PacerAlert refers to the University's primary medium for emergency and related notification systems. PacerAlert uses include notifications for emergencies as well as non-emergency situations causing a significant and real or perceived threat to the campus community. The University issues four types of Pacer Alerts:

- 1) The Office of Public Safety has primary responsibility for issuing a PacerAlert announcement. The Office of Integrated Communications & Marketing. takes appropriate steps to replicate the PacerAlert on various university communication channels, such as social media and web, as warranted by the situation.

The Office of Public Safety should immediately notify the Associate Vice President of Buildings and Grounds of the emergency situation, notifications authorized/issued, and any other actions taken to contain the emergency.

- 2) PacerAlert Emergency Notifications or Timely Notifications are issued to immediately notify the campus community, upon confirmation, of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus. Examples of such significant emergencies or dangerous situations include, but are not limited to, shooters on campus or tornado warnings. Emergency Notifications are issued by the Office of Public Safety by a combination of methods that may include broadcast email, audible alert, or text message. In addition, University Integrated Communications may issue emergency information via the University Home Page and social media. The Office of Integrated Communications & Marketing will direct any follow-up communications.
- 3) PacerAlert Timely Warnings or Crime Warnings are issued to notify the campus community for Clery crimes occurring anywhere within the WPU's Clery geography that are considered to be a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. The crime may have occurred in the past but constitutes an ongoing threat. Examples of crimes where crime warnings may be issued include, but are not limited to, sexual assaults, burglary, robbery, or aggravated assaults. Distribution of a Crime Warning is generally by broadcast email or text message by the Office of Public Safety and may include social media by the Office of Communications & Marketing.
- 4) PacerAlert Safety Notices are communications to the campus community for crimes that do not occur within the WPU's Clery geography but are determined to require the awareness of campus for safety purposes, or for situations that are not deemed an emergency or dangerous situation but are determined to require the awareness of campus for notification reasons. Distribution of a Safety Notice is generally by broadcast e-mail by the Office of Public Safety and may include social media by the Office of Integrated Communications & Marketing as determined appropriate.

➤ **Timely Warning Sample Email:**

A tornado warning has been issued by the National Weather Service for the Raleigh area until 2:15 p.m. A tornado warning is issued when a tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. Radar indicated a tornado over Morrisville at 1:30 p.m., moving north at 35 mph.

When a decision is made that a timely warning should be issued, all appropriate steps shall be taken by the Office of Public Safety to inform the campus community including, immediately contacting the Vice President of Administration/Chief Financial Officer, the Associate Vice President of Buildings and Grounds, and the Vice President for Enrollment Management and Marketing to allow for appropriate media distribution of the warning. The options for notifying students, faculty, and staff include the University's Emergency Notification System, text message, audio message to a cell phone or other phone and email.

➤ **Alert Notification Sample:**

From: Office of Public Safety

To: All Students, Faculty, and Staff

Subject: Pacer Alert

Early Sunday morning at 2:06 am, a student and visitor were walking on Pace Street near Blount Street. A male subject came up to them, demanded money, and fled with a purse. He got in a waiting car with another person driving. The 1995-1999 Monte Carlo type car was last seen on Person Street. There were no injuries.

Suspect: Male; age 25; short hair; medium build - 180 lbs.; wearing a black t-shirt and blue jeans.

Anyone who may have information should contact the University's Office of Public Safety at (919) 833-2277 or (919) 508-2401.

Campus safety is a top priority at William Peace University; remember that personal safety starts with you.

Use campus escort services available by calling (919) 833-2277.

Report suspicious activity to University Public Safety at (919) 833-2277.

The purpose of the Timely Warning, according to the Clery Act, is to "aid in the prevention of similar crimes" and include "information that would promote safety."

Pacer Alert Emergency Notification

William Peace University has multiple communication options available for alerting the community. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in an emergency situation. Examples of these significant emergencies include, but are not limited to significant tornadoes, active shooters, contagious and dangerous diseases, and others.

The emergency communication options, called PACER ALERTs, include:

Outdoor Siren System	Alerts persons outside to seek shelter and obtain more information.
Text Messaging	Alerts individuals of an emergency or incident. Individuals may register a mobile device at Pacer Alert
Emergency Warning System Indoor Help Station	Broadcasts emergency alerts in buildings throughout the campus.
Email Notifications	Notifies all WPU email accounts.
University Website Emergency Page	Serves as the primary source and consolidation of emergency and information updates.
Direct Contact	Officials may alert specific community members directly, depending on the situation.
Digital Signs	Alerts students and guests in Ross Hall.

Notification to the larger community may be made through social media platforms and local news media.

Notification Process

Generally, the William Peace University Office of Public Safety (OPS) responds and confirms if there is a significant emergency on campus. The response may be in conjunction with others, such as officials from the Raleigh Police Department. Depending on the circumstance, OPS may activate the outdoor warning system, Pacer Alert system, and/or the Emergency Notification System. When information that abates the emergency has been received, a follow-up Pacer ALERT message is sent to notify the community of an “All-Clear.”

WPU annually tests its emergency response plans and systems through scheduled drills and exercises.

Emergency Warning System

William Peace University's Emergency Warning System and indoor Emergency Help Stations provide a fast and effective communication link to Public Safety and enables Public Safety to broadcast emergency alerts, including voice directives, flashing lights, sirens, and text on the built-in LCD screen.

Reporting Criminal Incidents and Other Emergencies

Students, employees, and visitors are encouraged to immediately report any criminal offense, suspected criminal activity, or other emergency on campus directly to the William Peace University Office of Public Safety and for crimes occurring off-campus, to the appropriate police agency for that location. Reporting crime to Public Safety can be done by contacting Public Safety (see contact numbers below), via the Call Boxes located in the parking lots, and through the WPU Emergency Notification System located on every floor in every building on campus.

Emergencies	Public Safety (919) 833-2277
Non-emergencies	Public Safety (919) 508-2401
Office Physical Location	Main Building, East Wing Hall, Room 121

The Office of Public Safety is available 24 hours a day, year-round.

Voluntary and Confidential Reporting

Occasionally, victims of crime wish to report a crime but do not want to give their names and/or do not want to pursue action through the criminal justice or University judicial systems.

A victim of a crime who does not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system may still want to consider making a confidential report. With the victim's permission, a WPU officer can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing identity (except to the Title IX Coordinator in the event of a reported sex offense or sexual harassment so that you can be offered support and resources). The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with the wish to keep the matter confidential while taking steps to enhance the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, WPU can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees, and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed as statistics in the annual crime statistics for the institution.

As allowed by the Clery Act, pastoral counselors¹, and professional counselors² are not required to report crimes to Public Safety for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics or for the purpose of a timely warning.

Certain other University departments may accept confidential reports from a victim. The Clery Act, however, requires these departments to report the crime to Public Safety. This reporting allows the University to maintain accurate records on the number of incidents, determine if there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method or assailant, and alert the campus community of an ongoing threat if needed.

The Office of Public Safety will investigate any crime that is reported to them.

To report crimes anonymously [click here](#).

What to Report

There are many types of crimes. This policy is focused on “Clery Act crimes,” which are:

- murder and manslaughter;
- sexual violence and other sex offenses, forcible or non-forcible, but not including sexual harassment or indecent exposure (sexual violence must be reported to the Title IX Coordinator);
- domestic violence and dating violence;
- stalking robbery and burglary;
- aggravated assault;
- motor vehicle theft – including theft of motorized scooters, golf carts, motorized wheelchairs and the like;
- arson; and
- hate crimes – (i) any other crime involving bodily injury, or (ii) larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/ damage/ vandalism of property, when motivated by the perpetrator’s bias. Bias is defined as a negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons

¹ Pastoral Counselor - a person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor

² Professional Counselor - a person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institutions community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification

based on their race, gender or gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/national origin, or disability.

The FBI and Secret Service have studied targeted violence at schools. They suggest the following be reported:

- Threats or threatening behavior
- Weapon-seeking or weapon-using behavior
- Homicidal and suicidal behaviors
- Behaviors suggesting an individual is contemplating or planning an attack.

We encourage and expect community members to report these instances, as well as assaultive or stalking behaviors.

Campus Security Authorities (CSA)

A safe and secure campus environment is a campus-wide effort and concerns all members of the WPU community. The Office of Public Safety relies on offices and individuals across the University to report crimes. Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) play an integral role in the University's efforts to maintain campus safety.

Who is a CSA?

A CSA is a Clery-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution. A CSA can also be defined as anyone who has significant responsibility for students and campus activities. The law defines four categories of CSAs as:

1. A member of a campus police department or a campus security department of an institution. (e.g., The Office of Public Safety)
2. Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g., an individual who is responsible for providing access control and/or security at campus facilities, athletic events or other special events).
3. Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses (e.g., The Office of Public Safety, Title IX Coordinator).
4. An official of an institution with significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student affairs, residential life, and student housing.

A CSA at William Peace University is any designated person, paid or unpaid, who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. CSAs are obligated by federal law to report crimes to the Office of Public Safety as soon as practicable.

Some examples of CSAs in this category include, but are not limited to:

- A dean of students who oversees student housing, a student center or student extracurricular activities;
- Academic leaders;
- Student Life, and residential life officials;
- Clubs, organizations and societies staff;
- Athletic administrators, including directors, assistant directors, and coaches;
- Student activities coordinators and staff;
- Faculty and staff advisors to student organizations;
- Education advisors;
- A student who monitors access to dormitories or buildings that are owned by recognized student organizations;
- A coordinator of Greek affairs;
- A Title IX coordinator;
- The director of a campus health or counseling center;
- An ombudsperson (including student ombudspersons);
- Victim advocates or others who are responsible for providing victims with advocacy services, such as assisting with housing relocation, disciplinary action or court cases, etc.; and
- Officers from local law enforcement who are contracted by the institution to provide campus safety-related services.

Reportable crimes include:

- Aggravated Assault
- Arson
- Burglary
- Dating Violence
- Domestic Violence
- Manslaughter by Negligence
- Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Robbery
- Sex Offenses (to include rape, fondling, incest & statutory rape)
- Stalking
- Liquor law violations
- Drug abuse violations
- Weapons violations

WPU is also required to report statistics for bias-related hate crimes for the following offenses: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, vandalism, intimidation, simple assault, and damage/destruction/vandalism of property.

WPU is also required to disclose statistics for offenses that occur on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by our school, and public property within or immediately adjacent to our campus.

If someone reveals to a CSA or others in the department that he or she has been a victim, witness or perpetrator of an incident that might involve a crime, the CSA must notify the Office of Public Safety (919) 508-2401 or (919) 508 2402. If you are a designated CSA will complete an [incident report form](#) and submit it to Public Safety. (**For more information and resources on CSAs [click here.](#)**)

COVID 19

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID-19 is a disease caused by the virus SARS-CoV-2. The virus is thought to be spread easily and sustainably from person to person, mainly through respiratory droplets. Identifiable symptoms include cough, shortness of breath, fever, new loss of taste or smell, chills, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting, or diarrhea. At present, there is no treatment or vaccine available.

To mitigate spread, we must identify possible cases, isolate cases of exposure and positive cases, and conduct contact tracing for positive cases in collaboration with the North Carolina State Department of Health and Human Services.

The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to this virus. Ways the virus is thought to be spread is between people who are in close contact with one another (within 6 feet or less) and through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. These droplets can land on nearby surfaces or in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.

All persons on campus must monitor symptoms every day before entering the campus. Everyone should perform a daily symptom self-check. When any of the identifiable symptoms are present, persons should not come to campus or move about the campus. Students should contact the Wellness Center and employees should notify their supervisor and Human Resources.

William Peace University is taking precautions to protect the entire community, including all vulnerable individuals. Each member of the William Peace University Community is expected to commit fully to protecting our community's collective health and well-being. Appropriate signage has been developed and posted throughout the campus to educate and promote adherence to public health practices, including hand hygiene, physical distancing, proper cough/sneeze etiquette, frequent disinfection of common high traffic areas, symptom assessment, temperature checks, and face mask/coverings in public.

Mandatory COVID-19 Screening and Check

All William Peace University students, faculty, staff, and visitors are advised NOT to come to campus if they do not feel well. Students are asked to use the Magnus (INSERT NAME OF PRODUCT) To track temperature and symptoms prior to attending class or participate in campus activities. Employees must monitor their temperature prior to coming to campus each day, keep documentation of results, and stay at home if symptoms are present. Visitors must also register in a central location and participate in health screening.

Face Mask Policies

All persons must put on a face mask/face covering before proceeding onto campus and continue to wear it as required based on the University's community health standards. This includes faculty, staff, students, vendors, contractors, volunteers, suppliers, and visitors. Everyone should adhere to the following guidance from the CDC on how to wear and care for face coverings properly: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html>

Our parameters and protocols are based upon recommended preventive measures issued from the public health community. Individuals on campus must follow CDC guidelines to protect themselves and others.

Social Distancing

All persons on campus are expected to maintain appropriate social distancing in order to avoid being exposed to or spreading COVID-19. To that end, the University has implemented social distancing/separation measures.

1. Always maintain at least six feet (about 2 arms' length) from other people.
2. Avoid crowded places and mass gatherings.
3. Avoid close contact with people, especially those who are sick.
4. Avoid PHYSICAL CONTACT and handshakes.

Public Safety and Facility Access

Residence Halls

The entrances to buildings that are used only as residence halls are locked at all times. Residents have been provided with access cards to enable them to gain access to their hall. In accordance with the **Residence Hall Visitation Policy**, a visitor in the residence halls must be escorted at all times by the hosting student. Some University employees, such as housekeepers, maintenance staff, and Buildings and Grounds employees also have access to the residence halls to perform their job responsibilities. During Winter Break and Spring Break, most residence halls are closed or have limited occupancy. The programming of the access control on the entrance doors of the residence halls during the Winter and Spring Breaks is restricted. Information on how to obtain access is posted by Residence Life prior to the break.

Campus Buildings

With the exception of events that are open to the general public and advertised as such, the University's facilities and programs are generally reserved for accomplishing the objectives and



programs of the University. Visitors and non-University affiliated groups seeking to utilize University facilities are expected to make prior arrangements with the appropriate University office.

Authorization to use William Peace University facilities is determined by University regulations in effect at the time of contact. Visitors and guests to William Peace University residence halls must be registered by their hosts while in residence halls.

In order to maintain the safety of the campus community, the University may restrict certain individuals from being on University property.

Maintenance

William Peace University is committed to campus safety and public safety. Exterior lighting and landscape control is a critical part of that commitment. Representatives from various departments continually conduct Public Safety surveys to ensure campus lighting is adequate and that the landscape is appropriately controlled. Department members conduct routine checks of lighting on campus during regularly assigned patrol duties. If lights are out or dim, Officers will initiate an immediate work order, which is acted upon by a representative of the appropriate maintenance office.

We encourage community members to report any deficiency in lighting by submitting a Maintenance request electronically through the “School Dude” maintenance ticketing system. A link to School Dude can be found on the intranet on the tab for [Maintenance & Help Desk Requests](#).

Any community member with a concern about locking mechanisms should contact the Office of Public Safety at (919) 508-2401. The Office of Public Safety and Buildings and Grounds departments work together to identify inoperative locking mechanisms. We encourage community members to promptly report any locking mechanism deficiency to the Facilities Operations through [Maintenance & Help Desk Requests](#) or call Public Safety at (919) 508 2401.

Buildings and Grounds staff are available to respond to calls for service regarding unsafe facility conditions or for personal safety and property protection. These conditions also may include unsafe steps or handrails, unsafe roadways on campus, and unsecured equipment.



Crime Prevention and Public Safety Awareness

During orientation, students are informed of services offered by the Office of Public Safety. Students are told about crime on campus and in surrounding neighborhoods. Similar information is presented to new employees. A common theme of all campus awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage both students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own safety and the safety of others. In addition to seminars, information is disseminated to students and employees through various campus media, crime prevention awareness literature, posters, and displays. When time is of the essence, information is released to the University community through memos sent over the University's electronic mail system.

Crime Reduction Tips

Personal Safety

- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Avoid isolated areas.
- Walk or jog with a friend, not alone, or request a Public Safety escort (919) 833-2277.
- Know your limits on dates, and communicate those to a friend or a family member.
- Know your limits with alcohol, and do not accept drinks from others.
- Tell a friend or family member where you are going and when you will return.
- Report concerning behaviors (unwanted texts, threats, etc.) to Public Safety.

If your car breaks down, raise the hood, and then get back in your car and stay there. If people stop to assist, ask them to call the police.

Protection from Date Rape Drugs

- Never leave your drink unattended. Colorless and odorless date rape drugs can be slipped into any type of beverage.
- Do not accept drinks from anyone but a bartender or server.
- Try to attend bars or parties with a group of friends, arranging beforehand to watch each other's drinks.
- If you think your drink has been tampered with, seek medical attention immediately and request the hospital to conduct toxicology testing.

Residential Safety

- Lock your dorm room or apartment whenever you leave, and also when you are sleeping.
- Do not prop open card reader doors.
- Call (919) 833-2277 if you see someone in the building who does not belong.
- Do not allow strangers to follow you into the building.

Workplace Safety

- Keep personal items (purses, book bags) locked up.
- Secure the work area when no one is in it.
- Report suspicious people to Public Safety.

Protect Your Property

- Record the serial numbers of your valuables.
- Keep your vehicle locked when it is parked and when you drive.
- Consider installing anti-theft or alarm devices on your vehicle.
- Do not leave textbooks, purses, or book bags unattended.
- Do not leave laptop computers or cell phones unattended.

Alcohol and Illegal Drugs

To comply with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 and subsequent amendments, students and employees of William Peace are informed that strictly enforced policies are in place which prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of any illicit drugs, including alcohol, on University property or as part of any University sponsored activity. In addition to the Community Conduct Code, students and employees are also subject to all applicable legal sanctions under local, state and federal law for any offenses involving illicit drugs on University property or at University-sponsored activities. For more information on the Community Conduct Code or University Policies please [click here](#).

*Students who don't
use drugs are more
likely to finish
college than those
that do use drugs.*

University Disciplinary Actions

Student Conduct Administrator:

The term “Student Conduct Administrator” refers to the Associate Director of Residence Life and Housing in the Office of Residence Life and Housing, who represents the University by managing the daily operations of the student conduct system and imposes sanctions for violations of the Community Conduct Code. Matters within the classroom (academic in nature) are handled by the Associate Vice President of Academic Affairs. For more information on the Community Conduct Code or University Policies, please [click here](#).

Any member of the University community may file a report against a student for violations of the Community Conduct Code. A report shall be prepared in writing and directed to the Student Conduct Administrator. Any report should be submitted as soon as possible after the event takes place.

Sexual Offenses

On college and university campuses across the country, acquaintance and date rapes are more apt to occur than rape by strangers. Research on collegiate women indicates as many as 20 percent of the female population may at some time be sexually coerced by acquaintances. While some students may not think of forced sexual relations as rape, such action constitutes a serious crime and is a felony under Section G.S. 14-27.2 of the North Carolina Statutes.

Whether or not victims choose to report to a law enforcement agency, they may contact an advocate at INTERACT Rape Crisis/Sexual Assault Center (24-hour crisis line) (919) 828-3067 or the Director of the William Peace University Wellness Center at (919) 508-2163.

The following list of resources is designed to help assist with crimes of rape and sexual assault, as well as with instances or concerns with relationship/domestic violence, workplace harassment, and/or workplace violence. Please do not hesitate to use these resources.

Information for Wake County Services

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Clinic A: STD/HIV Testing | Phone: 919-250-4410 |
| 2. Gateway (STD Testing) | Phone: 919-833-0096 |
| 3. First Choice Pregnancy Solution (STD Testing) | Phone: 919-554-8093 |
| 4. Alliance of AIDS Services (STD Testing) | Phone: 919-834-2437 |
| 5. Sexual Assault | Phone: 919-828-3005 |
| 6. HIV Hotline | Phone: 800-232-4636 |
| 7. STD Hotline | Phone: 800-227-8922 |
| 8. Herpes Hotline | Phone: 919-361-8488 |
| 9. HPV Hotline | Phone: 919-361-4848 |

Public Safety responds to all reported sexual assaults and provides assistance to survivors during the legal process.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

Student Health Services offers sexual assault education and information programs to University students and employees upon request. The literature on date rape education, risk education, and University response is available through Student Health Services. The Office of Public Safety recognizes the importance of providing medical assistance, emotional support, protection, and a thorough criminal investigation for all reported incidents of rape and sexual offenses.

A victim of a sexual assault at this institution should first get to a place of safety and then obtain necessary medical treatment and attempt to preserve any evidence.

The Office of Public Safety strongly advocates that a victim of sexual assault reports the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. An assault should be reported directly to the Raleigh Police Department or the University's Office of Public Safety.

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

- Ensure victims of sexual assault receive necessary medical treatment and tests.
- Provide the opportunity for the collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later (ideally a victim of sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam)
- Assure the victim has access to all available help resources including confidential counseling. The victim of a sexual assault may choose for the investigation to be pursued through the criminal justice system and Student Conduct, or only the latter. A University representative from the Counseling Center will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in her decision. Various counseling options are available from the University through Student Health Center, and Campus Ministries. Counseling and support services outside the University system can be obtained through the University Wellness Center.

University Response to Sexual Offenses

Due to the very personal and private nature of an alleged sexual assault/misconduct investigation, William Peace University acknowledges the need for special procedures and policies to investigate and resolve such complaints. The Title IX Coordinator will appoint one or more Title IX Investigators to assume responsibility for the investigation of alleged cases of sexual misconduct where a student

is a respondent. In coordination with the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Investigator will initiate any necessary remedial actions to ensure safety and security of all students involved. Once a comprehensive investigation has been conducted the investigator will turn over all documents to the Title IX Coordinator or designee. The Title IX Coordinator or Designee will then review all facts and information obtained from the investigation. The Title IX Coordinator or Designee will then meet with the complainant and respondent separately to discuss the Adjudication Process.

No one has to be a victim of Sexual abuse. You are not alone.

The Adjudication process can be either an administrative disposition or a hearing. The Hearing Officer will recommend sanctions. Sanctions will be imposed as appropriate to the findings such as University Probation/Suspension, counseling, or restriction of privileges. In addition, the following rights apply to all students involved in a sexual misconduct case: Respondent and Complainant have the right to an investigation and appropriate resolution of all credible complaints. More information about the University's Sex Discrimination and Harassment Policy and Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Policy may be found here (add link). All parties have the right to select and provide for his or herself an advisor of choice who may accompany the student at each stage of the process. Note that the advisor's role is to provide support to the student, and not to interfere with the meeting or to speak for or on behalf of any party.

Role & Responsibility of the University Wellness Center

If a student goes to The Wellness Center (student health and counseling services), they will be referred to The Rape Crisis Center at Wake Med or INTERACT. The Wellness Center will provide any follow-up medical care. For assistance, call the Wellness Center at 919-508-2502.

Prevention and treatment of sexual assault and relationship abuse is an important area for The Wellness Center. They provide consultation and referral resources for students and faculty.

The Wellness Center will refer to INTERACT as a resource and referral source. For more information, contact (919) 508-2163.

Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior and Future Risks

No victim is ever to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, a person who is the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and avoid potential attacks.

Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior

Domestic and dating abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to violence. And, while physical injury may be the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are also severe. Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

- Being afraid of a partner.
- Constantly watching what is said to avoid a “blow up.”
- Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about the relationship.
- Feeling isolated from family or friends because of the relationship.
- Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends.
- Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including your mobile phone).
- Being monitored by the partner at home, work, or school.
- Being forced or pressured to do anything that is not wanted.

Help Reduce Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks

- If being abused or there is suspicion that someone is being abused, individuals should speak up or intervene.
- Get help by seeking information and support services from the WPU Wellness Center, located in The Joyner House
- Learn how to look for “red flags” in relationships to learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners.
- Consider making a report with WPU Office of Public Safety, Residence Life, and/or the Title IX Coordinator and ask for a No Contact Order from the University to prevent future contact.
- Consider getting a protective order or a no-contact order from the local court.
- Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not a victim’s fault, and talk with friends and family members about sources of support.
- Trust your instincts—if something doesn’t feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

Sexual Assault Prevention Tips

- Trust your instincts and use common sense.
- If in trouble, attract help any way possible. Scream, yell for help, or yell ‘Fire!’
- Make a commitment to ensure everyone has a safe way home.
- Watch out for friends when they are drinking and ask them to watch out for you.
- Don’t leave drinks unattended and only accept drinks which were poured in front of you.
- When attending social gatherings, go with a group of friends, check-in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together.
- Don’t leave an event with someone you just met or don’t know well.
- Limit how much personal information you provide to a stranger or new acquaintance - if they ask for your number, ask for theirs instead.
- Know that you have the right to set limits on sexual activity or to say no to sexual activity, regardless if there has been previous sexual contact with someone.
- If you overhear someone talk about taking advantage of a partner sexually, let the person know you think it is wrong and report them to the proper authorities if you fear that their behavior is unsafe.
- Don’t feel obligated to do anything unwanted. ‘I don’t want to’ is always a good enough reason. Clearly, communicate what is desired and what is off limits.

Sex Offender Registry

The N.C. State Bureau of Investigation maintains a database of all sex offenders in N.C. This database contains the name, photo, and location of all offenders' residences. You may search the registry by going to the following web address: <http://sexoffender.ncsbi.gov/>

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Policy

On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed into law the **Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act** (Campus SaVE Act), a complement to Title IX and an update to the **Jeanne Clery Act**, as part of the reauthorization of the **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)**. The passage of VAWA in 1994, and its reauthorization in 2000, 2005, and again in 2013 has changed the landscape for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

On October 20, 2014, the United States Department of Education published the final regulations for the VAWA to the Clery Act which afford additional rights to campus victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The regulations required campuses to take many steps to ensure compliance in Title IX and Clery compliance arenas by July 1, 2015, including updating Student Codes and Handbooks, training all students and staff, and instituting campus climate checks.

Definitions

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence: Under the Clery Act, the term "domestic violence" means

A. Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed—

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

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

See "Appendix 1: Criminal Law Definitions" for the State of North Carolina criminal offenses for Domestic Violence

Consent



While North Carolina law does not define “consent,” the university defines consent as an affirmative decision to engage in mutually acceptable sexual activity freely given by clear actions and/or words. Consent is an informed decision made freely and actively by all parties. Relying solely upon nonverbal communication can lead to miscommunication. It is important not to make assumptions; if confusion or ambiguity on the issue of consent arises anytime during a sexual interaction, it is essential that each participant stops and clarifies, verbally, willingness to continue. Consent may not be inferred from silence, passivity, or lack of active resistance alone. Furthermore, a current or previous dating or sexual relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent, and consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply

consent to other forms of sexual activity.

Conduct is “without consent” if no clear consent, verbal and/or nonverbal, is given. An individual is “unable to freely give consent” when the individual is incapacitated (arising, for example, from the use of alcohol or other drugs or when the individual is passed out, asleep, unconscious, or mentally or physically impaired). An individual is also unable to freely give consent when the individual is coerced into sexual activity, such as, for example, through the use of physical force, threat of physical or emotional harm, undue pressure, isolation, or confinement. The perspective of a reasonable person will be the basis for determining whether a respondent knew, or reasonably should have known, whether a complainant was able to freely give consent and whether consent was given. Additionally, being intoxicated or incapacitated does not diminish one’s responsibility to obtain consent and will not be an excuse for sexual misconduct. The purposes for which this definition is used include crimes of sexual assault.

Dating (Relationship) Violence

Under the Clery Act, the term “dating violence” means violence committed by a person

- A. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and
- B. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition-

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

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

Stalking

Under the Clery Act, the term “stalking” means

A. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

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

B. For the purposes of this definition—

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

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

Sexual Assault

Under the Clery Act, “sexual assault” means an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting system. A sexual offense is any act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Rape is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. Fondling is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity. Incest is defined as non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. Statutory Rape is defined a non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. See “Appendix: Criminal Law Definitions” for the State of North Carolina criminal offenses for Sexual Assault.

Victim Reporting

A victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking at William Peace University should first get to a place of safety and then obtain the necessary medical treatment as

advised by a medical professional. The administration strongly advocates victims of violence report incidents in a timely manner. Victims can call 911 and/or WPU's Office of Public Safety at (919) 833-2277 or (919) 508-2401 to speak to the Administration 24 hours a day. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. Notifying Administration will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers.

Allegations of sexual assault or rape occurring off-campus should be reported to a police department having jurisdiction where the offense occurred. Administration can assist in determining the police agency that has jurisdiction and facilitate contact with that agency. Efforts will be made to ensure the confidentiality of all reports, except as necessary and required to investigate the alleged offenses. University authorities may issue a safety alert to those areas of the University community affected by the crime. The issuance of this alert will depend on the particular circumstances of the crime. Victims can provide information to the Administration and choose criminal prosecution and/or a referral to the on-campus discipline system or to report the incident without seeking prosecution.

The University will change a victim's academic and living arrangements after an alleged violation if those changes are requested by the victim and are reasonably available. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding. Both the accuser and the accused will be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding that is brought alleging an offense. The range of University disciplinary sanctions for violations includes Disciplinary Probation, Disciplinary Suspension or Disciplinary Expulsion/Termination.

Procedure William Peace University follows:

1. Depending on when and where reported, WPU University will provide the complainant with referral to appropriate medical care.
2. WPU will assess the immediate safety needs of the complainant.
3. WPU will assist the complainant in contacting the WPU Office of Public Safety or local police if the complainant requests AND provide contact information for police.
4. WPU will provide the complainant with referrals to on and off-campus mental health providers.
5. WPU will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, such as housing changes, change in class schedule, "No Contact" directive between both parties.
6. WPU will provide a "No Trespass" directive to the accused party if deemed appropriate.
7. WPU will provide resources for victims to apply for a Protective Order.
8. WPU will provide a copy of the Sexual Misconduct Policy to the complainant and inform the complainant regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation, and resolution.
9. WPU will inform the complainant of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the accused will be administratively charged, and what the outcome of the hearing is.
10. WPU will enforce the anti-retaliation policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation.

Statement of Victims' Rights

It is the goal of William Peace University to ensure that students alleging sexual misconduct have access to needed resources, services, and information including:

- The right of the victim to be treated with respect by University officials;
- The right not to be discouraged by the University officials from reporting a sexual misconduct offense;
- The right to a University "No Contact" condition (for student victims) against another student who has engaged in or threatens to engage in stalking, threatening, harassing or other improper behavior that presents a danger to the welfare of the complaining student or others;
- The right to have complaints of sexual assault responded to quickly and with sensitivity by Administration.
- A victim has the right to have any unrelated past behavior excluded from the hearing process. The student conduct body shall determine what constitutes unrelated behavior.
- The right to be informed of their options to notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police if the student so chooses. This also includes their right not to report, if this is the victim's desire;
- The right to be notified of available medical services, counseling, mental health or student services for victims of sexual assault, both at the university and in the community;
- The right to notification of and options for, and available assistance in, changing academic and living (campus residential) situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, if so requested by the victim and if such changes are reasonably available (no disciplinary charges or investigation, University or criminal, need to occur before this option is available);
- The right to be accompanied by another member of the University community (defined as a faculty or staff member of the University community) to serve as "adviser." The adviser is permitted to advise the student charged in the organization of their thoughts and presentation of materials and can advise the student directly in the hearing. (Advisers may not address the Hearing Officer or any other individuals providing testimony and may not respond to any questions for the respondent. Advisers may be present at hearings only. Members of the press and attorneys are prohibited from serving as advisers during a sexual misconduct disciplinary hearing);
- The right not to have irrelevant prior sexual history admitted in a University hearing;
- The right to review all written statements regarding any discussion that will be presented following at an initial conference (and prior to the disciplinary hearing);
- Ask questions of the Hearing Officer and via the Hearing Officer indirectly request responses from the complainant and any other witnesses present;
- The right to make an impact statement to the Hearing Officer at the conclusion of the disciplinary hearing;
- The right to submit a written victim-impact statement to the Hearing Officer prior to the panel rendering a final decision;
- The right to be informed of the outcome and any sanctions imposed from a disciplinary hearing involving sexual misconduct.

Confidentiality

The University will protect the identity of persons who report having been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to the fullest extent of the law and as previously mentioned in this document.

What can you do if confronted

1. Get to a safe place;
2. Report the situation to someone in a position of authority, e.g. a faculty, counselor, Area Coordinator or the Public Safety;
3. Immediately preserve all evidence of the offense;
4. Request assistance for personal safety;
5. Obtain an order of protection or a no-contact order;
6. Take advantage of the services available through the University, i.e., Counseling Center, the University's Title IX Coordinator, and the list of resources mentioned above;
7. Request to speak anonymously with a member of SART or submit an anonymous report through -<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1cOuYVvk7eD0eOQm4x6iazXy1XTl-BW7kogohdSx553U/edit>

The following offices are available to assist you:

Contact	Phone
Counseling Center	(919) 508-2163
Office of Public Safety	(919) 833-2277
Campus Chaplain	(919) 508-2049
Student Life Office	(919) 508-2004
Title IX Coordinator	(919) 508-2028
Health & Wellness Services	(910) 508-2502

Title IX Compliance

Associate Vice President for Human Resources/CHRO, Lambert, Kathy, is William Peace University's Title IX Coordinator. In this capacity, the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for the administration and coordination of WPU Title IX related policies, programs, and compliance efforts. The scope of this responsibility includes, among other things, oversight of complaint resolution, resources, communications, and training in connection with Title IX's prohibition of discrimination based upon gender. Contact the office by phone at (919) 508-2028 or by email at kplambert@peace.edu



William Peace University is committed to complying with all requirements set forth in the federal Education Amendments of 1972 (often referred to as "Title IX"). The University's policy is available on the University's Title IX page at <https://peace.edu/student-life/student-support-services/title-ix/>. Sex discrimination and harassment are contrary to the University's values and standards and WPU is committed to providing programs, activities, and an education and work environment free from these behaviors. The University strives to provide a safe, healthy environment where every member can work and study together without being subject to discrimination or harassment and a community that promotes prompt reporting and fair and timely resolution of these behaviors. Every member of the WPU community plays a critical role in the prevention and response to incidents of discrimination and harassment and employees are strongly encouraged to report information received regarding possible violations of the Sex Discrimination and Harassment Policy (Title IX) incident may be reported directly to the Title IX Coordinator. In addition, there are links for requesting information and making a report on the Title IX page. Reports can also be sent to Human Resources, 15 East Peace Street, Raleigh, NC 27604 or delivered in person to 200 Main on campus.

Workplace Violence

Workplace Security and Safety

William Peace University specifically prohibits acts of violence, threat, physical attack, property damage, intimidation, harassment, and theft. William Peace University also prohibits the use and carry of concealed weapons of any kind, including handguns, as defined by North Carolina General Statute 14-269. This policy applies to all locations of William Peace University and all areas in which services are provided and where William Peace University events may occur. William Peace University observes and practices a zero-tolerance workplace violence stance. Workplace violence should be reported to either the Office of Human Resources or the Office of Public Safety immediately. All workplace violence situations must ultimately be reported to the Office of Human Resources. This

University is committed to providing a workplace free of violence by establishing preventative measures, by addressing the issue with the employee who committed the act and holding him/her accountable, and by providing the victim(s) with support via our Employee Assistance Program. Specific acts include:

- Workplace Violence includes but is not limited to intimidation, threats, physical attack, or property damage.
- The threat is the expression of intent to cause physical or mental harm. An expression constitutes a threat without regard to whether or not the party communicating the threat has the present ability to carry it out and without regard to whether or not the expression is contingent, conditional or future.
- Physical Attack is unwanted or hostile physical contact such as hitting, fighting, pushing, shoving, or throwing objects.
- Property Damage is damage that could reasonably be construed to have been caused intentionally to property, which includes property owned by William Peace University, employees, students, volunteers, visitors or vendors. This includes intentional littering, including disposal of cigarette litter anywhere other than in designated containers.
- Intimidation includes but is not limited to stalking or engaging in actions intended to frighten, coerce, or induce stress.
- Harassment includes but is not limited to making negative comments about an individual or group of individuals with regard to race, color, religion, creed, gender, disability status, national origin, age, and other protected classes. (See separate policy.)
- Theft includes but is not limited to taking items belonging to the University or an employee, student, visitor, vendor, or client without her/his consent and/or knowledge.

Violators of this policy will be subject to corrective action up to and including immediate termination of employment, if an employee, will be in violation of the Student Honor Code, if a student, or will be prosecuted if a third party. Employees having knowledge of violations of this policy including the use and/or carry of concealed weapons shall report such knowledge to the supervisor or to the Associate Vice President for Human Resources immediately. Having knowledge and not reporting such information is grounds for disciplinary action.

Missing Student Notification

This procedure includes the investigation into the whereabouts of a missing student and the notification of designated individuals as outlined and proscribed by the H.E.O.A. (Higher Education Opportunity Act)

1. As required by law, each student has the right to list a Confidential Contact Person whom they entrust with information relative to their whereabouts should they be reported missing. A Confidential Contact Person is a person whom the student has chosen to be a point of contact to release information to Campus Public Safety, University Administrators and/or Law Enforcement Officials.

2. Upon learning of a missing student - any student, faculty, administrator or staff member *must immediately* notify Public Safety at 919 833-2277 or Student Life at (919) 508-2004.
3. During the course of the investigation, The Office Public Safety will determine if the student has been missing more than 24 hours. Individuals will also be considered missing immediately if their absence has occurred under circumstances that are suspicious or cause concerns for their safety, such as if a student has expressed suicidal thoughts or maybe in a life-threatening situation. In such events, the Office of Public Safety will notify all surrounding law enforcement agencies and the student's emergency contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the Office of Public Safety will notify the student's parent(s) or legal guardian(s) immediately after they determine the student has been missing for more than 24 hours. Written Memorandums of Understanding (M.O.U's.) with local police agencies regarding the investigation of missing student cases are on file in the Office of Public Safety.
4. The University's Vice President for Student Life, or his designee, will notify the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) of any missing student less than eighteen (18) years of age who is not legally emancipated.

Crime Victims' Rights

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS (Sec.37. Rights of victims of crime)

1. Basic rights. Victims of crime, as prescribed by law, shall be entitled to the following basic rights:
 - The right as prescribed by law to be informed of and to be present at court proceedings of the accused.
 - The right to be heard at sentencing of the accused in the manner prescribed by law, and at other times as prescribed by law or deemed appropriate by the court.
 - The right as prescribed by law to receive restitution.
 - The right as prescribed by law to be given information about the crime, how the criminal justice system works, the rights of victims, and the availability of services for victims.
 - The rights prescribed by law to receive information about the conviction or final disposition and sentence of the accused.
 - The right as prescribed by law to receive notification of escape, release, proposed parole or pardon of the accused, or notice of a reprieve or commutation of the accused's sentence.
 - The right as prescribed by law to present their views and concerns to the Governor or agency considering any action that could result in the release of the accused, prior to such action becoming effective.
 - The right as prescribed by law to confer with the prosecution.
2. No monetary damages; other enforcement. Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating a claim for money damages against the State, a county, a municipality, or any of the

agencies, instrumentalities, or employees thereof. The General Assembly may provide for other remedies to ensure adequate enforcement of this section.

3. No ground for relief in a criminal case. The failure or inability of any person to provide a right or service provided under this section may not be used by a defendant in a criminal case, an inmate, or any other accused as a ground for relief in any trial, appeal, post-conviction litigation, habeas corpus, civil action, or any similar criminal or civil proceeding. (1995, c. 438, s. 1.)

Shared Responsibility

Safety is a shared responsibility. The Office of Public Safety makes a difference, however, everyone in the campus community has a role in making William Peace University a safe campus. If everyone does their part, we can reduce the opportunity for crime.

For assistance, individuals should not hesitate to call Public Safety at (919) 833-2277. We are here to help!

Important Contact Information

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Raleigh Area Emergency (off campus) | Phone: 911 |
| 2. Campus Emergency | Phone: 919-833-2277 |
| 3. The Wellness Center/Student Health Services | Phone: 919-508-2505 |
| 4. WPU Counseling Center | Phone: 919-508-2405 |
| 5. WPU Human Resources | Phone: 919-508-2028 |
| 6. INTERACT Rape Crisis/Sexual Assault Center
(24-hour crisis line) | Phone: 919-828-7501 |
| 7. Clinic A: STD/HIV Testing
10 Sunnybrook Rd, Raleigh, NC | Phone: 919-250-4410 |
| 8. Clinic E: Immunizations
10 Sunnybrook Rd, Raleigh, NC | Phone: 919-250-3900 |
| 9. Clinic F: Birth Control/Women's Health
10 Sunnybrook Rd, Raleigh, NC | Phone: 919-250-3913 |
| 10. Clinic G: Prenatal Clinic
10 Sunnybrook Rd, Raleigh, NC | Phone: 919-250-4700 |
| 11. Planned Parenthood/Birth Control | Phone: 919-833-7526 |
| 12. Gateway (STD Testing) | Phone: 919-833-0096 |
| 13. First Choice Pregnancy Solution (STD Testing) | Phone: 919-554-8093 |
| 14. Alliance of AIDS Services (STD Testing) | Phone: 919-834-2437 |
| 15. Interact (Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault | Phone: 919-828-7501 |
| 16. Interact Domestic Violence Hotline | Phone: 919-828-7740 |
| 17. Interact Sexual Assault | Phone: 919-828-3005 |
| 18. CDC HIV Hotline | Phone: 800-232-4636 |
| 19. CDC STD and AIDS Hotline | Phone: 800-227-8922 |
| 20. Herpes Hotline | Phone: 919-361-8488 |
| 21. HPV Hotline | Phone: 919-361-4848 |
| 22. Duke Raleigh Hospital
3400 Wake Forest Road, Raleigh, NC | Phone: 919-954-3000 |
| 23. Rex Healthcare
4420 Lake Boone Trail, Raleigh, NC | Phone: 919-784-3100 |
| 24. Wake Medical
3000 New Bern Ave. Raleigh, NC
(For emergency rape and sexual assault treatment and/or evidence collection) | Phone: 919-350-8000 |

Bystander Intervention

A bystander is someone other than the victim who is present when an act of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault is occurring or when a situation is occurring in which a reasonable person feels as though some protective action is required to prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking. Bystanders, if active, can prevent harm or intervene with safe and positive options before a situation gets worse. Examples of active bystander intervention include: not leaving an overly intoxicated person in a bar/party alone, walking a classmate to his/her car after class, calling police when a potentially violent situation is unfolding, not leaving an unconscious person alone (alerting an RA, EMS, Public Safety, etc.), or intervening when someone is being belittled, degraded or emotionally abused (walking victim away from abuser, contacting others for help, like the Counseling Center, a Resident Assistant, or an Area Coordinator.).

Keep Safe, be
vigilant. If
you see
something,
say
something.

Moving Around Campus

- Make sure a cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged.
- Be familiar with where emergency phones are installed on the campus.
- Be aware of open buildings where you can use a phone.
- Avoid dimly lit places and inform Buildings and Grounds management if lights need to be installed in an area.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears to facilitate awareness of surroundings, especially if walking alone.
- Walking very late at night is sometimes unavoidable, so try to walk with a friend or call Public Safety for an escort. The service is available 24 hours a day by calling (919) 833-2277.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures

What does it Mean to Shelter-in-Place - If a dangerous incident occurs, there is a significant weather event, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to the dangerous condition. Thus, to “shelter-in-place” means to make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments, this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

Notification To Shelter-in-Place

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, including PacerAlert, Housing Staff members, WPU Public Safety Officers or other University employees, Raleigh Police, or other authorities using the University’s emergency communications tools.

How to Shelter-in-Place

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

1. If inside, stay in that location. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
2. Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be an interior room; above ground level; and without windows or with the fewest windows possible. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.
3. Shut and lock all windows (tightly seal) and close exterior doors.
4. Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
5. Close vents to ventilation systems as much as able. (if needed, University staff will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible.)
6. Make a list of the people in the space and ask someone (hall staff, faculty, or other staff) to call the list into WPU Public Safety, so they know where the group is sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.
7. If safe to do so, turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
8. Make yourself comfortable.

Annual Fire Safety Report

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) requires two (2) safety-related requirements on institutions that participate in federal student financial aid programs which follow:

1. **Fire Log:** Institutions must keep a fire log that states the nature of the fire, date, time, and general location of each fire in on-campus student housing facilities. William Peace University complies with this rule by including all fire-related incidents in the Daily Crime and Fire Log.
2. **Annual Fire Safety Report:** Institutions with on-campus student housing facilities must publish annually a fire safety report that provides information on campus fire safety practices and standards. William Peace University complies with this regulation by including all fire-related incidents at on-campus student housing facilities as part of the “Annual Security & Fire Safety Report.”

Information contained in this annual fire safety report includes: number and cause of fires at all on-campus student housing facilities; number of fire-related deaths; related injuries; value of fire-related property damage; information on evacuation procedures; fire safety education and training programs; fire safety systems in each student housing facility; number of regular mandatory supervised fire drills; and policies on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames.

The “Annual Security & Fire Safety Report” must include three years of data.* If a fire occurs in any building, community members should immediately notify Public Safety (919) 833-2277 or dial 911 from any cell phone.

If a member of the William Peace University community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is not sure whether Public Safety has already responded, the community member should immediately notify Public Safety to investigate and document the incident.

The campus fire alarm systems alert community members of potential hazards.

Community members are required to heed an activated fire alarm system and evacuate a building immediately. Use the nearest available exit to evacuate the building. Gather outside at either the primary or secondary Building Area of Refuge (BAR) as noted on the building's Emergency Preparedness Bulletin. Community members should familiarize themselves with the exits in each building.

When a fire alarm is activated, the elevators in some of the buildings will automatically recall to a pre-designated fire-safe floor. Occupants should use the stairs to evacuate the building. If you are caught in the elevator, push the emergency phone button. The emergency phones in elevators on campus ring to a Public Safety Emergency phone.

Definitions:

Fire:

The rapid oxidation of combustible material accompanied by heat, light, and smoke of combustible material, which is found outside of its normal appliance, whether or not it is extinguished prior to arrival of emergency.

Fire-related Deaths

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

Fire-related Injuries

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

Evacuation Procedures:

(**RACE** is an acronym used to help you respond safely and correctly)

R - REMOVE ALL PERSONS IN IMMEDIATE DANGER TO SAFETY to include visitors, students, and employees.

A - ACTIVATE MANUAL PULL ALARM/DIAL 911. Give the following information:
The exact location of the fire (Building and Location -Area, Floor, Room Number and the name of the person calling and phone number.

C - CLOSE ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS to prevent the spread of fire and smoke.

E - EXTINGUISH THE FIRE with a portable fire extinguisher or **EVACUATE THE AREA. DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR**

Fire Alarm

When a fire alarm is activated, evacuation is mandatory. **DO NOT** use elevators; evacuate the building using the nearest available exit and proceed to the Building Area of Refuge (A.O.R.) to begin an accountability and assessment process.

Fire Alarm Monitoring

Fire alarms are monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and fifty-two weeks a year by Central Stations, a private alarm monitoring service.

Fire Safety Training Programs

The number of training programs delivered by Fire and Emergency Services or other responsible persons of authority to occupants of residence halls, concerning fire prevention and preparedness.



Emergency Evacuation Drills (also known as Fire Drills):

The number of supervised scheduled drills or actual events at campus residence halls that are facilitated and certified by the William Peace University Buildings and Grounds in cooperation with assigned University building personnel. Various drills are conducted throughout the year to familiarize students, faculty, and staff with emergency procedures and individual roles. Each year the William Peace University Facilities Department facilitates four (4) emergency drills targeting all residential halls. All academic and administrative buildings undergo two (2) emergency drills each year.

The purpose of the drill is to practice exiting the building “in a simulated emergency situation” so, occupants will know how to respond if an emergency arises in the future.

There are a few points individuals should remember for the drill:

1. When the alarm sounds, everyone must exit the building immediately. If possible, and it can be done without placing an individual at risk;
 - (a) Gather keys, purse, and coat
 - (b) Shut any open windows and close each door
 - (c) Inform others of the need to leave
 - (d) Do not use the elevator
2. Proceed to Emergency **Evacuation Assembly Points (EAP)** to allow the safe arrival of emergency response vehicles.
3. At the EAP, faculty will take an accurate headcount of the students who were in class at the time the fire alarm activated and notify Incident Commander (Fire Drill Coordinator) that all students are accounted for.
4. Remain in the EAP until you receive the “All Clear” from the Incident Commander.

When true emergencies occur, evacuation may be required for several minutes to several hours before the incident is resolved and the building is safe to reoccupy.

Practicing these procedures should help individuals remember to carry, such things as vehicle keys in case leaving is necessary when an emergency occurs.

Buildings Equipped with Fire Alarm Systems and Smoke Detectors:

Buildings that have functional fire alarm systems and smoke detectors installed. Please note, all residence halls are equipped with a functional fire alarm system and smoke detectors.

Buildings Protected with Automatic Sprinkler System Throughout:

Indicates an automatic sprinkler system protects all areas of a building. Please note, all residence halls are equipped with sprinkler systems throughout. Residence Halls have wet-pipe automatic sprinkler systems

Fire Safety - Tampering

False alarms, damage, theft, or misuse of fire detection, alarm or extinguishing equipment are punishable under the criminal law provision of the North Carolina Statute 14-286 and may result in the loss of housing privileges and/or action by the undergraduate disciplinary system. In addition, residents will be charged for fire damage resulting from neglect or intentional actions.



Location Definitions from the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act

The report includes crime statistics of crimes/incidents that have been reported to Public Safety over the past three years and that have occurred either on campus, in off-campus buildings or property

owned or used by William Peace University, or on public property adjacent to campus. These statistics are available at [Crime Report Statistics](#).

The crime statistics reflect those offenses mandated by the “Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act” that have been compiled by the WPU Office of Public Safety department. These include all reports made to the Raleigh Police Department as well as officials of the University who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

On-Campus

On-Campus means any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food vendor or other retail vendor).

On-Campus Student Housing Facility

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

Non-Campus

Non-campus means any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Property

Public property means all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. This includes the public sidewalk that borders campus, the public street running along the sidewalk, and the public sidewalk on the other side of the street. Does not include anything beyond the second sidewalk or publicly owned or municipal parking facilities.

Reported crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses on or adjacent to WPU campuses.

Definitions of Crime Statistics and Terms

Aggravated Assault

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

Arson

Arson is maliciously burning or an attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another.

Drug Abuse Violations

Drug abuse violations are violations of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, or use of certain controlled substances and associated equipment; unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic; and arrests for violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing or manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations

Liquor law violations are defined as violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, possession, transporting, or furnishing of intoxicating liquors or alcoholic beverages; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Public drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included).

Weapons Violations

Weapons violations are violations of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, such as manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying of deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons and all attempts to commit any of these acts.

Arrests for drug abuse, liquor law, and weapons violations must be reported.

Burglary

Burglary is the unlawful entry into a structure to commit a felony or theft. Theft or unlawful entry into open-access areas, such as dining halls and libraries, is not burglary. A structure is a physical space enclosed by four walls, with a roof and door, and so does not include lockers, tents, or cars, for example. Shoplifting is not burglary.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (This classification also includes "joyriding"). A motor vehicle is defined broadly to include not only cars and trucks but any self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails, such as golf carts, motor scooters, motorized wheelchairs, and ATVs.

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter

Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter

Negligent manslaughter is the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Robbery

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

Sex Offense

A Sex Offense is any of the following:

- **Rape** - The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- **Fondling** - The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim.
- **Incest**—Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape**—Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. In North Carolina, the age of consent is 18, although there are exceptions for intercourse between minors aged 13-17; these exceptions are complex and to ensure appropriate reporting, all sexual intercourse with a minor should be reported.

Refer to pages 22-25 above for definitions of sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence.

Hate Crimes

Hate is defined for Clery Act purposes as certain crimes committed against a person or property when such crimes are motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's (perpetrator's) bias. Bias is defined as a performed negative opinion toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, ethnic/national origin, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity. These crimes are:

- murder and non-negligent manslaughter,
- forcible and non-forcible sex offenses,
- robbery,
- aggravated assault,
- burglary,
- motor vehicle theft,
- arson,
- larceny-theft,
- simple assault,
- intimidation (unlawfully placing 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), and destruction/ damage/ vandalism to property.

Statistics for Referred Violations

The Clery Act also includes statistics for weapons, drug, and liquor law violations as described above that are referred for disciplinary action. Clery defines “referred for disciplinary action” as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept, and which may result in a sanction. All referrals are managed Residence Life

Unfounded Crimes

William Peace University may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situation where the Raleigh Police Department or other sworn law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded.” property.

North Carolina State Law Regarding Alcohol

For complete information regarding North Carolina state laws governing alcohol, one should consult North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 18B. Some highlights are excerpted below. Of particular note are the provisions of “§ 18B-302. Sale to or purchase by underage persons.”

It is illegal for anyone less than 21 years of age to:

- Possess or consume any alcoholic beverage

Penalty: If convicted, this offense is a misdemeanor, which will become a matter of public record and subject one to court costs and/or fines and/or community service.

- Purchase or attempt to purchase any alcoholic beverage

Penalty: If convicted, this offense is a misdemeanor resulting in court costs and/or a fine and/or community service; also, the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) will revoke the defendant's driver's license for one (1) year.

- Use or attempt to use, in order to obtain alcoholic beverages when not of lawful age, a fraudulent or altered driver's license; or a fraudulent or altered identification document other than a driver's license; or a driver's license issued to another person; or an identification document other than a driver's license issued to another person

Penalty: If convicted, this offense is a misdemeanor resulting in court costs and/or a fine and the DMV may revoke the defendant's driver's license for one (1) year.

- Permit (aid or abet) the use of one's driver's license or any other identification-document of any kind by any person under 21 to purchase or attempt to purchase or possess alcohol

Penalty: If convicted, this offense is a misdemeanor resulting in court costs and/or a fine and the DMV may revoke the defendant's driver's license for one (1) year.

It is illegal for anyone (regardless of age) to:

- Aid and abet an underage person in the sale, purchase, and/or possession of alcohol (including- giving alcohol):

Penalty: If convicted, this offense a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$500 or imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or both, and if the defendant is underage, upon conviction, the DMV will revoke the defendant's driver's license for one (1) year.

Definitions

Alcoholic Beverage—any beverage containing at least one-half of one percent (0.5%) alcohol by volume, including beer, wine, liquor, and mixed beverages.

Malt Beverage—a beverage containing at least one-half of one percent (0.5%) and not more than six percent (6%) alcohol by volume.

Sale of Alcohol—any transfer, trade, exchange or barter, in any manner or by any means for consideration of alcohol (e.g., cover charges, mug/t-shirt sales, etc.).

Spirituous Liquor or Liqueur—distilled spirits or other alcohol and mixtures of cordials and premixed cocktails in closed containers for beverage use regardless of their dilution.

Unfortified Wine—wine with an alcohol content of not more than 17 percent.

Use of Alcoholic Beverages—possession, consumption, distribution, purchase, sale, or transfer of alcoholic beverages.

North Carolina State Law Regarding Drugs

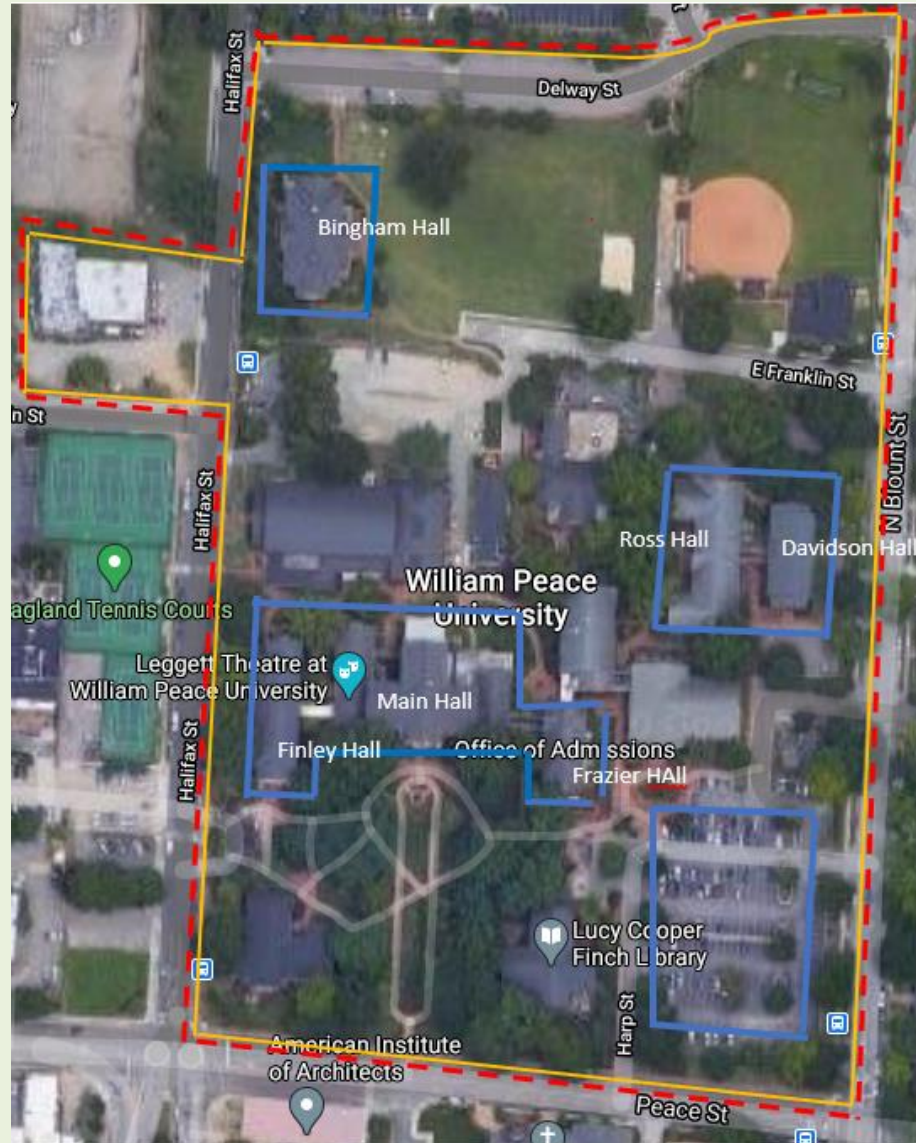
North Carolina state law prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, possession, or use of a controlled substance without legal authorization. A controlled substance includes any drug, substance or immediate precursor covered under the North Carolina Controlled Substances Act, including but not limited to opiates, barbiturates, amphetamines, marijuana, and hallucinogens. The possession of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited under North Carolina state law and university policy. Drug paraphernalia includes all equipment, products, and material of any kind that are used to facilitate, or intended or designed to facilitate, violations of the North Carolina Controlled Substances Act. Alleged violations of this policy may result in criminal charges and will also be adjudicated through University disciplinary procedure.

Resources



- WPU Student Health Services: Joyner House (919) 508-2502
- Counseling & Disability Services Joyner House (919) 508-2505

Campus Map/Patrol Boundaries



- Residence Halls
- Campus
- - - Public Property

William Peace University 2019 Crime Statistics and Fire Safety Summary

The crime data reported by the institutions have not been subjected to independent verification by the U.S. Department of Education. Therefore, the Department cannot vouch for the accuracy of the data reported here.

Criminal Offenses

Criminal Offenses - On Campus	2017	2018	2019
a. Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses – Forcible	2	0	3
d. Fondling	1	1	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
g. Robberies	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assaults	0	0	0
i. Burglaries	0	1	1
j. Motor Vehicle Thefts	1	1	1
k. Arsons	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses – On-campus Student Housing Facilities Note: (Residence Halls are a subset of On Campus)	2017	2018	2019
a. Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses – Forcible	2	0	3
d. Fondling	1	1	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
g. Robberies	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assaults	0	0	0
i. Burglaries	0	1	1
j. Motor Vehicle Thefts	0	0	0
k. Arsons	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses – Noncampus	2017	2018	2019
a. Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	1	2	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
g. Robberies	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assaults	1	0	1
i. Burglaries	2	0	1
j. Motor Vehicle Thefts	0	0	1
k. Arsons	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses – Public Property	2017	2018	2019
a. Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
g. Robberies	2	0	0

h. Aggravated Assaults	0	1	1
i. Burglaries	0	0	0
j. Motor Vehicle Thefts	1	1	1
k. Arsons	0	0	0

Hate Offense

A hate crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories of bias are reported: race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

Hate Offenses - On Campus	2017	2018	2019
a. Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
g. Robberies	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assaults	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle thefts	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0
l. Simple Assault	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	1

Hate Offenses – On-campus Student Housing Facilities Note: (Residence Halls are a subset of On Campus)	2017	2018	2019
a. Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
g. Robberies	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assaults	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle thefts	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0
l. Simple Assault	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0

Hate Offenses - Noncampus	2017	2018	2019
a. Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
g. Robberies	0	0	0

h. Aggravated Assaults	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle thefts	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0
l. Simple Assault	0	0	1
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	1
o. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0

Hate Offenses - Public Property	2017	2018	2019
a. Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughters	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses - Forcible	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
g. Robberies	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assaults	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle thefts	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0
l. Simple Assault	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0
a. Intimidation	0	0	0
b. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses

VAWA Offenses - On-Campus	2017	2018	2019
a. Domestic Violence	0	1	0
b. Dating violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	1	2	1

VAWA Offenses – On-campus Student Housing Facilities Note: (Residence Halls are a subset of On Campus)	2017	2018	2019
a. Domestic Violence	0	1	0
b. Dating violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	1	1	0

VAWA Offenses - Noncampus	2017	2018	2019
a. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
b. Dating violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property	2017	2018	2019
a. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
b. Dating violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	0	0	0

Arrest

Arrests - On-Campus	2017	2018	2019
a. Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	1
c. Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0
Arrests – On-campus Student Housing Facilities Note: (Residence Halls are a subset of On Campus)	2017	2018	2019
d. Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0
e. Drug law violations	0	0	1
f. Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0
Arrests- Noncampus	2017	2018	2019
a. Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0
Arrests – Public Property	2017	2018	2019
a. Illegal weapons possession	0	0	3
b. Drug law violations	1	3	1
c. Liquor Law Violation	0	1	0

Disciplinary Actions/Judicial Referrals

Disciplinary Actions/Judicial Referrals - On-Campus	2017	2018	2019
a. Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	6	13	11
c. Liquor Law Violation	11	9	21
Disciplinary Actions/Judicial Referrals – On-campus Student Housing Facilities Note: (Residence Halls are a subset of On Campus)	2017	2018	2019
a. Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	6	13	11
c. Liquor Law Violation	7	9	21
Disciplinary Actions/Judicial Referrals - Noncampus	2017	2018	2019
a. Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	10	1	1
c. Liquor Law Violation	7	7	10
Disciplinary Actions/Judicial Referrals – Public Property	2017	2018	2019
a. Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0
b. Drug law violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

Unfounded Crimes	2017	2018	2019
a. Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Fire - Summary

Name of Facility	2017			2018			2019		
	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths
Bingham Hall	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Davidson Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finley Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frazier Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Main Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ross Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0