THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

2014
ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY REPORT
INCLUDING THE MISSING PERSONS PROTOCOL AND
FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act [20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)] requires institutions of higher education to produce and distribute an annual report containing information on their campus crime statistics and campus security policies. In accordance with that requirement, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill’s Office of University Counsel, working with partners across campus, has prepared this report. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (“UNC-Chapel Hill,” “Carolina,” or “University”) distributes this report annually to all students and employees via an email notice containing a link to this electronic version of the report. Any applicant for admission or employment may receive a copy on request.

Table of Contents
Safe and Secure: A Message from Chief Jeff McCracken, Director of Public Safety..............................................4
Policies for Preparing the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics..................................................................................8
Reporting Crime and Other Emergencies ....................................................................................................................8
Crime Stoppers Program................................................................................................................................................9
Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) .........................................................................................................................9
Confidential Resources ..................................................................................................................................................10
Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse ..............................................................10
Cell Phone-Based Security Services .......................................................................................................................11
Call Boxes .................................................................................................................................................................11
Silent Witness .............................................................................................................................................................12
Additional Reporting Options for Victims of Interpersonal Violence ...........................................................................13
Student Disciplinary Emergencies ...........................................................................................................................13
Violence in the Workplace Policy ................................................................................................................................14
Security and Access to Campus Facilities ................................................................................................................15
Campus Building Security ...........................................................................................................................................15
Maintenance of Campus Buildings ..........................................................................................................................16
Campus Lighting ..........................................................................................................................................................16
Campus Transportation Options ................................................................................................................................17
Missing Persons Protocol ..............................................................................................................................................18
Protocol Notification ...................................................................................................................................................18
Protocol Procedures .....................................................................................................................................................19
Information about Campus Law Enforcement ........................................................................................................20
Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs ..................................................................................................21
Department of Public Safety .......................................................................................................................................21
Emergency Notifications .................................................................................................................................. 46
Timely Warning Notifications .................................................................................................................. 48
Informational Notifications ....................................................................................................................... 51
Adverse Weather Notifications .................................................................................................................. 52
Responsible University Authorities ............................................................................................................ 52
Alert Carolina System Authorizations ....................................................................................................... 53
Alert Carolina System Staff Assignments, Roles .......................................................................................... 55
Summary of ACS Staff Assignments and Roles .......................................................................................... 55
Communicating with Parents and Families ................................................................................................. 57
Office of New Student and Parent Programs ............................................................................................. 57
American Red Cross Safe and Well List ..................................................................................................... 57
Additional Safety Information: Pedestrian Safety Committee .................................................................... 58
Additional Safety Information: Rabies .......................................................................................................... 59
Fire Safety Report ......................................................................................................................................... 61
Fire Safety Building Statistics ..................................................................................................................... 70
Safe and Secure: A Message from Chief Jeff McCracken, Director of Public Safety

A traditional college experience can be filled with examples of one-sided communication. From lectures to speeches, universities are committed to imparting knowledge to tomorrow’s thinkers and leaders. Similarly, the underlying aim of the Annual Security Report is to present information to students, parents, and educators which honestly reflects the current state of safety in a university community and the resources available to enhance that level of security; All fine and well.

I’d like to go a step further, however, and propose that this report, and this letter as preface, stands as an open invitation into conversation. This is an offer to the entire University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill community to enter into the ongoing discourse that truly defines the level of confidence, safety, and well-being at America’s first State University. It may spring from a single person with the wherewithal to relate a suspicious condition to a police officer; it may arise from an exchange of ideas among student groups, employee departments, or administrative divisions, but it should come from all of us.

In the following pages, you will find information which reflects not only the current state of campus security, but also new information, resources, and innovative technologies which, when availed upon, will conspire to create a stronger, safer community in the future—a community resolved and unified against crime.

Community Oriented Policing (“COP”) speaks to this philosophy of collaboration which has worked well in dramatically curbing crime in municipalities and institutions across the country, and it has been an effective tool in developing a more secure atmosphere here at UNC-Chapel Hill. COP is an organization-wide belief and management approach that promotes greater visibility, the forging of partnerships between Public Safety and members of the University community, proactive problem-solving, and community engagement.

We have maintained and contributed to our relationships with area law enforcement agencies, the Town of Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill Transit, and our neighbors throughout the local community. Many of our police officers have joined fellow officers from throughout the region to take advantage of Crisis Intervention Team (“CIT”) training. With the mission of giving officers more options when encountering people with mental illness, the CIT program represents a formalized partnership among mental health, developmental disability, substance abuse, consumer advocacy, and law enforcement agencies. Coordinated by Orange/Person County Mental Health, the 40-hour courses offered several times each year continue to graduate more and more of our officers.

Also in the spirit of community-mindedness, “Coffee with a Cop” programs are giving our community and communities across the country the opportunity to join neighbors and police officers for coffee and conversation with no agendas or speeches. It’s at the core of “COP” and has proven to be a popular addition to the menu of tools our officers use to engage citizens of Chapel Hill, Carrboro, and UNC, where these programs have been offered in residence halls and campus dining facilities.
While the traditional “Yield to Heels” pedestrian safety program is no longer active, having run successfully for almost a decade, UNC is fully engaged in the collaborative efforts which constitute the “Watch for Me NC” campaign. Now in its third year, the initiative is supported by the NCDOT, UNC’s Highway Safety Research Center, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The campaign, which targets the entire Triangle, consists of pedestrian and driver safety messages through social and electronic media. Localizing this initiative to UNC, Public Safety has stepped up enforcement and communications efforts, positioned police officers at high-traffic crosswalks, and, this year, even sponsored prizes to those pedestrians and bicyclists seen adhering to common sense practices. More information about the “Watch for Me NC” campaign can be found at http://www.watchformenc.org.

The well-attended Halloween “Booze It & Lose It” campaign kick-off event last year was hosted by UNC, beginning with a press conference event at the Dean E. Smith Center, perfectly timed to target those Halloween revelers who weigh the decision to get behind the wheel and drive drunk.

This past year, the “Shop with a Cop” program paired children from a local elementary school in need with police officers from local agencies, including UNC Public Safety. Officers rode a bus to Walmart in Hillsborough, NC and accompanied children who were given gift cards and assisted in picking out items to purchase. The children were also given a pre-filled holiday stocking from the Chapel Hill Optimist Club. This year, Enterprise Fleet Management and the Chapel Hill Optimist Foundation are again providing $1,500.00 in support of the initiative.

Other events conducted in partnership with fellow agencies over the past year have included the SafeTober Safety Fairs in the days leading up to Halloween, 2013, staged at both the SASB Plaza and at Granville Towers, a Wildlife Safety Day at UNC’s Faculty Staff Recreation Area (the “FARM”) in July, a “Cyclicious” bicycle safety fair in the Pit during the first week of classes this academic year, and a Fire Safety Fair was held again in September, 2014. We also helped to stage numerous Drug Drop/Mission Medicine events, offering the chance to safely discard expired or unused prescriptions. Through our involvement with the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC), the state’s only comprehensive harm reduction program, and through joint efforts with area police agencies, our collaboration oversaw numerous drop-boxes at locations throughout the community. These drops are intended to offer the general public a disposal method for liquid and pill medications that are expired, unused, or unwanted, thus reducing the risk of poisonings and reduce the ecological impact on the local water supply.

We have continued to gather with first responders from the town, county, and state on a regular basis to discuss emergency responses and hold tabletop emergency exercises simulating numerous large-scale critical incident scenarios. It is through exercises like these, the continual evaluation of emergency communications in the wake of actual incidents, and police responses on campus that the Alert Carolina system and emergency responses continue to be honed, reshaped, and improved.

While a tabletop exercise depicting a multi-agency response to an active shooter / hostage scenario took place in the spring of 2013, it laid the groundwork for a full-scale active shooter exercise hosted by Public Safety at Davis Library the following June. This year’s focus was on a response to a hazardous materials spill caused by a traffic collision. Officers from our own department and first-responder personnel from throughout the community worked together to mitigate the threat performed by actors. Emergency response consultants, Envirosafe, staged and assessed the event, and an after-action review shed light on how responses were appropriate and how they could be improved.

But preparation for a campus emergency doesn’t end with first responders. Over the past several years, more and more UNC-CH community members have learned how to respond in the event of an active shooter scenario by attending one of the “Shots Fired” training presentations offered by our Community Response Team (CRT) officers. These officers meet with campus entities from departments to residence halls to enhance the campus community’s understanding of how to react in case of a violent event.

Additionally, instructive videos provide officers with tools to help prevent violence on campus. “Silent Storm: Intimate Partner Violence and Stalking: The Impact on the Workplace” and “Flashpoint on Campus: Recognizing and Preventing Violence on Campus” are also a part of our Violence Awareness Program. Last year, a larceny reduction video, edited to reflect scenes on our own campus, was added to our menu of video tools.
Another program administered by Public Safety Crime Prevention is the longstanding, hands-on RAD (Rape Aggression Defense) classes. The RAD system traditionally offers women-only instruction on self-defense to promote viable considerations for women when attacked.

Implementation of progressive initiatives such as these recently earned Public Safety Police Sergeant and Crime Prevention Officer Megan Howard the Commitment to Excellence Award from the NC Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators at its 2013 conference. This past year, Sergeant Howard also completed the West Point Management Training Program along with Sergeants Cameron Gale and Jake Kornegay.

Public Safety has continued to stay abreast of widely-used methods of communicating via social media through a presence on both Facebook (“UNC Department of Public Safety”) and on Twitter (“@UNCDPS”). Because an extremely high percentage of the University community - both on campus and beyond Chapel Hill - seeks information in this fashion, the use of social networking has become essential in the communications arena, not only in the dissemination of information, but also to set the record straight on misinformation and gossip.

To reinforce the importance of safety and well-being for everyone in the Carolina community, the University began providing an app that turns cell phones into personal safety devices. Launched in August, 2014, the Rave Guardian Campus Safety App is a joint initiative between Student Affairs and the Department of Public Safety and is available to all UNC students and employees. With this “UNC Guardian” app, smartphone users can create an online safety network that allows them to check in with family, friends, or even DPS officers. Look for further information in this report on the many resources accessible through the app, including a safety timer and a “Text-a-Tip” feature.

As part of our goal to provide and maintain a safe and sustainable University community, we continue to advance progressive ideas in improving campus accessibility through parking. Construction is ongoing on the Craige Parking deck expansion project. A vertical expansion will provide three additional levels with an additional 900 spaces. The construction and additional spaces will have a significant impact on vehicular and pedestrian traffic on and along Manning Drive once construction begins on the upper levels. The deck should open in 2015.

Though parking is imperative for a large portion of the UNC community, we continue to promote sustainable alternatives to single-occupancy vehicle operation and registration for the campus Commuter Alternative Program (CAP), which offers support and incentives for those choosing not to regularly park their vehicle at UNC. Strides by Transportation Demand Management coordinator Amanda Simmons earned another award from "Best Workplaces for Commuters," recognizing DPS's compliance with "Best Workplace" standards for over 10 years.

Examples of UNC’s emphasis on sustainable means of commuting include hosting a UNC Bicycle Plan Information Fair last year, community bike safety fairs, and a Parking Control / Alpha Phi Omega (APO) Bike auction, providing hundreds of abandoned bikes up for sale, with proceeds donated the APO service organization interests in the community, such as Adopt-a-Highway, UNC Hospitals, and the Human Rights Center.

We are actively involved with “Our Transit Future,” the study of regional rail transit within a corridor study area that spans Orange, Durham, and Wake counties. On-going planning and project development is providing comprehensive analysis of new rail corridors and existing bus operations to enhance mobility, capacity, and connectivity for the future, and one project, in particular, commits to a light rail corridor serving a UNC-Durham corridor within the next decade. The proposed Durham-Orange Light Rail Transit Project would be a 17.1-mile light rail transit line extending from UNC (UNC Hospitals Station) to east Durham (Alston Avenue/NCCU Station). The proposed alignment connects UNC with a range of educational, medical, and other important activity centers, park-and-ride lots, transfer centers, the Durham Amtrak Station, and the Durham Station.

In early 2012, we completed an assessment conducted when assessors representing the Commission for Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) visited Public Safety to gauge our preparedness for re-accreditation. The hard work paid off when full re-accreditation was awarded later that year at a meeting in Jacksonville, Florida where, for the first time, the UNC-CH Department of Public Safety received "Meritorious" accreditation, by distinguishing ourselves with 15 straight years of consistent commitment to the values and standards set forth by CALEA. Work is already underway in preparation for another visit by CALEA assessors in 2015.
Public Safety is better prepared to meet the demands of future challenges and an ever-evolving campus and national safety landscape through the hiring of talented individuals who will help to meet those challenges head-on.

Than Austin joined Public Safety in 2014 as Associate Director for Transportation Planning and Strategy. Prior to his arrival, he worked for nine years as a transportation planning consultant on US campus projects. Clery Act Compliance Specialist, Ed Purchase, arrived at UNC on April 7 and will work with numerous campus agencies to ensure the University’s compliance with the Clery Act; including the report you are reading now. Finally, Public Safety doubled its K9 contingent with the acquisition of "Molly," a four-year-old Black Lab just back from two tours of duty with US Marines in Afghanistan. Molly joins "Buddy," already a Public Safety six-year veteran, who has been extensively trained and now can identify dozens of odors reflecting the presence of explosive materials and chemicals. Buddy is also ATF (Alcohol / Tobacco & Firearms) trained and has received the International Police Work Dogs Accreditation (IPWDA).

No matter how much advancement is made at Public Safety, we will always rely heavily on our partnerships with our community members. We’re depending on you to take measures like those that follow to become an active participant in the effort to reduce and eliminate crime on campus:

• Be aware. Know your surroundings and report suspicious behavior immediately.

• Don’t advertise. Don’t leave items like book bags or laptop computers unattended and unprotected. Secure your valuables properly.

• Use good judgment. Trust your instincts. If something does not feel safe, it probably is not.

• Communicate. Always file a report with Public Safety when a crime has occurred. Also, let us know your safety concerns so we can take appropriate action.

In keeping with our commitment to working in partnership with the University Community, we need your help in achieving and maintaining our high standard of excellence. Please familiarize yourself with the crime reporting and transportation operations discussed in detail in this report, and partner with us at Public Safety to help create a safe environment at UNC-Chapel Hill.

I would also like to take this opportunity to extend my thanks to, and make you aware of, the myriad offices and departments that contributed to this report: the Office of University Counsel, University Communications, Department of Environment, Health and Safety, Office of the Dean of Students, Department of Housing and Residential Education, Office of Human Resources, Office of Student Conduct, Student Wellness, Equal Opportunity and Compliance Office/Title IX, Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life and Community Involvement, Facilities Services, our law enforcement partners across the great state of North Carolina, and the veritable host of individuals whose insights on these matters we sought and shared them gladly.

Looking toward the future, we will continue to work with our fellow agencies, town, and University community members to offer a progressive approach to law enforcement and campus access. While we, in concert with our community, will face challenges—from financial to technological—progress will be reflected in countless victories. We hope the information contained in this report serves as a primer to help you to understand our goals, the philosophy of COP, and ways in which you can help us in “Protecting North Carolina’s Future”—a bright future that is the pride and product of conversations like ours.

Chief Jeff B. McCracken

Director of Public Safety
Policies for Preparing the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

A statement of current campus policies for Preparing the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics.

The statistical information in this report has been compiled using information about crime and criminal activity obtained from campus security authorities, local police, and others. Crime statistics are gathered for buildings owned or controlled by the institution and used for educational purposes. Information is supplied on a daily basis and statistics are compiled annually and disclosed as a report. The sections located within this report that have been either added or modified by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act – noted with a ‘#’ – represent the University’s good faith effort to comply with federal regulations that will be finalized in November, 2014.

Reporting Crime and Other Emergencies


A statement of current campus policies regarding procedures and facilities for students and others to report criminal actions or other emergencies occurring on campus and policies concerning the institution’s response to such reports.

You should report crimes that occur on campus to the Department of Public Safety (“Public Safety”). The University encourages accurate and prompt reports that allow the police investigative process to function effectively. In addition to making a report by telephone or in person at the Public Safety building, you may also communicate via the emergency call box system or online through the Silent Witness program.

In an emergency, dial 911. It doesn’t matter if you call 911 from a landline or a cell phone. Police must respond to every 911 call, even if the caller hangs up without saying anything. If you accidentally dial 911, stay on the line and tell the operator that it was an error. This will save the police an unnecessary trip.

Criminal Offenses should be reported to Public Safety for the purpose of issuing a Timely Warning notice to the community and for disclosure in the annual crime statistics. There are several ways to contact help or report a crime depending on your location and situation:

Emergency Phones: There are emergency phones located across campus for your use. There are call boxes (identifiable at night by the blue lights on top) as well as emergency phones in parking lots and elevators. All of these emergency phones provide a direct line to the Emergency 911 Center at the Public Safety Building.

Public Safety Officer: Look for an officer on patrol, or go to the Public Safety building at 285 Manning Drive for assistance. It is open 24 hours a day.

Non-Emergency Calls: For routine calls, you can call Public Safety at (919) 962-8100 or (919) 962-6565.

Anonymous Reporting by Computer: Public Safety provides an anonymous internet reporting system, Silent Witness, at its website (http://main.psafty.unc.edu/Forms/Silent%20Witness/silentwitness.cfm). This system is described in further detail below.

Off-Campus: In an emergency, dial 911 to reach local police. To reach these agencies in non-emergency situations:

- Chapel Hill Police: (919) 968-2760
- Carrboro Police: (919) 918-7397
- Orange County Sheriff's Department, (919) 942-6300, for crimes occurring outside the city limits of Chapel Hill or Carrboro.
**Crime Stoppers Program**: Dial (919) 942-7515 to anonymously report information about a crime to the Chapel Hill - Carrboro – UNC-CH Public Safety Crime stoppers.

**Campus Security Authorities (CSAs)**
While UNC Chapel Hill prefers university community members to promptly report all crimes, incidents, and other emergencies directly to Public Safety, it is understood that some may prefer to report to other individuals or offices within the University. The Clery Act recognizes certain University officials and offices as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). The Act defines these individuals as officials of an institution who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, outside of normal classroom instruction. Further, an official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

Persons designated by the University as CSAs include: Academic Deans and Associate Deans; the Dean and Associate Deans of Students; Resident Advisors (RAs) and Community Directors (CDs); the Director and Associate Directors of Athletics; Athletic Coaches and Assistant Coaches; Faculty Advisors to student groups/organizations; and Title IX/EOC officials to name a few. CSAs receive their training and directives in accordance to their participation within the program. For the purpose of Clery Act reporting, all crimes reported to a CSA must be included in the University’s crime statistics.

Pastoral and professional counselors acting in the scope of their professional license are not considered to be CSAs and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into this report.

While the University has identified hundreds of CSAs, the following offices have been officially designated as places where university community members should report crimes:

- **Department of Public Safety**
  285 Manning Drive
  911 (emergency) | (919) 962-8100 (non-emergency) | [www.dps.unc.edu](http://www.dps.unc.edu)

- **Student Complaint/Deputy Title IX Coordinator**
  Ew Quimbaya-Winship
  Student and Academic Services Building (SASB) North, Suite: 1125
  (919) 843-3878 | [eqw@unc.edu](mailto:eqw@unc.edu)

- **Office of the Dean of Students**
  Student and Academic Services Building (SASB) North, Suite: 1106
  (919) 843-3837 | [dos@unc.edu](mailto:dos@unc.edu)

- **Department of Housing and Residential Education (to include all Resident Advisors and Community Directors)**
  Student and Academic Services Building (SASB) North, Suite: 1213
  (919) 962-5401 | [housing@unc.edu](mailto:housing@unc.edu)
Confidential Resources
The trained professionals designated below can provide counseling, information, and support in a confidential setting. These Confidential Resources will not share information about an individual (including whether that individual has received services) without the individual’s express permission, unless there is a continuing threat of serious harm to the patient/client or to others or there is a legal obligation to reveal such information (e.g., suspected abuse or neglect of a minor). These professionals are also available to help an individual make a report to the University.

On Campus:

UNC Campus Health Services
http://campushealth.unc.edu/services/acute-care/sexual-assault-response.html
(919) 966-3650 / After-hours: (919) 966-2281
• Sexual assault exams/evidence collection
• Screening and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
• Emergency contraceptives
• Pregnancy tests
• Treatment paid for by the Survivor’s Assistance Fund

Gender Violence Services Coordinator
Cassidy Johnson, cassidyjohnson@unc.edu
(919) 962-1343
• Support for individuals experiencing interpersonal violence
• Assistance in understanding reporting options and navigating reporting process
• Link to University and community resources
• Walk-in hours and appointments available
• Confidential by University policy (protection may not extend beyond campus proceedings)

University Ombuds Office
http://www.ombuds.unc.edu
(919) 843-8204
• Impartial, informal, and independent resource and referral
• Non-judgmental listening and discussion of options
• Available to anyone affected by the incident
• Confidential by University policy (protection may not extend beyond campus proceedings)

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)
http://campushealth.unc.edu/caps
(919) 966-3658
• Individual and group counseling and referral

Employee Assistance Program
www.guidanceresources.com
(877) 314-5841
• 24/7 confidential care for University employees and their families

UNC Hospital Emergency Room
919-966-4721
• After-hours medical care
• Sexual assault exams/evidence collection
• Screening and treatment of STIs
• Emergency contraceptives
• Pregnancy tests
• Survivor’s Assistance Fund: Funds are available to offset medical expenses

Off Campus:

Compass Center for Women and Families
http://compassctr.org
919-929-3872; 919-929-7122 (24/7 Hotline)
• Personal and court advocacy
• Emergency shelter placement

Orange County Rape Crisis Center
www.ocrcc.org
919-968-4647
(24/7 Hotline) 1-866-WE-LISTEN (1-866-935-4783)
• Personal and court advocacy
• Accompaniment to emergency room and police

Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse: Individuals who suspect that a child is being harmed or observe a child being harmed should contact law enforcement by calling 911. In addition, under North Carolina law, individuals who reasonably suspect that a child under the age of 18 has been abused or neglected by a parent, guardian, or caregiver have an obligation to report that suspicion to a county department of social services. The Orange County Department of Social Services may be reached at (919) 245-2800 or (919) 968-2000.
Cell Phone-Based Security Services

**Smart911:** When you dial 911 today the information received by the 911 call center can be limited based on the type of phone you are calling on. Smart911 is a free, private, and secure opt-in service through which the UNC-CH community and visitors can create personalized profiles with important personal information. Smart911 allows citizens to provide the additional details that 911 call takers may need in order to assist them during an emergency, putting dispatchers a step ahead. At a time when you may be panicked, or unable to communicate, or it could be unsafe to communicate, Smart911 ensures that the details you would need to tell 911 are immediately available in the event you cannot verbally provide them.

With Smart911, when you make an emergency call from a phone registered with your Safety Profile, the 911 systems recognizes your phone number and automatically displays your profile on the screen of the call taker who receives your call.

To create your Smart911 profile, visit [https://www.smart911.com](https://www.smart911.com) or, if you have a UNC email address, you may download the Rave Guardian app on Apple or Android devices, [http://raveguardian.unc.edu](http://raveguardian.unc.edu). Upload photos, physical descriptions, details about your place of residence and work, and medical information. You can personalize your Smart911 profile, sharing any or all of this information as you choose. The profile used within the Rave Guardian app also works with Smart911.

**Rave Guardian:** To help the campus community remain safe, both on and off campus, the University is providing an app that turns cell phones into personal safety devices.

With the app, people can create an online safety network where they can check in with family, friends and Department of Public Safety officers. They can set a safety timer to notify people they trust to check on them when they are alone or in an unfamiliar place. They can activate the timer to alert Public Safety and any other designated friends or family members if the timer isn’t turned off within the set timeframe. Users can invite family members, friends, or other people they trust to be Guardians, and communicate with them within the app; similar to a call phone contact list. Users can call UNC Public Safety directly for help if they are in trouble, and send text tips – including photos – if they see something suspicious. The Rave Guardian app works directly with the Smart911 safety profile they create; the profile contains information including residence details (both home and campus), medical conditions and more. The profile is displayed to UNC Public Safety or to Smart911-enabled 911 centers nationwide when the individual calls 911 from off campus.

The app can be downloaded for free on Apple and Android devices. To find out more about the app and how to download it, visit: [http://raveguardian.unc.edu](http://raveguardian.unc.edu)

**Alert Carolina Texts:** Students, faculty, and staff can register their cell phone numbers in the campus directory to receive emergency text messages from the University. Visit [https://acapps.unc.edu/account/update](https://acapps.unc.edu/account/update), enter your Onyen and password, and list your (SMS-capable) cell phone number in the Alert Carolina field. You will also be reminded to register your cell number whenever you update your Onyen password.

Unless your cell phone is provided by and paid for by the University, your number will be treated as confidential information. Providing your number will not result in it becoming public, unless you mark your cellphone number as “public.” The University will only send text messages for a test and in an emergency. Please see the Alert Carolina section for more information.

**Call Boxes**

For a map of campus call box locations, please visit [http://maps.unc.edu/CampusMaps/PdfMaps/CallBoxForWeb.pdf](http://maps.unc.edu/CampusMaps/PdfMaps/CallBoxForWeb.pdf).

There are approximately 284 direct-line call boxes located across the campus and in University parking decks to make obtaining assistance convenient and easy to find. Standing tall and prominently, these nine-foot “blue-light”
fixtures reflect the University's commitment to a greater level of personal security for all students, employees, and visitors.

Call boxes require only the push of a button to contact Public Safety through a speakerphone. A bright strobe light on the top of the call box is set off when you push the button, helping police quickly locate you. If you are unable to speak or need to seek safer shelter, there are indicators in place to let police dispatchers know which call box has been activated. Public Safety officers will respond quickly any time a call box is activated, whether someone speaks into the speaker or not. A quick button press can make the difference in solving or even preventing a crime. In addition to using the call box to report emergencies, you should also use them to report simple suspicious activities that may warrant immediate police attention.

For information on the exact locations of campus call boxes, access the call box map at the link above. You should study the locations that lie along your regular routes of campus travel so you will know how to find the closest call box in an emergency. The number of call boxes in each parking deck varies, although there is generally at least one on each level.

The University's Electric Distribution Systems and Telecommunications Department provides installation and regular spot-check maintenance of the campus call boxes. Public Safety's Field Maintenance Division services the call boxes in parking decks. As the campus changes and grows, the number of call boxes will continue to increase. Public Safety and Telecommunications are open to suggestions for possible future sites.

For more information or to arrange a call box demonstration, call the Crime Prevention Officer at (919) 966-3230. To report any kind of problem relative to the operation or appearance of campus call box, please call Electric Distribution Systems at (919) 962-8394, or Public Safety at (919) 962-3951, if the call box is within a parking deck.

Silent Witness

You can electronically send anonymous reports about campus crimes to Public Safety through the Silent Witness program. The purpose of an anonymous report is to possibly take steps to promote safety. In addition, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, 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 in the annual crimes statistics for the institution.

You can access the web-based report form via Public Safety’s homepage at [http://main.ppsafety.unc.edu/Forms](http://main.ppsafety.unc.edu/Forms). Before you submit a report, you must provide three pieces of information: the type of crime involved, the general location of the crime (campus building, parking lot, etc.), and a more specific location for the crime. The form also has spaces for date, time, and description of the crime as well as the suspect's name, address, and nicknames, if known. Drop-down menus allow you to construct a description of the suspect by clicking on choices from lists of characteristics. There is also an area provided for more details, such as scars and clothing.

After filling in as much information as possible, you click on “Submit Information to UNC-CH Police” and the report is emailed to Public Safety's Criminal Investigations Division (CID), identified only by a unique, randomly generated number. The same number is displayed for you so you can print it. If you want to contact Public Safety again about the same crime, you can reference the number of the previous report to enable the Investigations Division to add the new information to the file.

Public Safety follows up on each Silent Witness report as appropriate, based upon the timeliness and substantiation of information provided, to determine if a reported incident represents an on-going threat to the campus community. If the investigating officer determines that the reported incident occurred and that it has not previously been reported, the officer will complete an incident report.
At present the University neither encourages nor discourages pastoral or professional counselors informing the persons they counsel of the availability of the Silent Witness or anonymous reporting program as a crime-reporting option.

**Additional Reporting Options for Victims of Interpersonal Violence**

The University encourages anyone who is the victim of interpersonal relationship violence, which includes sexual harassment, sexual battery, sexual exploitation, sexual assault, sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, to seek help on campus, in addition to pursuing any legal options. Students may seek support or report interpersonal violence in person at the Office of the Dean of Students, Campus Health Services, the Carolina Women’s Center, the LGBTQ Center; the Ombuds Office, or by meeting with the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX/Student Complaint Coordinator; file an anonymous report online through the Office of the Dean of Students website and through the Department of Public Safety’s ‘Silent Witness’ website; or file an anonymous report using forms available in the Student Union bathrooms.

If a victim needs assistance in reporting a sexual assault to local law enforcement authorities, various University agencies will help, including the Office of the Dean of Students, Campus Health Services, the Carolina Women’s Center, the Gender Violence Services Coordinator, the Department of Public Safety, the LGBTQ Center, and the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX/Student Complaint Coordinator. If a student has been sexually assaulted outside the Chapel Hill/Carrboro area, Public Safety, the Office of the Dean of Student, the Gender Violence Services Coordinator, or the Deputy Title IX/Student Complaint Coordinator, on request, will help the victim contact the proper law enforcement agency in order to report the assault.

Additionally, Public Safety incident reports made by students are forwarded to the Dean of Students Office and to the Deputy Title IX/Student Complaint Coordinator for review and referral to the Office of Student Conduct for potential action, as appropriate. Public Safety Investigators will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate. Additional information obtained via the investigation will also be forwarded to the Office of Student Conduct. If assistance is required from the local Police Department or the local Fire Department, Public Safety will contact the appropriate unit. If a sexual assault or rape should occur, staff on the scene, including Office of the Dean of Students and Public Safety, will offer the victim a wide variety of services. For more information on how the University responds to reports of sexual assault, please see the “Sexual Assault Programs and Procedures” section.

**Student Disciplinary Emergencies**

Although the University takes routine disciplinary action against students under the auspices of the Instrument of Student Judicial Governance, the Emergency Evaluation and Action Committee (“EEAC”) Policy and Procedures provide a swifter response when the safety of the University community is involved. To view these policies, please visit: [http://policy.sites.unc.edu/files/2013/04/EEAC.pdf](http://policy.sites.unc.edu/files/2013/04/EEAC.pdf).

The EEAC is chaired by the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs or his/her delegate and administered by the Office of the Dean of Students, which can be reached at (919) 966-4042. Students whose cases may require action pursuant to this policy fall into five categories:

- An applicant for admission or readmission to the University who has been convicted of a crime involving assault or felonious behavior, who has a record of violent behavior, or who has a record of academic dishonesty or disciplinary rule violations elsewhere;
- A student whose behavior, on or off campus, is such that his/her presence in the University, in the judgment of the Emergency Evaluation and Action Committee, poses a serious threat of disruption of the academic process or a continuing danger to other members of the University community or University property;
- A student who has been arrested and charged with a serious crime of a violent or dangerous nature, or a serious crime that involved placing another person in fear of imminent physical injury or danger, where, in the judgment of the committee, if the student is found guilty, his/her presence in the University would
pose a serious threat of disruption of the academic process or a continuing danger to the student, other members of the University community or University property;

- A student charged by the University with a violation of policies concerning illegal drugs, whose continued presence within the University community would, if the charges are true, constitute a clear and immediate danger to the health or welfare of other members of the University community; and
- A student whose behavior on or off campus is such that, in the judgment of the Committee, he/she poses a danger to himself/herself.

In appropriate cases the Committee can decide to take any one or more of the following actions:

- Summary suspension;
- Summary medical suspension;
- Reinstatement of a student who has been summarily suspended by the Committee or the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs;
- Reinstatement of a student who has been indefinitely suspended by the Committee;
- Ordering that an applicant not be considered for admission due to his/her behavioral history;
- Referral to the Student Attorney General for proceedings under The Instrument of Student Judicial Governance;
- Permitting the student to remain enrolled, with case management by the UNC Counseling and Psychological Services, subject to his/her compliance with specified conditions set by the Committee, violation of such conditions to be a ground for reopening the case against the student;
- Mandatory medical withdrawal;
- Indefinite suspension;
- Recommendation for expulsion; or
- Imposition of any other sanction or administrative remedy that is reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances.

**Violence in the Workplace Policy**

Complementing policies and procedures in place for students, the University’s Violence in the Workplace Policy provides a mechanism for addressing violent behavior committed by employees on the job. The policy prohibits “any form of violence by an employee against another employee, student, vendor, or visitor to the University.” Employees are subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, for threats, intimidation, physical attack, or intentional property damage they commit on or off campus while engaged in activity related to their University employment. Using or possessing a weapon while engaged in such activity is a violation of the policy unless the employee’s job duties require it.

Any employee who believes that he or she has been the target of workplace violence should report the incident immediately to an appropriate supervisor or manager, or to the Employee & Management Relations Department in Human Resources at (919) 843-3444. In emergencies, employees should call Public Safety at 911.

Reports of violence will be handled in a confidential manner, as allowed by North Carolina law, with information being released only on a need-to-know basis. Management will investigate incidents fully and promptly, take appropriate disciplinary action, and follow up with victims and any other staff members affected by the incident. The policy prohibits retaliation and harassment against employees who make good-faith reports about policy violations.
Security and Access to Campus Facilities


A statement of current policies concerning security and access to campus facilities, including campus residences, and security considerations used in the maintenance of campus facilities.

Campus Building Security

Maintaining building security is a major priority for the University to protect individuals living on campus and those who come to campus to use University facilities.

University instructional and administrative facilities are generally open to the public during normal business hours all year, but they are locked at other times. Individuals who need access to locked facilities should call Public Safety. Requests for access without prior arrangement require proof of identity and authorization from the person or department that controls the facility or area.

The majority of housekeepers work on third shift when buildings are closed. They check out the keys to the buildings they are responsible for, enter the buildings, and re-lock the doors. They do not open the doors for anyone during these hours. The zone manager and crew leader perform inspections of each building nightly. The Assistant Directors of Housekeeping perform unannounced inspections of random buildings to ensure compliance. Housekeeping utilizes a Team Cleaning process in cleaning the facilities on campus. This process requires the staff to work in teams of two (2) or more, which ensures that the staff is not alone in any facility while cleaning. Housekeepers carry cell phones and/or radios for easy access to their Zone Manager, Assistant Director, and Campus Police Officers in case of an emergency. Security Guards employed through Public Safety patrol on foot, check buildings, and respond to housekeepers’ calls for assistance.

All residence halls have electronic key systems where residents can open the outside door by using a proximity key to activate the reader. Exterior doors to residence halls are locked at all times. Exceptions are made when students move in each semester. Signs posted at the entrance to each residence hall provide notice of restrictions on entry.

If a student changes residence halls or moves off campus, access is changed by updating the student's profile in the computer system without the issuance of a new key. All such changes are made online and are effective immediately. The Facilities Services Housing Support Division deactivates lost keys in the same way. Residents should report lost exterior proximity keys immediately to the Community Office.

Each resident has a key to his or her residence hall room or apartment. In suite-style residence halls, the room key also opens the suite door. Residents are advised to keep doors locked at all times. Room locks are changed when keys are lost, and residents should immediately report lost room keys to the Community Office.

Residents may have invited guests visit; however, some halls have restrictions related to when guests may visit, commonly referred to as visitation. Limited visitation allows guests to visit from 9am-1am Sunday-Thursday, and 9am-2am Friday and Saturday. Standard visitation allows guests to visit anytime with the permission of the roommate.

Both visitation options require roommate consent. Students complete roommate agreements early in the academic year to establish guidelines for guests. In addition, students living in the residence hall or apartment are responsible for maintaining the visitation standards as members of a common community. The Resident Advisor is available to mediate when roommate or community agreements are not upheld. Each residence hall has a telephone located at the entrance. Invited guests gain access to the residence hall by calling their host and asking to be escorted while visiting. Students are held responsible for the behavior of their guests.

Only authorized personnel are provided access to keys that open multiple residence hall doors. These include Public Safety personnel, maintenance personnel, and residence hall staff. Live-in professional staff members
control residence hall room key access. The Facilities Services Housing Support Division controls master key access through the use of secured key boxes in the buildings. At a minimum, access to these keys requires users to have an assigned passcode. Based on this code, only keys required in the function of staff duties are available to the user. The key boxes are networked, so the lock shop has data on what keys are checked out, when, and for how long. There is also an alert system that notifies the lock shop if keys have been checked out longer than the permitted time.

**Maintenance of Campus Buildings**

Any facility-related security concern or other emergency is given highest priority for response by Housing Support personnel. Typical security calls are for locks not functioning and broken windows. If the request for attention is made during normal working hours, an attempt is made to respond during that day. If the request is made after normal working hours, the Public Safety Telecommunications Center alerts the appropriate personnel on call. Emergency and security maintenance requests are handled as soon as the person on call can arrive on campus.

**Campus Lighting**

Adequate lighting on campus is an important component of safety and security at night. Light illuminates areas, allowing people to avoid obstructions or obstacles and reduces or eliminates places where criminals can hide. Campus lighting corridors provide higher level lighting for walkways and parking lots that are used frequently after dark. The concentration of after-dark pedestrians in the lighting corridors reduces each pedestrian’s sense of being alone and more vulnerable.

Lighting corridors now exist from East Franklin Street at the north end of campus to Ram Village residence halls on the south end of campus. Older lights on north campus have been replaced with higher intensity, improved-color lights that serve to nearly double the amount of light in those areas and improve color recognition for easier identification. East-west corridors follow Cameron Avenue and South Road.

To review lighting needs, the Electric Distribution Systems working group within Energy Services conducts lighting tours of the campus twice a year. Normally, tours are held in April and October. These walking tours allow students and employees to point out where lighting needs improvement, to see where the landscape has changed (because of construction or tree and shrubbery growth, for example), and to see the impact of those changes already made to improve lighting.

Representatives from the student body, Graduate and Professional Student Federation, Public Safety, Housing and Residential Education, Facilities Planning, Building Services, Grounds Services, and members of the Campus Personal Safety Committee usually participate in the tours. The tour leader historically is the manager of Electric Distribution Systems and/or a member of his or her staff.

The tours are open to any interested person. Advance notices of tour dates are sent to the above-mentioned representatives and to *The Daily Tar Heel*, the student newspaper, and *The University Gazette*, the faculty and staff newspaper.

Anyone with a concern about lighting or is interested in participating in a walking tour is encouraged to call Electric Distribution Systems at (919) 962-8394 at any time.

Finally, increased illumination does not eliminate the need to be cautious when walking at night. Pedestrians should walk with a friend, take the Point-to-Point Express, or call Point-to-Point at (919) 962-7867 (962-P-TO-P). You are encouraged to use one of the many call boxes located throughout the campus if you feel threatened at any time of day or night, or dial 911.
Campus Transportation Options

Point-to-Point (P2P): The P2P Express serves designated stops around campus on a fixed route between 7 p.m. and 4 a.m. seven days a week during the fall and spring semesters. During summer school, P2P vans operate the same schedule, but travel a limited route. P2P Express is available to all faculty, staff, and students. Service is only provided when residence halls are open. For route and schedule information, visit dps.unc.edu/P2P.

P2P also provides transportation services to students and employees with disabilities 24 hours a day - call for service at (919) 962-7867 (P-to-P). A doctor’s certificate is required to be kept on file at the P2P Dispatch Office. The service is free to students and employees with University identification cards.

Students and employees may call P2P between dusk and dawn for transportation between campus locations and remote on-campus parking lots that are not served by the P2P Express route or Chapel Hill Transit. (Note: P2P service to Park & Ride lots is only provided to Commuter Alternative Program members; see below). Call (919) 962-7867.

Many campus parking lots offer one-touch direct-line phones to P2P. Just push the red button to be connected to a P2P dispatcher. You may stay in your car near the box until the shuttle arrives, then park and board the shuttle.

P2P also provides rides for students to Campus Health Services, the main quad libraries, the Law Library and the RR lot from any campus location. For more information, visit dps.unc.edu/P2P.

Commuter Alternative Program (CAP): Through CAP, UNC offers alternative commute options including fare-free local and regional transit service. CAP is a nationally recognized program designed to reward commuting students, faculty, and staff who do not drive alone to campus.

P2P provides Emergency Ride Back service call (919) 962-7867 to CAP members who have an emergency and need transportation to Park & Ride lots or residences in Chapel Hill / Carrboro. Employees may also join Triangle Transit’s Emergency Ride Home program at gotriangle.org/ERH.

Motorist Assistance Program (MAP): Public Safety offers lock-out key retrievals and jump-starts to motorists on campus. Call (919) 962-8006 on weekdays from 7 a.m. to midnight or (919) 962-8100 during other times.

Zipcar: Through Zipcar, the University's car-sharing program, students (ages 18+), employees, and University departments have access to cars parked on campus for use by the hour or by the day. Fuel and insurance are always included. More information is available at zipcar.com/unc.

Zimride: Zimride is UNC’s free ride-matching program. With it, students and employees can find others to share rides to campus or to other destinations, such as a concert or sports event. To register, visit zimride.unc.edu.

ShareTheRideNC: Students and employees may also sign up for this free ride-matching service. ShareTheRideNC is typically used by commuters looking for rides to UNC. Registrants may choose to only match to other UNC commuters or to any person with a similar commute. To register, visit unc.sharetheridenc.org.

More Information

For information on campus transportation, check out Public Safety's website, dps.unc.edu. For regional transportation information, including transit routes and schedules, visit GoTriangle.org.
Missing Persons Protocol

20 U.S.C. § 1092(j)

Each institution of higher education that provides on-campus housing . . . shall:

(A) establish a missing student notification policy for students who reside in on-campus housing that – (i) informs each such student that such student has the option to identify an individual to be contacted by the institution not later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined missing in accordance with official notification procedures established by the institution under subparagraph (B);(ii) provides each such student a means to register confidential contact information in the event that the student is determined to be missing for a period of more than 24 hours;(iii) advises each such student who is under 18 years of age, and not an emancipated individual, that the institution is required to notify a custodial parent or guardian not later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined missing in accordance with such procedures; (iv) informs each such residing student that the institution will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency not later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined missing in accordance with such procedures; and (v) requires, if the campus security or law enforcement personnel has been notified and makes a determination that a student who is the subject of a missing person report has been missing for more than 24 hours and has not returned to the campus, the institution to initiate the emergency contact procedures in accordance with the student’s designation and

(B) establish official notification procedures for a missing student who resides in on-campus housing that – (i) includes procedures for official notification of appropriate individuals at the institution that such student has been missing for more than 24 hours; (ii) requires any official missing person report relating to such student be referred immediately to the institution’s police or campus security department; and (iii) if, on investigation of the official report, such department determines that the missing student has been missing for more than 24 hours, requires – (I) such department to contact the individual identified by such student under subparagraph (A)(i); (II) if such student is under 18 years of age, and not an emancipated individual, the institution to immediately contact the custodial parent or legal guardian of such student; and (III) if subclauses (I) or (II) do not apply to a student determined to be a missing person, inform the appropriate law enforcement agency.

The University believes that the personal and physical safety of the University community is a shared responsibility. In accordance with federal, state, and local law, the following protocol has been established to outline the University response procedures in the event University officials receive a report that a person residing in on-campus housing is missing.

Protocol Notification

The Missing Person Protocol will be:

- Written as a tenet of the Department of Housing and Residential Education leasing/housing contract.
- Included in PDF format and as a direct link from the Department of Housing and Residential Education, Office of the Dean of Students, and Public Safety home pages.
- Reviewed with students by the Department of Housing and Residential Education staff at all first hall/apartment meetings at the beginning of each academic year.

All residential students will be:

- Prompted to register confidential contact information at the time of their Housing application on the StarRez system, accessed through myhousing.unc.edu. Students are given the opportunity to input missing persons contact information, and are also given access to the protocol.
- Advised that such confidential contact information will be accessible only to authorized campus personnel and will not be disclosed to outside individuals or entities except for disclosure to outside law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.
• Advised that if they are a residential student under 18 years of age, and not an emancipated individual, the University will notify the custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing, in addition to notifying the student’s registered confidential contact, if different.
• Informed to contact the following individuals and/or campus departments to report that a student has been missing for 24 hours:
  ▪ Resident Advisor – Department of Housing and Residential Education
  ▪ Community Director – Department of Housing and Residential Education
  ▪ Department of Public Safety
  ▪ Office of the Dean of Students
• Alerted that the report of a missing person will be referred immediately to Public Safety. All other applicable University offices, including but not limited to the Office of the Dean of Students, Housing and Residential Education, and Counseling and Wellness Services, will be notified within less than 24 hours and as applicable when a student is reported missing.
• Notified that once the University, through appropriate investigative protocols listed below, determines that a student is missing, the University’s designee will, within 24 hours, contact the individual identified by the student, the custodial parent or legal guardian if the student is under 18 and not emancipated, and/or local law enforcement, as well as other appropriate community agencies when applicable.

Protocol Procedures

Upon notification from any entity that a student may be missing, even if before the 24 hour notification timeframe, the University may use any of the following resources to assist in locating the student. These resources will be used in any order and in any combination as deemed appropriate by University officials:

• Initiate a “wellness” check on a student. In accordance with approved guidelines, the appropriate staff will be dispatched to the residential room to establish contact with the individual or verify that the individual is not currently available in their assigned space.
• Reach out to known friends, other students living in the same location, and family members in an effort to glean additional information on the student’s potential location and other applicable information.
• Assign a liaison to ensure that family members are provided with information and support.
• Access class information and contact academic departments and faculty members to ascertain information on last physical sighting of the student as well as any other relevant information.
• Search on-campus public locations, including but not limited to dining facilities, libraries, recreation areas, etc.
• Access the residence hall/apartment electronic key database to determine time and use of most recent entry points of the student using their key fob.
• Department of Public Safety will follow General Order 4-6R1 which outlines the investigative protocol procedures they would follow in a case of a missing person.
• The University may request the following technology-based information:
  ▪ access email logs to verify last log in and use of University email system
  ▪ ensure that use of student accounts/passwords is monitored
  ▪ obtain and examine Internet service provider and e-mail records
  ▪ monitor instant messaging and chat room activity
• If there is any indication of criminal activity, the University will involve the appropriate law enforcement agencies.
• In conjunction with the University’s Executive Committee, prepare, update, and disseminate informational bulletins to outside agencies, the University community, and the public, if necessary and appropriate.

Access the University’s Missing Person Protocol online at http://housing.unc.edu/missingperson.
Information about Campus Law Enforcement


A statement of current policies concerning campus law enforcement, including – (i) the law enforcement authority of campus security personnel; (ii) the working relationship of campus security personnel with State and local law enforcement agencies, including whether the institution has agreements with such agencies, such as written memoranda of understanding, for the investigation of alleged criminal offenses; and # (iii) policies which encourage accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the campus police and the appropriate law enforcement agencies, when the victim of such crime elects or is unable to make such a report.

N.C. General Statute § 116-40.5 grants the Board of Trustees of any constituent institution of The University of North Carolina the authority to establish a campus law enforcement agency and employ campus police officers. It also provides that “the territorial jurisdiction of a campus police officer shall include all property owned or leased to the institution employing the campus police officer and that portion of any public road or highway passing through such property or immediately adjoining it, wherever located.” Pursuant to this statute, the Board of Trustees of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill established the Department of Public Safety. As such, Public Safety is a legally appointed entity with full law enforcement agency status whose sworn personnel have all the powers of law enforcement officers which includes the authority to execute arrests.

Additionally, Public Safety is one of only 59 college and university public safety agencies in the country that is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., and is one of only three such university agencies currently accredited in the State of North Carolina.

Through an expanded jurisdiction agreement with the Chapel Hill Police, Public Safety officers who are en route to off-campus facilities respond to any suspicious, criminal, or emergency situations occurring on sections of Franklin and Rosemary streets to the north and west of campus, and they have full authority in those areas. The Granville Towers housing facilities also fall within the primary jurisdiction of the Public Safety patrols.

Public Safety has mutual aid agreements pertaining to the investigation of criminal incidents with the Sheriff’s Departments for Chatham County, Durham County, and Orange County; the Police Departments for Carrboro, Chapel Hill, Durham, and Hillsborough; and the Campus Police Departments for East Carolina University, Fayetteville State University, North Carolina State University, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, and The University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

Officers from the Chapel Hill and Carrboro Police Departments and the Orange County Sheriff’s Department often participate when there is a major special event at the University. On request, Public Safety cooperates with law enforcement agencies investigating criminal activity on the premises of recognized, off-campus student organizations, but Public Safety does not request that the local law enforcement agencies monitor or record criminal activity at these locations. Public Safety also has a close working relationship with the State Bureau of Investigation and N.C. Alcohol Law Enforcement, and it conducts joint operations and training exercises with the Chapel Hill Police. A mobile command center is available for use in large-scale and protracted public safety responses or for use in joint operations as an incident command center.

In the interest of agency interoperability, Public Safety uses the statewide VIPER 800 MHz communication system that allows for a more cohesive communications strategy with other Orange County emergency and law enforcement agencies, as well as, public safety agencies across the state. A recent communication system upgrade to the APCO Project 25 standards will enhance interoperability with other agencies and enable Public Safety to stay current with changing technologies and the needs of the University community.

For additional information about policies encouraging prompt and accurate reporting of crimes, please see the section of this report entitled “Reporting Crime and Other Emergencies.”
Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(1)(D) and (E)

(D) A description of the type and frequency of programs designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

(E) A description of programs designed to inform students and employees about the prevention of crimes.

Department of Public Safety

Public Safety services focus on one primary concern: to protect and serve all who come to campus. The services of Public Safety center on enhanced customer service, reduction of crime, and the improvement of the quality of life for students, faculty, staff and visitors at UNC-CH. To make Carolina a safer community, take steps to protect yourself. Call Public Safety if you have a safety concern or note suspicious activity. In an emergency, call 911 or use an emergency call box. The department maintains a Daily Crime Log which is available to the public during normal business hours and can be accessed in the lobby of the Public Safety Building (285 Manning Drive, Chapel Hill, NC 27599). Information is an important component in the continuing effort to increase campus safety. A well-informed campus can better protect itself. One of Public Safety’s goals is to stop crime before it takes place. To attain this goal, a great deal of attention is given to Community Oriented Policing (COP) and crime prevention programming. COP is a collaborative effort between members of the department and those in the University community to develop solutions to problems and increase trust in the police. The following are some of Public Safety’s programs provided to educate the Carolina community that are available upon request:

- New Student Orientation Safety Presentations – Offered to both students and parents
- Coffee With a Cop – Personal interaction between Public Safety Officers and the University community
- Alcohol Awareness – Utilize teaching tools like Fatal Vision goggles to educate and inform
- Campus Fire Safety
- SAFETOBER
- Tar Heel Tracker
- Cyclicious
- Watch For Me NC – Pedestrian Safety
- U-Lock Bicycle Registration - Students, faculty, and staff who register their bikes for free at the Public Safety building receive a 50% off coupon for a U-lock at Student Stores.
- Larceny Reduction & Engraving
- Work Place Violence
- Shots Fired
- Flashpoint - Recognizing & Preventing Violence on Campus
- Silent Storm
- Emergency Response
- Violence on Campus
- Shots Fired - Information on what to do if an active shooter is in your area on campus and how to be aware of the potential warning signs.
- Campus Safety 101
- Flashpoint – Recognizing & Preventing Violence on Campus
- Moped Safety Presentations
- Community Safety Partnership
- Reportit.leadsonline.com
- Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) – Self Defense Class (offered to women only)
- Interpersonal Relationship Violence - Introductory self-defense class
- Operation Medicine Drop – A ‘turn-in’ program for expired and/or unused prescriptions
- Child Passenger Safety Seat Clinics
- Bike Rodeos
For more information about scheduling a security awareness or crime prevention program or workshop, contact Public Safety’s Crime Prevention Office at (919) 966-3230 or visit Public Safety’s website at http://www.dps.unc.edu. A common theme of all awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others. Classes can be tailored to meet individual needs, and new classes are added as the need arises. In the calendar year 2013, Public Safety offered approximately 273 safety and security classes.

Additional information available upon request or on the Public Safety website includes:

- Security Surveys: These surveys assist departments in understanding vulnerable areas in their work environments and in finding possible solutions for correcting these vulnerabilities. To receive a security survey, please contact Public Safety’s Crime Prevention Office at (919) 966-3230.
- Daily crime reports: These reports are available through the Public Safety website http://www.dps.unc.edu/. Special bulletins are also sent to areas where crime trends are prevalent.
- Annual reports: These documents provide information on a yearly basis concerning crimes and crime trends for the University campus. This information is available both on the Public Safety website and in booklet form at the Public Safety building.

Student Wellness

Student Wellness at UNC Chapel Hill seeks to enhance the individual and collective health of the community through a wide range of programs, services, and resources. Through partnerships with other campus departments, community agencies, student organizations, and peer mentors Student Wellness works to develop and advocate for a campus and community environment that creates, emphasizes, and supports healthy choices and positive decision making regarding health, safety, and wellness.

Education for Incoming Students: Incoming first year students are required to complete online educational modules about sexual assault and alcohol prior to their arrival on campus in the fall. The AlcoholEdu module provides all students with an appropriate and accurate understanding of alcohol and its associated risks, including legal, judicial and health impacts. The Haven: Understanding Sexual Assault module sets the expectation that it truly takes everyone to help create a community free from violence as well as to support survivors who do experience or who have experienced violence prior to their arrival at UNC-CH.

These modules, in conjunction with the in-person ‘Carolina Community’ session presented by staff in Student Wellness, the Office of the Dean of Students, and the Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life and Community Involvement during New Student Orientation, provides consistent information and resources to the newest undergraduate members of the UNC Chapel Hill community.

Individualized Support: BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students) is aimed at students who have had negative experiences or problems related to alcohol and drug use. The small group and one-on-one appointments are designed to help students make better alcohol-use decisions and to reduce their risks for alcohol related harm. BASICS provides students with personalized feedback about their alcohol/drug use, challenges their perceptions and raises awareness regarding social norms, and offers opportunities for self-improvement and safer choices in the future.

Trainings and Events for All Students: The staff in Student Wellness strives to empower all community members to take responsibility for creating a violence-free community by becoming engaged bystanders. Violence prevention and substance abuse prevention efforts include training, education, and messaging to the campus.

During the academic year, Student Wellness offers bystander intervention skills trainings to students through One Act, One Act for Greeks, and Beyond Bullying: How Bystanders Can Prevent Identity-Based and Sexual Harassment presentations. These trainings provide individuals and organizations knowledge, skills, and confidence to recognize the early warning signs of violence and harassment, and how to take preventive action
in everyday life. By focusing on the prevention of violence (including sexual assault, stalking, and interpersonal relationship violence) through bystander engagement, these programs ask all community members to help reduce crime on and near campus. These trainings are supported through bystander intervention messages that are posted annually on televisions in Campus Health Services and as posters in the residence halls, academic buildings, on social media, and on the Chapel Hill Transit buses. These messages include real students and how they have intervened.

Through Interactive Theatre Carolina (ITC), Student Wellness offers high impact interactive experiences and analytical tools that help students understand sexual assault and other health and wellness topics. Audience members first watch a scripted scene on topics such as “alcohol and sexual assault” or “bystander intervention to prevent sexual assault” where characters experience a conflict or series of conflicts. Next, audience members have the opportunity to interact with characters on stage by asking the characters questions or going up on stage to intervene in the situation through their own role play to try to change the attitudes and behavior of the characters in the scene. This process gives students real life, context oriented skills to utilize with confidence and effectiveness in their day to day experiences.

Student Wellness also co-hosts additional programs supporting wellness and safety such as Cycliculous where students can learn about bicycle safety, maintenance, registration, theft prevention, helmet fittings, bike routes, and more. Trained health educators on staff can also tailor and facilitate programs for specific organizations/populations on campus as needed.

**Trainings and Outreach in the Chapel Hill Community:** Student Wellness also partners with the Chapel Hill Police Department’s Alcohol Law Enforcement Officer to teach bystander intervention skills to staff at local businesses to prevent sexual harassment and drug facilitated sexual assault (DFSA). Staff is informed of these trainings through *Raise the Bar* outreach events, conducted in collaboration with volunteers from the Carolina Women’s Center, the Orange County Rape Crisis Center, and Student Wellness.

**The Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life and Community Involvement (OFSL-CI)**

The Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life and Community Involvement is a part of Student Affairs and reports to the Office of the Dean of Students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The office works with two primary populations of students, those that hold membership in one of Carolina’s 57 fraternities and sororities, and those students who live or are considering living in off-campus housing. OFSL-CI is committed to the success of all students and invites you to contact the office at (919) 962-8298 | [greeks@unc.edu](mailto:greeks@unc.edu) if you should need assistance.

**Report a Concern / Hazing Hotline - Online Anonymous Reporting Form:** The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill does not condone any type of hazing within the fraternity and sorority community. The form was created for UNC students, parents, faculty, staff and community members to report incidents that are physically, emotionally, or psychologically detrimental to the student and damage the integrity of the fraternity and sorority new member education/intake process. This form is sent directly to the Director of Fraternity and Sorority Life and Community Involvement. The University’s ability to investigate reported incidents, enforce the university’s expectations, and protect future students depends on the accuracy and specificity of the information provided. You are encouraged to provide as much specific detail as possible so that appropriate action can be taken to address the reported behavior. You have the option to submit a report anonymously, though officials may find it difficult to complete their investigation without knowing the source of the report. You can access the form here: [http://ofslci.unc.edu/fraternity-sorority/report-concern-hazing-hotline](http://ofslci.unc.edu/fraternity-sorority/report-concern-hazing-hotline)

**Hazing Prevention:** Every semester OFSL-CI staff provide hazing prevention education to chapter leadership tasked with the oversight of new member education. This website hosts a Hazing Hotline report form, where anyone with concerns about hazing can submit information (anonymously if desired). In addition, each semester, councils provide educational programming to new members about hazing.
The Carolina Ladder of Risk: This program educates chapters on the basics of risk management practice and policy and creates a conversation about planning safe social events. Through The Ladder of Risk, chapter presidents, social chairs, risk managers and new member educators learn how to plan safe social events while reducing their risk as a chapter. All chapters are required to participate in this program every semester. It is the goal of OFSL-CI that every chapter will know and understand best practice risk management practice and policy, and chapters will implement safe procedures at fraternity and sorority social and new member events. Trained facilitators deliver this program to approximately 56 chapters and 150 chapter leaders each semester.

One Act for Greeks: The mission of One Act for Greeks is to improve safety in the fraternity and sorority community and prevent sexual violence. This project is a collaboration between the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Life and Community Involvement and UNC-CH Student Wellness. The goal of the One Act for Greeks 3-hour skills training is to provide fraternity and sorority members from all councils with the bystander intervention skills and knowledge to address issues in the community, especially around alcohol use and sexual violence. By first creating an understanding of the high-risk situations in their community, the course explores possible approaches to intervene and prevent these situations from occurring. A minimum of 20 students are required to host a One Act for Greeks training. Interested fraternities and sororities should contact oneact@unc.edu for more information.

Fire Safety: The Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life and Community Involvement (OFSL-CI), the undergraduate students, the alumni house corporations and the Town of Chapel Hill take the issue of fire safety very seriously. To ensure this level of safety, the OFSL-CI Fire Safety program was created in 1996, following the tragic fire at the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity house. Annually, this program is evaluated and new components are added in keeping with an overall belief in continuous improvement.

Every semester, each fraternity and sorority that operates a house is required to participate in fire safety training co-hosted by OFSL-CI and Chapel Hill Fire Department (CHFD). Following the training, each house conducts a fire safety self-inspection to prepare for their official inspection. The fraternity and sorority houses are inspected by the CHFD as the houses are in the Town of Chapel Hill, pay over $350,000 in property taxes, and thus are under the jurisdiction of the CHFD. The inspections occur within the first 6-8 weeks of the semester along with a fire drill monitored by CHFD. During the inspection, the Fire Department looks for any violations of the National Fire Safety Code. If a violation is found, the chapter is written up in a report and assigned a time period during which they must rectify the problem. This report is sent to the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Life at UNC-Chapel Hill, who compiles the results and monitors compliance. Each chapter appoints an undergraduate member to the position of Fire Marshal. The Fire Marshal is responsible for attending the training, conducting the self-inspection, and accompanies the Fire Inspector during the inspection.

Office of Human Resources

The Office of Human Resources offers a workshop on conflict management that focuses on recognizing and addressing various conflict situations. Information on upcoming classes appears in the Office of Human Resources course catalog, is published twice each year in The University Gazette, and is available at http://www.training.unc.edu. You may also call (919) 962-2550 for information.

The University is also committed to assuring a healthy and safe working environment that is free from threats of workplace violence. The Employee and Management Relations Unit in the Office of Human Resources has in place specific Employee Threat Assessment and Response Team protocols, which are activated in the event of actual or potential workplace violence incidents. Additionally, the Office of Human Resources is available to provide customized information sessions on the Violence in the Workplace policy as needed to campus departments. These sessions address topics including recognizing the warning signs of potential workplace violence and reporting suspicious incidents. Individuals may call Employee and Management Relations at (919) 843-3444 for additional information.
Self Defense Courses

Physical Activity (PHYA), Department of Exercise and Sport Science: Students in PHYA 228 earn an elective credit while learning how to make themselves safer. Although participants learn physical self-defense techniques such as kicking, blocking, and escaping from someone’s hold, a major focus of the class is analysis – realizing how one is vulnerable and how to stop being vulnerable.

Students in this course will be instructed by a three-dimensional educational approach. First, the student will develop skill, including techniques and strategies in physical activities related to self-defense. Second, the student will develop knowledge of skill and strategy; necessary for enhancing personal health, fitness and well-being; and of developmentally appropriate ethical and health patterns related to self-defense. Third, the student will develop through physical activity self-confidence and determination as related to self-defense.

PHYA 228 is open to male and female students. Subject to facility and instructor availability, one section (30 slots in the class) is generally offered during the year, as well as one section during summer school.

Department of Public Safety: Public Safety offers Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) training for male and female students, faculty, and staff. RAD training is designed to empower participants by educating them, helping them develop self-reliance and decision-making skills, and providing a training environment where they can discover the power of their own strength. Much of the 12-hour program is spent practicing the application of self-defense tactics, including realistic simulation training. Women of average fitness will be able to participate successfully. Participants who complete the course may present their signed manuals at any RAD training facility in the United States or Canada to be allowed to practice or participate in refresher training at no charge.

The Student Activities Funds Office provides funding for course manuals, and participants may keep them after the end of the course. Protective equipment is provided free of charge, including a free mouthpiece.

RAD training is offered several times a year. Afternoon, evening, or weekend classes may be offered as three four-hour blocks or four three-hour blocks. Maximum class size is 25. For information about class schedules, call the Crime Prevention Office at (919) 966-3230. For more information on RAD classes, please visit http://www.dps.unc.edu/Police/crimeprevention/classes/classes.cfm.

Information Sources

The University distributes information about security and safety in a variety of ways:

- As noted above, Public Safety issues daily crime reports on its web page as well as contributing to the annual crime statistics reports.
- The Alert Carolina website http://alertcarolina.unc.edu contains emergency, safety, and security information. The website includes information about the Alert Carolina System, and a poster describing “What You Should Do for an Emergency Warning” is posted on the website and can be downloaded. Alert Carolina also includes links to other safety information, including how to register for the American Red Cross Safe and Well List.
- The Office of Human Resources informs new employees about campus security at orientation sessions and informs supervisors through several learning modules offered through the Training and Talent Development department’s specialized curriculum.
- School and Division-level Human Resources Officers are asked to distribute tips for evening security to all employees.
Monitoring of Criminal Activity at Off-Campus Student Organizations


A statement of policy concerning the monitoring and recording through local police agencies of criminal activity at off-campus student organizations which are recognized by the institution and that are engaged in by students attending the institution, including those student organizations with off-campus housing facilities.

As noted below, crime statistics for non-campus buildings or property include statistics for crimes occurring on the premises of all off-campus fraternities and sororities. Because the currently active and officially recognized Greek organizations with living facilities are located off-campus, Chapel Hill Police respond to incidents at those addresses, and the crime statistics in this report for those organizations are provided by the Chapel Hill Police. On request, Public Safety cooperates with law enforcement agencies investigating criminal activity on the premises of recognized, off-campus student organizations.

Sex Offender Registry


A statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State . . . concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained, such as the law enforcement office of the institution, a local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction for the campus, or a computer network address.

In accordance with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is providing a link to the North Carolina Department of Justice sex offender registry. The Act referred to above requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained.

North Carolina law currently requires sex offenders and individuals adjudged to be sexually violent predators to register with the sheriff of the county where they are living, and the sheriff maintains a registry of this information that is available to the public upon request. Registrants must furnish the following information: name, sex, address, physical description, picture, conviction date, offense for which registration was required, the sentence imposed as a result of the conviction, and registration status. An offender who is a non-resident student or non-resident worker must maintain registration with the Sheriff of the county where the offender works or attends school and must also identify the school he or she is attending or his/her place of employment.

The Orange County Sheriff maintains the registry for individuals who live, work, or attend school in Orange County. The North Carolina Department of Justice Division of Criminal Statistics maintains a searchable website for all registered sex offenders and sexually violent predators at [http://sexoffender.ncdoj.gov/](http://sexoffender.ncdoj.gov/). According to the North Carolina Department of Justice, “This information is made available for purposes of protecting the public, for keeping them informed and for allowing them to take proactive measures to ensure safety in their communities. Use and/or misuse of this information by individuals, groups or entities to commit criminal acts (to include, but not limited to, threats, intimidation, stalking, harassment) against other persons is subject to criminal prosecution.”
Sexual Assault Programs and Procedures

20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(8)(A), (B), and (C)

#(8)(A) Each institution of higher education participating in any program under this title and title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, other than a foreign institution of higher education, shall develop and distribute as part of the report described in paragraph (1) a statement of policy regarding— (i) such institution’s programs to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and (ii) the procedures that such institution will follow once an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been reported, including a statement of the standard of evidence that will be used during any institutional conduct proceeding arising from such a report.

#(B) The policy described in subparagraph (A) shall address the following areas: (i) Education programs to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, which shall include— (I) primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, which shall include— (aa) a statement that the institution of higher education prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; (bb) the definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in the applicable jurisdiction; (cc) the definition of consent, in reference to sexual activity, in the applicable jurisdiction; (dd) safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than such individual; (ee) information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks; and (ff) the information described in clauses (ii) through (vii); and (II) ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and faculty, including information described in items (aa) through (ff) of subclause (I). (ii) Possible sanctions or protective measures that such institution may impose following a final determination of an institutional disciplinary procedure regarding rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. (iii) Procedures victims should follow if a sex offense, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, including information in writing about— (I) the importance of preserving evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or in obtaining a protection order; (II) to whom the alleged offense should be reported; (III) options regarding law enforcement and campus authorities, including notification of the victim’s option to— (aa) notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police; (bb) be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses; and (cc) decline to notify such authorities; and (IV) where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution’s responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court. (iv) Procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which shall include a clear statement that— (I) such proceedings shall— (aa) provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution; and (bb) be conducted by officials who receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability; (II) the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice; and (III) both the accuser and the accused shall be simultaneously informed, in writing, of— (aa) the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; (bb) the institution’s procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results of the institutional disciplinary proceeding; (cc) of any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that such results become final; and (dd) when such results become final. (v) Information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims, including how publicly-available recordkeeping will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information about the victim, to the extent permissible by law. (vi) Written notification of students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services available for victims both on-campus and in the community. (vii) Written notification of victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if so requested by the victim and if such accommodations are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.
# (C) A student or employee who reports to an institution of higher education that the student or employee has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall be provided with a written explanation of the student or employee’s rights and options, as described in clauses (ii) through (vii) of subparagraph (B).

Programs for Sexual Assault and Other Forms of Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and for Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking as required by the Clery Act (as amended by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act)

Title IX is an important civil rights law that protects individuals from discrimination based upon sex in education programs or activities; the Clery Act, as amended by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA), requires colleges and universities to address sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. The University has taken a series of specific and continuing steps to raise awareness among students and other members of the campus community about available resources regarding sexual violence, sexual assault (including rape and acquaintance rape), sexual battery, sexual coercion, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking (hereinafter referred to as “sexual violence and related misconduct”). Most notably, the University adopted a new “Policy on Prohibited Discrimination, Harassment and Related Misconduct Including Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment, Sexual Violence, Interpersonal Violence and Stalking” (hereinafter the “Policy on Prohibited Discrimination”) effective for all reports filed on or after August 28, 2014. The policy was based on the recommendations of a 22-member task force formed in 2013 – comprising undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, staff, and a community member – to address sexual violence. The task force’s dedicated work over the course of a year included gathering input from the Carolina community, recommendations from a prior student task force, and collecting significant feedback from hundreds of interviews during a University-commissioned listening tour. The task force thoughtfully examined every aspect of our institutional processes, from reporting, support, and response, to investigation, adjudication and appeals. Even as the policy was being developed, campus groups were working together to significantly improve processes and streamline coordination. The policy can be found on http://sexualassaultanddiscriminationpolicy.unc.edu/, which also provides information about support, resources, and procedures for those reporting sexual violence and related misconduct. The University continued to update http://safe.unc.edu, which provides comprehensive information regarding prevention of sexual violence and related misconduct.

Educational programs for students, faculty, and staff to promote the prevention and awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking

The University has continued to offer a number of primary prevention training, educational, and awareness programs on sexual violence and related misconduct. In addition to the many programs that are continued this year (detailed below), beginning in the fall of 2014, the University will require all students, faculty, and staff to participate in on-line training on how to recognize and respond to sexual violence and related misconduct; employees hired after the initial implementation of this training will be required to take it shortly after hire. The Equal Opportunity and Compliance office has updated and revitalized its ongoing in-person Haven training designed to educate students, faculty, and staff on how to respond effectively to survivors of sexual violence and related misconduct and connect them to appropriate resources. Together, the training programs include information about many of the topics outlined in OCR guidance and the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act:

- Statements that the University prohibits sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating violence, and stalking;
- The definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in its jurisdiction;
- The definition of consent in reference to sexual activity;
- Information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior; and
- Information on how to report incidents of stalking, sexual violence, or relationship violence and seek support.

Incoming first year students continue to be required to complete online educational modules offered by the University’s Wellness Center about sexual assault and alcohol prior to their arrival on campus in the fall. The
AlcoholEdu module provides all students with an appropriate and accurate understanding of alcohol and its associated risks, including legal, judicial, and health impacts. The Haven: Understanding Sexual Assault module (different than the in-person Haven training provided by the Equal Opportunity and Compliance Office) sets the expectation that everyone on campus will help create a community free from violence as well as support survivors.

During the academic year, Student Wellness continued to offer bystander intervention skills trainings to students through One Act, One Act for Greeks, and Beyond Bullying: How Bystanders Can Prevent Identity-Based and Sexual Harassment presentations. These trainings provide individuals and organizations knowledge, skills, and confidence to recognize the early warning signs of violence and harassment, and how to take preventive action in everyday life. By focusing on the prevention of violence (including sexual assault, stalking, and interpersonal relationship violence) through bystander engagement, these programs ask all community members to help reduce crime on and near campus. These trainings are supported through bystander intervention messages that are posted annually on televisions in Campus Health Services and as posters in the residence halls, academic buildings, on social media, and on the Chapel Hill Transit buses. These messages include real students and how they have intervened.

Through Interactive Theatre Carolina (ITC), Student Wellness offered high impact interactive experiences and analytical tools that help students understand sexual assault and other health and wellness topics. Audience members first watched a scripted scene on topics such as "alcohol and sexual assault" or “bystander intervention to prevent sexual assault” where characters experience a conflict or series of conflicts. Next, audience members had the opportunity to interact with characters on stage by asking the characters questions or going up on stage to intervene in the situation through their own role play to try to change the attitudes and behavior of the characters in the scene. This process gave students real life, context-oriented skills to utilize with confidence and effectiveness in their day to day experiences.

Student Wellness also partnered with the Chapel Hill Police Department’s Alcohol Law Enforcement Officer to teach bystander intervention skills to staff at local businesses to prevent sexual harassment and drug facilitated sexual assault. These Raise the Bar outreach events were conducted in collaboration with volunteers from the Carolina Women’s Center, the Orange County Rape Crisis Center, and Student Wellness.

In addition to formal training opportunities, the University implemented “Heels United,” an awareness campaign, in August 2014 at Fall Fest, a program attended by more than 4000 students, the majority of whom are incoming first year students. The campaign is designed to increase awareness of the issues of stalking, sexual assault, and relationship violence and increase knowledge of campus and community resources and reporting options for those who have experienced such conduct. The campaign will continue throughout the academic year and includes a social media campaign driving students to sign a pledge against sexual violence and related misconduct, print advertisements, and events open to all members of the Carolina community. As part of the campaign, all students living in residence halls received information about consent and the various forms of violence prohibited by University policy, as well as a statement about the University’s commitment to addressing incidents when they do occur.

The Equal Opportunity and Compliance Office has also created a variety of print materials to share with students, staff, and faculty about how to access support and reporting options. These materials are made available across campus. The Department of Public Safety, Dean of Students, and Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) also provide this information. Reporting parties are given written information about their rights and options at the time they make their reports.

Procedures for Reporting Sexual Assault or Related Misconduct

Procedures survivors and others should follow if a sex offense, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred

As reflected in the Policy on Prohibited Discrimination, the University strongly encourages all students, whether they are survivors (referred to as “reporting parties” in the Policy on Prohibited Discrimination), witnesses, or otherwise have knowledge of sexual violence and related misconduct, to report any incidents to the appropriate
law enforcement authorities and the University, as described below. A report of sexual violence or related misconduct can be made to the University, the police, or to both. The reporting party has the option to notify law enforcement and the option to decline to notify law enforcement. The University will honor orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, and similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court against the alleged assailant (referred to as the “responding party” in the Policy on Prohibited Discrimination). The University will also provide its own interim support measures regardless of the process chosen.

Options regarding law enforcement

The reporting party always has the right to report to the police. In an emergency, a party who wishes to report sexual violence and related misconduct to the police should call 911 immediately so the appropriate law enforcement agency can conduct an investigation. The Equal Opportunity and Compliance Office and the University’s Student Complaint/Deputy Title IX Coordinator can assist employees and students in notifying Public Safety and other local police authorities, if needed. Local law enforcement agencies can be reached at the following non-emergency numbers:

- On campus – Public Safety at 919 962-8100
- In Chapel Hill – Chapel Hill Police at 919 968-2760
- In Carrboro – Carrboro Police at 919 918-7397
- In Orange County (outside city limits) – Orange County Sheriff at 919 644-3050

 Survivors of sexual violence and related misconduct are strongly encouraged to seek immediate medical treatment. A report to Campus Health or UNC Hospital will be considered confidential. In many cases, treatment can be paid for by the Victim’s Assistance Fund. The preservation of evidence is important in these cases. In order to preserve evidence, a survivor of sexual assault should not change clothes or bathe prior to seeking medical assistance. A survivor of sexual assault may have a sexual assault kit completed either at UNC Hospital by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner or at Campus Health Services. If a reporting student first reports sexual violence to police officials, they can transport the victim to receive medical assistance.

If a reporting party seeks medical assistance, Campus Health Services or hospital personnel will, at the reporting party’s request, contact the police. It is the survivor’s decision regarding whether to speak with a law enforcement officer at the time the sexual assault kit is completed. If the survivor chooses not to file a police report, the sexual assault kit is assigned an identification number and is collected either by the law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction where the crime occurred or, if on campus, by Public Safety. Once the sexual assault kit is collected, it is held for a year or until the survivor wishes to move forward with the case, whichever occurs first.

Confidential reporting resources

Individuals may also submit confidential reports of sexual violence and related misconduct to Counseling and Psychological Services (students: 919 966-3658), ComPsych Employee Assistance Program Service (employees: 877 314-5841), and the Gender Violence Services Coordinator (students and employees: 919 962 1343; confidential by University policy, with the protection not extending beyond campus proceedings). Confidential off-campus resources include the Compass Center for Women and Families (919 929-7122), and the Orange County Rape Crisis Center (919 968-4647 or 866 WE-LISTEN). Information shared with a confidential resource will not be disclosed to anyone else, including the University, without the reporting party’s express permission, unless there is a continuing threat of serious harm or there is a legal obligation to reveal such information (e.g., suspected abuse of a minor). Individuals can also use the Anonymous Reporting Form found at [http://deanofstudents.unc.edu/incident-reporting/prohibited-harassmentsexual-misconduct](http://deanofstudents.unc.edu/incident-reporting/prohibited-harassmentsexual-misconduct) and in restrooms in the Student Union. In addition, under North Carolina law enforcement procedures, a reporting party can submit a “blind report” to UNC Department of Public Safety or other law enforcement agency. The blind report refers to how law enforcement records will be maintained and accessed. A blind report, while not anonymous, allows a reporting party to provide information about criminal conduct without having their identity associated with that report for the purposes of law enforcement records.
In addition to the option of pursuing criminal charges against an alleged assailant through the legal system, a reporting party also has the option of pursuing formal disciplinary action. Formal reports of sexual violence and related misconduct can be submitted to the University’s Equal Opportunity and Compliance Office, Title IX Compliance Coordinator, Student Complaint/Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or the Office of the Dean of Students. The Equal Opportunity and Compliance Office can be reached at: 100 E. Franklin Street, Unit 110, 919 966-3576; the Title IX Compliance Coordinator can be reached at the same address and at 919 445-1577. The Student Complaint/Deputy Title IX Coordinator can be reached at: 450 Ridge Road, SASB North, Suite 1125, 919 843-3878. The Office of the Dean of Students can be reached at: 450 Ridge Road, SASB North, Suite 1125, 919 966-4042.

Procedures for Institutional Disciplinary Action

There are different procedures depending on the status of the reporting party and the responding party (student or employee); the procedures to be used when a student is the responding party were revised in August 2014. For a full description of the informal and formal procedures available, please visit http://sexualassaultanddiscriminationpolicy.unc.edu/procedures/.

Prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution by trained officials

Under all the procedures, the Equal Opportunity and Compliance Office will first conduct an investigation and determine whether there has been a violation of the Policy on Prohibited Discrimination; depending upon the outcome, there may also be a hearing. The investigators and hearing officials receive training at least annually on issues related to sexual violence and related misconduct and on how to conduct investigations and hearings fairly and in a manner that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

Standard of evidence

Decisions are made using a preponderance of the evidence (“more likely than not”) standard, the standard we are required to use for sexual violence complaints by the Office for Civil Rights of the United States Department of Education. A decision will be made solely based upon the evidence and testimony presented during the proceeding.

Opportunity to have others present

During the investigation and hearing, a reporting and responding student each have the right to a support person of the student’s choosing as well as an additional support person, non-attorney advocate, or attorney. The non-attorney advocate or attorney can participate in all meetings and proceedings to the same extent as the party.

Notice of outcome

Upon completion of the investigation and hearing, a written decision and the final results of the proceeding are given to both parties at the same time. Consistent with Title IX, the Clery Act, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the written decision will include the outcome and applicable appeal procedures. The parties will also be notified in writing if there is a change in the results prior to the time the results become final.

Possible sanctions and protective measures the institution may impose following a final determination of an institutional disciplinary procedure regarding rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking

Sanctions and protective measures under the policy depend on the status of the responding party (student or employee) and can include, but are not limited to, expulsion or termination, suspension, probation, educational requirements, no contact orders, housing restrictions, community service, and written warning. In addition to any University-imposed sanction, the responding party may also separately face criminal charges.
How the institution will protect the confidentiality of survivors

Where a reporting party makes a formal report of sexual violence or related misconduct but requests that their name or other identifiable information not be shared with the responding party or that there be no investigation or adjudication, the Equal Opportunity and Compliance Office will balance this request against the following factors in reaching a determination whether the request can be honored:

- The nature and scope of the alleged conduct, including whether the reported misconduct involves the use of a weapon;
- The respective ages and roles of the reporting and responding parties;
- The risk posed to any individual or to the campus community by not proceeding, including the risk of additional violence;
- Whether there have been other reports of misconduct by the responding party;
- Whether the report reveals a pattern of misconduct (e.g., via illicit use of drugs or alcohol) at a given location or by a particular group;
- The reporting party’s wish to pursue disciplinary action;
- Whether the University possesses other means to obtain relevant evidence;
- Considerations of fundamental fairness and due process with respect to the responding party should the course of action include disciplinary action; and
- The University’s obligation to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment.

Where possible based on the facts and circumstances, the Equal Opportunity and Compliance Office will seek action consistent with the reporting party’s expressed preference for manner of resolution, recognizing that the University must move forward with cases in which there appears to be a threat to any individual or the University as a whole. The University’s ability to fully investigate and respond to a report may be limited if the reporting party requests that their name not be disclosed to the responding party or declines to participate in an investigation.

Services and Support for Survivors of Sexual Violence or Related Misconduct

On-campus and community counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services available for survivors

Survivors are notified in writing of counseling, health, mental health, and victim advocacy services. University resources include Campus Health Services at 919 966 3650, Counseling and Psychological Services at 919 966 3658, and the Employee Assistance program at 877 314 5841. Community resources include the UNC Hospital Emergency Room at 919 966 4721, the Orange County Rape Crisis Center at 919 968-4647 or 866 WE-LISTEN), and the Compass Center for Women and Families at 919 929 7122. At the student’s request, the University offices listed above will help the student contact one of these agencies.

Assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations

As reflected in the Policy on Prohibited Discrimination, the University provides a collaborative course of action in the event a student experiences sexual violence or related misconduct. The Equal Opportunity and Compliance Office, Title IX Compliance Coordinator, Student Complaint/Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Gender Violence Services Coordinator, Campus Health Services, Counseling and Psychological Services, Department of Public Safety, Office of the Dean of Students, Department of Housing and Residential Education, Office of Human Resources, and academic deans and advisors work together to identify and provide support and interim protective measures regardless of whether the survivor pursues adjudication by the University or criminal proceedings, including University-issued no contact orders, short term counseling, workplace accommodations, and academic and housing accommodations.
If a survivor of sexual violence or related misconduct lives in campus housing, the survivor can request to move to another residence hall or on-campus apartment or that the responding student be asked to move. If the survivor wishes to move off-campus following the assault, the Department of Housing and Residential Education will release the survivor from any housing contract and prorate housing costs accordingly. If the survivor lives off-campus and wishes to move on campus, the Department of Housing and Residential Education will make every effort to accommodate requests as space is available.

The Department of Housing and Residential Education also provides several safe spaces in campus housing for temporary use. These spaces are located in the residence halls and provide the option for a support person to accompany the survivor until other arrangements are confirmed. Arrangements for safe spaces are made by contacting the Department of Public Safety at (919) 962-8100, which will connect the survivor to the live-in professional staff on-call.

Survivors who need academic assistance (e.g., extension of time to complete class work, withdrawal from a course, section or schedule change) as the result of sexual violence or related misconduct may obtain help from the Student Complaint/Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Office of the Dean of Students, or academic deans.

**Date and Acquaintance Rape – Alcohol, Rohypnol, GHB and Other Drugs**

Alcohol is the most commonly utilized drug to compromise an individual’s ability to consent to sexual contact. Along with alcohol, “date-rape” drugs Rohypnol (“roofies”), GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate), Ketamine, Ecstasy, and other substances are often used in order to minimize the resistance and memory of the victim of sexual assault, according to the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN). These other drugs are most commonly mixed into alcoholic beverages, but can also be mixed into any drink. Using alcohol, or any other substance, to make someone vulnerable to sexual assault is a felony offense as well as a violation of University policy. If a person is incapacitated and not capable of giving consent to sex, having sex with that person is legally considered sexual assault.

The federal government has strictly prohibited the medical or other use of Rohypnol and GHB. Dispensing either drug, including putting it into someone's drink or food without that person's knowledge, is a federal crime, punishable by up to twenty (20) years in prison. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of the drug, the crime is punishable for twenty (20) years to life in prison. Simple possession of the drug is punishable by up to three (3) years in prison. Using Ketamine or Ecstasy to victimize others can also result in a felony charge. The use of these drugs has been linked to deaths and serious illnesses in incidents across the country.

Campus Health Services (CHS) provides medical attention, education, and counseling regarding various substances. Survivors of sexual assault can elect to have evidence collected, which may include urine and blood samples for drug testing. These services are paid for from the Survivor’s Assistance Fund, whether they are conducted at CHS or through UNC Hospitals. Different drugs are detectable for different time periods; it is important to get these tests collected as soon as possible after suspected exposure. Campus Health Service can provide, on a fee-for-service basis, confidential drug testing as long as the ordered tests are within the acceptable time frame and medically indicated. If drug screening is part of a report with law enforcement and if the District Attorney, after the review of the evidence, determines that drug testing is indicated to build a legal case, then those tests are free. For more information about services offered at Campus Health Services, students may access the Campus Health Services website at [http://campushealth.unc.edu](http://campushealth.unc.edu).

The following tips may help individuals reduce the risk to themselves or their friends being drugged and sexually assaulted:

- Be aware that most sexual assaults are committed by non-strangers in familiar social situations.
- Be aware that perpetrators often target intoxicated individuals and use alcohol to facilitate assault. Don’t leave your drink (alcoholic or otherwise) unattended. Only accept drinks which were poured in front of you or you opened yourself, and have not been left unattended at any time.
• If you choose to drink, consuming from sealed, premeasured, regulated alcohol containers (i.e.: domestic beer or wine in cans or bottles) is safer than pouring an unmeasured mixed drink or consuming from open source containers such as punch bowls where you may not know the alcohol content.

• Trust your instincts. If you are uncomfortable in a situation, then trust your gut reaction and get out of that situation as soon as possible.

• When you go to social gatherings, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together.

• Watch out for your friends and vice versa.

• Encourage group activities in the early stages of any relationship. Don’t leave an event with someone you just met or don’t know well.

• Know that you have the right to set limits on sexual activity or to say no to sexual activity, whether or not you have previously had sexual contact with someone.

• If you overhear someone talk about taking advantage of a partner sexually, let the person know you think this is wrong.

If someone seems to be intentionally trying to get you drunk, alert your friends, a bartender or party host, and remove yourself from the situation immediately. If you find that you are more intoxicated than you should be given the amount of alcohol you have consumed, or if you experience symptoms that are not normally associated with alcohol, call 911.

Students with questions about their own or a friend’s potential exposure to an illicit substance should contact the Department of Public Safety or the local police department.

**Crime Statistics**

20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(1)(F) and (12)

(1)(F) **Statistics concerning the occurrence on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property, and on public property during the most recent calendar year, and during the 2 preceding calendar years for which data are available** –

(i) of the following criminal offenses reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies:

Murder; sex offenses, forcible or non-forcible; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; motor vehicle theft; manslaughter; arson; and arrests or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug-related violations, and weapons possession, and

# (ii) of the crimes described [above], of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction, damage , or vandalism of property, and of other crimes involving bodily injury to any person, in which the victim is intentionally selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, or disability of the victim that are reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies, which data shall be collected and reported according to category of prejudice[Hate crimes; and.

# (iii) of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking incidents that were reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies.

(12) **For purposes of reporting the statistics . . . an institution of higher education shall distinguish, by means of separate categories, any criminal offenses that occur** – on campus; in or on a non-campus building or property; on public property; and in dormitories or other residential facilities for students on campus.

The tables below show crime, arrest, and disciplinary referral statistics for the calendar years 2011-2013. These statistics were compiled from information reported to Public Safety, UNC Health Care Police, the Department of Housing and Residential Education, the Office of the Dean of Students, the Title IX and Equal Opportunity and
Compliance Office, the Office of Student Conduct, other University units, and law enforcement agencies in the jurisdictions in which the University owns or controls property used for programs involving its own students, including the towns of Chapel Hill and Carrboro.

The federal Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act requires statistics be reported by the calendar year in which the crime was reported. More recent information is available on request from the named law enforcement agencies. University crime statistics for previous years may be found in Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data published by the North Carolina and U.S. Departments of Justice. The statute requires crimes to be reported by geographical categories as defined and explained below.

**On Campus:** (I) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and (II) property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is used by students, and supports institution purposes.

In the tables below, “on campus” includes (1) all property on the central campus (including Granville Towers, residence halls, UNC Health Care, and other campus buildings); (2) all University owned or controlled property reasonably contiguous to central campus that is used in direct support of, or related to, its educational purposes. Crime statistics for residence halls, including Granville Towers, are included in the “on campus” statistics. The tables also show separate crime statistics for University residence halls, including Granville Towers. Because of this, statistics for housing are reported twice, once separately in housing and once in campus together with other crimes occurring on the campus as a whole.

**Non-campus building or property:** (I) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; and (II) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

The University owns, rents, leases, or otherwise controls property outside Chapel Hill that is used for various programs involving its own students. Statistics for this property, which for example includes the University’s Marine Sciences Facility in Morehead City, are reported under “non-campus buildings or property.” This category also includes the premises of all off-campus fraternities and sororities.

**Public property:** all public property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as a sidewalk, a street, other thoroughfare, or parking facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to the institution’s educational purposes.

The crime statistics in this report for public property include Public Safety, Chapel Hill Police, and Carrboro Police’s statistics for public property on the central campus as well as public property surrounding central campus. As noted earlier, some of the areas defined above are not within Public Safety’s jurisdiction. Statistics for crimes and arrests in those areas have been obtained from local police agencies for inclusion here. In addition to statistics on crimes occurring in the listed locations above, the statute also requires statistics on arrests for liquor law violations, drug-related violations, and weapons possession. It also requires statistics on persons referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug-related violations, and weapons possession.

The U.S. Department of Education requires that, if a person is both arrested and referred for disciplinary action for the same violation, only the arrest should be reported for purposes of this report. Citations, criminal summonses, and notices to appear are also considered to be “arrests.” According to federal offense definitions, neither driving under the influence nor drunkenness is considered a “liquor law violation.”

Please note that statistics are collected on all Clery crimes within Clery defined geographic areas. Crimes may or may not involve students, faculty, staff, or anyone affiliated with the University.
# University Crime Data

Crimes reported under ‘Residence Halls’ also included under ‘On Campus’.

## UNC-CHAPEL HILL CRIME STATISTICS

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<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
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## # Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Statistics

Per VAWA, data reporting begins with 2013 calendar year.

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## UNC-CHAPEL HILL ARREST / DISCIPLINARY REFERRAL STATISTICS

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1. There were no reported hate crimes for the University’s on campus, residence halls, non-campus, or public property in 2011, 2012, or 2013.
2. This encompasses the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) definition of “sex offense, non-forcible.”
Area Crime Data

To provide a full picture of area crime, statistics are also included for the towns of Chapel Hill and Carrboro in their entirety. These statistics are not required by the Clery Act and include crimes that did not occur within defined Clery geography.

### CHAPEL HILL CRIME STATISTICS

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### CHAPEL HILL ARREST STATISTICS

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### CARRBORO CRIME STATISTICS

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<td>76</td>
<td>159</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>152</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>13</td>
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</tbody>
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3 Chapel Hill Police reported 4 hate crimes in the Town of Chapel Hill in 2011, 4 in 2012, and 3 in 2013 but did not disclose nature of bias.
4 Chapel Hill Police did not disclose off-campus VAWA statistics for 2013.
6 Carrboro Police did not disclose off-campus VAWA statistics for 2013.
University Policies on Drugs and Alcohol


A statement of policy regarding the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages and enforcement of State under age drinking laws and a statement of policy regarding the possession, use, and sale of illegal drugs and enforcement of Federal and State drug laws and a description of any drug or alcohol abuse education programs.

Illegal or abusive use of drugs or alcohol can adversely affect the educational environment and prevent you from achieving personal, social, and educational goals. The University has had a Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program for faculty, staff, and students since 1987 that addresses substance abuse through education and, when appropriate, through referral or disciplinary action. Since then, the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug Free Schools and Communities Amendments of 1989, and the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 have established certain federal reporting and information distribution requirements designed to combat drug and alcohol abuse.

Trustee Policy on Illegal Drugs

The Board of Trustees' Policy on Illegal Drugs is part of the University's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program. All students, faculty, and staff are responsible for knowing about and complying with this policy. Those responsibilities include being aware of and complying with state laws that make it a crime to possess, sell, deliver, or manufacture drugs designated collectively as “controlled substances” in Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the North Carolina General Statutes. These substances include cocaine, amphetamines, anabolic steroids, marijuana, and other drugs. Any University community member who violates those laws may be subject both to prosecution and punishment by civil authorities and to disciplinary proceedings by the University. Copies of the full text of the policy are available at the Office of Student Affairs, the Office of Human Resources, and at http://policies.unc.edu/policies/illegal-drugs/.

Campus Alcohol Policies

The University's Policy on Student Possession and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages establishes rules on student alcohol use and possession, additional rules for recognized student groups, and University enforcement responses for violations of those rules. Regarding North Carolina alcohol laws, the policy notes that “It is against the law for any person under twenty-one (21) to purchase or possess any alcoholic beverage” and further that “It is against the law for anyone to sell or give any alcoholic beverage to a person under twenty-one (21) or to aid or abet such person in selling, purchasing or possessing any alcoholic beverage.” Copies are available at the Office of Student Affairs and on the web at http://policies.unc.edu/policies/student-alcohol/. The Fraternity and Sorority Alcohol Policy, an addendum to the student alcohol policy, can be found at http://ifcunc.com/regulations/.

The University's Guidelines for Serving Alcohol at University-Sponsored Events provide comprehensive information about applicable laws and University rules to the whole campus. A copy may be found at http://policy.sites.unc.edu/files/2013/03/alcohol.pdf.

Alcohol service at private functions held at certain University facilities must be provided in accordance with the Guidelines referenced above and consistent with the rules of those facilities.

Drug Free Workplace Requirements

Federal legislation also requires, as a condition of employment, that any faculty, staff member, or student assistant engaged in the performance of a federal grant or contract must abide by the University's drug policy and, if he or she is convicted of a violation of any criminal drug statute in the workplace, must give written notice of that conviction to his or her dean, director, or department chair within five days thereafter. The dean, director, or chair should forward any such reports to the University’s Vice Chancellor and General Counsel.
Disciplinary Proceedings

Disciplinary proceedings against a student, faculty or staff member, or other employee will be initiated under the University's Policy on Illegal Drugs when the alleged conduct is deemed to affect the interests of the University. Penalties will be imposed for violation of the policy only in accordance with the University's existing procedural safeguards that are applicable to all disciplinary actions against students, faculty or staff members, and other employees.

Possible penalties for violations of the Policy on Illegal Drugs range from written warnings with probationary status to expulsion from enrollment and discharge from employment. On-the-job drug or alcohol impairment or any possession or use of alcohol on campus other than that authorized by the policies noted above are not consistent with these policies and will be addressed appropriately through established disciplinary procedures. Violations of the student alcohol policy will be addressed as set out in that policy.

Where to Get Help for a Substance Abuse Problem

There is help available for those who seek it. Student Wellness Services (919-962-9355 and studentwellness.unc.edu) provides Tar Heel BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students). Additionally, Student Wellness offers social support for students in recovery from substance abuse through the Carolina Recovery Community. Counseling and Psychological Services (919-966-3658) offers clinical assessments, brief counseling, and referrals for students seeking help with substance abuse problems. UNC Health Care’s Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program offers clinical assessments, comprehensive DUI services, intensive outpatient counseling, and group support and can be accessed by calling (919) 966-6039. The University’s Employee Assistance Program, (877) 314-5841 (24 hours a day), provides assessment and referrals for employees and their family members. Online EAP resources are available at http://www.guidanceresources.com. Local community mental health agencies and personal physicians can identify treatment resources, and information and assistance also are available from local chapters of Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.

Information on Health Risks and Legal Consequences

Information about the health risks associated with drug abuse and the misuse of alcohol is available from Campus Health Services at http://campushealth.unc.edu/health-topics/alcohol-and-other-drugs. As the federal Drug Free Schools and Communities Amendments of 1989 require, included below is a description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and misuse of alcohol; a summary of applicable legal sanctions for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol; and a summary of the University's minimum sanctions for unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students or employees on University property or as a part of any University activity.

Illegal drugs and alcohol not only pose serious health risks to those who use them, but state and federal criminal penalties for possession, sale, trafficking, and illegal interstate transportation also are severe. University disciplinary sanctions for the possession and sale of illegal drugs and alcohol can result in disruption or termination of University education or employment. More detailed information, for a selected list of substances, follows:

Health risks

**Alcohol:** This depressant slows down your heart, nervous system, and brain, and high doses of alcohol can cause you to stop breathing. Prolonged immoderate use can cause artery disease, heart failure, and liver damage including cancer, cirrhosis, and hepatitis. Women may develop alcohol-related health problems sooner than men, and from drinking less alcohol than men. Because alcohol affects nearly every organ in the body, long-term heavy drinking increases the risk for many serious health problems. More information is available at [http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/alcohol](http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/alcohol)
Marijuana: Because it damages short-term memory and decreases concentration and learning abilities, marijuana is particularly detrimental to students. It contains more than 400 chemicals and has 2 ½ times as much tar as tobacco. Extensive research has been devoted to studying the dangers and potential harm associated with the use of this drug. Research shows that marijuana users experience the same health problems as tobacco smokers, such as bronchitis, emphysema, bronchial asthma, and throat and lung cancer; tend to have more chest colds than non-users; and are at greater risk of getting lung infections like pneumonia. Studies show that someone who smokes five joints per day may be taking in as many cancer-causing chemicals as someone who smokes a full pack of cigarettes every day. Effects also include increased heart rate, dryness of the mouth, reddening of the eyes, and impaired motor skills, and concentration. More information is available at http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/marijuana

Anabolic steroids: Steroids have side effects ranging from insomnia to death. Using them increases your risk of cancer and cardiovascular, kidney, and liver disease. Users may exhibit aggressive, combative behavior, and use may cause impotence, sterility, or fetal damage. More information is available at http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/steroids-anabolic

Amphetamines: These drugs can cause acute psychoses and malnutrition. They also can make you nervous, hyperactive, and sleepless and can elevate your pulse rate and blood pressure. More information is available at http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/stimulant-adhd-medications-methylphenidate-amphetamines

Methamphetamines: Meth is a highly addictive drug that targets the functioning of the central nervous system. Short term effects include increased wakefulness, increased physical activity, decreased appetite, increased respiration, rapid heartbeat, irregular heartbeat, increased blood pressure, hypothermia, irritability, paranoia, insomnia, confusion, tremors, and aggressiveness. Long term health effects include irreversible damage to blood vessels in the brain, stroke, severe reduction in motor skills with symptoms similar to those of Parkinson's disease, impaired verbal learning, memory impairment, and decreased ability to regulate emotions. Many of the long term effects persist after use of the drug is discontinued. More information is available at http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/methamphetamine

Barbiturates: Both physiologically and psychologically addictive, these drugs can cause death in high doses. Infants born to barbiturate users may suffer congenital deformities. Other effects include nausea, dizziness, lethargy, allergic reactions, and possible breathing difficulties. More information is available at http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs/commonly-abused-prescription-drugs-chart

Cocaine: Anyone who uses cocaine – even a first-time user – may have seizures, heart fibrillation, and strokes that can result in death. Habitual users experience irritability, paranoia, and hallucinations. Use causes tumors, chronic fatigue, dangerous weight loss, sexual impotence, and insomnia and affects respiration, blood pressure, and blood sugar levels. More information is available at http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/cocaine

Heroin and opium: An overdose of these psychologically and physiologically addictive drugs can cause death. Users feel sluggish and fall asleep at inappropriate and dangerous times. Intravenous users risk contracting Hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, and other infections. More information is available at http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/heroin

LSD: LSD causes hallucinations, perception distortions, and anxiety. Users cannot function normally and are accident-prone. LSD also can cause elevated body temperature and respiration and a rapid heartbeat. More information is available at http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/hallucinogens

MDMA (Ecstasy): This drug produces both stimulant and psychedelic effects including increased heart rate, elevated blood pressure, nervousness, and hyperactivity. Because users may experience feelings of increased confidence, sensitivity, arousal, and confusion, use of Ecstasy makes them more vulnerable to
crime, especially robbery, sexual assault, and other unwanted sexual encounters. More information is available at http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/mdma-ecstasy-molly

**Oxycodone and other narcotics:** These are safe and effective treatments for pain when prescribed by a doctor and used as directed. However, they are opioids, and therefore are psychologically and physiologically addictive. They can cause death by stopping breathing. Because of their medical uses, these drugs are frequently manufactured in a time-release (sustained-release, long-acting, extended-release) form. If users circumvent the time-release formulation, they may take a larger dose than intended, overdose, and suffer serious complications or death. Combining narcotics with alcohol or other drugs significantly increases the risk to life and well-being. More information is available at http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs/commonly-abused-drugs-chart

**Psilocybin:** This substance, found in certain mushrooms, causes hallucinations and perception distortions. Users cannot function normally and are accident-prone. This drug also can produce anxiety, elevated body temperature, rapid heartbeat, and elevated respiration. More information is available at http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/hallucinogens

**Ritalin (methylphenidate), Concerta, Adderall:** These are safe and effective treatments for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder when prescribed by a doctor and used as directed. However, they are stimulants and can be addictive. Because of their medical uses, these drugs are frequently manufactured in a time-release (sustained-release, long-acting, extended-release) form. If users circumvent the time-release formulation, they may take a larger dose than intended, overdose, and suffer complications or death. More information is available at http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/stimulant-adhd-medications-methylphenidate-amphetamines

**Legal consequences**

Legal consequences for the illegal possession or sale of controlled substances vary depending on the amount of the controlled substance. Information regarding federal penalties for drug trafficking is available at http://www.justice.gov/dea/druginfo/ftp3.shtml.

North Carolina has structured sentencing, with judges permitted to impose a sentence within a prescribed range, depending on the class of the offense, the number of prior convictions for the individual defendant, and whether there were aggravating or mitigating factors in the circumstances of the offense. The sentences below represent the maximum possible sentence under North Carolina law for possession and sale of the listed drugs:

- **Sale of Amphetamine, Cocaine, GHB, Heroin, LSD, MDMA, Methamphetamine, Oxycodone, Opium, Psylocibin:** 47 months imprisonment and fine

- **Sale of anabolic steroids, barbiturates, marijuana:** 47 months imprisonment and fine

- **Possession of GHB, Heroin, LSD, MDMA, Psylocibin:** 39 months imprisonment and fine

- **Possession of more than 100 dosage units of anabolic steroids, barbiturates, Opium, Oxycodone:** 24 months imprisonment and fine

- **Possession of any amount of amphetamine, methamphetamine, or cocaine:** 24 months imprisonment and fine

- **Possession of marijuana:**
  - less than ½ ounce - 20 days imprisonment and fine
  - more than ½ ounce - 120 days imprisonment and fine
  - more than 1 ½ ounces - 24 months imprisonment and fine
Suspension of eligibility for financial aid

A student convicted of any offense under any federal or state law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving any grant, loan, or work assistance will not be eligible for any federal grant, loan, or work assistance from the date of that conviction for the period of time set forth below.

**Possession of a controlled substance**
- First offense: Ineligible for 1 year
- Second offense: Ineligible for 2 years
- Third offense: Ineligible for an indefinite period of time

**Sale of a controlled substance**
- First offense: Ineligible for 2 years
- Second offense: Ineligible for an indefinite period of time.

A student whose eligibility for aid has been suspended may regain eligibility before the end of the ineligibility period if:
- The student satisfactorily completes a drug rehabilitation program that complies with criteria established by the Secretary of Education and passes two unannounced drug tests; or
- The student’s conviction is reversed or set aside.


Minimum University sanctions for students/employees

**Sale of amphetamines (including methamphetamine), cocaine, GHB, heroin, LSD, MDMA, opium, oxycodone, or psilocybin:**
- Student expulsion and employee discharge.

**Possession of these drugs:**
- First offense: suspension from enrollment or employment for at least one semester. Because the Policy on Illegal Drugs requires, at a minimum, a longer suspension without pay than State Personnel Commission regulations allow, the penalty for a first offense committed by an SPA employee is discharge.
- Second offense: sanctions up to expulsion for students and discharge for employees.

**Sale of anabolic steroids or marijuana:**
- First offense: suspension from enrollment or employment for at least one semester. Because of State Personnel Commission rules, SPA employees will be discharged.
- Second offense: student expulsion and employee discharge.

**Possession of these drugs**
- First offense: probation. Possible conditions of probation include drug education and counseling, regular drug testing, and other appropriate conditions. If a student or employee fails to comply with probation conditions: suspension for the balance of the probation period. Because of State Personnel Commission rules, if the balance of an SPA employee’s probation period exceeds one work week, he/she will be discharged.
- Subsequent offenses: progressively more severe penalties, including expulsion and discharge.
**Employee violations of alcohol possession/sale of alcohol rules:** Disciplinary action up to and including termination.

**Student and student-organization violations of alcohol possession/sale of alcohol rules:** For alcohol possession violations, students will be held accountable for the violation and will face a probationary period, referral to Wellness Services for Tar Heel BASICS, and possible restitution or community service. For repeat or egregious violations including sale of alcohol or provision of alcohol to minors, students may face additional disciplinary sanctions, including suspension from the University. For violations occurring in University Housing, students may receive additional Housing sanctions. Student organizations face revocation of their University recognition.

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**Alert Carolina System Protocols**


A statement of current campus policies regarding immediate emergency response and evacuation procedures, including the use of electronic and cellular communication (if appropriate), which policies shall include procedures to—(i) immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring on the campus…unless issuing a notification will compromise efforts to contain the emergency; (ii) publicize emergency response and evacuation procedures on an annual basis in a manner designed to reach students and staff; and (iii) test emergency response and evacuation procedures on an annual basis.

**Introduction**

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has an Alert Carolina System (ACS), which is activated using a strategy that is based on redundancy, using multiple methods to communicate with students, faculty and staff, as well as visitors, local residents, parents and the news media. The ACS consists of the following four types of notification: emergency, timely warning, informational and adverse weather. The University’s goal is to provide the campus and the community with a prompt notification of a confirmed situation and to provide instructions for taking action if needed. These protocols outline the Alert Carolina System.

**THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THESE PROTOCOLS IS GUIDANCE FOR ISSUING NOTIFICATIONS TO THE CAMPUS, RECOGNIZING THAT INDIVIDUAL CIRCUMSTANCES OR EVENTS NOT ANTICIPATED BY THESE PROTOCOLS MAY OCCUR. THE EXPERIENCE AND JUDGMENT OF THOSE USING THESE PROTOCOLS IS AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION IN HOW AND WHEN THESE PROTOCOLS ARE USED AND WHEN A NOTIFICATION IS ISSUED.**

**Background**

In 2007, the University purchased its outdoor siren warning system, following about two years of discussion and planning. The sirens were designed to deliver high-intensity warning signals over a large area using omni-directional speakers, as well as public address announcement capability. The sirens are activated only in a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community or a test. (See [http://www.alertcarolina.unc.edu/go/doc/1395/206156/](http://www.alertcarolina.unc.edu/go/doc/1395/206156/).

In conjunction with the siren system installation, the University developed and launched Alert Carolina, a safety and awareness initiative, in March 2008 to educate students, faculty and staff about what to do in an emergency and where to go for information and resources. Alert Carolina communications are anchored by a website ([http://www.alertcarolina.unc.edu/](http://www.alertcarolina.unc.edu/)), where updates about an ongoing situation are posted. The website also provides detailed information, resources and contacts covering campus safety issues.

Other Alert Carolina communication methods may include some or all of the following systems:
• **Text messages.** which may be sent to the text-capable cell phone numbers registered by students, faculty and staff in the online campus directory.

• **Campus-wide email and voice mail.** Only for campus land lines; lengthy delays likely. (The Office of New Student and Parent Programs also may forward such emails to parents who have signed up for communications.)

• Replication of Alert Carolina website postings announcing the University’s current status on the University’s homepage, www.unc.edu.

• **Adverse Weather and Emergency Phone Line.** 919-843-1234, for recorded information.

• **University Access Channel.** Chapel Hill Time Warner Cable Channel 4 along with other campus cable television channels.

• **1610 AM.** The low-frequency travelers’ advisory radio station covering about a two-mile radius from campus.

• **News release sent to campus and local media.**

• **Official University social media accounts.** (Those emergency-related messages also activate social media accounts targeting parents who have signed up through the Office of New Student and Parent Programs in Student Affairs and the campus community through the Department of Public Safety’s website and social media accounts.)

• **Direct, localized means of communication.** Such as voice/bullhorn from emergency responder vehicles; fire alarm systems; and public address systems in a small number of buildings.

The University’s ACS addresses the reporting requirements of the 2008 Higher Education Opportunity Act. The Clery Act was amended by the 2008 Higher Education Opportunity Act, which requires universities to include a statement of current campus policies regarding immediate emergency response and evacuation procedures, including procedures:

> “*To immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring on the campus . . . unless issuing a notification will compromise efforts to contain the emergency.*”

While the law does not specify requirements related to time(s) or mode(s) associated with issuing notifications, it does indicate that once a situation is confirmed, such warnings should be issued “immediately.”

**Training and Exercising**

Training and exercising are essential to demonstrating and improving the University’s ability to activate its ACS. Periodic exercising also helps ensure that equipment and procedures are maintained in a constant state of readiness. The University tests the sirens at least twice a year in addition to other emergency preparedness activities, drills and exercises. The campus continues to evaluate its ACS Protocols as part of an ongoing evaluation of best practices and the use of new technologies. And the University coordinates closely with UNC General Administration to fully participate in emergency preparedness activities and work being coordinated across the 17-campus UNC system.

Staff with responsibilities in the ACS will receive initial training on the notification protocols and process. The University Executive Group and/or Emergency Response Officials (ERO) will be briefed on the ACS and their responsibilities for making and carrying out related policy and action decisions. On an ongoing basis, staff and
leadership will be trained and exercised on the ACS and will be informed when the ACS protocols or technology are updated.

The University recognizes that trained staff may not be available in an emergency to perform their function under the ACS protocols and has committed to developing a robust line of succession within each area of responsibility. New staff with ACS roles will be trained on the system and protocols as they assume their positions.

Operational Guidelines

Purpose and Authority of the Alert Carolina System Protocols

These protocols provide operational guidelines for issuing Alert Carolina notifications. These protocols are integrated with and supplement the University’s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The protocols are consistent with the Safety and Security Policies of the University and have been approved by the University Executive Group.

Purpose of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill ACS

The purpose of the University’s ACS is to authorize and issue safety and security warning notifications to the campus community in an emergency or when specific actions must be taken to maintain safety and security.

Initial Activation of Alert Carolina

The process for activating the University's ACS begins when a potential threat or emergency situation is reported to or received by Public Safety. Typically, those reports are received via an incoming telephone call or computer transmission to the Public Safety E-911 Telecommunications Center (Dispatch). Once the emergency is confirmed, the highest-ranking police field supervisor will notify Dispatch and authorize the initiation of the proper type of notification.

Alert Carolina System Principles

The University is committed to informing the campus community as quickly as possible about threats to personal safety or other emergencies that may affect the safety and welfare of students, faculty and staff, as well as campus operations or essential services including Chapel Hill Transit.

The University communicates in an emergency following these principles:

- **Inform campus audiences (students, faculty and staff) first** with confirmed facts from emergency responders and any instructions for protective action.
- **Provide timely, accurate and regular updates** as part of a communications effort anchored by the Alert Carolina website ([http://alertcarolina.unc.edu](http://alertcarolina.unc.edu)). Direct all messages and inquiries to and from other audiences (including parents, local residents and general public) back to the Alert website (not the University homepage) as the best official source of information, regardless of reports or speculation fueled by social media users. (Additional information about how the University plans to communicate with parents is included in Appendix A.)
- **Proactively communicate and work with the news media covering the story.** Their reporting of the University’s official information only helps reinforce the correct messages with all audiences.
- **Use simple, direct messages.** Stick to the facts and adhere to University policy; don’t speculate. Protect any ongoing law enforcement investigation. Consider potential privacy and legal concerns, including issues concerning patient confidentiality and notification of family members. Be prepared to urge
patience; an ongoing event may take hours – or longer – to resolve. People may be asked to stay inside for an extended time period.

- Affirm the University’s commitment to the safety of the campus community.
- Announce actions to prevent future problems.

The University has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as part of the Emergency Operation Plan. The NIMS system includes provisions for managing public communication about an incident, no matter the size or the complexity of the situation or the number of agencies involved in the response. A NIMS response may include a command structure that involves outside agencies and requires the University to coordinate communications through a centralized Joint Information Center with other local, state or federal agencies.

Types of Notification

Under the ACS, the University informs the campus community using four different types of notifications – Emergency, Timely Warning, Informational and Adverse Weather.

Emergency Notifications

The University will immediately notify the campus community after confirming that a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty, staff or visitors is occurring on the campus. In those instances, the University will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and activate the notification system.

However, if in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, issuing an emergency notification would compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency, the notification may be delayed. In those cases, the University’s Chief of Police, or the ranking Department of Public Safety officer in charge during his/her absence, will be notified, and once the potentially compromising situation has been addressed the emergency notification will be issued immediately.

The following protocols and methods/modes of communication will be used to issue an emergency notification:

1. Public Safety confirms (in conjunction with local first responders, the National Weather Service and/or University administrators as appropriate) a reported emergency situation and, in its sole discretion, activates the sirens for an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. The following are scenarios for which an emergency notification will be issued:
   a) Armed and dangerous person on or near campus,
   b) Major chemical spill or hazardous materials incident,
   c) Tornado warning issued by the National Weather Service for the Chapel Hill-Carrboro area, or other significant severe, potentially life threatening weather conditions, or
   d) Another emergency as determined by Public Safety (general alert). An example could include potential acts of terrorism.

2. Public Safety contacts Information Technology Services (ITS) Control Center and informs them that the sirens have been activated and an emergency notification has been initiated based on one of the scenarios listed above. Public Safety also notifies the Orange County 911 Communications Center and the UNC Health Care Police department.

3. ITS Control Center sends information to the entire UNC community. The ITS Control Center takes some or all of the following steps:
   a) Verifies the identity of the Public Safety representative making the call.
   b) Activates the pre-approved list of siren message templates for the matching scenario (armed, chemical, tornado warning and general alert).
c) Changes the Alert Carolina website and banner at the top of the main University homepage using a template and RSS feed headlines saying the sirens are on. Also pushes the same message to the University’s official social media accounts. That also reaches the New Student and Carolina Parent Office and Department of Public Safety accounts.

d) Sends matching text messages to registered text-capable cell phone numbers for students, faculty, staff and UNC Health Care and General Administration employees using data lists maintained by ITS through the online campus directory.

e) Activates text-only insert siren messages to interrupt scheduled programming on the campus TV system reaching residence halls and buildings including the Student Union. Also interrupts programming on the University Access Channel (Time Warner, Channel 4) by posting a PowerPoint slide.

f) Pages the News Services on call staff member/University Relations, who in turn notifies the Associate Vice Chancellor for University Relations and the Director of University Communications.

g) Sends campus-wide email.

h) Distributes corresponding “siren” status template news release to campus and local media.

4. Public Safety may activate corresponding notifications to:

   a) 1610 AM, the low-frequency travelers’ advisory radio station, which covers about a two-mile radius from campus.
   
   b) Adverse Weather and Emergency Phone Line, 919-843-1234 (recorded information only).

5. After activating key siren message templates, ITS Control Center generally:

   a) Notifies the University’s Emergency Response Officials (text, voice and/or email on office, home and cell phones). The notifications report the sirens are on and give call-in instructions to discuss additional University assignments, responses and communications.

   University Response Officials calling in will get assignments at that time – Executive Group, Emergency Operations Center or standby.

   Siren activation automatically opens the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and further response as part of the University’s Emergency Operations Plan (except in the case of a tornado warning. In those instances the EOC will be activated if the campus receives a direct strike and sustains damage).

   b) Alerts campus operators so they can tell callers the most recent information will be posted to the Alert Carolina website.
   
   c) Alerts ITS Response Center.
   
   d) Alerts ITS Control Center managers.

6. Based on facts provided by Public Safety, the Emergency Operations Center and other emergency responders, the University Executive Committee authorizes updates to the campus and public using the Alert Carolina website, text messages and other communication tools available to the University. University Relations develops the notifications, working through the Emergency Operations Center, for approval by the Executive Group. Once approved:

   a) University Relations updates the Alert Carolina website, including RSS feed, and shares text message content with ITS Control Center for delivery.
   
   b) Then University Relations completes notification templates for TV notifications and campus email. ITS Control Center also activates or sends those notifications, when necessary.
c) News Services handles follow-up communication – on the scene, via briefings on campus or through other means – with the news media EXCEPT to announce an “All Clear” under the regular emergency notification protocol (as specified in number 7, below).

7. When it’s time to report “All Clear. Resume regular activities on campus,” the steps above are repeated when necessary, launching another round of communications to the same audiences based on the procedures above.

   a) Public Safety authorizes and initiates the “All Clear” notification process by sounding the sirens (which have a different tone for “all clear”) and contacting ITS Control Center.

   b) ITS Control Center repeats the notifications outlined above.

Timely Warning Notifications

The University will notify the campus community of any Clery Act crime as soon as the information is available to enable people to protect themselves and/or their property from similar crimes only under the following conditions as determined by Public Safety:

- There is a serious or continuing threat to the campus community
- Issuing the timely warning will not compromise law enforcement efforts to address the crime.

All available information, both public and confidential, will be taken into consideration when determining if a serious or continuing threat exists. Those considerations include, but are not limited to, the relationship between victims and perpetrators, whether an arrest has been made that mitigates the threat and the amount of time that has passed between the commission of the crime and Public Safety being notified of the crime. Although each case will be evaluated on an individual basis, in general a report that is filed more than five days after the date of the alleged incident may not allow Public Safety to post a “timely” warning.

If, in the professional judgment of Public Safety, issuing a timely warning notification would compromise efforts to address the crime, the notification may be delayed or information may be limited. In those cases the University’s Chief of Police, or the highest-ranking officer in charge, will be notified. Once the potentially compromising situation has been addressed, the timely warning notification will be issued immediately if the serious or continuing threat still exists.

Clery Act crimes include the following:

- Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter
- Sex offenses including forcible and non-forcible
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson
- Hate crimes (including any of the above-mentioned offenses, as well as any incidents of larceny/theft, simple assault, intimidation or destruction/damage/vandalism of property that were motivated by bias)
- Dating Violence
- Domestic Violence
- Stalking
In addition, the University may issue a timely warning notification in other circumstances that do not represent an immediate threat to health or safety, yet action may enable people to protect themselves and/or their property. Circumstances may include but are not limited to civil disorder, a localized chemical spill or fire such as in a lab facility, or a bomb threat.

A timely warning notification will typically include the following, unless issuing any of this information would risk compromising law enforcement efforts:

- Date and time or timeframe of the incident
- A brief description of the incident
- Information that will promote safety and potentially aid in the prevention of similar crimes (crime prevention or safety tips)
- Suspect description(s) when deemed appropriate and if there is sufficient detail
- Police/Public Safety agency contact information
- Other information as deemed appropriate by the Chief of Police or his/her designee

The following protocols and methods/modes of communication will be used to authorize, create, and issue timely warning notifications. Some or all of the communication systems listed will be utilized depending upon the circumstances.

1. **Public Safety** assesses a reported Clery Act crime or circumstance and determines that students and employees may be at risk due to a serious or continuing threat.

2. **Public Safety** contacts the Information Technology Services (ITS) Control Center and authorizes a timely warning notification.

3. **ITS Control Center** uses some or all of the following systems to communicate a timely warning notification to the campus community:

   a) Changes the Alert Carolina website and main homepage using a basic notification template and RSS feed headlines to announce that the campus is on alert status. Also pushes the same notification to the University’s social media accounts.

   Here is the general notification template:

   “The University is currently operating under an alert condition. Campus police are responding to or investigating a serious incident that does NOT pose an immediate threat to health or safety. However, the situation may pose a continuing danger to the campus community and this notification is intended to enable people to protect themselves and/or their property.

   The Alert Carolina website will be updated as soon as more information is available. It could take hours for police to resolve a situation depending upon the circumstances. Meantime, if you are directed by police or University personnel to take specific action (evacuate a building, stay out of a certain part of campus, go to your residence hall and stay there), please comply immediately.

   If you see suspicious activity, call 911. But do not call 911 or the Department of Public Safety merely to ask for information about the current incident. Police phone lines need to be kept open for emergency communications.”

   b) Sends SMS text messages to registered text-capable cell phone numbers for students, faculty, staff and UNC Health Care and General Administration employees using data lists maintained by ITS through the online campus directory. The text message will say:
4. **Public Safety** takes some or all of the following steps:

   a) Posts corresponding messages to **1610 AM** (the low-frequency travelers’ advisory radio station covering about a two-mile radius from campus) and the **Adverse Weather and Emergency Phone line** (recorded information at 919-843-1234).

   b) Coordinates with ITS Control Center to create and issue the initial timely warning notification to the campus community. The Chief of Police/ranking officer in charge informs the Vice Chancellor and General Counsel and the Associate Vice Chancellor for University Relations (or their representatives) of the situation, and coordinates with the Public Safety Public Information Officer and the News Services on-call staff member to draft updates to the Alert Carolina website and other forms of campus communication. After review of the notification by University Relations, Public Safety contacts the ITS Control Center to distribute further text messages and Alert Carolina campus-wide emails, as needed. The Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs and the Vice Chancellor for Human Resources will be notified concerning incidents that involve their areas of responsibility.

   c) If the Emergency Operations Center is activated, it requests ITS Control Center to notify the University Emergency Response Officials (text, voice and email on office, cell and home phones). The notifications inform the group that there is a serious situation and ask them to convene via conference call to monitor developments, direct messages and receive assignments. Members of the group will either report as directed or will stay in close contact with the Public Safety Incident Commander or designee.

   d) The University Executive Group will direct University Relations (or the ITS Control Center) to make updates on the Alert Carolina website when new information is available from Public Safety or emergency responders. When the situation is resolved and the safety risk is over, the Alert Carolina website will announce an “All clear. Resume regular activities.” status as needed. (These announcements will also appear in the banner at the top of www.unc.edu.)

5. When deemed appropriate an “All Clear. Resume regular activities on campus,” notification will be issued. In those cases the steps above are repeated, launching another round of communications to the same audiences based on the procedures above.
a) **Public Safety** authorizes and initiates the “All Clear” notification process by contacting ITS Control Center.

b) **ITS Control Center** repeats the same notifications outlined above.

**Informational Notifications**

Even though a reported crime or emergency does not meet the criteria for either an emergency or timely warning notification there will be times when, in the judgment of Public Safety, the campus community should be notified about an incident. In those cases, the Chief of Police, or the ranking officer in charge, will authorize an informational notification to be issued.

The following protocols and methods/modes of communication will be used to issue an informational notification:

1. **Public Safety** assesses a reported campus crime or emergency situation and determines that the campus community should be notified about the incident even though it does not meet the criteria for either an emergency or timely warning notification under the Clery Act. The following are examples of circumstances that may meet the threshold for an informational notification:

   a) The public nature of an incident is likely to generate significant interest across the campus community. For example, an incident that no longer represents a threat, but involved the response of multiple emergency vehicles/personnel.

   b) A violent crime in which the perpetrator has been apprehended or is known to no longer be on campus.

   i) An alleged assault occurring on or within close proximity to the campus that does not appear to pose a continuing threat, based on currently available information, including information from local law enforcement agencies. Notification may be elevated to timely warning notification if additional information becomes available to Public Safety that there is a continuing threat to the campus community.

   d) The notification of a particular crime or crime pattern could enhance the overall safety/security of the campus community. For example, the threat is intermittent, such as the identified increase in theft from a specific area.

   e) Public Safety – or an off-campus law enforcement agency – seeks information to assist in solving a crime.

   f) A crime occurring off campus but due to its location may have an impact on student or employee security interests.

   g) A crime that was not reported in a timely manner.

2. **Chief of Police/ranking officer** in charge informs the Vice Chancellor and General Counsel and the Associate Vice Chancellor for University Relations (or their representatives) about the need to issue an informational notification, and coordinates with the Public Safety Public Information Officer, who will draft the informational notification for review by the News Services on-call representative and then contact and coordinate with the ITS Control Center for final distribution. The Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs and the Vice Chancellor for Human Resources will be notified concerning informational notifications that involve their areas of responsibility.

3. **Public Safety** contacts the Information Technology Services (ITS) Control Center and authorizes the initiation of an informational notification and conveys the approved message.

4. **ITS Control Center:**
   a) Verifies the identity of the Public Safety representative making the call.
b) Posts the approved notification as a “Recent Update” on the Alert Carolina homepage.

c) Sends campus-wide email.

Adverse Weather Notifications

The University will issue a text message for a weather alert when a tornado watch or severe thunderstorm warning is issued by the National Weather Service for Orange County, or when other significant severe weather conditions exist.

The University may also send adverse weather notifications, including email, when other circumstances exist that do not represent an immediate threat to health or safety, yet action may enable people to protect themselves and/or their property. These situations may include approaching snowstorms or hurricanes.

Responsible University Authorities

All requests for the initial activation of the ACS will be made to or routed through Public Safety. Any of the following University officials is authorized to request the activation of the ACS for the type of notification indicated:

Emergency Notification

- Senior Public Safety Field Supervisor on Duty
- Police Chief
- Chair, University Executive Group (Chancellor)
- Vice Chancellor and General Counsel

Timely Warning and Informational Notification

- Senior Public Safety Field Supervisor on Duty
- Police Chief
- Chair, University Executive Group (Chancellor)
- Vice Chancellor and General Counsel
- Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs
- Vice Chancellor for Human resources
- The following University official(s), if they are directly involved with the emergency response for a safety-and-security incident on campus
  - Director of Campus Health Services
  - Director of Environment, Health and Safety

Adverse Weather Notification

- Senior Public Safety field supervisor on duty

These positions will be collectively referred to as “Responsible University Authorities” for the purposes of these protocols.

At all times in these protocols, reference to any position at the University shall be understood, in the absence of the referenced individual, to include designees.
Alert Carolina System Authorizations

The following tables summarize the authorization for issuing ACS notifications. All requests for the initial activation of the ACS will be made to or routed through Public Safety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notification Type</th>
<th>Authorized by</th>
<th>Issued by</th>
<th>Communication Channels that may be Activated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>Senior Public Safety field supervisor on duty or one of the following Responsible University Authorities: Police Chief, Vice Chancellor and General Counsel, Chancellor</td>
<td>Public Safety E-911 Communication Center and ITS Control Center</td>
<td>Sirens&lt;br&gt;Text messages&lt;br&gt;Alert Carolina website, with RSS feed automatically appearing on unc.edu and activating official University social media accounts. Also activates other social media accounts for Office of New Student and Parent Programs and Public Safety&lt;br&gt;Campus TV (residence halls and some buildings) and University Access Channel (Time Warner Cable)&lt;br&gt;Campus email&lt;br&gt;1610 AM Adverse Weather and Emergency Phone Line (recorded)&lt;br&gt;Notify campus, local media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification Type</td>
<td>Authorized by</td>
<td>Issued by</td>
<td>Communication Channels that may be Activated</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Timely Warning   | Senior Public Safety field supervisor on duty or one of the following Responsible University Authorities: Police Chief, Vice Chancellor and General Counsel, Chancellor, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, Vice Chancellor for Human Resources, Director of Campus Health Services, Director of Environment, Health and Safety | ITS Control Center and Public Safety E-911 Communication Center | Text messages  
Alert Carolina website, with RSS feed automatically appearing on unc.edu and activating official University social media accounts. Also activates other social media for Office of New Student and Parent Programs and Public Safety  
Campus TV (residence halls and some buildings) and University Access Channel (Time Warner Cable)  
Campus email  
1610 AM Adverse Weather and Emergency Phone Line (recorded)  
Notify campus, local media |
| Informational    | Senior Public Safety field supervisor on duty or one of the following Responsible University Authorities: Police Chief, Vice Chancellor and General Counsel, Chancellor, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, Vice Chancellor for Human Resources, Director of Campus Health Services, Director of Environment, Health and Safety | ITS Control Center | Alert Carolina website, appearing as a “Recent Update”  
Campus email |
| Adverse Weather  | Senior Public Safety field supervisor on duty | ITS Control Center | Text messages  
Campus email |
Alert Carolina System Staff Assignments, Roles

This section describes roles and actions assigned to staff at the University for authorizing and operating the ACS. The Action Checklists provide detailed guidance for each position assigned duties for carrying out the University’s plans.

Summary of ACS Staff Assignments and Roles

This table presents a summary of staff assignments and roles in the ACS. At all times in these protocols, reference to any position at the University shall be understood, in the absence of the referenced individual, to include designees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff Position</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police Dispatcher</td>
<td>• Coordinate with the senior Public Safety supervisor on duty</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Activate the sirens and public address announcements on siren poles</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as instructed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Contact ITS Control Center to issue emergency notifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Contacts Orange County 911 Communications Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Contacts UNC Health Care Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Contact ITS Control Center to issue status updates or “all clear”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>notifications as instructed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Public Safety Field Supervisor</td>
<td>• Confirm the emergency situation or threat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on Duty</td>
<td>• Determine whether an emergency notification to the campus would</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>create a more serious emergency and/or compromise the University’s</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>efforts to contain the emergency</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Authorize the dispatcher to activate the sirens initiating the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>emergency notification protocols</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Notify the Police Chief of the situation, notifications</td>
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<td></td>
<td>authorized/issued, notifications not authorized/issued due to the</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>potential to compromise University efforts to contain the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>emergency, and any other actions taken to contain the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• May authorize the dispatcher to send an all clear notification (for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>incidents in which this employee has incident command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Chief</td>
<td>• Receive notification of emergency notifications that have been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sent, or notifications not sent because they might compromise the</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University’s efforts or because the immediacy of the threat is</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>undetermined</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide executive direction to Public Safety or other appropriate</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>units on further messages or notifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Determine whether an emergency notification to the campus would</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>create a more serious emergency and/or compromise the University’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>efforts to contain the emergency</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• May authorize the Public Safety Dispatcher/ITS Control Center to</td>
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<td></td>
<td>send status update notification or all clear notifications (for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>incidents in which this person has incident command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Notify the Chair of the University Executive Group and/or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Responsible University Authorities or the Emergency Response</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officials of the situation, notifications authorized/issued, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>any other actions taken to contain the emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Make assignments among the Emergency Response Group if communications convening that group or opening the Emergency Operations Center are warranted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Position</td>
<td>Role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Responsible University Authorities                | • Confirm whether a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty, staff or visitors is occurring on the campus for situations within the authorization of the Responsible University Authority  
  • May request to, or through, the Public Safety Dispatcher the issuance of an emergency, timely warning or informational notification depending upon their level of authority  
  • Restrict the sending out of a notification if it would create a more serious emergency and/or compromise the University’s efforts to contain the emergency  
  • May request to, or through, the Public Safety Dispatcher to send status update notifications or all clear notifications (for incidents in which this person has incident command) |
| Chair, University Executive Group                  | • Receive notification of emergency notifications that have been sent and, as appropriate, notifications not sent  
  • Authorize notifications  
  • Notify University officials as necessary of the situation, notifications authorized/issued and any other actions taken  
  • May authorize the Dispatcher or trained staff to send status update notifications or “All Clear” notifications (for incidents in which this person has incident command) |
| Information Technology Services Control Center     | • Provide back-up to Public Safety to activate emergency sirens  
  • Initiate initial emergency and timely warning notifications using pre-approved notification templates after receiving proper instructions from Public Safety  
  • Be prepared to initiate informational notifications (including text, email and Web page updates) after receiving final approved content from Public Safety  
  • Help send follow-up communications, including text messages, as approved notifications become available from Public Safety, University Relations and/or other authorized responders  
  • Provide technical support to the University’s response efforts for all emergency communications going to campus  
  • Coordinate with ITS and service providers as needed to ensure system operability |
| Associate Vice Chancellor for University Relations  | • Support the Executive Group, Emergency Response Officials or Responsible University Authorities with decisions on issuing all levels of notifications and providing follow-up public relations and notification content support  
  • Provide additional information on notifications on the Alert Carolina homepage (along with unc.edu as appropriate) and through available communication channels working through the established approval process  
  • Focus on informing internal audiences first  
  • Through News Services, also work proactively with the news media.  
  • Coordinate with ITS and service providers as needed to ensure the ability to post and send notifications |
Communicating with Parents and Families

Office of New Student and Parent Programs

To help the parents of University students remain informed about campus safety issues, the University’s Alert Carolina System shares communications for emergency and timely warning notifications (and other updates as necessary) with the Office of New Student and Parent Programs. That office relays the information to parents who have signed up for email notifications through the parent listservs and/or updates from the Office of New Student and Parent Programs social media accounts (http://nscpp.unc.edu/parents).

American Red Cross Safe and Well List

Students and employees can let their families know they are okay in the event of an emergency while keeping cell phone lines open for emergency calls by using the American Red Cross Safe and Well list. The Safe and Well list is especially helpful in communicating with family members who are outside the emergency area.

If a disaster or crisis affects the Carolina campus, you can register as “safe and well” by going to www.redcross.org/safeandwell and following the registration instructions.

From a list of standard messages, you can select those that you want to communicate to your family members, letting them know that you are okay. Concerned family and friends can search the list of people who have registered themselves as “safe and well.” A successful search will display first name, last name, an “as of date” and the “safe and well” messages selected.

You may customize messages for loved ones and update social media account statuses directly from the site. The University encourages you to tell family and friends about the Safe and Well List website now so they will know what to do to get your “safe and well” message in an emergency.
Additional Safety Information: Pedestrian Safety Committee

The Pedestrian Safety Committee meets bi-monthly throughout the academic year to address a variety of pedestrian and bicycle safety related issues and to discuss education, enforcement, and street design measures to address comprehensive pedestrian safety. Members regularly report unsafe conditions on campus, many of which are addressed through the departments represented.

The Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Committee is composed of representatives from the following: UNC Department of Public Safety, UNC Facilities Planning, UNC Construction Management, UNC Facilities Services/Grounds, UNC Disabilities Services, UNC Student Affairs, UNC Student Government, UNC Graduate and Professional Student Federation, NC Department of Transportation, the Town of Chapel Hill, the NC Highway Safety Research Center, and three representatives from the UNC cycling community.

A Traffic and Pedestrian Safety Team, which falls under Public Safety’s Community Response Unit, plays a critical role on campus by enforcing traffic laws and promoting pedestrian safety education programs. The Team is comprised of three full-time police officers and founded through a partnership between the University and the North Carolina Governor’s Highway Safety Program. These officers devote attention to addressing pedestrian safety matters as well as various traffic safety issues. In addition to simply enforcing pedestrian safety and speed limit laws, these officers work with the Highway Safety Research Center and other agencies in developing, implementing, and promoting programs about pedestrian safety education and awareness through various initiatives throughout campus.

In an effort to address the critical safety issue of pedestrian safety, Public Safety, local governments, and agency partners have teamed up to launch the “Watch for Me NC,” campaign, an education and enforcement initiative aimed at improving pedestrian safety in the Triangle region of North Carolina. Project support for the campaign is also being provided by the NCDOT and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Begun in 2012, the successful program is being implemented again in 2014. The campaign consists of pedestrian and driver safety messages using various tools including social and electronic media, and even bus placards. UNC police also step up enforcement and communications efforts, including a campaign to man crosswalks with officers to help spread the message. More information about the “Watch for Me NC” campaign can be found at watchformenc.org.

Since 2006, the Team has focused on Pedestrian Violation Enforcement, monitoring high pedestrian traffic areas and violations committed by pedestrians. Over the past year, the Community Response Unit conducted
numerous safety programs, established new liaison contacts for traffic, pedestrian, and bicycle safety throughout the University community, and issued 293 speed-related citations to campus drivers.

One tool in the effort to enhance pedestrian safety on the University campus is the SpeedSentry radar system, which is used to help monitor motorists’ different rates of speed on campus. The mobile, pole-mounted device helps Public Safety officers gather information regarding traffic flow on different campus roadways. The equipment shows passing motorists’ speeds on a display while collecting volume and speed data.

In 2007, Team officers began using new Lidar guns to monitor individual vehicles’ speeds isolated from within a stream of traffic. Unlike RADAR, which relies on Doppler shifts to directly measure speed, police Lidar relies on laser technology to identify violators and calculate speed.

Thanks to a grant from the Governor's Highway Safety Research Center, Public Safety launched its motorcycle patrol in 2011. Two Community Response Unit Officers now put their motorcycles’ mobility, adaptability, and quickness to work in the interest of campus safety. The new motorcycles boast lights, sirens, police radios, handheld LIDAR units, and a laptop and printer in the rear compartment for use by the officers.

To report a problem related to Pedestrian Safety, contact the University's Pedestrian Safety Hotline at 843-PEDS or contact the Community Response Unit supervisor, Lieutenant Tom Twiddy at ltwiddy@psafety.unc.edu.

**Additional Safety Information: Rabies**

Rabies virus is capable of infecting all mammals. Without prompt treatment by post exposure prophylaxis the infection is almost always fatal. Between January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013, there were 380 confirmed cases of rabies in North Carolina. In Orange County, there were 12 confirmed cases (affecting 2 bats, 2 foxes, 2 goats, 5 raccoons, and 2 skunks) during that time period.

You should be aware of rabies, take precautions against infection, and know what to do if you see a suspicious animal or come into contact with one. Anyone who sees an animal displaying any abnormal behavior should immediately call 911.

Common signs of rabies in animals include the following behaviors:

- Daytime activity in animals normally active at night.
- Staggering, weakness, and paralysis.
- A change in the animal's voice.
- Inability or reluctance to eat or drink.
- Drooling or frothing at the mouth.
- Convulsions.

Rabies is usually transmitted through a bite. It can also be passed by scratches from an infected animal or when infected saliva or brain tissue comes into contact with open wounds, breaks in the skin, or mucous membranes. Do not touch dead animals or allow your pets to touch dead animals.

If an exposed person is not treated quickly, the virus may infect the person, possibly resulting in death. Rabies may be prevented by treating the exposed person with the rabies vaccine (current CDC recommendations are 4 doses on days 0,3,7, and 14 post exposure with a fifth dose on day 28 for immunocompromised individuals) and rabies immune globulin, which contains rabies antibodies for immediate protection. The immune globulin is infiltrated into the wound(s) as much as possible and usually is given the same day at the first vaccine dose. It must be given by the seventh day after the first dose of vaccine. Prompt treatment with the vaccine and immune globulin has led to a very low human death rate in the United States.
You should consider post exposure treatment any time there is direct contact between you and a wild bat unless you can be certain a bite, scratch, or mucous membrane exposure did not occur. You should also consider post exposure treatment if you awaken in a room with a wild bat. Because bats have small teeth and claws, there may be no visible wound. You may be unaware of a bite or scratch if the exposure occurred during sleep or while you were intoxicated.

If you are bitten or scratched, or come into contact with an animal suspected to be rabid, you should act quickly to prevent contracting rabies. Thoroughly wash exposed areas and/or wounds with soap and water for 10-15 minutes, then apply an antiseptic such as Betadine (povidone iodine) into the wound(s). Medical advice should also be sought as soon as possible so the need for antibiotic therapy, rabies prophylaxis, and tetanus prophylaxis can be evaluated.

Students should go to Campus Health Services or call (919) 966-2281 for further instructions. University employees on duty should go to the University Employee Occupational Health Clinic (UEOHC) at 145 North Medical Drive. Except on holidays, the clinic is open Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. For all other after-hour work related injuries that require immediate medical care, go directly to the UNC Emergency Department. If immediate medical care is not needed, then please report to the UEOHC the following day.

If exposed while off-duty, employees should call their family doctor or go immediately to the nearest emergency room.

If you are exposed to rabies in a foreign country, be aware of the rabies vaccine you are receiving. Developing countries may still use older vaccines derived from animal spinal cord or brain tissue. These products are not as effective and have caused severe paralytic reactions. They are typically given daily for 14 to 21 days. You should not accept this type of vaccine, but travel to where acceptable products are available. Modern rabies vaccines are all given intramuscularly (IM) in the deltoid region in adults. These modern vaccines include human diploid cell vaccine (HDCV), purified chick embryo cell vaccine (PCECV), purified vero cell rabies vaccine (PVRV), and purified duck embryo vaccine (PDEV). If you receive treatment for rabies exposure abroad, record the name of products used. Ask for the box or take a picture so that treatment can be evaluated once you return to the United States.

For more information on rabies, please visit http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/diseases/rabies.html.
Emergency planning for terrorism, influenza, and other emergencies often makes the headlines, but emergency planning for fire prevention rarely does. Yet, on average, someone in the United States dies in a fire about every 162 minutes, and deaths from fires and burns are the fifth most common cause of unintentional injury deaths. That is why fire safety at UNC-Chapel Hill is a 24/7 operation and involves comprehensive and systematic emergency planning that includes inspections, engineering, enforcement, response, fire investigation, education, and training.

With more than 8,500 dormitory residents, 9,300 including the student family housing neighborhood of Baity Hill, 400 buildings, 170 sprinkled buildings, 6,000 fire extinguishers, 275 alarms, 7 dining facilities, and 44 stand-alone cooking hood extinguisher systems, the Fire Safety section team works all over campus, every day, to ensure fire safety. Their daily schedules include a wide range of activities, including testing alarms, sponsoring fire test drills, and inspecting fire extinguishers.

In the past three years, there have been 16 fires reported. One fire required the sprinkler system in the room to activate and extinguish the fire. This was a dryer fire. One fire required the fire department to respond and extinguish the fire because it took place in the attic, above the sprinkler system. The other 14 fires, which include contents inside of the oven burning, oil on the stove top catching fire, and also the stove sparking when turned on etc. were extinguished with an ABC dry chemical fire extinguisher, or water. No injuries were reported from any fire incidents in the housing community.

Beyond the inspections, enforcement, and testing, is the educational part of fire safety emergency planning. Developing a culture of fire safety awareness on campus is a number one priority for the team, with online and instructor-led classes for students and employees on the proper use of fire extinguishers, emergency coordinator responsibilities, general emergency response, and administrative emergency response procedures.

Along with fire safety emergency planning is planning for other types of emergencies, including bomb threats, electrical hazards, gas leaks, chemical and mercury spills, blood spills, and unknown odors. The Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Emergency Response Team undergoes rigorous annual training for all types of responses and meets the Occupational Safety and Health Administration’s regulatory requirements for Hazardous Materials Emergency Responders. The Response Team is trained to handle any emergency— whether it makes the headlines or not.

This annual Fire Safety Report is an outgrowth of the fire safety education we do every day, but it is also a requirement of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (PL 110-315), which requires all United States academic institutions to produce an annual report that provides information regarding fire safety practices and standards as well as statistics regarding fires in campus housing facilities.

Our purpose is to support the University's core mission of teaching, research, and service by providing comprehensive environmental, health, and safety services to the University community. That effort is always improved when our campus members take an active role in contributing to safety initiatives. In that spirit, we invite your comments and suggestions about how we can continue to make UNC-Chapel Hill a safe place for all.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Beth Koza
Director, Department of Environment, Health and Safety
Contents

Higher Education Opportunity Act - Part II
Department of Education
34 CFR Parts 600, 668, 675, et al.
General and Non-Loan Programmatic Issues; Proposed Rule
668.49 Institutional fire safety policies and fire statistics. (74 FR 42441)
b) Annual fire safety report required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act - Part II
Beginning by October 1, 2010, an institution that maintains any on campus student housing facility must prepare an annual fire safety report that contains, at a minimum, the following information:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The fire statistics described in paragraph (c) of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A description of each on-campus student housing facility fire safety system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The number of fire drills held during the previous calendar year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The institution’s policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in a student housing facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The institution’s procedures for student housing evacuation in the case of a fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The policies regarding fire safety education and training programs provided to the students, faculty, and staff. In these policies, the institution must describe the procedures that students and employees should follow in the case of a fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>For purposes of including a fire in the statistics in the annual fire safety report, a list of the titles of each person or organization to which students and employees should report that a fire occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Plans for future improvements in fire safety, if determined necessary by the institution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Fire statistics.</td>
<td>(1) An institution must report statistics for each on campus student housing facility, for the three most recent calendar years for which data are available, concerning—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) The number of fires and the cause of each fire;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) The number of injuries related to a fire that resulted in treatment at a medical facility, including at an on campus health center;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) The number of deaths related to a fire; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iv) The value of property damage caused by a fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) An institution is required to submit a copy of the fire statistics in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to the Secretary on an annual basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Fire log.</td>
<td>(1) An institution that maintains on-campus student housing facilities must maintain a written, easily understood fire log that records, by the date that the fire was reported, any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility. This log must include the nature, date, time, and general location of each fire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fire Safety Report: This Report can be found as part of the Safety and Security report required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act on the Department of Public Safety website at http://www.dps.unc.edu/securityreport.

Fire Log: A copy of the University’s Fire Log for the past 60-day period is available in printed form during normal business hours at the Department of Environment, Health and Safety office at 1120 Estes Drive Extension, Chapel Hill, NC 27599. Any portion of the Fire Log older than 60 days is available within two business days of a request for public inspection, during normal business hours.
Fire Safety Responsibility

The Department of Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) is responsible for fire safety and emergency response on campus and works in conjunction with the Chapel Hill Fire Department. The Fire Safety and Emergency Response section of EHS is responsible for enforcing the NC Building and Fire Codes, investigating fire incidents, developing evacuation procedures, and maintaining fire alarm and extinguishing systems.

Plan-Do-Check-Act Management System

The Fire Safety Section conducts an annual review of internal processes, customer service efforts, and educational accomplishments based on the Plan-Do-Check-Act system of improvements. Plan-Do-Check-Act is a universal management system designed to ensure continuous improvements by incorporating a four-step process model of ongoing monitoring, review, and revision of procedures and policies. The Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle is a four-step process model for carrying out change, cycling through each step for continuous improvement.

Fire Safety Staff

The Fire Safety section is staffed by four employees with extensive training and experience in fire safety. Information about these employees and their background is provided below.

Campus Fire Marshal, Fire Safety and Emergency Response Manager:

- Thirty-six years’ experience in fire safety
- Haz-mat 40 hours
- Firefighter Levels 1 and 2
- Incident Command NIMS is-00700

Fire Safety Professional:

- Twenty-four years’ experience in fire safety
- NC State Fire Inspector, Level 3
- NC State Certified Fire Fighter Level 3
- UNC-Chapel Hill Leadership Graduate
- Chemistry of Hazardous Materials course
- NC Hazardous Materials Technician
- Incident Command System 100, 200, 300, 400, 500
- National Fire Academy Arson Detection and Investigation
- Incident Command NIMS 00770
- NC DOI Rescue College Graduate

Fire Safety Professional:

- Four years’ experience in fire safety
- Bachelor Degree in Fire Safety Engineering Technology
- Hazardous Materials Technician
- Haz-Mat 40 hours
- Emergency Responder
- Incident Command System (ICS) 100, 200
- Incident Command NIMS is-00700
Fire Safety Technician:

- Eighteen years’ fire service
- NC Level II Fire Instructor
- NC Level II Fire Officer
- NC Fire Prevention Inspector
- NC Level II Fire Certification
- NC Haz-Mat Technician
- National Fire Academy- Managing Company Tactical Operations
- National Fire Academy Arson Detection for the First Responder
- NC EMT

Life Safety Technicians

Life safety technicians are necessary to fire safety systems. They oversee the operability of active fire safety systems, such as sprinklers, hydrants, and smoke and heat detectors and alarms, as well as operability and integrity of passive building fire safety systems, such as fire barriers, fire doors, fire dampers, and the design and operability of the site water distribution system.

UNC-Chapel Hill employs a staff of 10 Life Safety Technicians dedicated to maintaining the fire alarm systems on campus, with an additional team of Life Safety Technicians specializing in sprinkler systems. They are on call 24/7 to respond to any concern about fire protection devices.

Chapel Hill Fire Department

The Chapel Hill Fire Department (CHFD) provides fire protection, basic rescue, and first responder medical services to the Town of Chapel Hill and to UNC-Chapel Hill 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The CHFD operates from five fire stations located strategically across the community and is staffed by 93 employees.

All Chapel Hill firefighters and fire officers are certified to at least North Carolina Level II Firefighters. The department is also a partner in the Triangle Region 8 Urban Search and Rescue Team with fire departments from Cary, Durham, and Raleigh. These heavy rescue-type teams are especially trained and equipped for major disasters. The CHFD operates a fire training center adjacent to Fire Station #4, and the Durham Technical Community College Fire Academy is based there.

Procedures that Students and Employees should follow in the event of a fire

In the event of a fire, call 911;

- If you see a fire – pull the alarm – exit the building using the NEAREST exit, not the one you are most comfortable with.
- Know where all stairwells and exits lead to.
- DO NOT attempt to extinguish the fire yourself.
- If you hear an alarm – exit the building. Failure to leave will result in referral to the Office of Student Conduct.
- FIRST: check the top of the door for heat – DO NOT open if hot to touch.
- DO NOT use elevators as a means of exit.
- Gather outside the building at the location identified by your Resident Advisor as the meeting place for your floor.
Fire Safety Policies

In the event of fire, call 911. For more information, or to report a fire that has been safely extinguished and not previously reported to fire safety officials, contact the Campus Fire Marshal, Billy Mitchell at (919) 962-5708.

Fire Safety Policies for the UNC-Chapel Hill Department of Housing and Residential Education (Housing) are posted at http://housing.unc.edu/current-residents/housing-contract/community-living-standards.html

Additional fire safety policies for the entire campus are posted on the EHS website at http://ehs.unc.edu/fire.

Decorations
Decorations that may obstruct traffic or present a fire hazard (e.g. live Christmas trees) are not permitted in rooms, hallways, or suite corridors.

Decorations may not be placed within two feet of a fire protection system component (e.g., manual pull station, smoke detector, bell/horn/strobe, sprinkler, fire extinguisher, exit sign, emergency lighting, and egress doorway).

Electrical Appliances
Residence halls must comply with University policy, which restricts each individual residence hall room to 1800 watts usage at any time.

No single appliance can exceed 1000 watts of usage or have an exposed heating element. Halogen lamps and multi-bulb light fixtures (i.e., "octopus" or "spider" lamps) are expressly forbidden in residence halls. Two-prong extension cords, plug adapters, and halogen lamps and bulbs are also prohibited. Residents using extension cords must use grounded three-wire extension cords and/or surge protectors.

Power strips can be damaged by overloading, overheating, or by being pinched/crimped by furniture and doors. While the damage can be internal and not visible to the eye, it can potentially lead to dangerous cord fires. In addition to surge protection, some power strips have a built-in sensor and electronics to detect damage and prevent a cord fire from occurring by automatically disconnecting the power supply before a problem can occur. It is highly recommended that students purchase power strips that have both surge protection and cord fire protection in order to ensure maximum safety. This style of power strip can be purchased at UNC Student Stores.

Space heaters are prohibited for use in residence hall rooms. Only University-owned air-conditioning units may be used in residence halls. Personal air-conditioning units are prohibited due to electrical circuit limitations and safety concerns.

A list of appliances that are approved and not approved for use in residence halls appears below:
Approved

blender
can opener
coffee maker
convection oven
crock pot
desk lamp
electric mixer
fans - floor or window type
floor lamp (non-halogen, single bulb)
food processor
hot air popcorn popper
hot dog steamer
hot pot
low heat warming tray (200 degrees Fahrenheit)
microwave oven
power outlet strip
small refrigerator: max = 2' x 3' x 1' (6 cubic feet), limit 1 per room
three-prong extension cord
toaster

Not Approved

air conditioner (personal)
ceiling fan
deep fat fryer
electric crepe maker
electric fry pan
electric griddle
electric grill
electric hamburger cooker
electric space heater
electric waffle iron
electric wok
fog and smoke machine
halogen bulbs and lamp
hot oil popcorn popper
hot plate
indoor grill or broiler
multiple-bulb light fixture ("octopus" or "spider" lamps)
rice cooker
slow cooker/grill convertible
space heater
toaster oven
two-prong household extension cord

If you have questions about a specific appliance, please contact your Community Director or email housing@unc.edu with your question.
Procedures for Student Housing Evacuation
In the event of a fire alarm or fire drill, all residents must evacuate the building, completely and immediately. Residents must remain outside until instructed by fire department officials or University staff that they may re-enter. Balconies, hallways, and stairwells must have a clear passage at all times.

Fire Alarm Systems
All residence halls are equipped with an automatic fire alarm system. The alarms directly dial 911, connecting to the UNC-Chapel Hill Department of Public Safety (DPS). DPS, in turn, can request fire truck dispatch. Each time a fire alarm activates, all residents are required to evacuate. Post-evacuation, an RA (Resident Advisor), or Community Director, fills out a report and sends it to the Housing office for recordkeeping. Students are also able to activate manual pull stations in case of emergency. The pull stations are located by each exit door and at a minimum of every 200 feet of interior hallway. Pull station activations will trigger the fire alarms in the building and will also automatically contact 911.

Fire Safety
Starting a fire; activating a fire alarm without due cause; tampering with smoke/heat detectors, fire extinguishers, sprinkler heads; falsely reporting a fire emergency to the police or fire department; and the unauthorized use or damage of any emergency or safety equipment are all prohibited.

Safety Training
All RAs attend required fire safety training in August before students move into residence halls. The training is provided by the UNC-Chapel Hill Fire Marshal and his staff and includes a classroom portion with a PowerPoint presentation, introduction to University fire safety policies, and an evacuation video. The second portion of the class is a hands-on fire extinguisher training in which each RA is required to use a fire extinguisher to put out a controlled training fire. The classes provide RAs with specific instructions on fire prevention and evacuation and reporting procedures. Housing also provides separate training during the same week, which includes a review of all residence hall policies and procedures regarding fire safety.

Smoking
Smoking is prohibited in residence halls. Smoking is also prohibited within 100 feet of a University building.

Storage Restrictions
It is prohibited to store any item that may pose a fire hazard in a residence hall room. These items include, but are not limited to, any open flame source (e.g., celebratory or decorative candles), incense, hookah pipes, live Christmas trees, or flammable liquid.

Weapons/Explosives
Possession, storage, manufacture, use, sale, or distribution of firearms, fireworks, explosive material, ammunition, BB and pellet guns, paint guns, knives, martial arts weapons, and all other dangerous weapons are prohibited in residence halls.

Plans for future improvements in fire safety
UNC assesses fire safety equipment on an on-going basis to determine if any improvements are necessary. Currently, the institution does have improvements scheduled for fire safety. Barring and unforeseen circumstances updates will include:

• Addressable smoke detectors into Manly, Mangum, Ruffin and Grimes.
**Fire Safety Education**

The development of a culture of fire safety at UNC-Chapel Hill is critical to a safe environment. Education is one of the most important aspects of developing that culture, and extensive training and education is an annual part of the fire safety program. The following is a partial list of the Fire Safety Section's education and training efforts over the past three calendar years:

- Participated in annual Fall Festival on South Road, providing a safe environment, answering fire safety questions, and ensuring compliance with the NC State Fire Code. (11, 13)
- In conjunction with CHFD and DPS, held annual Fire Safety Fair. (11, 12, 13)
- With DPS, held annual Safetober (fire safety fair) to improve student awareness and skills of emergency response. (11, 12, 13)
- Facilitated monthly training sessions for the EHS Emergency Response Team, collaborating their knowledge and reviewing incidents to improve effectiveness of hazardous materials incident response. (11, 12, 13)
- Trained EHS fire safety personnel responsible for inspecting laboratories, providing new tools for identifying and correcting fire safety deficiencies. (11, 12, 13)
- Conducted fire drills at four campus libraries, Graham Student Union, Campus Health Services, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, and Van Hecke-Wettach Law School. (11, 12, 13)
- Trained 1,830 students, staff and faculty in proper use of fire extinguishers, using live fire and PowerPoint presentations including videos developed by students. (11)
- Collaborated with Housing and Urban Residential Education to create a podcast for training of Resident Advisors on fire safety. (11)
- Created a microwave Safe-T-sensor magnet poster for the top of all student residence microwaves, in order to reduce microwave misuse. (11)
- Conducted over 20 Life Safety Meetings with a variety of UNC personnel, focusing on fire hazards, egress, and evacuation protocol. (11)
- Provided ThermoFisher TruDefender instrumental-specific training for the HazMat team. (11)
- Completed installation of Safe-T-elements residence halls with funding from a second FEMA grant. Provided eight monthly training sessions for EHS emergency response team, improving their knowledge effectiveness. (11)
- With Chemical Safety staff, designed and implemented hands on-drill for use of the TruDefender in the event of a spill. (11)
- Trained 2,030 student, faculty and staff in fire extinguisher use, with live fire, PowerPoint and student developed videos. (12)
- Developed progressive six-minute kitchen safety video using student actors, and trained 300 Resident Advisors. (12)
- Held the annual fire safety fair in collaboration with UNC Public Safety, Chapel Hill Fire Department and Orange Rescue Squad to develop on-going fire safety relationships with students. (12)
- Provided firefighting presentation slide for Department of Housing and Residential Education television screens in all residence halls. (12)
- Conducted more than 15 life safety meetings with multiple UNC departments focusing on eliminating fire hazards, improving egress, and meeting evacuation protocols. (12)
- Implemented Granville Tower Safetober fair in collaboration with Carmichael Resident Hall, Orange County EMS, UNC DPS, Chapel Hill Fire Department, NC Forestry and other departments to reach students with fire safety message. (12)
Participated in development and implementation of second confined space drill in collaboration with Energy Services, South Orange EMS, Chapel Hill Fire Department, UNC DPS. (12)
Conducted six safety tours of Caudill Hall laboratory for Chapel Hill Fire Department laboratory to demonstrate computerized gas monitoring system. (12)
Inspected Parker and Spencer Haunted Houses for fire and evacuation safety. (12)
Inspected annual Carolina Inn Playmakers Ball for fire and evacuation safety. (12)
Inspected twelve UNC leased properties for life safety and code compliance. (12)
Provided 28 Fire Watch events at Kenan Football Stadium, Dean Smith Center and Carmichael Auditorium. (12)
Provided fire safety protection at Carmichael Auditorium and Graham Memorial Hall for the visits of President and First Lady Michelle Obama. (12)
Partnered with Town of Chapel Hill and Community partners and the Office of Student Fraternities and Sororities to ensure town and student success through knowledge of available programs. (12)
Provided Building Emergency Coordinators with bi-annual training newsletters. (12)
Managed monthly EHS Emergency Response Team training sessions, improving knowledge and maintaining required certifications. (12)
Provided work-study students the opportunity to assist in fire extinguisher inspections, supporting staff availability needs while upgrading student safety skills. (12)
Replaced 50 outdated CO2 extinguishers. (12)
Improved emergency response time at Smith Center Athletic Events with GIS Mapping tools. (12)
Improved Incident Command operational skills during Hurricane tabletop drill with EHS, DPS, and Orange County Emergency Management. (12)
Assisted UNC Planning Department with Emergency Response map development to improve fire lane, fire hydrant, and fire department connection on maps. (12)
Trained 2,195 students and staff on fire safety and extinguisher use. (13)
Participated in development and implementation of second confined space drill in collaboration with Energy Services. (13)
Conducted more than 25 life safety meetings with multiple UNC departments, focusing on eliminating fire hazards, improving egress and meeting evacuation protocols. (13)
Provided 275 Emergency coordinators with annual evacuation training via “Safe Passages” electronic newsletter. (13)
Created and distributed a special edition poster version of “Safe Passages” for 250 Emergency Coordinators.
Fire Safety and Chemical Safety coordinated MRI Safety training for all CHFD shifts at BRIC building.
Inspected 35 dining facilities with bi-annual cooking hood service. (13)
Provided fire safety inspections for five Property Office leased buildings. (13)
Improved Thurston Bowles hallway access to ensure greater mobility for fire department and emergency services during an emergency. (13)
Provided Chapel Hill Fire Department employees with a tour of Genome Science Building. (13)
Distributed safety brochures to occupants attending the Pink Fire Truck Cancer Awareness at University Mall. (13)
Upgraded annual campus-wide fire alarm testing to implement full-scale building evacuation drills. (13)
Brought in four outside speakers to train Emergency Responders in hazardous materials response techniques and current standards and protocols. (13)
Provided two work-study students an opportunity to learn about fire safety and how to operate fire extinguishers, while freeing staff for other critical responsibilities. (13)
Participated as Command in the “Shots Fired” weapons drill at Davis Library with UNC Public Safety, UNC Facilities and Chapel Hill Fire Department. (13)
Fire Safety Building Statistics

Note: CO2 detection is provided in housing units with gas ranges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence Halls</th>
<th>Automatic Fire Alarm Protection</th>
<th>Automatic Fire Sprinkler System</th>
<th>Portable Fire Extinguishers</th>
<th>Saft-T-Element® Stovetop Protection</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alderman</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Granville Towers</td>
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<td>Grimes</td>
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</table>

*Whitehead no longer a residence hall as of 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence Halls</th>
<th>CO2 Detection</th>
<th>HVAC Duct Detection</th>
<th>Posted Evacuation Plans</th>
<th>Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills Per Year</th>
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<td>Joyner</td>
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Whitehead**  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  4  4  4
Winston  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  4  4  4

*Granville Towers management entity is responsible for fire drills. **Whitehead no longer a residence hall as of 2011.

<table>
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<td><strong>RAM VILLAGE</strong></td>
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<td><strong>BAITY HILL</strong></td>
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*Whitehead no longer a residence hall as of 2011.
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<th>Value of property damage caused by a fire*</th>
<th>Cause of Fire</th>
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"Value ranges for estimated property damage due to fire (includes students property loss and university property loss):

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<th>Date of Fire</th>
<th>Number of deaths related to fire</th>
<th>Number of injuries related to fire resulting in medical treatment</th>
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</tr>
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</table>
### Residence Halls that had fires in 2011, 2012, or 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence Halls that had fires in 2011, 2012, or 2013</th>
<th>Value of property damage caused by a fire*</th>
<th>Cause of Fire</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>520 Williamson Drive</td>
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<tr>
<td>540 Paul Hardin Drive</td>
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<tr>
<td>560 Paul Hardin Drive</td>
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<td>$0-99</td>
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<tr>
<td>BAI TY HILL</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1401 Mason Farm Road</td>
<td>$0-99</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODOM VILLAGE</td>
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<td>223 (225) Jackson Circle</td>
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<td>231 (233) Jackson Circle</td>
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<tr>
<td>302 (304) Mason Farm Road</td>
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*Value ranges for estimated property damage due to fire (includes students property loss and university property loss):

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<th>Value of property damage due to fire*</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
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<th>2012</th>
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</table>

### Definitions

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

**Fire**: Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

**Fire drill**: A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

**Fire-related injury**: Any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause, while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term “person” may include students, faculty, staff, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

**Fire-related death**: Any instance in which a person (1) Is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire; or (2) Dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

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

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