
This report includes a list of crime statistics which must be reported under federal law, and includes information on availability of the report, procedure for preparing the report, definitions, procedure for reporting crimes and emergencies, campus police authority, timely warnings, emergency response and evacuations, fire safety, campus access, missing persons, confidential reporting, alcohol and illegal drugs, security awareness programs, crime prevention, addressing criminal activity off-campus, sexual assault prevention, education, resources and response and the means to obtain registered sex offender information. It is prepared by the College Clery Team with representatives from College Administration, Admissions, Campus Police/Security, Communications and College Relations, Disability, Residence Life, Safety Officer, Student Activities, Student Affairs and VOICE (Violence Can End). This report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campuses and student services.

**Availability of Annual Security Report**

A copy of Jefferson College of Health Sciences Annual Security Report is posted on the College’s website annually by October 1 and includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on-campus, in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Jefferson College of Health Sciences and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to an accessible from the campus. Properties in this report include; On-campus: JCHS/CRCH Building at 101 Elm Avenue, S.E. and all adjacent and immediate access areas within the second sidewalk. Off-
campus: The Patrick Henry at 611 South Jefferson Street, S.E. and all adjacent and immediate access areas within the second sidewalk.

Each year, an email notification is made to all enrolled students, faculty and staff that provide the website to access this report. Notification is placed on the website for prospective students and employees and in hard copy brochures. Notifications are also placed on the Campus Safety Awareness webpage, bulletin boards and in the student newsletter. Jefferson College of Health Sciences also has additional institutional policies concerning campus security that are available by contacting College Administration at 540-985-8513.

Procedure for Preparing Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

College Administration and the Clery Team prepare this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The report is included on the JCHS website at www.jchs.edu. This report is prepared in cooperation with the Carilion Police, local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campuses, and Student Affairs. Written requests are sent annually to Carilion Police, Roanoke City Police, Student Affairs and the Campus Security Authorities requesting crime statistics, crime reports and disciplinary actions for the previous calendar year.

The chart below indicates the information to be provided and the source of the information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Party Responsible For Reporting the Statistic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
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<td>Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter</td>
<td>Residential Facilities</td>
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<td>Non Campus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter</td>
<td>Public Property</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Negligent Manslaughter</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
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<td>Residential Facilities</td>
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<td>Non Campus</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offense Type</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>Negligent Manslaughter</td>
<td>Public Property</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex Offenses, Forcible</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
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<td>Public Property</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
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<td>Sex Offenses, Non – Forcible</td>
<td>Public Property</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
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<td>Residential Facilities</td>
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<td>Non Campus</td>
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<td>Robbery</td>
<td>Public Property</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Residential Facilities</td>
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<td>Crime Description</td>
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<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>Public Property</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Burglary</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>Residential Facilities</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
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<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>Non Campus</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>Public Property</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Arson</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Residential Facilities</td>
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<td>Arson</td>
<td>Public Property</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
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<td>Liquor Law Arrests</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liquor Law Arrests</td>
<td>Residential Facilities</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Category</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Authority/Police (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
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<td>Non Campus</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security</td>
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<td>Public Property</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
<td>Dean for Student Affairs</td>
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<td>Public Property</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Residential Facilities</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Hate Crime Offenses</strong></th>
<th><strong>Location</strong></th>
<th><strong>Party Responsible for Reporting the Statistic</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Homicide</td>
<td>On Campus, Residential Facilities, Non Campus and Public Property</td>
<td>Carilion Police/Security (in conjunction with Roanoke City Police)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Offenses</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
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<td>Burglary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any other crime involving bodily injury</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larceny-Theft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simple Assault</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intimidation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vandalism of Property</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Definitions

Hate Crime – A criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias.

Bias – A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

Hate Crime Offenses – For Clery purposes, hate crime offenses include, murder, negligent and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, aggravated and simple assault, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, intimidation and destruction, damage or vandalism of property.

On Campus – This is what most people traditionally think of as the main part or core of an institution. A building or property that an institution owns, rents or leases is considered to be “controlled by” the institution. A building or property that is owned by a third party that has a written contract with the institution is also considered to be controlled by the institution. For purposes of Clery reporting, on-campus is defined as any building or property owned or controlled by the institution within the same reasonable contiguous area, not exceeding the second sidewalk.

Non-Campus – Any building or property used by a student organization either owned or controlled by the institution used in direct support, or in relation to, educational purposes frequently used by students not within reasonable contiguous area of the institution and exceeding the second sidewalk.

Public Property – Any public owned property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks and parking within the campus and immediately adjacent to or accessible from campus.

Student housing or other residential facilities for students on campus – This is a subset of the on-campus category. Institutions must disclose the total number of on-campus crimes, including those in student housing facilities or other residential facilities for students on campus. It must also make a separate disclosure limited to the number of crimes occurring in student housing or residential facilities on campus. The College does not currently operate an on-campus student housing facility.
General Procedure for Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The Carilion Police/Security Department encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Contact the Carilion Police/Security Department at 77911 or 540-981-7911 to report any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings or around residence halls. In addition, you may report a crime to the following areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College Administration</th>
<th>540-985-9084 CRCH 3rd Floor Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captain, Carilion Police Department</td>
<td>540-266-5820 Carilion Roanoke Memorial Hospital 2 South Emergency Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean for Student Affairs</td>
<td>540-985-8501 CRCH 4th Floor Student Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title IX Coordinator</td>
<td>540-985-9711 CRCH 4th Floor Student Affairs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) are also designated according to federal law as officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activity, including but not limited to student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. Annually, CSAs receive and sign a memorandum of understanding educating them on their responsibilities, including a presentation for training.

If you are at a clinical site that is not a Carilion facility, please contact the local police department. In addition, you are encouraged to contact one of the above named individuals to allow the College to be informed of the incident.

Campus Police Authority and Jurisdiction

Carilion Police have complete police authority to apprehend and arrest anyone involved in illegal acts on-campus and areas immediately adjacent to the campus. Any College owned or leased property in outlying areas is patrolled jointly by both Carilion Police and City Police. Crimes are to be immediately reported to Carilion Police or appropriate law enforcement agency. Off-campus student police emergencies are to be called into Carilion Police at 540-981-7911. Fire and medical emergencies are to be called into Roanoke City Police at 911. If minor offenses involving College rules and regulations are committed by a College student, the Carilion Police may also refer the individual to the disciplinary division of Student Affairs.

Major offenses such as rape, murder, aggravated assault, robbery, auto theft, hate crimes and arson are reported to the local police and joint investigative efforts with investigators from Roanoke City Police are deployed to solve these serious felony crimes. The prosecution of all criminal offenses, both felony and misdemeanor, are conducted at the Roanoke City General District Court or the Roanoke City Circuit Court.
Carilion Police/Security personnel work closely with local, state, and federal police agencies and have direct communication with the City Police Department through our twenty-four hour emergency police dispatch service. The emergency telephone number is 540-981-7911.

The Carilion Police Department maintains a (National Criminal Information Center) NCIC and (Virginia Criminal Information Network) VCIN computer terminal. Through this system police personnel can access the National Crime Information Computer system as well as the Virginia Criminal Information Network computer. These computer databases are used for accessing criminal history data, nationwide police records, driver/vehicle identification information, as well as other local, state and federal law enforcement information. Daily logs record all criminal incidents, including non-Cler Act crimes reported to the department. The electronic log includes the nature of crimes, date and times occurred and reported, with general locations and disposition of the complainant. The electronic logs are backed up by the technology network.

Through coordination with local law enforcement agencies, any criminal activity engaged in by students at off-campus locations. This information is provided to Carilion Police for any action or follow-up that may be required.

In addition to Campus Police and Security, the College identifies Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) with responsibility for reporting alleged crimes. The CSAs include the College President, Deans and Safety Officer, Carilion Police, Student Affairs, Resident Advisors and Campus Safety Students. The College Title IX Coordinator and Counselors inform persons of the procedure for voluntarily reporting crimes on a confidential basis for crime statistic purposes.

**Timely Warnings**

In the event a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the available JCHS Clery Team, College Administration and Safety Officer, Carilion Police and the Safety Assessment Intervention and Facilitation (SAIF) Team, constitutes imminent danger or an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus wide “timely warning” will be issued. The warning will be issued through the college emergency text message system (e2Campus), the college e-mail system to students, faculty, staff, and the college website by the College Communications & Public Relations Coordinator, a member of College Administration or Carilion Police Dispatch Center. This provides the college community with more immediate notification.

Depending on the particular circumstances of the crime, especially in all situations that could pose an immediate threat to the community and individuals, Campus Crime Alert Bulletins may be posted in the residence hall and throughout the College campus.

Any situation requiring an immediate response will be communicated through e2Campus and the College email system. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to Carilion Police, by phone (540-981-7911) or in person
at the dispatch center within The Carilion Police Department on the fifth floor at Carilion Roanoke Memorial Hospital, Roanoke City Police at 911, College Administration and Safety Officer, Student Affairs, a Campus Security Authority member or a member of the Safety Assessment Intervention and Facilitation (SAIF) Team.

Beginning fall 2007 semester, timely warnings were enhanced with the utilization of optional text messaging alerts. These warning alerts are available to all Jefferson College of Health Sciences Faculty and Staff. College email system will continue to be utilized in conjunction with text messaging alerts.

There is a Memo of Understanding (MOU) between Carilion Police and Roanoke City Police regarding communication that may warrant a timely warning for the campus community, as well as the larger community.

**Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures**

The Emergency Response and Evacuation policy is to provide information and procedures for the handling of emergency responses and evacuation operations for the campus of Jefferson College of Health Sciences (JCHS). JCHS will immediately notify the campus community once a confirmed significant emergency or dangerous situation involving “immediate threat to the health or safety of employees, students or visitors” is occurring on campus, unless notification will compromise efforts to contain the emergency, assist victim(s) or mitigate the emergency.

Delaying notification would be for as short a period as possible and only if there is a professional determination by law enforcement that issuing a notice would put the community at greater risk.

The President, or designee, and other members of the College Administrative and SAIF Teams, in conjunction with the assistance from Carilion Police and Roanoke City Police, will promptly determine if there is an immediate threat to health or safety, determine who to notify, the content of the notice and initiate the notification system.

Methods of emergency notification include e2Campus emergency message system that allows the College to send a short mobile text alert to all faculty, staff, and students who have subscribed to the service. The text alert will only be sent in cases of imminent danger or when an emergency situation will impact a significant number of people. Emergency notifications will be distributed via email at jchs.edu, posted on the College website homepage, issued by placement of flyers around campus, and may be issued by the use of the College’s emergency floor monitors. Floor monitors are stationed throughout the facilities to assist in emergency situations.

JCHS will test evacuation operations and the emergency message system annually. Tests, drills and exercises are conducted through fire alarm activations, weather related drills and exercises and other safety drills and (tabletop) exercises. At least one test per year
will be publicized with a description of the event, response and evacuation procedures, 
date, time and whether the event was announced or unannounced. These events provide 
an opportunity to combine the services of the campus community with police, fire and 
emergency services personnel, as well as offer assessments and follow through.

A Safety Plan is developed, maintained, and revised annually by the Safety Committee to 
address safety concerns at the College, including emergency responses and evacuation 
plans. The College website houses a Campus Safety Awareness page maintained by the 
Safety Officer. Information specific to students is also contained in a Student Handbook 
which is revised annually.

**Fire Safety**

A strong emphasis on fire safety is in place at the College. All new College personnel 
attend required orientation, which includes fire safety practices and must complete annual 
in-services, including fire safety.

Fire safety practices are included in every new student orientation. Off-campus student 
housing evacuation drills are conducted every time the alarm system is activated, whether 
it is determined to be real or false.

The College Student Handbook details fire safety policies which are strictly enforced. 
These rules include, extension cords are not allowed and power strips must be UL-listed 
with over-current/breaker protection. Candles, incense and other open-flame devices are 
prohibited. Plug-in air fresheners are also prohibited. Electric Christmas lights, “Lava,” 
or halogen lamps are not permitted. Under no circumstances are students to remove, 
alter, or tamper with smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, sprinkler heads, or other fire 
safety equipment at any time. Nothing may be hung from sprinkler heads. Smoking is 
prohibited on all campus property. Microwave ovens are allowed, provided their use does 
not pose a fire hazard and must be 1,000 watts or less. All appliances must be UL-
approved. Any cooking appliance with an open flame or exposed heating element is 
prohibited.

When an alarm sounds, all students, faculty and staff must vacate the building via the 
nearest and safest exit to assure their safety. The ONLY exception to this is during tests 
of the system, when notices have been previously posted. If possible, before leaving a 
room, individuals should close all windows and doors and exit via stairwell, not the 
elevators.

Assembled gatherings will be permitted to re-enter the building when an authorized 
representative determines if it is safe to do so.

In the event of an off-campus fire, students are instructed to notify a member of the 
Student Affairs staff as soon as possible after the emergency situation has been cleared.
The campus building is supplied by Honeywell Fire Systems and maintained via an emergency 24 hour monitoring station. The fire alarm system is also connected to and monitored by the Campus Police Department. The Honeywell Fire System safety features include water sprinklers throughout the facility, foam sprinklers throughout the kitchen, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors and fire pull stations.

Fire alarm testing is conducted monthly by the Engineering/Maintenance department.

**Access Policy**

After hour access to the CRCH building is controlled by card access or security locked doors. Designated areas are controlled 24-hours a day. All students, faculty and staff are required to have in possession their proximate card and display their identification badge at all times. The Patrick Henry student housing building is secured by proximate card access after regular business hours. The elevators and residence hall stairwell doors are only accessible by proximate cards 24/7.

Vendors for the College are requested to obtain a ‘visitor’ tag from the main 3rd floor information/security desk upon arrival to our facility. The tag contains their name, company, program/employee visiting and effective date.

The College took additional security steps during the fall 2010 semester by installing 30 additional closed-circuit cameras in the main campus facility. These cameras are recorded and monitored by the Carilion Police Dispatch Center, Carilion Police office on the first floor and Campus Security/Guest Services in the lobby.

During the summer 2011 semester, emergency phones were installed in the main parking garage on each level by the elevators. These phones ring directly into the Carilion Police Dispatch Center, with cameras mounted above each phone.

During the fall 2011 semester, six additional proximate card access readers where installed throughout the CRCH building and the software system which operates these readers was upgraded to a newer, more efficient version.

During the summer 2012 semester, inside black and white closed-circuit cameras were replaced with color cameras. These cameras are recorded and monitored by the Carilion Police Dispatch Center, Carilion Police office on the first floor and Campus Security/Guest Services in the lobby.

During the fall 2012 semester, five emergency tower and wall mount phones were strategically installed around the outside campus. These phones ring directly into the Carilion Police Dispatch Center. Additional cameras were installed at the lower entrance of the main parking garage.

Carilion Police and College Safety conduct annual risk assessments used in consideration for safety measures on campus.
**Missing Student Notification Procedures**

Jefferson College of Health Sciences takes the report of persons missing seriously. The safety of the missing person is of vital importance. The College does not recognize, or require a waiting period prior to the filing of missing person reports. The College works closely with the Carilion Police Department and Roanoke City Police Department in investigating missing persons. Carilion Police and other appropriate law enforcement agencies will be contacted immediately when a student is determined to be missing, and the College will fully assist all law enforcement agencies with the investigation in any way possible.

The Student Affairs Office should be notified immediately. Any Carilion Police/Security Officer or Resident Advisor (RA) can be notified during times when the Student Affairs Office is not open.

Students are given the opportunity to designate a confidential emergency contact person(s) when they participate in orientation at the College and remains in effect until changed or revoked by the student. This information will be used by authorized personnel to investigate a missing person incident.

If the student is under 18, the Dean or designee will also notify a parent or guardian within 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing.

**Missing Person Policy**

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures for the college’s response to reports of missing students, as required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. This policy applies primarily to students who reside in campus housing, although College officials will also take action if they have reason to believe that a student living off campus is missing. Jefferson College of Health Sciences (JCHS) considers its students adults and does not monitor their comings and goings in the residence halls. However, if a student has not been seen on campus for more than 24 hours and friends and acquaintances do not know where s/he may be, or if a student’s absence from campus is somehow contrary to his/her usual pattern of behavior, the Student Affairs Office should be notified immediately. Any security officer or Resident Advisor (RA) can be notified during times when the Student Affairs Office is not open. Student Affairs, a security officer, an RA, or a Carilion Police officer should be notified immediately if there is any report or suspicion that:

1. The student may be the victim of foul play;
2. The student has expressed suicidal thoughts;
3. The student is dependent or under the influence of alcohol or other drugs;
4. The student is thought to be in a potentially life-threatening situation;
5. The student is or may be with individuals who may endanger his/her welfare.
Any of the individuals listed below can and should be notified when a student is suspected missing, although a report can be made to any College employee:

Dean for Student Affairs (540) 224-4693
Coordinator for Student Activities (540) 985-9701
Coordinator of Residence Life (540) 224-4686
Physical Plant/Safety Officer (540) 224-4640
Director of Counseling and Wellness (540) 985-8502
Director of Academic Support Services (540) 985-8205
VOICE (Violence Can End) Coordinator (540) 985-9711

Students are given the opportunity to designate a confidential emergency contact person(s) when they participate in orientation at the College. That designation remains in effect until changed or revoked by the student. The Dean for Student Affairs or his designee will notify the student’s emergency contact within 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the student is under 18, the Dean or designee will also notify a parent or guardian within 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. The Dean for Student Affairs or his designee will contact the Carilion Police and other appropriate law enforcement agencies immediately when a student is determined to be missing, and the College will fully assist all law enforcement agencies with the investigation in any way possible.

**Voluntary Confidential Reporting Procedures**

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the Jefferson College of Health Sciences system, or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, the Carilion Police/Security Department can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the College 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. To file a confidential crime report, call Carilion Police/Security Department at 540-981-7911 or contact a member of College Administration, Student Affairs or Campus Safety Authority.

**Limited Voluntary Confidential Reporting**

The Carilion Police/Security Department encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Because private police reports are not a matter of public records, the Carilion Police/Security Department can hold reports of crime in confidence. Confidential reports for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can generally be made to Carilion Police/Security Department at 540-981-7911.
Policy on Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drugs

The possession, sale, use or furnishing of alcohol on the Jefferson College campus is governed by the College Alcohol Policy and Virginia state laws. The Jefferson College campus has been designated as “Drug free” and only under certain circumstances involving a College-wide special event is the consumption of alcohol permitted. Violators are subject to College disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment.

The College Alcohol Policy specifically states the following:
Students, faculty and staff are expected to be responsible for their actions; to comply with federal, state, and local laws; and to respect the rights of all members of the campus community. Violations of the College Alcohol Policy or of Commonwealth of Virginia or City of Roanoke laws are subject to disciplinary action. Acts in violation of the College Policy will be subject to disciplinary action.
These acts include, but are not limited to:

- Possession or use of alcohol on any College property, at College activities or in any academic or clinical site.
- Selling, delivering, furnishing, or otherwise providing alcoholic beverages to any person less than 21 years of age.
- Hazing, drinking games, or other potentially dangerous drinking behaviors are prohibited.
- Hazardous or disruptive conduct related to the use of alcoholic beverages is prohibited.
- No person shall be coerced, even subtly, to drink or to abuse alcohol. This includes, but is not limited to, an individual using verbal or physical intimidation, coercion, or manipulation to force another to use or abuse alcohol.

The Jefferson College campus has been designated “Drug free” and only under specific circumstances is the consumption of alcohol permitted. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by the Carilion Police Department. Violators are subject to College disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989, as amended by Public Law (P.L.) 100-297 and the Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994, Public Law 103-382, requires that all institutions of higher education as a condition of receiving any form of Federal financial assistance from any Federal agency on or after October 1, 1990, certify to the United States Department of Education that they have adopted and implemented programs to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees. Drug- or alcohol-impaired caregivers pose a serious threat to lives of patients and to the College’s and healthcare organization’s reputation for integrity. The achievement of a drug-free environment is in the best interest of the College, its students and the patients it serves. The policies regarding the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol or any mind-altering substance
by students on College property, during any College sponsored activity, or in any academic or clinical setting are contained in the following section of this Handbook. Additional information about commonly abused drugs and alcohol and drug-related laws and penalties can be found on the College website at http://www.jchs.edu/media/3453_JCHSStudentHandbook2012_2013.pdf

**Alcohol and Substance Abuse Information**

Jefferson College of Health Sciences provide services related to drug use and abuse, including dissemination of informational materials, educational programs during orientation and throughout the year, counseling services, referral for substance abuse treatment and referrals for disciplinary actions. Additional information is found in the Jefferson College Student Handbook found on-line at www.jchs.edu.

Information is provided for college employees through Carilion Human Resources and the Carilion Employee Assistance Program.

**Health Risks from Substance Abuse**

The following is a partial list of health risks associated with substance abuse.

**Alcohol**

Brain/liver damage; physical dependence; death through choking; neurological or organ damage.

For most adults, moderate alcohol consumption has not been shown to cause serious, long-term health risks. Alcohol abuse, on the other hand, is a major problem for 10 to 15 percent of those who drink, and greatly reduces life expectancy. Even short-term alcohol intoxication poses serious safety risks to those who operate motor vehicles or engage in activities that require motor coordination or mental alertness.

Alcohol abuse refers to the use of alcoholic beverages in such a way as to interfere with physical or mental health, or with the social interactions of the drinker. Alcoholism is a specific type of alcohol abuse in which the drinker becomes physically and/or psychologically dependent on alcohol.

Alcoholism may strike drinkers at any age, and is a problem of increasing importance in the 18 to 25 year-old age group. The amount and/or frequency of drinking appear to be the best predictor of alcohol abuse.

Although only a small number of College students develop chronic alcohol problems, a substantial percentage are involved with “incidents” of inappropriate drinking which results in nausea and vomiting, driving while intoxicated, hangovers, fights or vandalism, and alcohol-related arrests. The number of these “incidents” can be reduced by controlling the amount of alcohol consumed at any one time.
NOTE: Any alcohol consumption by persons under the age of 21 is illegal in Virginia and is not condoned by Jefferson College of Health Sciences.

Short-Term Intoxication
Consumption of more than two servings of alcohol within several hours will produce measurable impairment of motor coordination and reasoning. The more alcohol consumed, the greater the impairment. Although Virginia sets a blood alcohol level (BAL) of 0.08 percent by volume (as a presumptive level of intoxication), for certain purposes, intoxication and impairment actually begin at a much lower level. It is safest to avoid all alcohol if operating a vehicle or engaging in risky recreational activities. Intoxication at levels of 0.20 percent BAL and above represents risks, such as loss of consciousness, nausea and vomiting, injuries, and even death by overdose. Although the average lethal dose is about 0.40 percent, death by overdose occurs in some situations with BAL’s near 0.20 percent.

Long-Term Heavy Drinking
Drinking to the point of intoxication one or two times per week or more frequently, over a period of several years, can cause serious health consequences, including liver disease and cirrhosis, circulatory problems and cardiomyopathy, nervous system damage and polyneuropathy, alcohol dependence, and psychosis. Alcohol abuse can increase the risks of certain types of cancers, including cancer of the tongue, mouth, pharynx, esophagus, larynx, and liver. The cancer-producing effects of alcohol abuse are increased with the use of tobacco.

Effects of Alcohol Intoxication
Alcohol is a depressant drug that reduces activity in the central nervous system. The alcohol intoxicated person exhibits loose muscle tone, loss of fine motor coordination, and often has a staggering “drunken” gait. The eyes may appear somewhat “glossy” and pupils may become constricted. At intoxicating doses, alcohol can decrease heart rate, lower blood pressure and respiration rate, and result in decreased reflex responses and slower reaction times.

Effects Related to Blood Alcohol Level (BAL)

0.02 – 0.03% - Coordination is intact, slight euphoria, and loss of shyness. Depressant effects are not apparent.

0.04 – 0.06% - Feeling of well-being, relaxation, lower inhibitions, and a sensation of warmth, euphoria, some minor impairment of reasoning and memory, or lowering of caution.

0.07 – 0.09% - Slight impairment of balance, speech, vision, reaction time, and hearing. Euphoria. Judgment and self control are reduced, and caution, reason, and memory are impaired.

0.10 – 0.12% - Significant impairment of motor coordination and loss of good judgment.
Speech may be slurred; balance, vision, reaction time, and hearing will be impaired. Euphoria.

0.13 – 0.15% - Gross motor impairment and lack of physical control. Blurred vision and major loss of balance. Euphoria is decreasing, while dysphoria is beginning to appear.

0.16 – 0.20% - Dysphoria predominates, nausea may appear. The drinker has the appearance of a “sloppy drunk.”

0.25% - Needs assistance in walking; total mental confusion; Dysphoria with nausea and some vomiting.

0.30% - Loss of consciousness.

0.40% or higher – Onset of a coma, possible death due to respiratory arrest.

*Depressants*
(Barbiturates, sedatives, tranquilizers, "ludes", tranquilizers, "downers", “reds”, and “yellow jackets”)

Drowsiness; unconsciousness; slurred speech; drunkenness; memory loss; sudden mood shifts; shallow breathing; weak pulse; coma; death from overdose.

*Ecstasy*
(MDMA, “Adam”, “Clarity”, “Lover is Speed”, and “K”)

Euphoric state initially; depression; heat stroke; heart attack; seizure; stroke.

*GHB and GLB*
(“Grievous body harm”, “Liquid Ecstasy”, “Liquid Sex”, “Georgia Home Boy”, “Scoop”)

Nausea; vomiting; a feeling of intoxication; amnesia-like symptoms; slowed heartbeat; reduced blood pressure; cessation of breathing; unconsciousness; coma; death)

*Hallucinogens/Dissociative Anesthetics*
(LSD, “acid”, “bloomers”, mescaline, MDA, MDM, DMT, STP, psilocybin, PCP/"Angel Dust")

Hallucinations; dilated pupils; increased heart rate and blood pressure; sweating; sleeplessness; dry mouth; tremors; nausea; weakness; numbness; trembling; persistent psychosis; brain damage; unpredictable behavior; flashbacks; suicidal tendencies.

*Inhalants*
(Glue, solvents, gasoline, nail polish remover, kerosene, lighter fluid, hair sprays, spray paints propellants nitrous oxide/ laughing gas)
Slow heart rate; slow breathing; headaches, dizziness; nausea; lack of coordination; slurred speech; blurred vision; lung/brain/liver damage; seizures; anemia; death through choking or suffocation.

**Ketamine**
(“Special K”, “K”, “Vitamin K”, “Cat Valiums”)

Hallucinations; delirium; amnesia; impaired motor functions; high blood pressure; depression; breathing problems; death.

**Marijuana**

Feelings of panic; impaired short-term memory; decreased ability to concentrate; fatigue; paranoia; possible psychosis; bronchitis; conjunctivitis; organ damage; birth defects; decreased motivation.

**Narcotics**
(heroin, morphine, codeine)

Addiction; loss of appetite; constipation; brain/liver damage; death from overdose.

**Rohypnol**

Common date rape drug used in sexual assaults. Decreased blood pressure; drowsiness; visual disturbances; confusion; nausea; vomiting; when mixed with alcohol can cause death.

**Stimulants**
(Amphetamines, speed, cocaine("crack", “crank”, “nose candy”, “rock” “white girl”, "ups")

Physical dependence; increases pulse rate and blood pressure, insomnia, irritability, paranoia, depression, brain damage, risk of infection, lung damage, hallucinations; nasal problems; death from overdose.

**Tobacco**
(Cigarettes, snuff/chew)

Physical dependence; cardiovascular disease; cancer of mouth/lung/larynx etc.
Alcoholism Risk Factors

The presence of one of these factors is suggestive of an increased risk of alcoholism:

- Family history of alcoholism or other drug abuse,
- Heavy alcohol abuse for more than one year,
- Drinking to intoxication before the age of 15,
- More than two drinking incidents per year that result in serious adverse consequences such as an arrest, fight, blackout, nausea, etc.
- Consumption of tobacco in any form,
- Seeking out events at which alcohol will be served, and
- Most friends are heavy drinkers.

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Effects

Heavy use of alcohol has long been associated with birth defects and behavioral problems in infants, but until recently, many physicians believed that drinking up to one ounce of alcohol a day would not be dangerous to the developing fetus. However, recent findings suggest that alcohol is not as safe as previously believed. In fact, it may be one of the most dangerous drugs for a pregnant mother and her child.

When a pregnant woman drinks, the alcohol flows easily through the placenta to the fetus. However, since the child’s liver has not fully developed enough to sufficiently break down the alcohol, it remains in the child’s system much longer than in the mother’s. Not only is the fetus physically incapable of dealing with an occasional cocktail, but frequent drinking can cause health and behavioral problems that will follow the child through the rest of its life.

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) is a set of identifiable birth defects caused by the use of alcohol during pregnancy. Studies indicate that FAS may occur in as many as one or two out of every 1,000 live births. FAS is characterized by a cluster of congenital birth defects that include the following:

- Prenatal and postnatal growth deficiency;

- A particular pattern of facial malformations, including a small head circumference, flattened mid-face, sunken nasal bridge, and a flattened and elongated philtrum (the groove between the nose and upper lip);

- Central nervous system dysfunction;

- Varying degrees of major organ system malformations.

Behavioral changes associated with FAS include restlessness and irritability, often accompanied by convulsive movements, tremors, and problems in sleeping. A reduction in normal infant response to movement, touch, light, and sound have been reported, and mild to moderate retardation is a frequent outcome.
Alcohol’s effects on the unborn are partially dose-related; the more alcohol the mother consumes, the greater her chances of bearing a child with physical defects or mental retardation. Small amounts of alcohol combined with genetics and time of ingestion may also lead to FAS or FAE (fetal alcohol effects). Fetal Alcohol Syndrome is most likely to occur in the children of heavy drinkers - those who have five or more drinks per day. Similarly, women who have two to four drinks a day also risk bearing children with physical and behavioral problems. Even binge drinking - the occasional consumption of large amounts of liquor - has been found to damage the growing fetus. As the Surgeon General has concluded, drinking even one or two drinks per week increases the possibility of stillbirth and miscarriage.

Until all the facts are in, it makes sense to follow the U.S. Surgeon General’s written policy that the safest choice is not to drink at all during pregnancy or if you are planning or anticipating a pregnancy. In addition, women who breastfeed their babies should continue abstaining from alcohol until their children are weaned.

**Security Awareness Program**

During faculty and staff return orientations and new student orientations for fall, spring and summer semesters; employees and students are informed of services offered by the Carilion Police/Security Department. Handouts, presentations, activities/events and residence hall meetings are utilized to inform students regarding personal safety and residence hall security. Students are told about crime on-campus and in surrounding neighborhoods. Crime Prevention Programs and Sexual Assault Programs, including, but not limited to the Red Flag Campaign and By-stander Intervention, are offered on a continual basis. Topics discussed include crime prevention awareness, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, rape and acquaintance rape, Rohypnol date rape drug abuse, theft and Internet safety. In addition, students are given the phone number for the Carilion Police/Security Department and encouraged to call at any time for any safety concern. They are also notified that the student parking garage elevators have emergency telephones which ring directly into the Carilion Police/Security Dispatch Center.

A common theme of all College 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.

In addition to educational seminars, information is disseminated to employees and students through the Jefferson College website which has a separate section devoted to personal safety, as well as a Campus Safety Awareness webpage. In addition, there is a separate section of the Jefferson College Student Handbook which is devoted solely to College alcohol and drug policies, sexual violence, substance awareness, health risks from substance abuse, consequences of violations of state and federal law, drug search and seizure procedures, and the College’s prohibited substances testing program. Underage students are educated regarding the Parental Notification Policy which allows the College to contact their parents regarding a violation of the College Alcohol or other
drugs policies. When time is of the essence, information is released through the College electronic mail system.

**Crime Prevention Programs**

Crime prevention programs on personal safety and theft protection are discussed in every new student orientation and at various times throughout the academic year via the College electronic mail system. College personnel facilitate programs at various times using multiple methods for employees and students. These programs address issues for members of the College community about safety awareness, sexual assault, theft and alcohol and drug abuse. The College is also closely related to the Roanoke City Police Crime Prevention Unit through membership in the Neighborhood Watch Program.

**Policy Statement Addressing Criminal Activity off Campus**

When a Jefferson College student is involved in an off-campus offense, Carilion police officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with local, state, or federal law enforcement. Roanoke City police routinely work and communicate with Carilion police officers on any serious incidents occurring on-campus or in the immediate neighborhood and business areas surrounding campus. Jefferson College operates no off-campus student organization facilities.

While Roanoke City Police have primary jurisdiction in all areas off campus, Carilion Police officers can and do respond to student-related incidents that occur in close proximity to campus. Carilion Police officers through its 24 hour emergency dispatch center, have direct telephone communications with the city police, fire department, and ambulance services to facilitate rapid response in any emergency situation.

**Sexual Assault Prevention and Response**

Violence Against Woman Grant

The VOICE Campus Program serves students and employees by providing counseling as well as prevention and education on intimate partner violence, sexual assault and stalking. The safety and well-being of every student, faculty and staff of the College is a priority at JCHS. We partner with law enforcement and advocates in our community to increase awareness, education, training and services for anyone who is a victim/survivor of domestic and dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. More information is available through the VOICE Program Coordinator at (540) 985-9711.

Grant statement: This project was supported by grant # 2008-WA-AX-0005 awarded by the Violence Against Women Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of View in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.
This grant was renewed in 2011. The College works with the Carilion Police, City of Roanoke Police, and other external partners to provide additional training for police and security officers, resident assistants, faculty, and staff and to offer additional educational and safety programs to the campus and larger community.

Educational Programs

The College educates the campus community about sexual assaults through mandatory orientations and prevention and awareness programs each year. Members of the Student Affairs Department offer confidential sexual assault education and information to students and employees upon request. Literature on sexual assault, date rape education, risk reduction and College response is provided in the Jefferson College Student Handbook and through Student Affairs. Information about educational programs focusing on the awareness and prevention of sexual misconduct and sexual harassment is available through Counseling Services at (540) 985-8395.

Information included in the Student Handbook includes the following:

Sexual Abuse, Assault and Harassment Policies Philosophy

The College is committed to raising the awareness of students, staff, and faculty regarding the issue of sexual misconduct. The College strives to maintain a safe campus and learning environment, to provide prompt and compassionate support services for victims of sexual misconduct, and to strictly enforce its sexual misconduct policy. Sexual misconduct, including acquaintance rape, may result in criminal and/or civil legal action. It is also a serious violation of the College’s values and expectations. Thus, sexual misconduct is punishable through the College judicial system.

Regulations

It shall be a violation of this policy for an employee or other agent of the College to:

- Make sexual advances or request sexual favors when submission to or rejection of such conduct is the basis for either implicitly or explicitly imposing or granting terms and conditions of the student’s retention or advancement that either favorably or adversely affect the student’s welfare.

- Grant, recommend or refuse to take any official action because of sexual favors or as a reprisal against a student who has rejected or reported sexual advances.

- Disregard and fail to investigate allegations of sexual harassment whether reported by the student or as a reprisal against a student who is the subject of, or a witness to, the alleged harassment, and to fail to take immediate corrective actions in the event misconduct has occurred.
Sexual Harassment Policy

The College is committed to creating and maintaining a work, study, and living environment free of conduct and communication of a sexual nature that interferes with an individual’s work or academic performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work, academic, or living environment. Sexual harassment is a serious violation of the College’s values and expectations. Thus, a violation of the sexual harassment policy is punishable through the College judicial system, criminal and/or civil action, and/or Carilion personnel policies and procedures.

The College administration is committed to maintaining standards consistent with the federal regulations (Federal Amendments of 1972) regarding sexual harassment as defined in Section 7-3 of Title VII, and Title IX as amended in April, 2010, of the Civil Rights Act, which states:

“Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, constitute sexual harassment when:

- Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual’s status in the College;
- Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used to make academic and/or institutional decisions affecting such individual;
- Such conduct has the purpose or effect of interfering with a student’s, faculty or staff member’s performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment.”

Behavior that may constitute sexual harassment may include, but not be limited to: unwanted sexual, abusive, or lewd language and/or jokes of a sexual nature; demands for sexual favors in exchange for other considerations; unwanted physical or verbal pursuit with a sexual theme; suggestive or insulting sounds and gestures; unwanted touching, brushing, patting, pinching, or attention to one’s body; threats of or actual sexual assault or molestation; displaying sexually graphic magazines, pictures, or calendars, and the like, in or in clear view of a work area or public area or after an objection has been made by a person who lives in a private room in which these materials are displayed; sending via mail or electronic mail sexually explicit or inappropriate messages; or obscene, abusive, or repetitive “hang-ups”. Sexual harassment can be overt or subtle and may involve persons of the same or different sex. In determining whether an alleged behavior constitutes sexual harassment, all the facts and circumstances surrounding the incident will be considered.

The U.S. Department of Education and its Office for Civil Rights (OCR) believe that providing all students with an educational environment free from discrimination is extremely important. The sexual harassment of students, including sexual violence, interferes with students’ right to receive an education free from discrimination and, in
the case of sexual violence, is a crime. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), and its implementing regulations, prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or activities operated by recipients of Federal financial assistance. Title IX prohibits sex-based discrimination in education programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance, applies to all public and private educational institutions receiving federal financial assistance. Sexual harassment, including sexual violence, is a form of sex discrimination covered by Title IX. Sexual violence means physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person’s will or where a person is incapable of giving consent. A number of acts fall into the category of sexual violence, including rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion. Each school must designate at least one employee to evaluate current policy practices to ensure an institution's compliance with Title IX, coordinate efforts to effectively and efficiently respond to complaints of sex discrimination, including complaints of sexual harassment, and ensure as much as possible that every Jefferson College of Health Sciences employee and student has an equal education and employment opportunities.

The Jefferson College of Health Science's Violence Against Women Program Coordinator and Title IX Coordinator can be reached at (540) 985-9711, Student Affairs, CRCH, 4th Floor.

**Reporting and Follow-up**

Incidents of sexual harassment should be reported to the Dean for Student Affairs, or any College Administrator or Campus Security Authority. If after consultation with the Dean for Student Affairs or other College Administrator, the student has not resolved the incident to his/her satisfaction, the student may submit a formal written complaint outlining the incident(s) to the Dean for Administrative Services. Upon receiving the student’s written complaint, the Dean will confer with the appropriate College personnel. The student will receive a written response to the complaint.

Recognizing that the perceived seriousness of the harassment depends on the degree of interpreted intent and the person’s perception of the consequences, the College will respect the feelings of the individual making a complaint. Every effort will be made to treat each incident fairly and promptly. The right to confidentiality, both of the complainant and of the accused, will be respected insofar as it does not interfere with the institution’s legal obligation or ability to investigate allegations of misconduct when they are brought to its attention or to take corrective action when it is found that misconduct has occurred.
Resources

The following resources are available to a victim of sexual offense:

- Carilion Roanoke Community Hospital, Community Care (by appointment), 101 Elm Ave., SE, (540) 985-8465
- Carilion Roanoke Memorial Hospital, Emergency Department, 1906 Belleview Ave., S.E. (540) 981-7737.
- Carilion Police Department at (540) 981-7911 or 7-7911
- Jefferson College of Health Sciences Counseling Services, appointments can be made by calling (540) 985-8395
- Dean for Student Affairs (540) 985-8395
- Coordinator of Student Activities (540) 985-9701
- Residence Life Coordinator (540) 224-4686
- SARA (Sexual Assault Response 24 hour - Hotline) at (540) 345-7273
- Blue Ridge Behavioral Healthcare Crisis Services at (540) 981-1102
- Roanoke City Commonwealth’s Attorney, 113 Church Ave., SW., Roanoke, VA at (540) 853-2626 or after 5 p.m. at (540) 853-2629
- Carilion Department of Human Resources at (540) 981-7000
- Carilion Employee Assistance Program, 213 McClanahan St., Suite 201A, Roanoke, VA at (540) 981-8950 or 1-800-992-1931

Sanctions for Harassment or Sexual Offenses

Violations of these policies are very serious. Students found in violation of these policies may face disciplinary probation, suspension, or permanent dismissal from the College depending upon the circumstances and severity of the incident. Faculty, staff, or employees may face disciplinary action based on Carilion Clinic policies and procedures.

Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct is defined as sexual contact without consent that causes physical or emotional discomfort to the victim. Sexual contact that continues after voluntary consent has been withdrawn is also considered sexual misconduct. To constitute lack of consent, the contact(s) must be committed either by force, threat, or intimidation or through the victim’s mental or physical helplessness of which the accused was aware or should have been aware, such as when under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. Acts of sexual contact include but are not limited to: sexual intercourse; sexual penetration with an object; sodomy (oral or anal intercourse); or the intentional touching of a person’s genitals, breasts, thighs, or buttocks (including the unwelcome touching of the victim by the accused or situations where the victim has been forced to touch the accused).
Options for Victims of Sexual Offenses

A victim of sexual offense has a number of options available to consider. The College strongly recommends that a victim consider the following options:

• Seek medical attention, if appropriate. It is important to seek medical attention to be examined for the possibility of injury or sexually transmitted diseases. It is also important to preserve physical evidence in the event that the victim should decide to prosecute. College personnel will assist in notifying the proper authorities, if so requested by a victim.

• Obtain counseling. Counseling resources, which are available at no cost to students, are listed in this Student Handbook and College catalog.

• File charges through the College judicial system. If the accused is a College student, the victim may initiate College action through the Office of the Dean of Student Affairs or the Coordinator of Student Affairs Activities. A list of the rights of the accused and accuser is found in the Jefferson College Student Handbook and includes but is not limited to the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary hearing. In addition, both the accused and the accuser will be informed in writing of the outcome of a judicial hearing that is brought about due to an alleged sex offense. Compliance with this right to be informed does not constitute a violation of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). For the purpose of this paragraph, the outcome of a disciplinary proceeding only means the institution’s final determination with respect to the alleged sex offense and any sanction that is imposed against the accused. Upon written request, if the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of notification.

• If the accused is a College faculty or staff member, the victim may initiate action through the Carilion Department of Human Resources, the Office of the Dean for Administrative Services, or Counseling Services.

• File criminal charges through the Commonwealth of Virginia. Charges may also be filed with the Carilion Police/Security Department.

• Consult with private counsel. Explore the possibility of filing a civil suit against the accused for monetary damages.

• Change the academic/on-campus living situation. The victim is entitled to request, and the College will reasonably attempt to accommodate, a change in on-campus living arrangements, class schedules, or other accommodations deemed necessary as a result of the incident. Consult with the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs and/or the Assistant Director of Student Life regarding these arrangements.
More information on policies, procedures, sanctions, definitions, consent, confidentiality, resources and contacts, preserving evidence, and filing complaints can be located at [http://www.jchs.edu/media/3453_JCHSStudentHandbook.pdf](http://www.jchs.edu/media/3453_JCHSStudentHandbook.pdf).

**Sexual Offender Registration**

The "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" (section 1601 of Public Law 106-386) is a federal law enacted on October 28, 2000 that provides for the tracking of convicted, registered sex offenders enrolled as students at institutions of higher education, or working or volunteering on campus. It was sponsored by U.S. Senator Jon Kyl of Arizona and supported by Security On Campus, Inc.

The Act amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act to require sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. Requires that state procedures ensure that this registration information is promptly made available to law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction where the institutions of higher education are located and that it is entered into appropriate State records or data systems. These changes took effect October 28, 2002. These requirements are tied to state eligibility for certain types of federal grant funding and must be implemented through state law.

It also amends the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act to require institutions of higher education to issue a statement, in addition to other disclosures required under that Act, advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. These changes took effect October 28, 2002 and this notice will be a requirement beginning with the annual security report due October 1, 2003.

Lastly the Act amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 to clarify that nothing in that Act may be construed to prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders; and requires the Secretary of Education to take appropriate steps to notify educational institutions that disclosure of this information is permitted. This amendment took effect on October 28, 2000.
Jefferson College of Health Sciences

Campus Map

1 - Jefferson Street Main Campus Entrance: 101 Elm Ave (On-Campus)
2 - Elm Avenue Campus Entrance: 101 Elm Ave (On-Campus)
3 - Community Medical Office Building: 102 Highland Ave (On-Campus)
4 - Pediatric Clinic/Adolescent Student Health Services: 902 S. Jefferson St (On-Campus)
5 - Patrick Henry Off-Campus Student Housing: 611 S. Jefferson St (Off-Campus)
A B C - Patient Parking: 101 Elm Ave (On-Campus)
D - Employee, Student and Visitor Parking: 101 Elm Ave Parking Garage (On-Campus)
E - Employee, Student and Visitor Parking: 915 S. Jefferson St (On-Campus)
F - Employee, Student and Visitor Parking: Beside 1003 S. Jefferson St (On-Campus)