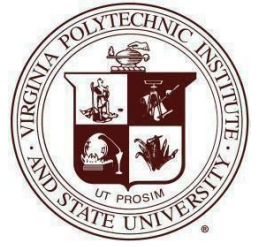


VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND STATE UNIVERSITY



2022 JEANNE CLERY ACT REPORT
THE ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT FOR
ALL
VIRGINIA TECH CAMPUSES
September 2023



CAMPUS SAFETY:
A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

The Virginia Tech Police Department is a Nationally Accredited Law Enforcement Agency

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Mission Statement

Inspired by our land-grant identity and guided by our motto, *Ut Prosim* (That I May Serve), Virginia Tech is an inclusive community of knowledge, discovery, and creativity dedicated to improving the quality of life and the human condition within the Commonwealth of Virginia and throughout the world.

University Overview

Virginia Tech's main campus in Blacksburg has 2,600 acres, 216 buildings, an airport, Lane Stadium, Cassell Coliseum, the Moss Arts Center, and an adjacent research park. As the university meets the global demands of the future, the Blacksburg campus is constantly adapting to fulfill learning and research needs. On one corner of the campus, a collection of buildings near the downtown area, form the Creativity and Innovation District, designed to unleash creativity, spark vision and innovation, and instill an entrepreneurial mindset to empower tomorrow's leaders.

On another part of campus, the Global Business and Analytics Complex will cement the university as a world leader in developing methods for analysis and interpretation, using data to address problems faced by industry and society. The complex will bring together students and faculty who share a passion for an analytic approach to problems in collaborative work environments for transdisciplinary research and hands-on learning.

Virginia Tech's Blacksburg campus may seem large at first. But ask any Hokie, and they'll gladly share a memory from the Drillfield, the Duck Pond, Lane Stadium, or one of the other iconic landmarks – covered in Hokie Stone – that form this campus and serve as a home where you're always welcome.

Virginia Tech Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report

The Virginia Tech Police Department has been designated as the department responsible for compiling and publishing the university's annual security and fire safety report. This document is intended to serve as the annual security and fire safety report, as required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The purpose of the report is to provide information about security on campus, to include: campus and community crime statistics, fire statistics and safety information, policy information, safety tips, resource phone numbers and a brief overview of the many services the university provides. A map of the campus can be found online at www.maps.unirel.vt.edu/interactive and has been added to this report as Appendix A. Keep this information where it can be easily located; it provides you with a useful reference source of information.

Policies for Preparing the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

Information for this report is compiled from reports provided by campus security authorities including, but not limited to, the Office of Emergency Management, Office of Student Conduct, Environmental Health and Safety, the Department of Human Resources, the Dean of Students Office, the Virginia Tech Women's Center, and the Office of Residence Life. Statistics are also compiled from law enforcement agencies in jurisdictions where Virginia Tech owns property, leases property or those with jurisdictions on adjacent property.

Information for the main campus in Blacksburg was obtained from the Virginia Tech Police Department, the Blacksburg Police Department, the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, the Christiansburg Police Department, the Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, and the Virginia State Police.

Separate Campuses

All policy statements contained in this report apply to all campuses unless otherwise indicated.

Campus Security Authority (CSA)

Under Federal Law CSAs are required to report a crime.

"Campus security authority" is a Clery-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution.

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security. (e.g., an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into university property)
- Any individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

If someone has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, he or she is a Campus Security Authority.

"CSA's and Individuals who want to report crimes that need to be reported, should contact the Virginia Tech Police Department, 540-231-6411, NRV Emergency Communications Authority, 911 emergency or 540-382-4343 for non-emergency, or the Title IX Coordinator, 540-231-1824 for inclusion in the Annual Report. Virginia Tech is committed to providing the members of the campus community and visitors with the safest and most secure environment possible: however, even the most extensive initiatives cannot succeed without the awareness and cooperation of the community members who work, study, and live on Campus.

Virginia Tech Police Department

The Virginia Tech Police Department (VTPD) is a nationally and internationally accredited professional law enforcement organization staffed by highly trained men and women. The department consist of 51 sworn officers, 8 security officers, 7 security center representatives, and 2 full time support staff employees. The Virginia Tech Police Department operates 24 hours a day and provides full police services to the university community. Sworn officers are state-certified and empowered to enforce all federal, state, and local laws on university property, as well as VT policies, and have full authority to make arrests and carry firearms. The department answers calls for assistance, conducts high-visibility patrol, investigates crime, performs crime prevention assessments, and conducts community outreach. Security officers are state-certified, unarmed and do not have authority to make arrest. They serve an "observe and report" function to supplement the visible campus safety and security presence. Security officers also provide customer service through activities like unlock and motorist assistance responses.

Virginia Tech police officers have jurisdiction and respond to incidents on the immediate campus in Blacksburg, Virginia, property owned or leased by Virginia Tech, university related corporations in the Blacksburg area, and property owned by Virginia Tech throughout the state. The Virginia Tech Police Department has jurisdiction on any other public or private institution of higher learning, if requested by the institution. A concurrent jurisdiction agreement was granted by the Circuit Court Judge of Montgomery County and includes the Towns of Blacksburg and Christiansburg, as well as the county of Montgomery. Additionally, the university has several mutual aid agreements with local jurisdictions.

The Virginia Tech Police Department also has a specified enhanced patrol zone in downtown Blacksburg. Officers have the authority to conduct routine patrol and make arrests in the enhanced patrol zone. A map displaying these boundaries has been added to this report as Appendix B.

The Virginia Tech Police Department maintains a close working relationship with the Virginia State Police, the Blacksburg Police Department, and the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office and the Christiansburg Police Department, as well as other law enforcement agencies throughout the state. The Virginia Tech Police Department has a written Memorandum of Understanding with the Blacksburg Police Department and the Virginia State Police, as required by Virginia State Law, concerning sexual assault and death investigations.

The Virginia Tech Police Department does not have any other written Memorandum of Understanding with any other law enforcement agency concerning the investigation of alleged criminal incidents as the department has the responsibility and authority to conduct all criminal investigations for crimes that occur on Virginia Tech owned, leased, or controlled property. The monitoring and recording of criminal activity in which students engaged at non-campus locations of officially recognized student organizations, including those with non-campus housing facilities is done through communications with

the Blacksburg Police Department, and other local law enforcement agencies based on addresses of recognized student organizations. As a participant in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the Virginia Crime Information Network (VCIN), the Virginia Tech Police Department is able to transmit and receive crime information with other police agencies throughout the United States. Through its membership in related professional organizations, the department is able to keep abreast of new or developing ideas and has a medium for the exchange of information on law enforcement issues.

The Virginia Tech Police Department publishes a “Daily Crime and Fire Log” each day with the exception of weekends, holidays and when the university status is closed. The “Daily Crime and Fire Log” lists actual fires in residence halls and all incidents of crime within the past 24 hours, or over the weekend. The report is available for review 24 hours a day at the Virginia Tech Police Department Security Center currently located at 330 Sterrett Drive, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061 and on the department’s website at www.police.vt.edu.

The Blacksburg Police Department notifies the university, via a referral of Student Conduct, when students or university recognized student groups are involved in criminal activities off campus within the Town of Blacksburg.

In June, 2016 the New River Valley Emergency Communications Regional Authority (NRV911) officially opened. NRV 911 is comprised of Montgomery County, The Towns of Blacksburg and Christiansburg and Virginia Tech to provide quality and reliable 911 dispatch and emergency communication services to the community. This partnership promotes interoperability, collaboration and commitment to excellence in public safety to foster a safe environment and promptly respond to the needs of citizens. The centralized 911 dispatch center more quickly and accurately routes calls to the appropriate local emergency medical, fire and law enforcement agencies by reducing transfers, saving valuable response time and, therefore, lives.

Policies and Regulations / Missing Persons

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should immediately notify the NRV911 at 540-382-4343. The NRV911 will notify the Virginia Tech Police Department to generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation. Individuals can also notify the Dean of Students at 540-231-3787 or the Office of Student Conduct at 540-231-3790.

Missing Persons Policies / Procedures

The Virginia Tech Police Department will notify any missing student’s confidential contact(s) if provided, within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing. In the event a student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, the Virginia Tech Police Department must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. As required by law, for all missing students, the Virginia Tech Police Department will notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing.

In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify, confidentially, an individual to be contacted by Virginia Tech in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. Students who wish to identify a confidential contact can do so through the Hokie Spa web site (www.hokiespa.vt.edu). Annually updating emergency contact information is required through Registrar’s office. This confidential contact information will be accessible to authorized campus officials and law enforcement only, and will not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation.

Security and Access to Campus Buildings

Security and access control design standards have been developed for new and renovated buildings owned by the university. Designs are reviewed by the Virginia Tech Police Department for compliance with security requirements. Exterior doors in all residence hall buildings remain locked at all times except in those buildings that also house university offices. During special circumstances such as student move in, exterior entrances to residence halls are scheduled to be unlocked during specified time periods. Normally, residents of the building and their escorted guests, as well as authorized persons, access the building by utilizing the card access system.

Student Leaders (SLs), previously called (RAs), and Campus Security Officers make rounds during evening hours to verify that exterior entrances are locked and secured. Academic and administrative buildings are open to the public during operating hours and are generally secured after operating hours and during extended breaks. For information about the access protocol for a specific building, see the building manager, a department head, or contact the Virginia Tech Police Department at 540-231-6411. All campus buildings are patrolled daily by the Virginia Tech Police Department in order to monitor and address any security measures needed.

Virginia Tech has designed policies and regulations in order to create a safe and harmonious environment for the members of its community. All campus community members and visitors of the university are required to obey these regulations. These policies not only reflect the university's high standards of conduct, but also local, state and federal laws. Observation and enforcement of regulations create a significant degree of safety for the university community.

Security Considerations used in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Campus Security Officers also make reports of malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions that need to be addressed. Information in those reports, are forwarded to the appropriate facility/department for follow-up. Security measure recommendations such as lighting, landscape improvements and entrance/access security are also submitted for review and approval by the University Architect and the Virginia Tech Police Crime Prevention Specialist. Facilities and landscapes are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. Maintenance issues can be reported to the Security Center by calling 540-231-6411.

Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts

Timely Warnings / Crime alerts will be provided to the community in the event of a reported crime, that, in the judgment of the Chief of the Virginia Tech Police Department or a designee, constitutes and ongoing or continuing serious threat to the university community. The Clery crimes for which *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts are considered* include, major incidents of Arson, Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter, Burglary, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Motor Vehicle Theft, Sexual Assault offenses (*Rape, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape*, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking). All incidents are considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the Chief of Police or designee.

The Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts are generally written by a supervisor or others with the Virginia Tech Police Department as designated by the Chief of Police and are typically distributed to the community via email to anyone who has a vt.edu email address, by the Virginia Tech Police Department or University Relations. If someone from the Virginia Tech Police Department is unavailable, there are several administrators in university Relations who can initiate the email system. The Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts are also posted on the Virginia Tech Police Department website

and may be posted on social media outlets. Updates to the Virginia Tech community about any particular case resulting in a Timely Warning / Crime Alert will normally be distributed via email.

Timely Warning Notices will be distributed as soon as pertinent information is available, in a manner that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and with the goal of aiding in the prevention of similar occurrences.

Emergency Alerts

Virginia Tech's Emergency Notification System (ENS), more commonly known as VT Alerts, is in place to provide rapid incident communication through multiple media outlets to the Virginia Tech community. The ENS addresses the reporting requirements of the 2008 Higher Education Opportunity Act and Section 23.1-803, Code of Virginia, as amended.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Information Compiled by the Office of Emergency Management

Virginia Tech will 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. In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended and Section 23.1-803 of the Code of Virginia, the university has implemented a comprehensive communications system, "VT Alerts," to provide prompt warning notifications and alerts of immediate threats to the health and safety of members of the campus community using a variety of methods. The "VT Alerts" system includes: email notices; phone cellular phone, and text messages; classroom electronic message boards; university website notices; campus loud speakers / sirens, building fire alarm annunciators, desktop alerts and twitter feed @vtalerts. In the event all systems are non-functional, face-to-face communications, Sirens/PA or other channels as developed would be utilized. Protocols for emergency notifications, are outlined in the Emergency Notification Systems Protocol document.

Parents and members of the larger community are not eligible to sign up for all of the immediate notifications through Virginia Tech Alerts. However, all Hokie family members, along with members of the community, are able to subscribe to receive real-time VT Phone alerts to stay informed about the Blacksburg campus and are encouraged to do so. To subscribe, text **HokieFam** to **226787**.

Hokie family and community members are also encouraged to download the free **Hokie Ready mobile safety app**. App users can access important just-in-time emergency information, connect with Virginia Tech emergency information, connect with Virginia Tech emergency services, and navigate the Blacksburg campus quickly and safely. To download the app, search "**Hokie Ready**" in your app store.

Information will also be published on the University website during a campus emergency. The Virginia Tech Police Department is primarily responsible for confirming that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that could cause an immediate threat to the health and safety of the members of the campus community.

There are other departments on campus that could be in a position to confirm certain types of emergencies. The Office of University Relations, the Virginia Tech Police Department, and Virginia Tech Emergency Management have access to the systems to notify the campus community of immediate threats that have occurred and necessitate evacuation, shelter or secure in place or other action on the part of students, employees, and campus visitors. These departments have the authority to determine the appropriate region or regions of the university community that will receive an alert, to

determine the content of the alert, and to initiate the notification system, when applicable. The institution typically provides follow-up information to the community using appropriate communication channels that may include the same systems that were used to send out the original alert.

One of the listed departments above will, without delay, take into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgement of first responders, compromise efforts to assist a survivor or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The typical first responders to an incident that causes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Virginia Tech community include the Virginia Tech Police Department, Virginia State Police, Blacksburg Police Department, Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, Christiansburg Police Department, Virginia Tech Rescue and the Blacksburg Fire and EMS Department and Virginia Tech Emergency Management. Annually, the Offices of University Relations and Human Resources provide communications to the university community regarding university procedures for authorized closings and receiving emergency alerts. Additional information about the "Alert" process can be found on the university VT Alerts web site.

Emergency Management, Preparedness and Response

The primary department responsible for university resilience, response and preparedness is the Virginia Tech Emergency Management Office. Emergency preparedness and information on what to do in an emergency can be accessed by searching "Be Hokie Ready" from the university web site. In an emergency it is important to remember three important things; do not take unnecessary risks, there is no substitute for remaining calm, and always use common sense.

University departments are responsible for developing Emergency Action Plans (EAP) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University conducts numerous emergency response exercises each year, including tabletop exercises, functional exercises, drills and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. Drills and exercises completed during 2022 are listed in table 1. In addition to exercises and drills listed, a silent test of the VT Alerts system is conducted twice daily.

2022 Clery Exercise Report				
Location	Date	Topic	Description of Exercise	Announced or Unannounced
Public Information & Communications - Blacksburg Campus	1/21/2022	Response	Exercise	Announced
Virginia Tech Rescue - Blacksburg Campus	1/23/2022	Response	Discussion	Announced
Virginia Tech Rescue - Blacksburg Campus	1/28/2022	Response & Recovery	Full Scale	Announced
Virginia Tech President's Office - Blacksburg Campus	2/21/2022	Protection & Response	Exercise	Announced
All Locations	2/22/2022	VT Alert	Drill	Announced
Virginia Tech Leadership Team - Blacksburg Campus	3/16/2022	Cyber	Response	Announced
Undergraduate Academic Affairs - Blacksburg Campus	3/23/2022	Awareness	Discussion	Announced
Virginia Tech Rescue - Blacksburg Campus	4/23/2022	Response & Recovery	Functional	Announced
All Locations	9/15/2022	VT Alert	Drill	Announced
Virginia Tech Rescue - Blacksburg Campus	9/24/2022	Response & Coordination	Full Scale	Announced
Virginia Tech Emergency Management - Blacksburg Campus	10/18/2022	Continuity of Operations Plan	Tabletop	Announced
Virginia Tech Richmond Center	11/7/2022	Response & Recovery	Exercise	Announced
Virginia Tech Air Transportation Services - Blacksburg Campus	11/18/2022	Response & Recovery	Exercise	Announced

The Virginia Tech Police Department, Virginia Tech Emergency Management and other critical university departments are trained in the Incident Command system and response to campus emergencies. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat, to the health, safety and security of the Virginia Tech community (Blacksburg campus) responding agencies include: the Virginia Tech Police Department, Virginia State Police, Blacksburg Police Department, Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, Christiansburg Police Department, Virginia Tech Rescue and the Blacksburg Fire, Blacksburg Volunteer Rescue Department, Virginia Tech Emergency Management, as well as other university departments and jurisdictions. These agencies work together to manage the incident. At other campuses first responders from local jurisdictions will manage initial incident response.

General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for Virginia Tech is publicized each year and is on the Virginia Tech Emergency Management website and as part of the institution's Clery Act compliance efforts. Virginia Tech will notify the university community of its emergency notification protocols, emergency response and evacuation procedures via email, in conjunction with at least one announced or unannounced drill or exercise each calendar year. Each test is documented and includes a description of the exercise, the date and time of the exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced. Information related to emergency notifications and emergency guidelines can be found at <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Information related to evacuation procedures can be found at <http://ehss.vt.edu>.

Emergency Management Procedures



GENERAL PREPAREDNESS AND SAFETY TIPS

Being prepared is every Hokies' responsibility. Here are some tips to help you be Hokie Ready!

- » Remember to sign-up for VT Phone Alerts at www.alerts.vt.edu. Download VT Desktop Alerts to your personal computer.
- » Download the Hoke Ready App for information and resources on what to do in an Emergency. <https://emergency.vt.edu/programs/HokieReadyApp.html>
- » Always lock your door to protect yourself and your property.
- » Create a contact in your cell phone called I.C.E. (in case of emergency) with your emergency contact information or download an I.C.E. application for your phone.
- » Get to know where blue light phones are located – they connect directly to the Virginia Tech Police.
- » Use Virginia Tech SafeRide to catch a ride after dark. Call 540-231-SAFE (7233).
- » Get a kit, make a plan, and stay informed. Find out how at www.emergency.vt.edu.
- » Protect yourself from identity theft by protecting your Social Security number, creating strong passwords, and using trusted internet sites.



HOW DO I REPORT AN EMERGENCY?

Dial 911 from your cell phone or campus phone when you need Police, Fire, or Emergency Medical Services. Remain calm – your actions influence others.

- » Tell the dispatcher you are at Virginia Tech and give the exact address or building.
- » Give your full name and the telephone number from which you are calling, in case you are disconnected.
- » Describe the nature of the emergency (describe clearly and accurately).
- » Remain calm and do not hang up as additional information may be needed. If possible, have someone else meet emergency personnel outside of the building.



WHAT IF THERE IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY?

Provide plenty of space for the victim and emergency personnel.

- » Call 911. Try to have someone escort emergency medical personnel to the scene.
- » Unless they are in immediate danger, do not move any victims until emergency personnel arrive.
- » If properly trained, give appropriate first aid and/or CPR until emergency personnel arrive.



HOW DO I SECURE-IN-PLACE?

When it is necessary to secure-in-place, you will be the safest by placing a locked door or other barricade between you and the associated violence or danger.

- » Remain calm.
- » If you are outside during a secure-in-place emergency you should seek cover in the nearest unlocked building.
- » If the buildings in the immediate area have exterior doors that have been locked, continue to move away from the danger, seek cover, move to another building, or leave campus if it is safe to do so.
- » Once inside, find an interior room and lock or barricade the doors.
- » To minimize vulnerability, turn off lights, silence phones, draw blinds, and move away from windows.
- » Await further instruction from VT Alerts and emergency personnel.
- » Do not leave until an "All Clear" is received.

WHAT IF SOMEONE WANTS TO ENTER A SECURE AREA?

If there is any doubt about the safety of the individuals inside the room or building, the area needs to remain secure. Allowing someone to enter a secure location may endanger you and others. Use good judgment. If there are individuals outside the secured door who wish to get in, several factors should be considered to determine if it is safe:

- » Can you see the area outside the door to determine that someone is not lying-in wait? Is it a trap?
- » If a physical description of the subject was given in the secure-in-place alert, consider similarities such as age, race, clothing description, height, weight, sex, and hair and eye color.

If the description is made to let a person in, consider the following:

- » Have the person leave anything he or she is carrying (a backpack, laptop case, package, etc.) on the ground, outside of the secure area.
- » Have the person lift his or her shirt, coat, and/or jacket until the waistline is visible and rotate 360 degrees to see if he or she is concealing a weapon.

Remember, always use common sense. There are exceptions to all guidance and prescribed directions.



HOW DO I SHELTER-IN-PLACE?

Shelter-in-place events are usually weather-related emergencies. When it is necessary to shelter-in-place, you will be safest by moving inside to a building space that protects you from the danger. Do not lock doors behind you as others may also need to shelter-in-place.

- » Remain calm.
- » Immediately seek shelter inside the closest sturdy building. Do not wait until you physically see a tornado or severe weather event to react.
- » Resist the temptation to go outside and check the weather conditions yourself.
- » Once inside, stay away from windows, glass, and unsecured objects that may fall.
- » Seek shelter in interior rooms and corridors.
- » Avoid large freestanding expanses such as auditoriums and gymnasiums.
- » Do not use elevators.
- » Await further instruction from VT Alerts and emergency personnel.
- » Do not leave until an “All Clear” is received.

During a tornado, seek shelter on the lowest level possible. If warranted, consider crouching near the floor and seeking additional shelter under a sturdy desk or table, or cover your head with your hands.

WEATHER DEFINITIONS

- » **Watch:** Conditions are favorable for the development of severe weather. Closely monitor the situation in case conditions worsen.
- » **Warning:** Severe weather has been observed. Listen closely to instructions provided by weather radios, emergency officials, and other alert mechanisms. Seek shelter immediately.



HOW DO I EVACUATE CAMPUS BUILDINGS?

Evacuation routes are posted in building hallways, usually near stairwells or exits.

- » Remain calm and always use common sense.
- » Know at least two evacuation routes. Look for illuminated EXIT signs.
- » Remember, when the fire alarm sounds – you must evacuate. Do not use elevators unless authorized to do so by emergency personnel.

- » Know where fire extinguishers and manual pull stations are located.
- » Encourage others to evacuate with you – do not wait for those who refuse to leave.
- » Provide Resident Hall Advisors and emergency personnel the location of people still in the building.
- » Move at least 50 feet away from the building to provide space for emergency personnel.
- » If you have questions about special assistance, contact Services for Students with Disabilities (540- 231-0858). You may be asked to be a 'buddy' by an individual with a disability. In an emergency, a buddy helps a person with a disability.



LOOK OUT FOR YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS

- » Trust your instincts – if it feels wrong, it probably is.
- » Never drink and drive and don't let your friends do it either!
- » Use a buddy system. Make sure all friends that arrived are accounted for when you head home.
- » You are not alone at Virginia Tech. If you or a friend are feeling stressed or having difficulties coping, reach out and get assistance immediately:
 - » The Virginia Tech Women's Center (540- 231-7806)
 - » The Dean of Students (540-231-3787)
 - » Cook Counseling Center (540-231-6557)
 - » Virginia Tech Police (540-231-6411)



WHEN VENTURING INTO THE GREAT OUTDOORS

Outdoor activities are abundant in the New River Valley.

- » Make an itinerary and give a copy to someone who is staying behind.
- » Check the weather before venturing out.
- » Have an appropriate first aid kit.
- » Don't forget about food and water – bring more than you think you may need.
- » Carry a compass and map or even better – a GPS.
- » When in the forest, especially during hunting season, wear blaze orange to increase your visibility.
- » Never swim alone. Be extra careful when swimming in the river – currents can be deceiving.
- » When boating, canoeing, rafting, or tubing – use a personal flotation device.



STAY INFORMED

Use these outlets to stay up-to-date on what to do before, during, and after an emergency.

- » **Virginia Tech Emergency Management**
 - ▶ www.emergency.vt.edu | @BeHokieReady
- » **Virginia Tech Police Department**
 - ▶ www.police.vt.edu | @VaTechPolice
- » **VT Alerts**
 - ▶ www.alerts.vt.edu | @vtalerts
- » **Virginia Tech News**
 - ▶ www.vtnews.vt.edu | @vtnews
- » **National Weather Service**
 - ▶ www.weather.gov | @NWSBlacksburg

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

The Office of Fire Safety located within the Environmental Health & Safety department along with the Division of Student Affairs office of Residential Programs work together each year to provide fire and life safety education to students living on campus. Each occupied residence hall is required to conduct a quarterly fire drill in compliance with the Commonwealth of Virginia fire code. Thus, the emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested at least twice each year and, for some of the buildings, four times a year.

Each year Coordinators of Well-Being, Experience VT or Case Management and Administration, Resident Directors to Managing Directors, and Resident Assistants to Student Leaders, are required to attend fire and life safety training during their orientation in August. The purpose of the drills is to provide all residents and staff an opportunity to practice what to do in the event there is ever a real fire or other evacuation emergency. These drills prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency.

Evacuation drills are a way to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants familiarize themselves with procedures and the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. Alarms and other components of fire safety systems are checked to see that they are working properly. The fire drills are generally held within the first 10 days of the semester, during the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. Following the drill, residents receive a report and feedback on the evacuation process. Be sure you know what to do when the fire alarms sound, and always evacuate!

Each university department or unit develops an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) that outlines the actions occupants in the building must take during emergencies. Evacuation planning is a part of each department's EAP. All drills must be coordinated with Environmental Health and Safety Services (EHSS) in advance by calling (540) 231-9068 or email firesafe@vt.edu.

Reporting a Crime or Getting Emergency Assistance

Individuals are responsible for being aware of and complying with university policies/procedures and applicable law. Employees and students are encouraged to accurately, voluntarily and promptly report crimes, emergencies, potential threats or risks to the NRV911 center who will notify the Virginia Tech Police Department, when the victim elects to, or is unable to, make such a report. Crimes and other emergencies should be reported to the NRV911 center @ 540-382-4343 or 911 for an emergency. The NRV 911 center will notify the Virginia Tech Police Department. Survivors or witnesses of crimes on campus may report those crimes anonymously on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual crime disclosure online at www.police.vt.edu/anonymous.html.

Criminal or suspicious acts and emergencies should be reported to the police immediately in person, by telephone or by using one of the blue light phones located throughout campus. Several residence halls and administrative buildings are equipped with blue box phones that serve the same purpose inside the buildings, totaling 395 overall. Currently, there are 118 blue light phones on campus grounds that can directly connect you with the NRV911 across campus. The phones are available 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week and a simple push of a button is all it takes to connect. Calling 911 on a land line or cell phone is another option.

The Hokie Ready app is available for download for Android and iPhone devices. Hokie Ready allows students, faculty, and staff to send tips and messages to the Virginia Tech Police department, share their location with friends or family as they walk on campus, find buildings on campus, and access emergency preparedness information.

The Virginia Tech Police website (<https://police.vt.edu/crime.html>) has a form that enables students, faculty and staff to report incidents via the internet. The report form contains all information needed to complete a police report. This form can only be used for vandalism, damage or destruction of property, larceny or theft offenses and annoying or harassing phone calls.

If a person wants to report an incident *anonymously* and or *confidentially* to the Virginia Tech Police Department or a Campus Security Authority, they may do so in person, or by contacting a Campus Security Authority by phone: the Dean of Students @ 540-231- 3787, Title IX Director @ 540-231- 1824, or the Director of Residential Well Being and Inclusion @ 540- 231-9811.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

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

Anonymous Reporting

The purpose of an anonymous report is to take steps to promote safety. In addition, VTPD 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 crime statistics for the institution. These forms can be accessed at <https://police.vt.edu/anonymous.html>.

If you ever need to contact the police, officers and staff will attempt to assist you in any way possible. The Virginia Tech Police Department is located in the Public Safety Building at 330 Sterrett Drive. The Security Center is located on the first floor and is staffed 24 hours a day to assist with questions and connect people with appropriate department personnel.

The Virginia Tech Police Department encourages everyone who is a survivor of a crime to come forward and report it to the police. However, on occasion and depending on the nature of the crime the survivor declines to pursue an investigation or press charges. This is the survivor's option. Just because a crime has been reported with the police department does not mean that criminal charges have to be filed. Students also have the option of contacting other university resources, such as Title IX, Dean of Students, Virginia Tech Women's Center, Office of Student Conduct, Cook Counseling Center, Shiffert Health Center, or academic advisors who will assist with notifications, if desired. This information will be included in the annual disclosure of crime if the caller provides the date, location and crime committed.

Dial 911 for all emergency calls for Police, Fire, and Rescue. For non-emergency calls, contact the NRV911center@540-382-4343.

Clery Reportable Crimes – Response to Reported Incidents

In response to reports of criminal activity occurring on the VT campus, the NRV911 will take the required action, either dispatching a Virginia Tech Police officer to the incident location or asking the survivor to report to the Virginia Tech Police Department Security Center located at 330 Sterrett Drive, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061. The Security Center is open 24 hours daily and is staffed to answer questions or to have an officer respond to take a complaint. All Virginia Tech Police Department incident reports involving student conduct violations or conduct referrals generated by officers involving students are forwarded to the Office of Student Conduct for potential action, as appropriate. In some instances, these reports and or referrals are held during active investigations, and then provided at a later time. The Virginia Tech Police Department Investigative division will conduct criminal and administrative investigations when it is deemed appropriate.

Services and Prevention Information

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Services

The Campus Alcohol Abuse Prevention Center, located in 147 McComas Hall is the university resource for alcohol abuse prevention. They may be contacted at 540-231-2233 (Hokie Wellness) or by email to CAAPC@vt.edu. Drug education prevention is provided by (Alcohol and Drug Prevention Team). ADAPT Peer Educators are dedicated to addressing alcohol and other drug abuse issues in the Virginia Tech community.

ADAPT members promote awareness through educational programs and outreach, while serving as accessible resources for fellow students. ADAPT members strive to minimize the abuse of alcohol and other drugs in an effort to encourage students to pursue positive behavioral changes, and to promote a healthier environment at Virginia Tech. They can be contacted through the Office of Student Conduct in Suite 141 New Hall West or at 540-231-3790.

Alcohol and Drugs

Virginia Tech recognizes that the misuse and abuse of alcohol is a persistent social and health problem of major proportion in our society and that it interferes with the goals and objectives of any educational institution. Accordingly, Virginia Tech strongly discourages illegal or otherwise irresponsible use of alcohol. Members of the university community are responsible for their decisions regarding their use of alcohol as well as their behavior which occurs as a result of these decisions. In

this context, Virginia Tech created a comprehensive policy on Alcoholic beverages and other Controlled Substances. This policy can be found in the University Policies for Student Life.

Alcohol Policy

Virginia Tech fully enforces the alcohol regulations of the Commonwealth of Virginia. All state laws apply to Virginia Tech students, faculty, staff, and visitors while in the Commonwealth of Virginia. These laws and the VT policies prohibit possession, use, sale, distribution, and consumption of all alcoholic beverages by persons less than 21 years of age while in the Commonwealth of Virginia and are enforced by the Virginia Tech Police Department. To maintain conditions conducive to a learning environment, and to ensure that all community members are in a safe, productive environment, the university further restricts the use of alcohol within specified criteria. For more comprehensive details, please refer to the University's Policy on Alcoholic Beverages.

Alcohol Effects

Alcohol is a depressant that progressively affects different brain areas. Alcohol first affects the part of the brain that controls inhibitions. When people lose their inhibitions, they may talk more, get rowdy, and do things that they would have otherwise not done. After several drinks, they may feel "high," but really, their nervous system is slowing down. Alcohol acts fast because it moves directly into the bloodstream from the small intestine. It takes approximately one hour for the liver to process the alcohol in one standard drink.

Drug Abuse Effects

Learning to recognize the physical or behavioral signs of drug abuse can aid in preventing the problem from getting worse. Changes in appearance, such as bloodshot or glazed eyes, dilated or constricted pupils, abrupt weight changes, bruises, infections, or other physical signs at the drug's entrance site on the body, can be clues to possible drug abuse. Other clues include increased irritability, lethargy, and depression, sudden changes in a social network, dramatic changes in habits, financial problems, and involvement in criminal activity. Drugs can affect almost every organ in your body and if you already have health issues, it can make them worse.

Controlled Substances

The university strictly prohibits the illegal use, sale or possession of any controlled substance. Virginia Tech Police Department fully enforces both federal and state drug laws. The illegal use of controlled substances is incompatible with the goals of an academic community. Students found guilty of possessing, using, distributing, or selling controlled substances will face disciplinary action that may include suspension and / or dismissal from the university.

Violations of state law should be reported to the NRV911 who will contact the Virginia Tech Police Department to take appropriate legal actions. In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Virginia Tech publishes information regarding the University's educational programs related to drug and alcohol abuse prevention: sanctions for violations of federal, state, and local laws and University policy; a description of health risks associated with alcohol and other drug use; and a description of available treatment programs for Virginia Tech students and employees. A complete description of these topics, as provided in the comprehensive details, please refer to the University's Policy for a Drug Free University at: <https://policies.vt.edu/assets/1020.pdf>.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

The Women's Center at Virginia Tech employs counselors. Crimes reported to the Women's Center are confidential, but information such as the location, date, and offense type are communicated to the Police Department for inclusion in the annual crime statistics. Counselors at the Cook Counseling

Center provide information to survivors about other community services available to them as well as the procedures for reporting crimes to the Virginia Tech Police Department. The Director at Cook Counseling is required to report Clery crimes. There are no formal procedures that require professional counselors to inform persons they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary and confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. Virginia Tech is not required to provide a timely warning for non Clery crimes or crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

TimelyMD / TimelyCare

TimelyCare, the virtual health and well-being platform from TimelyMD, is the leading virtual health and well-being resource for institutions of higher education.. TimelyCare serves as a 24/7 virtual extension of campus counseling center resources, with a goal of improving student well-being, engagement and retention. The association with TimelyCare for students began in August 2022 and for faculty and staff in October of 2022.

To learn more, contact Student Affairs at 540-231-6272 or [send an email to studentaffairs@vt.edu](mailto:sendanemailtostudentaffairs@vt.edu).

Safety and Security Programs

The Virginia Tech Police Department has community outreach and Residence Life Resource Officer Program that provides educational programming and other crime prevention functions to the university community. Educational programs include Student Police Academy, Alcohol Awareness, Bicycle Safety, Drug Awareness, Personal and Property Safety (basic crime prevention and personal safety). The Virginia Tech Police also offers Rape Aggression Defense, (RAD for Women) and Resisting Aggression through Defense (RAD for Men) which provide lessons on basic self-defense and personal safety. Also available is the One Love violence prevention program. They cover violence prevention on a weekly community policing RLRO Nation Radio Show on WUVT 90.7 FM, Blacksburg, that reaches both the on and off campus communities. Residence Life Resource Officers offer a Mentoring Program throughout the year for some students that receive conduct violations involving alcohol and drug abuse.

Safety programs begin with orientation sessions for incoming freshmen and their parents. Once school begins, the Community Services Unit continues with educational programs throughout the year in the residence halls as requested and actively recruits participants for its interactive programs. These programs include personal safety and security on campus as well as safety when traveling abroad, drug and alcohol awareness, women's awareness, sexual assault prevention, and other requested topics. All programs are available to faculty, staff and students upon request or if a need becomes apparent.

During 2022-2023, the Virginia Tech Police Department and the Office of Emergency Management conducted Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness presentations. The presentations included safety (shelter in place, secure in place, and evacuations) (virtual) RAD for women and men (in-person), Drugs (in-person), Alcohol Awareness (in-person), Violence Prevention (in-person), and Emergency Preparedness, (in-person), securing property (in-person), bicycle safety (in-person) and building/lighting assessments (in-person). Officers also participate in a program called Park, Walks & Talks, where officers walk throughout the residence halls discussing different topics that they feel are important and need to be highlighted. The Hokie Ready app is promoted at our presentations to encourage all to download this app that offers them a plethora of safety and security information.

Global Ed presents pre-departure training, and faculty leader training in the spring and fall of each year as well as monthly safety reminders via VT news. Each semester officers speak to the foreign exchange students of the VT Global Education Program about personal safety on and off campus while they are studying for a semester here at the Blacksburg campus. These students are coming from UK, Germany, South Korea, Malta, Switzerland, Chile, Brazil, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Belgium, Spain, Japan, Italy, Finland and Netherlands. A common theme of these programs is to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own safety and the safety of others.

Operation Identification

The Virginia Tech Police Department has engravers to loan for the purpose of engraving personal property. It is thought to help make items theft resistant, because engraved items are more easily identified making them harder to sell. The nationally recognized identification procedure is to abbreviate your state and license number on items (e.g., VA211110000). A benefit to the program is, if an item is lost or stolen, then recovered, it is much easier for the owner to be located and the property returned. Other procedures include engraving your Hokie passport number, or other identifiable numbers or letters on the item with an engraving tool. Do not use your social security number due to the rise of identity theft.

Fingerprinting Services

The Virginia Tech Police Department also provides fingerprinting services for Virginia Tech students, faculty, staff, and their families at no cost, Monday- Friday from 10am - 12pm.

Safe Ride

The Virginia Tech Police Department sponsors a nighttime safety escort service called "Safe Ride." This service is available to all students, faculty, staff, and visitors to the university. Safe Ride operates from dusk until dawn and provides transportation or a walking escort, upon request, to persons who must cross campus during the nighttime alone. Safe Ride may be contacted by using the TransLoc Rider app or calling 540-231-SAFE (7233). The ability to request a ride via the app streamlines the process for both the rider and the Safe Ride Driver. In addition to being more user friendly, the app alleviates hold time and busy phone lines, reduces wait time for riders by grouping ride requests on similar routes, and increases student safety with real- time tracking and text notifications that allow riders to wait in a safe place until their ride arrives.

Sexual Assault, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking

Virginia Tech is committed to offering an academic and work environment free from sexual harassment and violence, including sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence. To that end, the university has created policies that prohibit sexual harassment and violence, established a response process that treats reports seriously, and offers training and programming aimed at building a safer campus.

University Policy

Virginia Tech's [Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Assault \(University Policy 1025\)](#) and [Policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment and Responsible Employee Reporting \(University Policy 1026\)](#) prohibit discrimination based on sex, including sexual harassment and violence, provides definitions of these forms of sexual misconduct and of consent.

Virginia Tech's [Student Code of Conduct](#) includes these prohibitions and further explains the adjudication process and potential sanctions. Copies of these policies are included in this report as Attachments A, B, and C.

Prevention, Outreach, and Education

Virginia Tech works diligently to provide training, outreach, and education to all members of its community. Those efforts focus on 1) effectively train employees to make necessary reports when they become aware of sexual harassment or violence; 2) ensure that all members our community know how to report sexual harassment or violence as well as the support resources available to them; and 3) promote an environment and culture that protects against sexual violence through prevention and educational programming.

Employee Training

University policies describe the responsibilities of Administrators, Supervisors, and Responsible Employees. The categories of employees covered by this performance expectation include staff, faculty, wage employees, student wage employees, Graduate Teaching Assistants and Graduate Research Assistants.

The Office for Equity and Accessibility (OEA), offers the **Compliance Workshop: Policy 1025, Title IX, and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)** for all persons employed by Virginia Tech. All employees must take this course within 90 days of their employment, and every two years thereafter. The workshop addresses prevention and awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The workshop is provided both in person and virtually. More information about it can be found on [OEA's website](#).

The university tracks completion of this performance expectation. During the 2022 academic year, 7,077 employees completed the Compliance Workshop. During these sessions, attendees were provided with listings of resources for persons affected by behaviors, consistent with both Title IX and VAWA. In addition, information about OEA and Responsible Employee reporting and training requirements is as part of the New Employee Orientation program and New GTA Orientation programs.

Community Outreach and Education

Educational programs and initiatives for Virginia Tech students are provided through the collaborative efforts of the Office for Equity and Accessibility, Hokie Wellness, and the Virginia Tech Women's Center. In 2022, these efforts included the following:

Required Awareness and Prevention Training

Sexual Assault Prevention Understanding for Undergraduates and Graduates are interactive web- based training tools that educate students about sexual violence, strategies on how to be an active bystander to help prevent sexual violence, and information on campus resources for victims of violence and their friends and family members. Those courses are required for all incoming first year, transfer, graduate, and professional students.

Additional Prevention and Education Programming

In addition to the mandatory training mentioned above, the Office for Equity and Accessibility, the Virginia Tech Women's Center, Hokie Wellness, and the Virginia Tech Police Department (VTPD) offered the following prevention and education initiatives in 2022:

- The Women's Center provided Bringing in the Bystander, bystander-intervention workshops across campus.
- The Office for Equity and Accessibility, the Women's Center, and Hokie Wellness trained professional and student staff working in Residential Wellbeing on responding to and reporting sexual violence.
- The Office for Equity and Accessibility facilitated workshops on Title IX and sexual violence for orientation leaders, graduate teaching assistants, academic departments, student athletes, and peer mentors.
- The Women's Center facilitated several prevention and awareness campaigns, including the Red Flag campaign.

Transforming Culture and Climate

In the fall of 2021, President Tim Sands created the Sexual Violence Culture & Climate work group and charged it with creating a sustainable transformation to move Virginia Tech's culture towards one that protects against sexual violence. The group consists of representatives from offices across the university and includes professional faculty, academic faculty, and undergraduate and graduate student representatives. During its first phase, the work group was asked to focus on undergraduate students and specifically the high-risk time for violence that occurs in the early weeks and months of the school year known as "the red zone." Over the past year, it has expanded its focus to other off campus students, graduate and professional students, and employees. It is working on implementing the identified sustainable model, rolling out a university wide prevention campaign, promoting educational and awareness messaging informed by the trends and patterns garnered from the Title IX work outlined above and looking at ways to further increase transparency about sexual violence at Virginia Tech and how we respond.

Getting Help and Reporting

Virginia Tech is committed to providing a safe environment, free from sexual harassment and violence. To broadly share helpful information about university policies, where to find resources after experiencing a sexual assault, how to report to the university, and how to be part of a community that protects against violence, the university launched the [SAFE at VT](#) website in August 2022. That site includes:

- [Helpful information](#) for those who have experienced a sexual assault in the past 72 hours, including:
 - Confidential resources
 - Reporting to the university's Title IX Coordinator
 - Reporting to law enforcement
 - Seeking medical care, including forensic examinations
 - Protection orders

[Policies and Procedures](#) related to Sexual Harassment and Violence, including:

- [University Policy 1026 on Title IX Sexual Harassment](#)
 - [University Policy 1025 on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Assault](#)
 - [Virginia Tech's Student Code of Conduct](#)
 - [Virginia Tech's Title IX Grievance Process](#)
- Suggestions for [how to support a friend](#)
- Tools to [prevent sexual harassment and violence](#).
- An [online reporting form](#), with a choice for anonymous reporting.

Reports of Sexual Harassment and Violence Involving Employees

Employee's conduct related to sexual harassment and violence are governed by Policy 1025 on Discrimination, Harassment, and Sexual Assault and by Policy 1026 on Title IX Sexual Harassment and Violence. Employees can find helpful information on [SAFE at VT](#) and on the [Office for Equity and Accessibility's website](#), including:

- [Resources](#) available specifically for employees;
- [How to file a complaint](#) and on [online reporting form](#) and;
- Information about the university's [Title IX grievance procedures for employees](#).

Anyone who needs support related to an experience of sexual harassment, including sexual assault, stalking, and dating or domestic violence or is interested in filing a report can directly contact the university's Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Employees.

Katie Reardon Polidoro
 Title IX Coordinator
 (540) 231-1824
Polidoro@vt.edu

Harrison Blythe
 Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Employees
 (540) 231-0448
hblythe@vt.edu

APPENDIX A

Policy 1025

Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Assault

No. 1025

Policy Effective Date:
3/4/1991

Last Revision Date:
8/31/2021

Policy Owner:
President Sands

Policy Author: *(Contact Person)*
Kelly Oaks
Kim O'Rourke

Affected Parties:
Undergraduate
Graduate
Faculty
Staff
Others

1.0 Purpose

2.0 Policy

3.0 Scope

4.0 Procedures

5.0 Definitions

6.0 References

7.0 Approval and Revisions

1.0 Purpose

The university is subject to Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Equal Pay Act, the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, Federal Executive Order 11246, Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA), Virginia Executive Order(s), and all other federal and state rules and regulations that are applicable.

2.0 Policy

2.1 University Statement on Non-Discrimination

Virginia Tech does not discriminate against employees, students, or applicants on the basis of age, color, disability, sex (including pregnancy), gender, gender identity, gender expression, genetic information, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, or military status, or otherwise discriminate against employees or applicants who inquire about, discuss, or disclose their compensation or the compensation of other employees or applicants, or on any other basis protected by law.

2.2 Applicability of Non-Discrimination Statement

The prohibition against discrimination and harassment applies to all levels and areas of university operations and programs, to undergraduate and graduate students, administrators, faculty, staff, volunteers, vendors and contractors. Such behavior is inconsistent with the university's commitment to excellence and to a community in which mutual respect is a core value as articulated in the Virginia Tech Principles of Community.

2.3 Reference to Policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment

Effective August 14, 2020, sexual misconduct that falls under Title IX Sexual Harassment, as defined by federal law, shall be governed by the university's Policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment and Responsible Employee Reporting (Policy No. 1026). If both this policy and Policy No.1026 apply, the procedures as outlined in Policy No. 1026 shall be utilized. For clarification on what sexual misconduct falls under Title IX Sexual Harassment, please see Policy No. 1026.

3.0 Scope

The university's jurisdiction includes on-campus incidents and off-campus incidents that cause continuing effects on campus and includes complaints filed by students or employees, or others on their behalf, alleging discrimination or discriminatory harassment

(including sexual harassment and sexual violence) carried out by faculty, staff, other students, or third parties.

Virginia Tech is also committed to the free and vigorous discussion of ideas and issues. This policy does not allow curtailment or censorship of constitutionally protected expression, nor does it attempt to address behaviors that do not constitute discrimination or harassment. Offensive behavior that does not violate this policy should be addressed by the appropriate supervisor or administrator.

3.1 Contact Information

Questions and complaints of discrimination or discriminatory harassment involving faculty, staff, or students should be filed with:

The Assistant Vice President for Equity and Accessibility
Office for Equity and Accessibility
Virginia Tech
220 Gilbert Street, Suite 5200
Blacksburg VA 24060
Phone: (540) 231-2010
equityandaccess@vt.edu

4.0 Procedures

The procedures referenced below provide for prompt and equitable response to reports of prohibited conduct. The procedures also provide for thorough and impartial investigations that afford all parties notice and an opportunity to present witnesses and evidence and to view the information that will be used in determining whether a policy violation has occurred. The university applies the preponderance of the evidence standard when determining whether this policy has been violated. "Preponderance of the evidence" means that it is more likely than not that a policy violation occurred.

The appropriate university avenue for resolving a complaint covered under this policy is determined by the status of the person accused.

All **undergraduate, graduate, and professional students** at the university are subject to the university's student code of conduct as outlined in the Student Code of Conduct, accessible at <https://www.hokiehandbook.vt.edu/>.

Faculty members at the university are subject to the rules included in the Faculty Handbook, accessible at https://www.provost.vt.edu/faculty_affairs/faculty_handbook.html. Staff members are subject to the rules included in university policies (<https://www.hr.vt.edu/resources/current-employees/policies-handbooks.html>) and the Virginia Department of Human Resource Management Policies (<http://www.dhrm.virginia.gov/hrpolicy/policy.html#probper>), with minor exceptions for University Staff. Procedures for addressing staff and faculty violations of this policy are available from Human Resources.

4.1 Responsibilities of Administrators and Supervisors

University administrators, supervisors, and those performing instructional or academic advising duties have a responsibility to create and maintain a work and learning environment free of discrimination/harassment.

If an administrator, supervisor or individual with instructional responsibility becomes aware of an incident that might reasonably be construed as constituting discrimination/harassment, he or she must promptly contact the Office for Equity and Accessibility and coordinate with that office to take immediate steps to address the matter.

Administrators, supervisors and those with instructional responsibility should contact the Office for Equity and Accessibility whenever they learn—either directly or indirectly—about discrimination/ harassment. This obligation exists even if the complainant requests that no action be taken.

Administrators, supervisors and those with instructional responsibility (for their respective teaching obligation) have the legal responsibility to protect a complainant from continued discrimination, harassment or retaliation, including implementing interim measures necessary to protect the complainant. They must also protect persons accused of discrimination/ harassment from potential damage by false allegations. Administrators and supervisors will be held accountable for dealing with and taking necessary steps to prevent discrimination/harassment. It is not the responsibility of the complainant to correct the situation.

Employees are responsible for informing employees and students under their supervision of this policy and the name and contact information of the person responsible for addressing discrimination complaints covered under this policy.

4.2 Supplemental/Alternative Avenues for Formal Complaints

In addition to, or in lieu of, the procedures set forth above, individuals may pursue those remedies that are available to them, as appropriate, through the following agencies:

Students and applicants for admission may file formal complaints with the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education.

Faculty members or applicants for employment may file a charge with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and/or the Virginia Council on Human Rights within 300 days of the incident.

The following options are available to **staff members or applicants for employment**:

- a) Non-probationary staff may file a grievance within 30 calendar days of the offense as outlined in the Grievance Procedure for State Employees, or
- b) Salaried and wage staff may file a complaint using the Discrimination Complaint Procedure administered by the Office of Equal Employment Services in the state's Department of Human Resource Management.
- c) Salaried and wage staff may file a complaint with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or the Virginia Council on Human Rights within 300 days of the alleged discrimination/harassment.

Additional information regarding this policy may be obtained from the Department of Human Resources.

Additional assistance and support may be obtained from the Women's Center, the Office of the Provost (faculty), the Department of Human Resources (staff and AP faculty), the Graduate School (graduate students), the Dean of Students Office, Cook Counseling Center, or Student Conduct (students).

We encourage victims of sexual violence, including rape, sexual assault, stalking, and dating and domestic violence, to exercise their right to file a complaint with the Virginia Tech Police Department if the crime occurs on Virginia Tech's property, regardless of the status of the victim. For crimes occurring away from Virginia Tech's property, victims may contact the local law enforcement in the appropriate jurisdiction.

5.0 Definitions

Consent means knowing, voluntary, and clear permission by word or action, to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. The existence of consent is based on the totality of circumstances, including the context in which the alleged consent occurred. Silence does not necessarily constitute consent and coercion, force, or threat of either party invalidates consent.

- Consent cannot be given where a person is incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol; or where a person has a disability; or is not of legal age to consent as defined by law.
- Consent to any one form of sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity. Consent can be withdrawn at any time.
- Previous relationships or prior consent cannot imply consent to future sexual acts.

Discrimination and/or Harassment means conduct that conditions any element of a person's employment, enrollment as a student, receipt of student financial aid, or participation in university activities on that person's age, color, disability, sex (including pregnancy), gender, gender identity, gender expression, genetic information, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, or military status, unless otherwise permitted or required by applicable law. Virginia Tech does not otherwise discriminate against employees or applicants who inquire about, discuss, or disclose their compensation or the compensation of other employees or applicants nor on any other basis protected by law. Discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities receiving federal financial funding as set forth in Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, is included in this definition of prohibited discrimination;

Conduct of any type (oral, written, graphic, electronic or physical) that is based upon a person's age, color, disability, sex (including pregnancy), gender, gender identity, gender expression, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, or military status and unreasonably interferes with the person's work or academic performance or participation in university activities, or creates a working or learning environment that a reasonable person would find hostile, threatening or intimidating; **and/or** Conduct consisting of unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when submission to such conduct is made, explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of an individual's employment or education, or submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a basis for employment or educational decisions affecting an individual.

Retaliation means any adverse action taken against a person for making a good faith report of conduct prohibited under this policy or participating in any proceeding under this policy. Retaliation includes threatening, intimidating, harassing, coercing or any other conduct that would discourage a reasonable person from engaging in activity protected under this policy. The definition of retaliation does not preclude an individual from engaging in good faith actions, lawfully pursued, in response to a report of conduct prohibited under this policy.

Sexual Harassment means conduct any type (oral, written, graphic, electronic or physical) that is based upon a person's sex (including pregnancy), and unreasonably interferes with the person's work or academic performance or limits participation in university activities, or creates a working or learning environment that a reasonable person would find hostile, threatening or intimidating.

Sexual Harassment includes conduct of a sexual nature, including conduct consisting of unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when submission to such conduct is made, explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of an individual's employment or education, or submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a basis for employment or educational decisions affecting an individual. This policy includes sexual violence, gender-based harassment, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking as forms of sexual harassment.

Sexual Exploitation means an act or acts committed through non-consensual abuse or exploitation of another person's sexuality for the purpose of sexual gratification, financial gain, personal benefit or advantage, or any



other non- legitimate purpose. The act or acts of sexual exploitation are prohibited even though the behavior does not constitute one of the other sexual misconduct offenses.

Sexual Violence means physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to the victim's use of drugs or alcohol, or is unable to give consent due to an intellectual or other disability. Sexual violence includes rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion.

- **Rape** means penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus of a person with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- **Fondling** means the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or temporary or mental incapacity.
- **Incest** means sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape** means sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Sexual Assault** means actual or attempted sexual contact with another person without that person's consent.
- **Sexual Coercion** means using physical or verbal aggression or pressure to force or attempt to force a person to touch another person's intimate parts without that person's consent.

Dating violence means violence committed by a person: (a) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (b) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (1) the length of the relationship; (2). the type of relationship; and (3) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence means felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by: (a) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (b) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (c) a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (d) a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Virginia; or any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of Virginia.

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: (a) fear for the person's individual safety or the safety of others; or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress.

6.0 References

Presidential Policy Memorandum No. 112, University Non-Discrimination Statement
<https://policies.vt.edu/assets/112-non-discrimination-statement.pdf>

University Policy 1026, Policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment and Responsible Employee Reporting
<http://www.policies.vt.edu/1026.pdf>

University Policy 4075, Policy for University Accommodation of Persons with Disabilities
<http://www.policies.vt.edu/4075.pdf>

Virginia Department of Human Resources Management, Policy 1.60 Standards of Conduct
http://www.dhrm.virginia.gov/docs/default-source/hrpolicy/pol1_60.pdf?sfvrsn=2

Virginia Department of Human Resource Management, Policy 2.05, Equal Employment Opportunity
http://www.dhrm.virginia.gov/docs/default-source/hrpolicy/pol2_05eeo.pdf?sfvrsn=2

Virginia Department of Human Resource Management, Policy 2.30 Workplace Harassment
http://www.dhrm.virginia.gov/docs/default-source/hrpolicy/pol2_30wkplaceharrass.pdf?sfvrsn=2

Virginia Department of Human Resource Management - Employment Dispute Resolution - Grievance Procedure Manual
<http://www.dhrm.virginia.gov/employmentdisputeresolution>, <http://www.dhrm.virginia.gov/docs/default-source/edrdocuments/GPM-2017.pdf?sfvrsn=8>

Virginia Tech, Classified and University Staff Policies and Handbook
<https://www.hr.vt.edu/resources/current-employees/policies-handbooks.html>

Virginia Tech, Expectations for Graduate Education
https://graduateschool.vt.edu/content/dam/graduateschool_vt_edu/expectations-pdfs/expectations-for-graduate-education-may-2017.pdf

Virginia Tech, Faculty Handbook
https://www.provost.vt.edu/faculty_affairs/faculty_handbook.html

[Virginia Tech, Student Code of Conduct](#)

[Virginia Tech, Principles of Community](#)

7.0 Approval and Revisions

- Revision 1
 Revised by Commission on Faculty Affairs, December 17, 1990, the Faculty Senate, January 8, 1991, and the EO/AA Committee on January 8, 1991, with further revisions, February 12, 1991.
 Approved March 4, 1991 by University Council.
- Revision 2
 Revised by the EO/AA Committee, March 29, 1994; approved by Commission on Faculty Affairs, May 13, 1994.
 Approved October 3, 1994 by University Council.
- Revision 3
 Revised by the Commission on Equal Opportunity and Diversity, March 28, 2005. Approved by University Council, May 2, 2005.
 Approved by the Board of Visitors, August 29, 2005.

- **Revision 4**
Revised by the Commission on Equal Opportunity and Diversity, March 29, 2010.
Approved by University Council, April 19, 2010.
Approved by the Board of Visitors, June 7, 2010.
- **Revision 5**
Section 4 – “faculty member” replaced with “individual with instructional responsibility.”
Approved March 16, 2011 by Charles W. Steger, University President.
- **Revision 6**
April 24, 2013: Technical updates to:
 - reflect regulations, particularly those that add genetic information to the list of protected statuses;
 - clarify oversight responsibilities for sexual harassment complaints involving any student who is not acting in the capacity of an employee, volunteer, or contractor;
 - clarify that non-probationary employees have 30 “calendar” days to file a grievance; and
 - update references and hyperlinks.
 Approved June 3, 2013, by Charles W. Steger, University President, and the Board of Visitors.
- **Revision 7**
Revised to include the addition of terms “gender identity” and “gender expression” in sections 1. Purpose, first paragraph, and 2.1 Prohibited Acts, first and second paragraphs.
Approved September 15, 2014 by University President, Timothy D. Sands, and the Board of Visitors.
- **Revision 8**
Revised to include definitions approved by the Board of Visitors on June 1, 2015, and add contact information for the Title IX Coordinator, and language encouraging victims to file a complaint with the appropriate law enforcement agency.
Approved June 1, 2015 by University President, Timothy D. Sands, and the Board of Visitors.
- **Revision 9**
Revised section 2.1 to include the sentence, “Virginia Tech does not otherwise discriminate against employees or applicants who inquire about, discuss, or disclose their compensation or the compensation of other employees or applicants nor on any other basis protected by law.” This is added to comply with Federal Executive Order 13665, issued by President Obama. Approved November 9, 2015 by University President, Timothy D. Sands, and the Board of Visitors.
- **Revision 10**
Significant reorganization of information and to update Procedures section to reflect status of the individual(s) involved in the complaint/potential complaint. Policy name was also changed.
Approved June 30, 2016 by University President, Timothy D. Sands.
- **Revision 11**
 - Revised section 2.1 to add “sex” to the non-discrimination statement, in accordance with Governor Northam’s Executive Order Number One.
 - Revised section 3.1 to have all questions and complaints filed with The Assistant Vice President for Equity and Accessibility, who can further redirect the filing, if appropriate.
 Approved February 12, 2018 by University President, Timothy D. Sands.

- Revision 12
Revised section 4.2 to include the University Ombuds Office (new office) and Graduate School Office of the Ombudsperson as confidential resources.
Approved October 8, 2019 by University President, Timothy D. Sands.
- Revision 13
Revisions throughout document to reflect new Title IX regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Education, effective August 14, 2020, which also resulted in the creation of a new University Policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment and Responsible Employee Reporting (No. 1026). Revision effective August 14, 2020.
Approved August 13, 2020, by the Executive Committee of the Board of Visitors.
- Revision 14
Revisions throughout document to reflect expansion of “veteran” status to “military” status as defined in Code of Virginia §2.2-2901.1.
Approved August 31, 2021, by the Virginia Tech Board of Visitors.

Title IX

Appendix B



SEXUAL HARASSMENT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

Addressing Prohibited Title IX Sexual Harassment by University Employees

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I. Introduction

Virginia Tech (the University) is committed to providing safe working and learning environments. Consistent with Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 (Title IX), University policy prohibits sexual harassment as defined in the Title IX implementing regulations (Title IX Sexual Harassment). This document describes the procedures that the University follows when it receives notice of an allegation that a University employee may have engaged in conduct in violation of the University policy that defines and prohibits Title IX Sexual Harassment (the “Title IX Policy”). The University uses these procedures to investigate and adjudicate any such allegations and to impose disciplinary sanctions against employees found responsible for violating the Title IX Policy (<https://policies.vt.edu/assets/1026.pdf>). These procedures are subject to change.

These procedures use certain terms to refer to participants in the University’s Title IX process, as defined below:

- “Complainant” means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment, whether they have made a formal complaint or not.
- “Respondent” means an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment.
- “Party” (or “parties”) refers generally to a complainant or respondent (or both).

Additionally, the procedures distinguish *reports* of sexual harassment from *formal complaints* as follows:

- “Report” refers to information about or relating to a potential allegation of sexual harassment that is shared generally, without a formal request for the University to initiate an investigation.
- “Formal complaint” is an informed request for the University to initiate an investigation and determine appropriate responsive action.

II. Role of the Title IX Coordinator

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the University’s response to reports and formal complaints of Title IX Sexual Harassment. Specific responsibilities of the Title IX Coordinator include:

- Providing oversight of the receipt and handling of reports Title IX Sexual Harassment.
- Ensuring that a Complainant has access to information about the University’s Title IX process, including the option to file a formal complaint and/or receive appropriate supportive measures.
- Ensuring compliance with Title IX and its implementing regulation, as well as with these grievance procedures, in any case where a formal complaint is filed.

The University has designated the Director of Title IX Compliance to serve as the Title IX Coordinator.

A. Deputy Title IX Coordinator(s)

The University may designate one or more deputy Title IX coordinator(s) to serve any or all of the responsibilities of the Title IX coordinator, as described above. The University has designated the Director of Compliance and Conflict Resolution to serve as Deputy Title IX Coordinator for purposes of responding to allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment against University employees.

B. Office for Equity and Accessibility

Both the Director of Title IX Compliance (the Title IX Coordinator) and the Director of Compliance and Conflict Resolution (a deputy Title IX coordinator) serve in the University's Office for Equity and Accessibility (OEA). Anyone can contact OEA as follows:

[Office for Equity and Accessibility](#)

300 Turner St. NW, Suite 2300 (0150)
Blacksburg, VA 24061
Telephone: 540-231-2010
Email: equityandaccess@vt.edu

Any report or complaint of gender-based discrimination or harassment, including sexual harassment and Title IX Sexual Harassment, in violation of the University's Title IX Policy or the Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Assault ([Policy 1025](#)) made to OEA will put the Title IX Coordinator and any deputy Title IX coordinator on notice of the report. For purposes of these procedures, any reference to an OEA action refers to action coordinated through or on behalf of the Title IX Coordinator or a deputy Title IX coordinator.

C. Contact Information

Anyone who wishes to make a report of sexual harassment or has questions or concerns about these procedures, the University's policies prohibiting sexual harassment, or Title IX may contact the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator as follows:

Title IX Coordinator

Katie Polidoro
Director of Title IX Compliance
300 Turner St. NW, Suite 2300 (0150)
Blacksburg, VA 24061
Telephone: 540-231-1824
Email: polidoro@vt.edu

Deputy Title IX Coordinator (Employees)

Harrison Blythe
 Director of Compliance and Conflict Resolution
 300 Turner St. NW, Suite 2300 (0150)
 Blacksburg, VA 24061
 Telephone: 540-231-0448
 Email: hblythe@vt.edu

III. Reporting Sexual Harassment

A complainant can make a report of sexual harassment to the University in multiple ways, including by contacting the Title IX Coordinator or OEA directly, filing a formal complaint online, or sharing information with a supervisor or a Responsible Employee, as defined by University policy. These reporting options, as well as a few others, and other reporting considerations are described in more detail below.

A. Protection against Retaliation

The prohibition on retaliation is a key component in the University's system for providing a fair and impartial process for resolving complaints of sexual harassment. The University prohibits retaliation through both the Title IX Policy and [Policy 1025](#).

Complainants, respondents, and anyone involved in or connected to an OEA investigation should refrain from any activity that may be perceived as retaliation. The protection against retaliation applies to both parties and all witnesses. Retaliation can occur at any time prior to, during, or after OEA opens a complaint for investigation.

B. Privacy and Confidentiality

The University is committed to protecting the privacy and confidentiality of all individuals involved in a report of sexual harassment.

The University designates certain on-campus offices as confidential resources. Examples of confidential resources include Cook Counseling Center, Schiffert Health Center, the Virginia Tech Women's Center, the University Ombuds Office, and the Graduate School's Office of the Ombudsperson.¹ Because confidential resources are specifically excluded from the University's Responsible Employee policy, designated-confidential resources will not share a complainant's report of sexual harassment with OEA without the complainant's express permission. Sharing information with a confidential resource does not put the University on notice of a report of sexual harassment.

The University will make every effort to protect all individuals' privacy, while also conducting a careful assessment of the allegation(s) and taking any steps needed to stop the harassment, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects. Reports and formal complaints of sexual harassment involving employees often require OEA to share a limited amount of information

¹ Some of these resources are only available to students.

with select University administrators and those in the respondent's direct chain of command.

C. Reporting Options

Virginia Tech encourages anyone who experiences an incident of sexual harassment to seek medical attention when necessary and maintain evidence to preserve the full range of options of resolution through University, civil, and criminal processes.

Some incidents of sexual misconduct may not meet the definition provided below of Title IX Sexual Harassment, but may be violations of other University policies, including the Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Assault ([Policy 1025](#)). This includes reports of sexual harassment that occur off-campus and outside the University's control that cause continuing effects on-campus. OEA will provide information to a complainant about available options for addressing the alleged misconduct.

Reporting to Law Enforcement

The University encourages individuals to report to law enforcement incidents of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence that may also be crimes under state criminal statutes. The University will assist a complainant, at the complainant's request, in contacting local law enforcement and will cooperate with law enforcement agencies if a complainant decides to pursue the criminal process, to the extent permitted by law.

Individuals may also contact law enforcement directly. Contact information for the Virginia Tech Police Department (for on campus incidents) and the Blacksburg Police Department (for incidents that occur off campus) is as follows:

Virginia Tech Police Department

Public Safety Building (0523)
330 Sterrett Drive
Blacksburg, VA 24061
Emergency Telephone: 911
Non-emergency Telephone: 540-231-6411

Blacksburg Police Department

200 Clay Street SW
Blacksburg, VA 24060
Emergency Telephone: 911
Non-emergency Telephone: 540-443-1400

The University's policy, definitions, and burden of proof may differ from Virginia criminal law. A complainant may seek resolution through the Title IX process in addition to pursuing criminal or civil action, as these processes are not mutually exclusive. Law enforcement's determination whether or not to prosecute or the outcome of any criminal prosecution does not determine the University's response to sexual harassment. In addition, the University may conduct

investigative and disciplinary proceedings prior to, concurrent with, or following civil or criminal proceedings.

Virginia Tech will generally respect a complainant's choice of whether or not to report an incident to local law enforcement, unless the University determines that there is an overriding issue with respect to the safety or welfare of the Virginia Tech community or is otherwise required by law. When a report involves an incident of sexual assault, Virginia Tech is required by state law to make a timely notification to the law enforcement agency where that incident occurred and, in some cases, inform the Commonwealth's attorney. Where a report involves suspected abuse of a minor as defined by law, Virginia Tech is required by state law to notify law enforcement and/or the Child Protective Services in Virginia.

Reporting to OEA and the Title IX Coordinator

The University will promptly review and respond to all reports of sexual harassment. Making a report under these procedures means telling a Responsible Employee what happened—in person, by telephone, in writing, or by email. Individuals are encouraged to report incidents directly to OEA or the Title IX Coordinator, in person, by telephone, in writing, or by email. Upon receipt of a report, OEA will promptly contact the complainant to provide information on their rights, resources, and resolution options—including information about how to file a formal complaint (described in more detail below).

A complainant does not have to immediately decide whether to request any particular course of action. Nor does a complainant need to know how to label what happened. Choosing to make a report, and deciding how to proceed after making the report, can be a process that unfolds over time. The University provides support that can assist everyone in making these important decisions, and to the extent legally possible, will respect a complainant's autonomy in deciding how to proceed. There may be times when the University needs to take action either to comply with the law or to fulfill its obligation to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all members of the University community.

D. False Reporting and Information

The University takes the validity of information very seriously. A charge of sexual harassment can carry severe consequences. A complainant or third party who makes a report that is later found to have been intentionally false or made maliciously, without regard for truth, may be subject to disciplinary action. This provision does not apply to reports made in good faith. A determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement in bad faith.

Any participant in a Title IX process who is later proven to have intentionally, or maliciously and without regard for truth, given false information during the course of an investigation or during a formal hearing may be subject to disciplinary action.

E. Supportive Measures

When OEA receives report of sexual harassment, the first priority is to provide support to the complainant, preserve the safety and wellbeing of the complainant and the larger community, and restore the complainant's access to University programs and activities. OEA tries to accomplish these goals through implementation of appropriate supportive measures. Supportive measures are actions that the University may be able to take to improve or restore the complainant's ability to access University programs or activities without burdening or taking punitive or restrictive action against another member of the University community. Supportive measures for employees could include, for example, facilitating a conversation with the complainant's supervisor about changing the complainant's worksite or hours. Supportive measures for students could include, for example, providing access to counseling services; providing academic assistance; changing housing assignment; facilitating a voluntary leave of absence; and others.

Supportive measures are available regardless of whether a complainant chooses to file a formal complaint. They are also confidential; OEA will only share information about Supportive measures to the extent necessary to implement them.

IV. Filing a Formal Complaint

A complainant can file a formal complaint using the Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Form.

Formal complaints that meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment, as defined in Title IX and reflected in the University's Title IX Policy, will be investigated and resolved according to these procedures. Complaints that contain allegations of sexual harassment or sex discrimination that do not meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment are subject to the dismissal sections described below; however, please note that allegations may be dismissed for the purposes of these procedures and Title IX but still subject to another University policy and process, such as [Policy 1025](#) and OEA's Anti-Discrimination Complaint Procedures.²

While it is not typical, the Title IX Coordinator has authority to sign a formal complaint to initiate an investigation of Title IX Sexual Harassment without the express permission, consent, or participation of a complainant. This may happen when a complainant's preference to not file a formal complaint comes into conflict with the University's obligation to act to protect the safety of the complainant or others within the community. When making this determination, the Title IX Coordinator considers the following: the severity of the impact of the conduct reported; whether the alleged conduct includes threats of future harm to a person or people; whether the University has received multiple reports of misconduct involving the same respondent suggesting a pattern of predatory behavior; and the availability of independent evidence. In these atypical cases, the Title IX Coordinator is not a party to the complaint and is not taking adverse action against any party. The complainant will continue to receive all the guarantees of these

² OEA reserves the right to apply these procedures or other procedures to investigate allegations of misconduct that falls outside the scope of the Title IX Policy.

procedures, including a prompt and equitable resolution, opportunities to review information, and notification of progress and outcomes.

The University will typically resolve formal complaints of Title IX Sexual Harassment, from receipt of the formal complaint through the Formal Adjudication Process and the Appeals Process, within ninety (90) days, but this timeline may be extended for good cause. The University will provide regular updates to the parties about the status of an investigation and will provide a rationale if good cause exists to extend the process beyond ninety (90) days.

A. Presumption of Non-responsibility

When OEA receives a complaint of sexual harassment, the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged misconduct. This presumption is only overcome by a final determination, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the respondent's conduct violated the Title IX Policy.

B. Complaint Evaluation

Upon receiving a formal complaint, OEA will assign an investigator to evaluate the complaint to determine whether OEA needs additional information before deciding how to proceed. During complaint evaluation, the assigned investigator will make contact with the complainant to confirm that the complainant wants to proceed with formal resolution, provide information about the process and resources, and clarify allegations as necessary. Complainants are encouraged to share details of alleged misconduct in a manner that is comfortable for them, whether through an in-person meeting, a phone call, or in writing. If OEA cannot make contact with the complainant to confirm or clarify the allegations in a formal complaint and the complaint lacks sufficient detail for OEA to infer an alleged incident of sexual harassment, OEA will dismiss the complaint before issuing a notice to the respondent.

OEA retains discretion to consolidate multiple formal complaints by the same complainant against a single respondent, or by separate complainants against a single respondent, into one investigation if the evidence related to each incident would be relevant in reaching a determination on another incident and the allegations arise out of the same general set of facts or circumstances.

C. Notice of Investigation

Once OEA has sufficient information about the allegations in a formal complaint to infer that the complaint includes one or more allegations of sexual harassment, OEA will provide prompt notice to both the complainant and respondent of the complaint and pending investigation via a written Notice of Investigation. OEA will send the Notice of Investigation to the complainant and respondent at the same time. The Notice of Investigation will contain, at a minimum, the following information:

- The complainant's name;
- The date and location of any alleged incident of misconduct, if known;

- A brief description of the conduct that forms the basis of any allegation of sexual harassment;
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible prior to the outcome of the process;
- Notice that the University prohibits knowingly providing false information during an investigation and adjudication;
- Notice of each party's right to be accompanied by an Advisor of their choice; and
- Notice of each party's right to review the evidence collected prior to any final investigation report or hearing.

The Notice of Investigation may also include notice of allegations relating to alleged misconduct that falls under other University policies, such as [Policy 1025](#).

In the event that information is learned during an investigation that constitutes a new allegation, OEA will send another written notice to each party describing the previously unraised allegation in accordance with this section.

D. Complaint Dismissal and Appeal of Dismissal

Under Title IX, the University is required to formally dismiss allegations of sexual harassment that do not meet the definitions set forth in the Title IX regulations. However, some allegations of sexual misconduct may violate University policy, such as [Policy 1025](#), while not meeting the definition of sexual harassment as defined in the Title IX regulation (and as reflected in the University's Title IX Policy). In other special situations, the University retains discretion to dismiss complaints of sexual harassment, such as when if a complainant were to request to withdraw a formal complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment. This section describes the process for mandatory and discretionary complaint dismissals, as well as the opportunity that both parties have to appeal the dismissal determination.

Mandatory Dismissal of Complaint for Title IX Purposes

As required by the Title IX implementing regulations, OEA will dismiss any allegation of sexual harassment—for purposes of Title IX—when the conduct alleged does not meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment as set forth in the University's Title IX Policy ([Policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment and Responsible Employee Reporting](#)). When this happens, OEA will send a written Notice of Dismissal to both parties at the same time. The Notice of Dismissal will state that OEA is dismissing the complaint and include the rationale supporting the determination; the notice will also state whether OEA will continue to process the complaint allegations under Policy 1025.

Discretionary Dismissal of Complaint

OEA may dismiss complaints prior to adjudication when either the complainant requests to withdraw the formal complaint, or when the unique circumstances of a case prevent the investigator from gathering sufficient evidence to proceed further, such as when a complainant becomes unresponsive or actively chooses not to participate further or when the respondent is no

longer employed by the University. In these circumstances, OEA will send a written Notice of Dismissal to both parties at the same time. The Notice of Dismissal will state that OEA is dismissing the complaint and include the rationale supporting the determination.

Appealing Determination of Complaint Dismissal

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal OEA's decision to dismiss an allegation of Title IX Sexual Harassment. Appeal requests must be based on one of the following grounds:

- **Procedural Irregularity:** Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome;
- **New Evidence:** New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the decision that could have affected the outcome; and
- **Conflict of Interest:** Conflict of interest or bias of the Title IX Coordinator or deputy Title IX coordinator that affected the outcome.

The parties have five (5) calendar days from the date of that OEA issues the Notice of Dismissal to submit the appeal. To appeal, a party must submit a written request using the [Appeal Form](#). The request must state the grounds on which the party seeks to appeal and include a rationale citing any information the party wants considered and describing why the appeal should be granted.

V. Investigation Process

The goal of the investigation is to gather all evidence relevant to making the determination as to whether there is sufficient information to refer the formal complaint for adjudication through the Formal Adjudication Process, which oversees the university's disciplinary process.

OEA will designate an investigator who has specific training and experience responding to and investigating reports and complaints of sexual harassment.

A. Advisors and Attorneys

During the investigation process, the complainant and respondent have the right to be assisted by an advisor. The advisor may accompany the complainant or respondent to any meeting. A witness may not serve as an advisor. An advisor can be any person of a party's choosing, including a parent, employee, counselor, advocate, or attorney. Any person who serves as an advisor can attend any meeting but may not speak on behalf of the party. The advisor may or may not be the same person that the party chooses to use for purposes of the Formal Adjudication Process (see below).

The University will not recognize or enforce agreements between the parties reached outside of these procedures.

B. Evidence Gathering

The investigator will gather information from the complainant, the respondent, and any other individuals who may have information relevant to the investigation. As part of the investigation, participants will have equal opportunity to present statements, witnesses, and other information, including documents, communication between the parties, electronic records, and medical records, as appropriate.

Identification of Witnesses

The University provides both parties an opportunity to identify witnesses, including expert witnesses. The OEA investigator may exclude statements made by a witness from consideration for reasons including relevance and confidentiality of the parties.

If a party identifies an expert witness, OEA will only consider statements from the expert witness that relate to their area of expertise.

OEA cannot require an individual, whether a party or a witness, to participate in an investigation. If a party identifies a witness who then refuses to participate in an investigation, OEA will move forward with gathering evidence without that witness's participation.

Relevance Standard for Evidence

Evidence gathered in an investigation will be considered relevant if the evidence makes an alleged fact more or less probable to have occurred, and the fact is of consequence to determining whether a policy violation may have occurred. OEA and the OEA-assigned investigator retain discretion to omit evidence that is not relevant from the investigation report. Similarly, the investigator may choose not to interview a witness that a party identifies if the witness is not alleged to be in position to offer relevant information or evidence.³

C. Opportunity to Respond to Evidence

A copy of all evidence collected during an investigation will be shared with each party at least ten (10) calendar days prior to the issuance of a final report. This includes evidence that was submitted or collected that the investigator does not intend to include in a final report. Each party may submit a written response within that ten (10) day period.

The investigator will prepare a written report that summarizes the information gathered and synthesizes the areas of agreement and disagreement between the parties and any supporting information or accounts. In preparing the report, the investigator will review all information gathered to determine whether it is relevant given the nature of the allegation. In general, the investigator may redact information that is irrelevant, more prejudicial than probative, or immaterial. The investigator may also redact statements of personal opinion, rather than direct observations or reasonable inferences from the facts.

³ See the Formal Adjudication Process section (specifically section VI.E) for more information about relevance. OEA investigators will use the same standards described in that section during investigations.

D. Final Investigation Report and Opportunity to Review Evidence

The investigator will prepare a written report that summarizes the information gathered and synthesizes the areas of agreement and disagreement between the parties and any supporting information or accounts.

OEA will send a copy of the final investigation report, including any attachments and supporting documents, to both parties at least ten (10) calendar days prior to a hearing in which a determination of responsibility will be made. If OEA determines that there is sufficient evidence to suggest that a violation of the University's Title IX Policy may have occurred, OEA will notify the parties that a live hearing will be convened in accordance with the Formal Adjudication Process and identify the individuals selected to serve as the Hearing Coordinator, who helps coordinate and organize the live hearing, the Hearing Chair, who serves as the decision-maker for the case, and the Appellate Officer, who receives and decides any appeals.

If OEA determines that there is insufficient information to suggest that the alleged misconduct meets the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment, OEA will issue a Notice of Dismissal in accordance with the Complaint Dismissal and Appeal of Dismissal section above. Parties may appeal any determination to issue a Notice of Dismissal using the [Appeal Form](#).

VI. Formal Adjudication Process

Upon referral of a case for formal adjudication, OEA will select from a pool of qualified hearing officers/appellate officers one person to serve as the Hearing Chair and a second person to serve as the Appellate Officer for the case. The designated Hearing Chair will convene and administer a live hearing in accordance with these procedures to determine whether the respondent is responsible for the alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment and, if so, to determine appropriate disciplinary sanctions.

A. Procedural Guarantees

The complainant and respondent are entitled to the following procedural guarantees prior to and throughout the formal adjudication process to:

- receive a copy of the final investigation report, including any attachments and supporting documents at least ten (10) calendar days in advance of the hearing;
- receive written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and policies charged at least five (5) calendar days in advance of the hearing to allow the parties sufficient time to prepare for the hearing;
- be accompanied by an advisor of their choice, at their own cost, or to have an advisor provided to them by the University without fee or charge;
- inspect and review, during the hearing, all evidence obtained during the investigation that is directly relevant to the allegations in the formal complaint;⁴

⁴If either party furnishes new evidence or documentation during the hearing that the other party has not been afforded an opportunity to review, the Hearing Chair may consult with the Title IX

- present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses;
- present evidence that supports or refutes the alleged conduct;
- have their advisor cross-examine the other party and any witnesses;
- remain silent or otherwise not participate;
- challenge the objectivity of a hearing officer, given reasonable cause to believe that they may be biased or have a conflict of interest; and
- appeal, regardless of the outcome, based on the following grounds: (1) Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome; (2) New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the live hearing that could have affected the outcome; and (3) Conflict of interest or bias of the Title IX Coordinator or deputy Title IX coordinator, the assigned investigator, or hearing officer(s), that affected the outcome.

B. Title IX Hearing Officers

Upon referral of a case for formal adjudication, the Title IX Coordinator or a deputy Title IX coordinator will select a qualified Title IX hearing officer to serve as the Hearing Chair for that case.

The Hearing Chair retains responsibility for, and authority over, the following:

- Convening and administering the live hearing;
- Communicating with participants about the date, time, and location of the hearing;
- Ensuring that the live hearing follows the process set forth in these procedures, and that parties' are given the procedural protections and guarantees described above;
- Designating an advisor from the University to be present at the hearing, in case one or both parties do not bring an advisor to the hearing;
- Making determinations about the relevancy of questions posed to witnesses and opposing parties by a party through their advisor;
- Issuing the decision letter to parties; and
- Informing parties of their appeal rights

C. Advisors

Parties are encouraged to bring an advisor of their choice to the hearing. The purpose of an advisor is to stand in place of their assigned party to ask questions of witnesses and opposing parties, since parties themselves cannot directly ask questions of witnesses and opposing parties. If a party does not have an advisor, the University will provide one to them without fee or charge.

Except when asking questions of witnesses and opposing parties, advisors may not speak on a party's behalf. Advisors must follow the guidance of the Hearing Chair.

Coordinator or a deputy Title IX coordinator and may elect to send the information back to the OEA/Title IX for further investigation and review.

D. Hearing Format

Apart from the requirements of these procedures, University policy, and state and federal law, the Hearing Chair retains substantial latitude to control the format and order of the formal adjudication process, including by taking any action necessary to keep or restore decorum during any live hearing. The Hearing Chair will ensure that the chosen format allows parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, present evidence that supports or refutes the alleged conduct, and have advisors cross-examine the other party and any witnesses.

E. Witness Testimony and Cross-Examination

The Hearing Chair will ensure that both parties have an equal opportunity to present relevant evidence during the live hearing. Additionally, the Hearing Chair will permit each party's advisor to ask relevant questions and follow-up questions, including questions that challenge credibility, of the other party and any witnesses.

Cross-examination must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time. Advisors must allow the Hearing Chair to make a determination about whether a witness may proceed to answer a question before pursuing that question further. Advisors, parties, and witnesses must respect the Hearing Chair's determination with respect to any question that an advisor poses. Parties are prohibited from directly questioning each other or any witness.

Relevance

Certain types of evidence will be excluded from consideration during a Title IX investigation or hearing. The Hearing Chair may exclude evidence that tends to suggest that the complainant's allegation is part of a pattern of conduct by the respondent, or evidence that is otherwise confidential or protected by some form of privilege. The Hearing Chair will use discretion to determine whether it is appropriate to consider these types of evidence. Determinations will be made based on the following principles:

- Pattern of Conduct by Respondent: evidence of a pattern of conduct similar in nature by the respondent, either prior to or subsequent to the conduct in question, regardless of whether there has been a finding of responsibility, may be relevant if: the previous incident was substantially similar to the present allegation; the information indicates a pattern of behavior and substantial conformity with that pattern; or the respondent was previously found responsible for a policy violation.
- Information protected by legal privilege: All information that is confidential or protected by a legal privilege is inadmissible in the investigation and hearing, and it will not be considered relevant. This includes all federally recognized legal privileges and any additional privileges recognized by the State of Virginia. These include attorney-client communications, medical and counseling records, and clergy-confessor statements.

When individuals offer their own confidential or privileged information, such as medical records, for an investigation, they will be asked to sign a release for that confidential information. Unless

an individual has signed that release, the Hearing Chair will not permit witnesses to answer questions about, request, or share information that is confidential or privileged.

The Hearing Chair has authority to decide whether a witness can answer a question posed by an advisor during a hearing. If the Hearing Chair determines that a particular question is not relevant, then the Hearing Chair will tell the witness not to answer the question and provide a brief rationale for that decision to hearing participants.

The Hearing Chair will automatically prohibit a witness from answering the following kinds of questions:

- Questions that solicit information about or relating to a complainant's prior sexual behavior, unless:
 - the questions are intended to and will have the effect of proving that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged conduct; or
 - the questions are reasonably calculated to prove the existence of consent for the alleged misconduct.
- Questions or information that disclose or seek to disclose privileged information, such as questions relating to a witness's medical or psychological records.

If the Hearing Chair determines that a witness cannot answer a question for one of the reasons described above, then the Hearing Chair will instruct the witness not to answer the question and provide a brief rationale for that decision to hearing participants.

Refusal to Participate in Cross-Examination

Parties and witnesses are not required to answer questions or otherwise participate in hearings. The Hearing Chair will not draw an inference, positive or negative, from the decision of a party or witness not to participate in the formal adjudication process.

F. Recording

The University will create an audio or video recording of any formal hearings. A copy of the recording will be made available to the parties for inspection and review upon request.

G. Hearing Location and Virtual Participation

At the discretion of the Hearing Chair, a hearing may be conducted in a single physical location, with all parties present, or virtually, with some or all participants appearing via videoconference. If the hearing is held in person (i.e., in a single physical location), either party may request to be located in a separate room and to participate via video conference. Regardless of the participation method, the Hearing Chair will ensure that parties are able to see and hear each other and any witnesses in real time.

H. Determination of Responsibility

The Hearing Chair is responsible for making the determination about whether there is sufficient evidence to conclude that a respondent's conduct violated the University's Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy.

I. Standard of Proof

The University uses the preponderance of the evidence to determine whether or not the respondent is responsible for the alleged misconduct. In making the determination about whether there is sufficient evidence to conclude that a respondent's conduct violated the University's Title IX Policy, the Hearing Chair will determine whether it is more likely than not that a violation occurred based on the information presented during the live hearing.

J. Decision Letter

The Hearing Chair will provide the parties notice of the outcome of the hearing in writing via a decision letter. The decision letter will include the following information: allegations and policies charged, a description of the process and the steps taken during the grievance procedure, information used to determine the findings and the application of the findings to the policies charged, rationales for each finding, any sanctions imposed on the respondent, any remedies provided to the complainant, and information about the appeal process.

K. Range of Possible Sanctions

The imposition of sanctions is designed to eliminate sexual harassment and prevent future recurrence while supporting the University's educational mission and legal obligations. Sanctions may include educational, restorative, rehabilitative, and punitive components. Some conduct, however, is so egregious in nature, harmful to the individuals involved or so deleterious to the educational process that it requires the imposition of severe sanctions, including suspension or termination of employment from the University.

If a respondent is found responsible for the alleged misconduct, one or more of the following sanctions may be imposed:

- Formal warning;
- Probation;
- No contact directives;
- Assignment of alternative worksite;
- Reassignment of position; and
- Recommendation for the imposition of a severe sanction, including demotion, suspension, non-reappointment, and for-cause dismissal.

When assigning sanctions, the Hearing Chair will consider the type and nature of any policy violation(s), including mitigating or aggravating factors. Sanctions are generally cumulative in nature. Nothing in these procedures abrogates post-adjudication rights as provided by state and

federal law (i.e., State Grievance Procedure, under Chapter 30 (§2.2-3000 et. seq.) of Title 2.2 of the Code of Virginia; the [Office for Civil Rights](#); and the [Equal Opportunity Employment Commission](#)). OEA will coordinate with the respondent's supervisor to ensure the timely implementation of any sanction.

L. Remedial Action

Following any hearing that results in a finding of responsibility, the Hearing Chair will coordinate with OEA to ensure that the complainant receives any remedial action necessary to restore or preserve the complainant's equal access to the University's education programs or activities. OEA will take any steps necessary to ensure that the complainant's ability to access to the University's education programs or activities is fully restored.

VII. Appeal Process

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal the outcome of a formal hearing in a Title IX case, regardless of the outcome.

A. Title IX Appellate Officers

Upon referral of a case for formal adjudication, the Title IX Coordinator or a deputy Title IX coordinator will select a qualified Title IX appellate officer to serve as the Appellate Officer for that case.

The Appellate Officer retains responsibility for, and authority over, the following:

- Administering the appeals process in accordance with this section;
- Communicating with participants about the appeals process;
- Ensuring that parties are given an equal and fair opportunity to appeal in accordance with this section;
- Providing simultaneous notice to parties describing the outcome of an appeal in accordance with this section; and
- In the case of an appeal that merits a new partial or full hearing, coordinating with the Title IX Coordinator or a deputy Title IX coordinator as necessary to ensure that a new or partial hearing is convened and administered in a manner that is fair and impartial to both parties.

B. Grounds for Appeal

Appeals are not re-hearings. Appeal requests must be based on one of the following grounds:

- **Procedural Irregularity:** Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome;
- **New Evidence:** New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the live hearing that could have affected the outcome; and
- **Conflict of Interest:** Conflict of interest or bias of the Title IX Coordinator or deputy Title IX coordinator, the assigned investigator, or Hearing Chair, that affected the outcome.

The Appellate Officer will deny any appeal that is not sufficiently grounded in one or more of the bases described above.

C. Timeframe to Submit an Appeal

Parties have seven (7) calendar days from the date of the decision to submit the appeal. The date that the Hearing Chair sends the decision letter to parties is considered the first day of the appeal period. Appeals submitted after the deadline will not be accepted except in extenuating circumstances, as determined by the Appellate Officer.

D. Format of Appeal

To appeal, a party must submit a written request using the [Appeal Form](#). The request must state the grounds on which the party seeks to appeal and include a rationale citing any information the party wants the Appellate Officer to consider and describing why the appeal should be granted. The burden is on the appealing party to demonstrate that the finding or sanction should be altered or a new partial or full hearing should be convened.

E. Notification to the Other Party

When one party submits an appeal, the Appellate Officer will notify the other party and provide them with an opportunity to review the appeal and submit a written statement in response, which will be included in the appeal documentation that the Appellate Officer will consider when making the determination about whether to grant or deny the appeal. The other party will have five (5) calendar days to respond to the appeal. Except in extenuating circumstances the Appellate Officer will not accept a late response.

F. Potential Outcomes of an Appeal

The Appellate Officer will review all information that parties submit in support of and in opposition to the appeal. The Appellate Officer may:

- Deny the appeal and uphold the original decision and any disciplinary sanctions and remedies;
- Grant the appeal and vacate a finding or findings; or
- Grant the appeal and send the case back to the Title IX Coordinator or deputy Title IX coordinator to identify a Hearing Chair to convene and administer a new partial or full hearing.

The Appellate Officer will issue a decision on the appeal via a letter sent to both parties simultaneously. This notification will include a brief rationale for the decision using the identified appeal basis as the standard for determining the appropriate course of action. Appeals are not *de novo* reviews; instead, the Appellate Officer will rely only on the record and any information that the parties submit in support of or in opposition to the appeal.

STUDENT CONDUCT

Appendix C



STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT



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I. Introduction

The Virginia Tech community is guided by the [university's motto](#), Ut Prosim (That I May Serve), and is based on the fundamental values expressed in the [Principles of Community](#): to nurture learning and growth for all community members, to encourage open expression, and to respect our differences and common humanity.

When a student accepts admission to Virginia Tech as an undergraduate, graduate, or professional student, they also accept membership in the university community and responsibility for upholding its shared values and expectations. The Student Code of Conduct outlines policies established by the university that set standards for students' behavior, along with procedures for adjudicating and sanctioning violations of these standards. The code applies to all students and student organizations at Virginia Tech, as defined in this document. The university reserves the right to make changes to the code at any time.

Authority to approve policies and procedures for student discipline, as outlined in the Student Code of Conduct, lies with Virginia Tech's governing body, the Board of Visitors, as authorized under the [Code of Virginia](#). The Vice President for Student Affairs has responsibility for the university conduct system, with direct supervisory oversight of disciplinary matters assumed by the Office of Student Conduct, under the direction of the Director of Student Conduct. The director serves as the Chief Student Conduct Officer for the university.

The Student Code of Conduct does not apply to matters of academic integrity. For information on policies and procedures related to student academic integrity, please refer to the following:

- [Undergraduate Academic Integrity](#)
- [Graduate Honor System](#)
- [Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Honor Code \(Virginia-Maryland School of Veterinary Medicine\)](#)
- [Doctor of Medicine Honor Code \(Virginia Tech Carilion School of Medicine\)](#)

The Office of Student Conduct and the University Conduct System

The Student Code of Conduct is overseen by the [Office of Student Conduct](#).

The university's conduct system supports the educational mission of the university by educating students about appropriate behavior and fostering a community in which students can flourish academically and personally.

The system assumes that students and student organizations have the capacity to assume responsibility for their own behavior and that the university has the authority to establish an internal structure for the enforcement of its policies and procedures, which students have agreed to accept by enrolling in the university. As part of its authority, Student Conduct may suspend or dismiss students from the university.

Conduct matters are addressed by Student Affairs professionals who have been appointed as hearing officers by the Director of Student Conduct. These individuals each have significant education and training on student development, student discipline, and university policies and procedures.

Additional Community-Specific Regulations

As part of their education and life at Virginia Tech, students may also be involved in organizations, programs, or other entities for which additional and separate standards and policies, including potential sanctions for violations, have been established. Students should be aware of additional policies that may apply to their involvement in certain programs, organizations, or communities, including but not limited to students in the [Corps of Cadets](#), [student athletes](#), members of [certain Greek-letter organizations under the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Life](#), and students in certain colleges or programs, such as the [Virginia Tech Carilion School of Medicine](#) or the [Virginia-Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine](#).

These policies and processes do not supersede a student's responsibilities under the *Student Code of Conduct*. In situations involving potential violations of policies in the *Student Code of Conduct* and community-specific policies, the student is accountable first to the university's *Code*. Additional sanctions may be issued by programs/organizations that address a student's participation or membership in those communities, specifically. Student Conduct is responsible for coordinating adjudication processes with these various entities, when appropriate.

II. Student Rights and Responsibilities

As individuals, Virginia Tech students enjoy basic rights. As members of the university community, they also accept certain responsibilities.

Rights

1. Students at Virginia Tech will be treated fairly and with dignity regardless of age, color, disability, sex (including pregnancy), gender, gender identity, gender expression, genetic information, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, or military status as described in [university policy 1025](#).
2. Students at Virginia Tech enjoy those rights guaranteed by the Constitutions of the United States and the Commonwealth of Virginia. This includes activities protected under the First Amendment. In accordance with the Code of Virginia, incidents of disruption of constitutionally protected speech may be reported via the [Speech on Campus webpage](#).
3. The Student Code of Conduct and the policies and procedures it outlines, under the administration of the Office of Student Conduct, provides an administrative process for resolving allegations of misconduct. This process includes certain procedural guarantees to ensure that students receive a fair and equitable resolution.

Responsibilities

1. Students are responsible for understanding and following university policies and procedures, including the *Student Code of Conduct*, and for abiding by all applicable state, federal, and local laws.
2. University email is the primary means by which the university communicates with students; therefore, students are responsible for reading all official communications delivered to their university email address.
3. Students who are offered admission to Virginia Tech and choose to matriculate [have a continuing duty to report](#) to the Office of Student Conduct any arrests or convictions, other than minor traffic violations, as well as any protective orders issued against them. This duty applies regardless of where the arrest occurred and regardless of whether the university is in session at the time of the arrest or conviction. Students must notify Student Conduct in writing, [using the Arrest Disclosure and Conviction Form](#), within 10 business days of the incident that led to their arrest or within five business days of the incident that led to their conviction. Failure to comply with this continuing duty may result in disciplinary action under the *Student Code of Conduct*.

III. Jurisdiction

Enrollment Status

For the purposes of disciplinary action, a “student” is defined as any individual who has accepted an offer of admission as an undergraduate, graduate, or professional student and who has not yet graduated or officially transferred to another institution.

If a student’s enrollment lapses for more than one calendar year, based on a student’s voluntary decision not to enroll, that student will no longer be subject to disciplinary action. However, students who are separated from the university for academic or disciplinary reasons are still considered students for disciplinary purposes, regardless of the duration of the separation.

Student Organizations

A student organization, as defined in this document (below), may be considered for disciplinary action if an incident(s) is determined to be an organizational activity, based on at least two of the criteria listed below. Student Conduct will consider the entirety of the information to determine whether to charge an organization.

- Any student serving as an executive officer of the organization who is aware of the incident sufficiently in advance of its occurrence to prohibit its taking place and takes no action to prohibit it.
- The incident involves the expenditure of any organizational funds.
- The incident involves or is actively or passively endorsed by a majority of the members of the organization.
- The incident occurs in property owned, rented, reserved, or used by the organization.

- Members and/or non-members of the organization learned about the event through members or communication associated with the organization.
- The incident occurred as a result of individual members of the organization acting in the capacity as members of the organization.

Student leaders and members of organizations who are complicit in any violation of the *Student Code of Conduct* or who permit or condone behavior that violates the code may also be held accountable as individuals in addition to the organization.

Location of Incidents

Students and student organizations that violate the *Student Code of Conduct* may be considered for disciplinary action whether the conduct occurs on or off university property.

The *Student Code of Conduct* may also apply to behavior conducted online or through an electronic medium. Students should also be aware that online postings such as blogs, web postings, chats and social networking sites are in the public sphere and are not private. The university does not regularly search for this information but may take action if and when such information is brought to the attention of university officials.

Alleged Violations of Criminal Law

When conduct violates both criminal law and the *Student Code of Conduct*, disciplinary action may be taken by the university, irrespective and separate from criminal action. At the university's discretion, the Office of Student Conduct may proceed with disciplinary action prior to a criminal trial or postpone action until after trial.

IV. Definitions

The following terms as used throughout the *Student Code of Conduct* are defined below. For definitions related to cases referred for formal adjudication under Title IX, refer to [Appendix III](#).

TERM	DEFINITION
Advisor	An advisor is one person of a student's choosing and cost who may accompany a student throughout the conduct process. They may consult with the student but not speak on the student's behalf or participate actively in the process.
Aggravating Factors	An aggravating factor is information, used during sanctioning (i.e., <i>after</i> a violation has been determined to have occurred), that may increase the sanction. Some factors may include but are not limited to a student's past conduct record and the nature and severity of the behavior and its impact.
Appeal	An appeal is a written request for review of a hearing and findings, based on specific grounds.
Appellate Officer	An appellate officer is an employee of Virginia Tech, external to the Office of Student Conduct staff, designated by the Vice President of Student Affairs to review and respond to appeals.

TERM	DEFINITION
Charge(s)	A potential violation of the <i>Student Code of Conduct</i> .
Complainant	Any individual who has reported a potential violation of the <i>Student Code of Conduct</i> .
Conduct Officer or Hearing Officer	A conduct or hearing officer is an individual designated by the Director of Student Conduct to adjudicate cases involving allegations of conduct violations.
Conduct Referral	A report or complaint that alleges violations of the <i>Student Code of Conduct</i> by a student(s) or student organization(s).
Consent (general)*	Consent is generally defined as knowing, voluntary, and clear permission for something to occur. *For a more specific definition of consent in the context of sexual activity, please see the definition below.
Consent (in the context of sexual activity)	<p>Consent is defined as knowing, voluntary, and clear permission by word or action, to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. The existence of consent is based on the totality of circumstances, including the context in which the alleged consent occurred. Silence does not necessarily constitute consent and coercion, force, or threat of either party invalidates consent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consent cannot be given where a person is incapacitated; or where a person has a disability; or is not of legal age to consent as defined by law. • Consent to any one form of sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity. Consent can be withdrawn at any time. • Previous relationships or prior consent cannot imply consent to future sexual acts.
Incapacitation	Incapacitation includes but is not limited to being asleep, drugged, intoxicated, or unconscious.
Mitigating Factors	A mitigating factor is information, used during sanctioning (i.e., <i>after</i> a violation has been determined to have occurred), that may decrease the sanction. Some factors may include but are not limited to a student's past conduct record and steps taken to remedy their behavior
Notice	Written notice of the alleged violations of the Code. Notice will be presumed to have been furnished when the notice is sent to the student's Virginia Tech email address or, when appropriate, provided at a prehearing meeting.
Preponderance of the evidence	The Office of Student Conduct uses preponderance of the evidence to determine whether or not a student has violated a policy in the <i>Student Code of Conduct</i> . This determination is made based on the information available to determine if it is more likely than not that a violation occurred.

TERM	DEFINITION
Respondent	Any student or student organization alleged to have violated the <i>Student Code of Conduct</i> .
Student	For the purposes of disciplinary action, a “student” is defined as any individual who has accepted an offer of admission as an undergraduate, graduate, or professional student and who has not yet graduated or officially transferred to another institution.
Student Organization	For the purposes of disciplinary action, a “student organization” includes Registered Student Organizations (RSO), Extended Campus Student Organizations (ECSO), and University Chartered Organizations (UCSO), as defined in university policy 8010 .
University Official	A university official is any person given authority by the university to perform administrative or professional responsibilities, including, but not limited to university police officers, residential well-being student leaders, graduate/teaching assistants, administrative support staff, faculty, etc.
University Property or University Facilities	University property or university facilities are any location, either permanent or temporary, owned or leased by Virginia Tech, and includes satellite campuses and offices. This includes, but is not limited to, the buildings, grounds, and the surrounding perimeters, including the parking lots, field locations, classrooms, alternate work or class locations, and university owned or leased vehicles.
Witness	A witness is a person who provides relevant information about an incident in a hearing or through a written statement. Character witnesses are not generally considered relevant.

V. Prohibited Conduct

Alcohol and Other Drug Offenses

- **Alcoholic Beverage**: Improper use of alcohol as defined by the regulations of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the university, including but not limited to underage possession/consumption, public intoxication (regardless of age), providing alcohol to any underage person, or any violation of university alcohol regulations, [as outlined in Appendix I](#).
- **Drugs**: Possessing, using, manufacturing, selling, or misusing any substance and/or possession of drug paraphernalia in violation of state or federal law.
 - **Marijuana (Cannabis)**: Virginia law permits adults aged 21 or older to possess, use, and grow marijuana under certain circumstances; however, federal law continues to prohibit it and requires institutions of higher education that receive federal funds, including financial aid, to have policies prohibiting marijuana on university property or at university-sponsored off-campus events.

Therefore, in accordance with federal and state laws, Virginia Tech prohibits the following conduct related to marijuana. (Additional information is available in [Appendix II](#)):

- Possession or use of any form of marijuana for any purpose, including medical or recreational use, on university property or at university-sponsored events off campus. This includes but is not limited to smoking, consuming edibles, and using vaporizers. “Use” includes being under the influence of marijuana.
- Possession of marijuana paraphernalia on university property or at university-sponsored event off campus.
- Improper possession or use of marijuana off university property (with the exception of university-sponsored events) as defined by the regulations of the Commonwealth of Virginia, including but not limited to possession/use under the age of 21, possession of greater than 1 ounce, consuming in public, and selling, as outlined in [Appendix II](#).
- Driving Under the Influence: Operating or attempting to operate a motor vehicle, bicycle, or other personal transportation device while intoxicated or impaired by alcohol or other drugs.

Offenses Against People

- Abusive Conduct: The use of physical force against an individual or any acts that cause physical harm; threats, including words or actions, that may cause a person reasonable apprehension of imminent physical harm.
- Endangerment: Actions that intentionally or recklessly endanger the health, safety, or well-being of oneself or another person or group.
- Harassment: Unwelcome conduct not of a sexual nature that is sufficiently severe, pervasive, or persistent that it could reasonably be expected to create an intimidating, threatening, or hostile environment that limits the ability of an individual to work, study, or participate in the activities of the university. *Note: the Code also includes a Gender-Based Harassment policy.*
- Hazing: Any mental or physical requirement, request, or obligation placed upon any person for the purpose of admission, initiation, or continued association with a group or organization that could cause discomfort, pain, fright, disgrace, or injury; that is personally degrading; or that violates any federal, state, local statute, or university policy, the willingness of an individual to participate in such activity notwithstanding. [Additional information is available in Appendix IV.](#)
- Stalking: Repeated contact of another person not based on gender when the contact is unwanted and may cause the other person reasonable apprehension of imminent physical harm or cause substantial impairment of the other person’s

ability to perform the activities of daily life. *Note: the Code also includes a Gender-Based Stalking policy.*

- Recording and/or Distribution of Audio/Visual Material Without Consent: Making, attempting to make, sharing, or distributing an audio and/or visual recording of any person(s) without the knowledge and consent of all participants subject to such recordings, in locations where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy, and when the action is likely to cause injury, distress, or damage to one's reputation.
- Gender-Based Violence (these policies apply in cases outside of the jurisdiction of Title IX; for Title IX policy definitions, refer to [Appendix III](#)):
 - Sexual Violence: Physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent. Sexual violence includes rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion.
 - Sexual Assault: Actual or attempted sexual contact with another person without that person's consent.
 - Sexual Battery: Intentional touching of another person's intimate parts without the person's consent; or other intentional sexual contact with another person without that person's consent.
 - Sexual Coercion: Using physical or verbal aggression or pressure to force or attempt to force a person to touch another person's intimate parts without that person's consent.
 - Rape: Penetration, no matter how slight, of (1) the vagina or anus of a person by any body part of another person or by an object, or (2) the mouth of a person by a sex organ of another person, without that person's consent.
 - Gender-based Harassment: Acts of verbal, nonverbal, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on sex or sex-stereotyping, even if those acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature.
 - Sexual Exploitation: An act or acts committed through non-consensual abuse or exploitation of another person's sexuality for the purpose of sexual gratification, financial gain, personal benefit or advantage, or any other non-legitimate purpose. The act or acts of sexual exploitation are prohibited even if the behavior does not constitute one of the other sexual misconduct offenses.
 - Domestic Violence: A pattern of abusive behavior that is used by an intimate partner to gain or maintain power and control over the other intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behavior that

intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone.

- ▶ Dating Violence: Acts of physical or sexual abuse committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.
 - The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
 - Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse, but does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- ▶ Gender-Based Stalking: Repeatedly contacting another person when the contact is unwanted. Additionally, the contact may cause the other person reasonable apprehension of imminent physical harm or cause substantial impairment of the other person's ability to perform the activities of daily life. Contact includes but is not limited to communicating with (either in person, by phone, or by computer) or remaining in the physical presence of the other person.

Offenses Against Property

- Damage or Destruction: Intentional, reckless, and/or unauthorized damage to, destruction of, tampering with, or vandalism of property.
- Fire Safety: The misuse of or tampering with firefighting equipment, unauthorized burning, disregarding fire alarm signals, deliberately initiating a false alarm or, tampering with fire detection or suppression equipment.
- Theft: Theft, attempted theft, or possession of stolen property.
- Unauthorized Entry: Entering, attempting to enter, or being present in buildings, residences, public or private property, and/or facilities or other areas without proper authority.

Offenses Against the Community

- Disorderly or Disruptive Conduct: Engaging in disorderly or disruptive conduct that interferes with university, community, or individual activities, including but not limited to studying, teaching, research, and university administration.
- Public Exposure: Any act or attempted act of public nudity or urinating/defecating in public.
- Hazardous Materials: Unauthorized possession or use of fireworks, explosives, or hazardous and potentially hazardous materials.

- Weapons: Unauthorized possession, use, or storage of firearms, ammunition, or weapons on university property at any location, either permanent or temporary, owned or leased by Virginia Tech. Refer to Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Policy and Procedures [No. 5616](#) for additional information.

Offenses Against the University

- Failure to Comply: Failure to comply with a request and directives of university officials acting within the scope of their authority, including but not limited to the following: failure of a student to present their university identification card, failure to keep or attend a required meeting, and failure to leave an area when requested by an authorized university official. Upon the request of the student questioned, university officials must identify themselves and state the source of their authority.
- Furnishing False Information: Knowingly giving false information to a university official who is performing their official duties, including but not limited to perjury in a conduct hearing.
- Interference with University Complaint Processes: Attempting or actively influencing, impeding, intimidating, interfering, coercing, or retaliating against any person involved in a potential, actual, or past student complaint in a formal university complaint process.
- Involvement in a University Violation: Presence during any violation of the *Student Code of Conduct* and/or other university policies in such a way as to condone, support, or encourage that violation. Students who anticipate or observe a violation of university policy are expected to remove themselves from participation and are encouraged to report the violation.
- Visitation/Guest Policies: Students or student organizations will be held responsible for the conduct of their guests and are expected to inform them of all university regulations, including but not limited to [Housing and Residence Life policies](#).

Other Prohibited Conduct

- Actions Leading to the Conviction of Criminal Offenses: Any student convicted of a criminal offense is subject to university disciplinary action.
- Failure to Observe Rules and Regulations: Failure to observe rules and regulations issued by the university that are not listed specifically as “Prohibited Conduct” in the document, including but not limited to regulations linked above in the “[Additional University Policies](#)” and “[Additional Community Specific Regulations](#)” sections.
- Forgery or Fraud: Forgery or fraud, including attempts to obtain any item of value under false pretenses, falsification of official university documents, or possession of forged or altered identification or another person’s identification.
- Gambling: Participation in any form of illegal gambling.

Statement on Sanction Enhancements for Policy Violations Motivated by Bias

Any violation of the Virginia Tech Student Code of Conduct found to be motivated by an individual's age, color, disability, sex (including pregnancy), gender, gender identity, gender expression, genetic information, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, or veteran status (as stated in [Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Policy and Procedures No. 1025](#)) will be deemed an aggravating factor and will subject the student to a sanction more severe than would be imposed in the absence of such motivation.

This sanction enhancement will not apply in cases in which protected classes are specifically addressed within the language of the policy, such as gender-based violence or gender-based stalking.

Statement on Self-Reporting and Bystander Intervention

Virginia Tech recognizes that the health and safety of students is of utmost importance. Therefore, if someone requires assistance for themselves or others because of alcohol or drug use, we want them to call for help. If medical assistance is sought, Student Conduct will not pursue conduct charges against the individual or organization who sought assistance, or the individual in need of assistance. However, Student Conduct will still require students to attend a meeting with a hearing officer to discuss the incident and will assign substance-related and other educational assignments to the involved parties.

Violations having a significant individual or community impact and students with prior violations that demonstrate an actual, potential, or perceived pattern of behavior are not likely to have outcomes that are mitigated and are not likely to be protected under this policy.

Statement on Reports of Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence and Immunity for Use of Alcohol or Other Drugs

Virginia Tech seeks to remove any barriers to reporting incidents of sexual harassment and gender-based violence. Therefore, any student, whether the complainant or a third party, who makes a good-faith report of sexual harassment or gender-based violence will be immune from disciplinary action for their personal consumption of alcohol or other drugs occurring at the time of the reported incident.

Statement on Immunity for Reports of Hazing

In an effort to remove any behavior(s) or action(s) which degrades, intimidates, or endangers the health, safety and wellbeing of any individual in our community, individual(s) who report an ongoing or pending act of hazing shall be provided immunity from disciplinary action for hazing or for their personal consumption of alcohol or other drugs occurring at the time of the reported incident providing:

- a) The disclosure is made by a bystander who is not an active participant in such acts; and
- b) The disclosure is a good faith report of hazing made in advance of or during an incident of hazing.

Student bystanders who report acts of hazing, while immune from disciplinary action, may be required to meet with Student Conduct to discuss the incident and may be assigned substance-related or other educational assignments.

VI. Additional University Policies

The *Student Code of Conduct* is intended to include other rules, regulations, and policies issued by the university that pertain to students and student organizations. Violations of these policies are actionable under the *Student Code of Conduct* when the violation warrants a process or sanction beyond what is available in these policies. Additional policies include but are not limited to the following:

- [Dining Policies](#)
- [Housing and Residence Life Policies](#)
- [Housing and Dining Contract](#)
- [Parking and Traffic Regulations](#)
- [Student ID Cards](#)
- [University-Level Policies](#) (see the university's policy library at policies.vt.edu/policy-library for a full list of policies relevant to students; the following policies are those most frequently referenced):
 - [Acceptable Use and Administration of Computer and Communications Systems](#)
 - [Arrest, Conviction, and Protective Order Disclosures](#)
 - [Bicycles and Personal Transportation Devices](#)
 - [Campus and Workplace Violence Prevention](#)
 - [Facilities Usage and Events](#)
 - [Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Assault](#)
 - [Operation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems](#)
 - [Sales, Solicitation, and Advertising on Campus](#)
 - [Serving Alcohol](#)
 - [Smoking](#)
 - [Social Media](#)
 - [University Names and Trademarks](#)

VII. Student Conduct Process

The Office of Student Conduct uses the following procedures to address behavior that is alleged to have violated university policy. It should be noted that not all situations are of the same severity or complexity. Thus, these procedures are flexible and are not exactly the same in every situation, though consistency in similar situations is a priority. The procedures used in particular cases are determined at the sole discretion of the Office of Student Conduct.

The university conduct process is an administrative function and differs from civil or criminal legal proceedings. In some situations, students may be involved in both legal and university systems.

Step 1: Submitting a Conduct Referral/Complaint

Any student, faculty member, staff member, administrator, community member, or concerned party may submit a complaint, known as a “conduct referral,” to the Office of Student Conduct. While there is no time limit for referrals, Student Conduct encourages people who plan to bring a complaint against a Virginia Tech student to do so as quickly and prudently as possible.

Student Conduct will review the conduct referral to determine if there is information regarding behavior that may violate the *Student Code of Conduct* and thus warrants resolution within the conduct system.

This review may include a meeting with the person(s) who submitted the complaint and/or an investigation to gather additional information.

Potential outcomes of the review include the following:

- A determination that interim measures or administrative actions should be imposed in order to maintain safety or order.
- A determination that an investigation is needed to gather additional information to identify an appropriate avenue for resolution.
- A determination that the matter should be referred to another office or process.
- A determination that there may be a potential violation of the *Student Code of Conduct* and that an agreed resolution is the appropriate avenue for resolution.
- A determination that there may be a potential violation of the *Student Code of Conduct* and that a formal hearing is the appropriate avenue for resolution.
- A determination that the complaint may not involve a potential policy violation but is related to a conflict; in this case, Student Conduct may offer voluntary mediation, facilitated dialogue, or conflict coaching.
- In some cases, at Student Conduct’s discretion, students will be invited to participate in an educational conversation about the concerns raised in the complaint, even when Student Conduct determines that adjudication is not appropriate.
- A determination that there is insufficient information to pursue the complaint.

- A determination that the behavior alleged, even if proven, would not violate the *Student Code of Conduct*.

Formal Complaints of Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence

Formal complaints of sexual harassment and/or gender-based violence should be reported to the university's Title IX Coordinator. They will follow the steps detailed in Virginia Tech's Title IX Reporting and Grievance Procedures for Sexual Harassment and Violence (INSERT LINK) to offer supportive measures and to determine whether a complaint falls within the scope of Title IX, as defined by the federal Department of Education, or under the policies in Virginia Tech's *Student Code of Conduct*.

Complaints that have been determined to fall under the policies in the *Student Code of Conduct* will be referred to the Director of Student Conduct. Per the process outlined above, the Director will review the complaint and, if appropriate, may request the Office for Equity and Accessibility conduct a thorough, impartial investigation into the complaint. Upon completion of an investigation, the Director will determine how the matter should be resolved.

Step 2: Resolution

After reviewing a conduct referral, Student Conduct will determine an appropriate resolution process from among the following:

Agreed Resolution: An agreed resolution is an informal resolution option in which the respondent meets with a hearing officer to discuss an incident and collaborates with the hearing officer to determine whether they violated a policy and, if so, what sanctions may be appropriate. If the respondent agrees to the resolution, they waive the right to a formal hearing, and the resolution is final. If an agreement cannot be reached, the respondent has the option to move forward to a formal hearing with a new hearing officer.

Formal Hearing: In a formal hearing, the hearing officer(s) determines whether the respondent violated policies in the *Student Code of Conduct*, along with appropriate sanctions, if necessary. In formal conduct hearings, the respondent is entitled to the following procedural guarantees and opportunities:

- To receive written notice of charges at least five (5) business days in advance of the hearing and in reasonable detail to allow the respondent to prepare for the hearing.
- To share their version of events and refute any information presented.
- To present witnesses/witness statements and question any witnesses present.
- To remain silent or not participate.
- To be accompanied by an advisor.
- To challenge the objectivity of a hearing officer(s), given reasonable cause to believe that they may be biased or have a conflict of interest.
- To appeal if there is a loss of privilege (i.e., suspension, dismissal, denial of housing, etc.), provided there are appropriate grounds as found in the [Student Conduct Formal Hearing Appeals section](#).

In addition to witnesses who may be called by respondents participating in formal hearings, hearing officers may also call witnesses whom they believe are relevant for determining outcomes in a given case. The outcome of a formal hearing is final unless it qualifies for appeal, as outlined in the [Formal Hearing Appeals](#) section. If a respondent or complainant fails to attend a formal hearing after receiving proper notice, the case may be heard in their absence.

Formal Title IX Adjudication and Gender-Based Violence Hearings: Cases referred for adjudication by the Title IX Coordinator for a formal Title IX hearing are conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures outlined in [Appendix II](#), as required by the U.S. Department of Education.

Gender-based violence cases that fall outside of the jurisdiction of Title IX are adjudicated through the gender-based violence policies and formal hearing process outlined by the *Student Code of Conduct*, as described above. These formal hearings are conducted by a team of two hearing officers. In these hearings, both the complainant and respondent receive the same [procedural guarantees](#) outlined above, and both parties may appeal, regardless of the outcome. Appeals must be based on [appropriate grounds](#).

Adaptable Conflict Resolution (ACR): When complaints/referrals to Student Conduct are based in conflict between individuals or groups, Student Conduct may offer adaptable conflict resolution (ACR) options to students, including mediation, facilitated dialogue, or conflict coaching. Participation in ACR is optional, and in the case of mediation or facilitated dialogue, all parties must agree to participate. ACR options may result in a mutually satisfactory agreement between the parties, but it is not required.

Educational Conversation: An educational conversation is a discussion between a student and hearing officer in Student Conduct regarding behavior that does not rise to the level of a policy violation but is, nevertheless, inappropriate or having a negative impact on the student or others or, if it continues, may become a policy violation. These conversations are educational and supportive in nature and are intended to help the student reflect and to connect them with resources, when needed.

Additional Information

Standard of Proof

The preponderance of the evidence standard will be used to determine responsibility for violations of policies in the *Student Code of Conduct*. Preponderance of the evidence means that based on the information available to determine if it is “more likely than not” that a violation occurred.

VIII. Sanctions

Student Conduct sanctions are designed to promote safety, individual accountability, and reflection. Whenever possible, Student Conduct makes efforts to educate students and to foster personal and academic success. When assigning sanctions, hearing officers consider the type and nature of any policy violation(s), including mitigating or aggravating factors, as well as the student’s prior conduct record. Sanctions are generally cumulative in nature.

One or more of the following sanctions may be imposed when a student or student organization is found responsible for violating the *Student Code of Conduct*:

SANCTION	DESCRIPTION
Formal Warning	A formal written notice that the student or student organization has violated a policy in the Student Code of Conduct and that further violations may result in more serious conduct action. Students or student organizations who receive a formal warning are still considered in good conduct standing with the university.
Probation	A specified period of time during which the student or student organization is considered not in good conduct standing with the university. Further violations during that time period may result in more serious conduct action, including a potential separation from the university.
Deferred Suspension	A specified period of time during which the student or student organization is considered not in good conduct standing with the university. Violations for which deferred suspension is assigned are those that are serious enough to warrant suspension from the university, but due to mitigating factors, the student or student organization is given the opportunity to remain enrolled at the university, provided they do not violate further policies. The suspension may take effect if they violate additional policies during the period of deferred suspension.
Suspension	A specified period of time during which the student or student organization is separated from the university. During the suspension period, the student does not have the rights and access to privileges associated with being a student, which includes eligibility to be academically enrolled at Virginia Tech or transfer credits earned at other institutions during the period of disciplinary suspension. For student organizations, the university will withdraw recognition for the duration of the suspension. A student or student organization must complete all assigned sanctions and receive permission from Student Conduct to be eligible to re-enroll. For a student who has completed their academic work but whose degree has not yet been conferred, their degree may be withheld for the duration of the suspension period.

SANCTION	DESCRIPTION
Deferred Dismissal	A specified period of time during which the student or student organization is considered not in good conduct standing with the university. Violations for which deferred dismissal is assigned are those that may warrant permanent dismissal, or expulsion, from the university, but due to mitigating factors, the student is given the opportunity to maintain student status with the university, provided they do not violate further policies. The dismissal may take effect if the student violates additional policies during the period of deferred dismissal. A deferred dismissal is often accompanied by a suspension or other conduct sanctions.
Dismissal	A formal notice that the student or student organization is permanently dismissed, or expelled, from the university, with no opportunity to re-enroll. For student organizations, the university permanently withdraws recognition.
Denial of Privileges or Associations	A specified period of time during which the student is denied certain privileges or associations, including but not limited to termination of the housing contract, removal from athletic events, loss of recreational sports privileges, network access, or access to certain university facilities. Student organizations may also have their social function privileges revoked.
Restitution	Requirement for the student to make restitution for damage to university property, which, at the discretion of Student Conduct and the associated university department, may be in the form of monetary payment or community service.
Educational, Community, and Wellness Activities	Assignments or activities designed to provide opportunities for reflection, learning, and growth as well as to connect the student with resources to support their well-being and personal and academic success.

Failure to complete sanctions

Students are expected to complete their conduct sanctions, including educational sanctions, within the timeframe and guidelines specified by their hearing officer. Failure to complete sanctions may result in placing holds on student accounts and additional conduct action.

IX. Formal Hearing Appeals

The respondent has the opportunity to appeal the outcome of a formal hearing if it results in a loss of privilege, including suspension, dismissal, or denial of certain university privileges, including but not limited to housing, network access, or athletic privileges. For gender-based violence hearings, both the complainant and respondent have the opportunity to appeal, regardless of the outcome of the hearing and whether or not there is a loss of privilege. Sanctions take effect immediately, pending the appellate officer's decision or the end of the appeal period.

The appeal process for formal Title IX hearings is outlined in [Appendix II](#).

Grounds for appeal

Appeals are not re-hearings; therefore, appeal requests are limited to the following grounds:

1. Denial of procedural guarantees
2. Significant and relevant new information that was not available at the time of the hearing
3. Unduly harsh or arbitrary findings or sanctions.

Appeals submitted that do not have sufficient grounds in one of these areas will be denied.

Potential Outcomes of an Appeal

The appellate officer will review the appeal and may:

1. Uphold the original decision and sanctions
2. Uphold the original decision and either decrease or increase the sanction
3. Vacate a finding
4. Send the case back to Student Conduct for a new partial or full hearing.

Timeframe to submit an appeal

The respondents (and complainants, in the case of gender-based violence hearings) have seven (7) business days from the date of the decision to submit the appeal. The date the decision is given is considered the first day of the appeal period. Appeals submitted after the deadline will not be accepted except in extenuating circumstances, as determined by Student Conduct.

Format of appeal

The appeal is a written request submitted by the student for a review of the original case. The student should include which grounds for appeal they believe apply and any information the student wants considered should be included in the written document. The burden is on the appealing student or student organization to demonstrate why the finding or sanction should be altered.

Appellate Officers

An appellate officer will be designated by the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs, who serves as the university's Chief Appellate Officer. All appellate officers are external to the Office of Student Conduct.

X. Interim Measures and Administrative Actions

Based on the nature and circumstances of the referral, the university may authorize interim measures or take administrative action to maintain safety and order and to ensure compliance with university processes and directives, including the following:

Holds on Student Account: Student Conduct may apply a hold on a student's account, which will prevent course registration, graduation, and access to transcripts. Situations in which holds may be applied include but are not limited to the following:

1. The student fails to complete sanctions by assigned deadlines
2. The student has been issued an interim suspension
3. The student is suspended and has a pending re-enrollment meeting
4. The student has a pending conduct matter that must be resolved

Interim Suspension: The university retains the authority to impose an interim (immediate) suspension from the university and/or selected campus facilities with proper notice if such action is necessary to preserve the safety of persons or property. During an interim suspension, a student may not participate in academic, extracurricular, or other activities of the university except as may be authorized by the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs or their designee. In this instance, the students will be afforded an interim suspension meeting and the opportunity to show why their continued presence on campus does not constitute a threat to themselves, others, or property. The interim suspension meeting is separate from the student conduct process. The student will have five (5) business days within which to request an interim-suspension meeting. An opportunity to meet with Student Conduct for a final resolution will be provided as soon as possible.

- Procedures: The following steps explain the procedure for imposing an interim suspension:
 - ▶ Initiating an Interim Suspension: When a situation, as defined above, occurs, the responding university official contacts the Threat Assessment Team or the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs or their designee to assess the situation and determine if an interim suspension is appropriate.
 - ▶ Notification of an Interim Suspension: The student will be sent an interim suspension letter immediately, which states that the student is either suspended from the university and/or suspended from all or selected campus residential facilities until a final resolution is determined through the Student Conduct process.
 - ▶ Interim-Suspension Meeting: The student can immediately request an interim suspension meeting to be conducted by the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her designee. The interim suspension letter will contain instructions on how to request a review. Those present at the meeting may include the responding university official and other witnesses as deemed appropriate by the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs. During the review, the student will be given an

opportunity to demonstrate why his or her continued presence on campus does not constitute a threat to themselves, others, or property. As part of the review, the student may be required to submit to an immediate medical/psychological evaluation. The student will be evaluated by the director of the Cook Counseling Center or his/her designee.

- ▶ Timeframe to Request Interim-Suspension Review: A student must request a meeting within five (5) business days; after that time frame, the interim suspension and/or suspension from campus residential facilities and all student activities will remain in effect until the matter is resolved through the student conduct process.
- ▶ Decision: The decision made after the interim suspension meeting will be final. There will be no additional appeal.
- ▶ Student Conduct Process/Resolution: Interim suspension information will be shared with Student Conduct and others who need to know. Student Conduct will determine and schedule, as soon as possible, the appropriate resolution process to determine whether the student is responsible for violating university policy and, if so, appropriate sanctions.

No Contact Order: In certain situations, Student Conduct may issue no contact orders to students for a period of time to prevent communication between two or more students if it is determined that contact between the parties may perpetuate or escalate behavior that may interfere with a person's rightful actions, including but not limited to their safety and security. No contact orders prevent students from face-to-face, electronic, or third-party contact. If a no contact order is issued, all parties involved will receive the order.

A student who violates a no contact order may be subject to conduct action; if a violation of the order threatens the safety of persons or property, an [interim suspension](#) may be imposed.

The process for no contact orders includes the following:

1. No contact orders may be requested by students, or Student Conduct may issue them independently of a request.
2. Before issuing an order, Student Conduct may request additional information to determine whether it is warranted.
3. Student Conduct may decline to issue an order.
4. A student who has requested an order be issued may subsequently request that it be lifted.
5. Student Conduct has the discretion to lift a no contact order at any time if it is determined that the circumstances under which it was issued are no longer present.

Cease Operations Order: In certain situations involving allegations of policy violations by student organizations that may involve potential impacts on the safety of persons or property or significant disruption to the community, Student Conduct may issue a

cease operations order, which places restrictions on the organization while the matter is resolved. Examples of situations in which cease operations are issued include but are not limited to the following: hazing; alcohol distributed to underage members or guests; and disorderly or disruptive behavior, such as serious or ongoing violations of noise regulations in the Town of Blacksburg. The cease operations will remain in place until the matter is resolved by Student Conduct. Cease operations restrictions may include but are not limited to the following:

1. The organization is to stop operating in full, including meetings, communication, events, etc.
2. The organization is to stop hosting events with alcohol present.
3. The organization is to stop recruitment or holding meetings, events, or activities with new or prospective members.

XI. Student Conduct Records

Violations of the *Student Code of Conduct* are maintained in a student's conduct record for a period of five years from the date of the incident. This record is maintained electronically by the Office of Student Conduct and is separate from a student's academic transcript, though it is considered part of a student's educational record.

Records of formal Title IX hearings will also be maintained by the Office for Equity and Accessibility for a period of seven years, as described in the Title IX Reporting and Grievance Procedures for Sexual Harassment and Violence (oea.vt.edu).

Student conduct cases involving student organizations are not private. Accordingly, hearing notification and sanction letters are sent to organizational advisors and (inter)national headquarters.

Information Sharing within the University

Notification of student conduct outcomes or decisions is given to individuals in the university with a need to know. Other university agencies or organizations may be required to obtain a written release from students before they can receive notification.

Notification to Victims of Crimes of Violence

Victims of crimes of violence (including abusive conduct and gender-based violence) involving student respondents will be notified of the outcome and sanction(s). In Title IX matters, complainants will also be notified of the outcome and relevant sanctions for non-violent violations of gender-based violence policies.

Parental Notification

Parents/guardians of students under age 21 will be notified if their student is found responsible for a violation of the alcoholic beverage or illegal drug policies.

Student Conduct Transcript Notations in Cases of Suspension and Dismissal

When a student is suspended or permanently dismissed from Virginia Tech, a notation will be included on the student's academic transcript stating, "suspended [or dismissed] for a violation of the Student Code of Conduct." Suspension notations will be removed once the student completes the term and conditions of the suspension, including all assigned sanctions. In cases involving allegations of gender-based violence, a notation will also be placed on the transcript of a student who withdraws from Virginia Tech while under investigation. This notation will be removed if the student is subsequently found not responsible for violating policies in the *Student Code of Conduct*. Students may also petition to have transcript notations expunged, as outlined in the following section.

Lesser sanctions, such as warnings and probation, do not affect a student's academic standing and do not appear on the official transcript.

Petitions for Expungement

The university offers two opportunities for students to petition for expungement of documentation related to their disciplinary record:

1. In cases involving low-level violations of the *Student Code of Conduct*, such as cases in which a student received probation, the student may petition the Office of Student Conduct to have the record of that case expunged prior to the end of the five-year period (early record expungement).
2. In cases involving sanctions of suspension or permanent dismissal resulting in a notation on the academic transcript, the student may petition the Office of Student Conduct to have the notation on their academic transcript expunged. Expungement of the notation is not the same as expungement of the entire case record.

The process and timeline for each opportunity is outlined below.

1. Early Record Expungement for Low-Level Policy Violations: Students or graduates may petition Student Conduct to have the documentation of their cases involving low-level policy violations, such as those resulting in probation, "expunged" from their conduct record prior to the end of the five-year period. "Expungement" in this situation means that while the record is maintained by Student Conduct, per state and federal law, the record will not be shared with third parties, except as required by law. For example, a student applying to transfer to another institution may need to obtain a certified copy of their disciplinary record as part of an admissions application; if a record has been expunged, the documentation provided for the application will not include information about that incident.

The opportunity to request expungement reflects the student-centered and learning-focused values on which the Student Conduct process is based. Namely, we believe that students can learn and grow by reflecting on their decisions and examining their values.

Cases involving more serious violations of policy and more significant sanctions may not be considered for early record expungement, including but not limited to the

following cases: those resulting in suspension or dismissal, gender-based violence and gender-based stalking, drug distribution, or other offenses against people.

An early record expungement applies only to records maintained by the Office of Student Conduct; records maintained by other offices or units, such as law enforcement and other university departments are not subject to expungement under this process.

Eligibility: A student may petition to have cases expunged from their conduct record in the following circumstances:

- ▶ An undergraduate student is classified as a senior, is not on an active status sanction (e.g., probation), and has completed all assigned educational sanctions.
- ▶ An undergraduate student is classified as a freshman, sophomore, or junior, has been off of an active sanction (e.g., probation) for at least one full semester (i.e., fall or spring), and has completed all assigned educational sanctions.
- ▶ A graduate or professional student is not on an active status sanction (e.g., probation) and has completed all assigned educational sanctions.

2. Transcript Notation Expungement for Cases Involving Suspension or Dismissal:

A student or former student may petition for a transcript notation to be expunged—or removed—from the academic transcript after a period of three years from the final resolution of the case if the student can show good cause. In cases involving suspension, the student must have completed the term of the suspension and all educational sanctions prior to submitting their petition. The Office of Student Conduct will work with former students who have outstanding educational sanctions to determine options, which could include alternate sanctions that are mutually agreed upon, for fulfilling sanction requirements so that the individual may petition to have the transcript notation expunged.

Expungement of the transcript notation is not the same as expungement of the entire case record.

Evaluation of Expungement Petitions

The Director of Student Conduct or their designee will review petitions for early record expungements as well as transcript notation expungements based on the criteria above and will submit a recommendation to the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs or their designee for final approval. The decision will be based upon the following criteria, as outlined in the petition application available on the Student Conduct website:

1. The nature of the violation(s) and the resulting impacts
2. The student's behavior after the violation(s) and their present demeanor
3. The student's demonstrated level of reflection and growth

After a petition is evaluated, the student will receive written notification of the decision. That decision will be final.

It is important to note that a student with an expunged record or transcript notation may still need to disclose information about their disciplinary history to third parties, including potential employers, other universities' admissions offices, a professional board, etc.

XII. Appendices

Appendix I: Additional Policies and Procedures Governing the Use of Alcoholic Beverages

Virginia Tech recognizes that the misuse and abuse of alcohol is a persistent social and health problem in our society and that it interferes with the goals and objectives of any educational institution. The university fully complies with the alcohol regulations of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and all state laws apply to Virginia Tech students and student organizations. Students or student organizations who violate the Alcoholic Beverage Policy in the *Student Code of Conduct* and any associated policies or guidelines will face disciplinary action. Sanctions will likely include substance-related education.

In compliance with the laws of the Commonwealth, and to maintain conditions conducive to learning, possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus is only permitted according to the following provisions:

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Residence hall room	In the privacy of a student room, alcoholic beverages are permitted for those persons 21 years of age or older in accordance with state law, provided that at least one of the 21-year-old residents of the room is present.
Other locations in residence halls	Aside from the privacy of a student's room, possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages in any area of residence halls, including suite living rooms, is forbidden.
Oak Lane	The Director of Fraternity and Sorority Life, in conjunction with the Director of Housing and Residence Life, determines regulations concerning the use of alcoholic beverages in the "Oak Lane Community" (also known as Special Purpose Housing) during events.
Corps of Cadets	The Commandant of Cadets establishes and publishes regulations to be observed by cadets regarding the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages. This information is published in the Cadet Regulations Manual.
All residential locations	Kegs of any description in student rooms or residence halls, including Oak Lane, are prohibited.
All other university property	The possession and use of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on all other university property except in certain facilities that are fully registered with the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (ABC).

Alcoholic beverages are further governed by Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Policy and Procedures [No. 1015](#).

For more information related to federal and state laws and regulations regarding alcohol or illegal drugs or prevention and substance-use programs available at Virginia Tech, please consult the university's [Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program document](#).

Appendix II: Additional Information about Policies and Laws Governing the Use of Marijuana/Cannabis

Effective July 1, 2021, marijuana is legal in the Commonwealth of Virginia for both recreational and medical use. As an academic community committed to well-being, Virginia Tech recognizes that using marijuana may negatively impact students' academic performance, relationships, mental health, and career goals. Therefore, it is important for students to understand the policies and laws that govern marijuana possession and use, as well as the support resources that are available to address negative effects and potential misuse.

Federal and State Laws and University Policy

1. Using or possessing marijuana or marijuana paraphernalia in any form is prohibited on all university properties and at university-sponsored off-campus activities. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, smoking, edibles, and vaporizers. Although recreational and medical uses of marijuana are both legal in the Commonwealth of Virginia as of July 1, 2021, [federal law continues to prohibit it](#). As an institution that receives federal funds, including federal financial aid, Virginia Tech is required to comply with all federal laws and regulations, including the [Drug Free Schools and Communities Act](#), which requires institutions to have policies prohibiting possession, use, or cultivation of marijuana on university property or at university-sponsored off-campus events. Therefore, Virginia Tech will enforce prohibitions of marijuana on university property and at university-sponsored events off campus, and students who violate this policy will be subject to action under the Student Code of Conduct. Sanctions will likely include substance-related education.
2. Students at off-campus locations/properties and off-campus events that are not sponsored by the university are expected to abide by Virginia laws related to marijuana use, possession, or growth. These include, among others, the list below. This list serves only as an overview; students should refer to the Code of Virginia for the most updated and accurate description of the law.
 - Legal age: Legal possession, use, or cultivation is limited to adults 21 or older.
 - Quantity: Individuals may not possess more than one ounce (28 grams) or the equivalent amount of another marijuana product.
 - Home growth: Individuals may cultivate up to four marijuana plants; these plants must be marked and may not be visible from a public street or accessible to children.
 - Locations: Use of marijuana is not permitted in public spaces or on public school grounds.
 - Selling: Sales of marijuana are prohibited; however, an adult over 21 may "gift" up to 1 ounce to another adult over 21.

- **Driving:** Using marijuana in any form is prohibited while driving or riding in a motor vehicle, as is having an “open container” of marijuana in the passenger area of the vehicle.

For information about education and support resources regarding marijuana, alcohol, and other drugs, please consult the website for [Hokie Wellness](#), as well as the university’s [Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program document](#).

Appendix III: Title IX Definitions and Formal Title IX Adjudication Process

The process for formal Title IX complaints, including definitions of terms and policies, reporting, investigations, and adjudication, is outlined fully in the university’s Title IX Reporting and Grievance Procedures for Sexual Harassment and Violence (INSERT LINK). The following excerpts include the policy definitions under Title IX, as well as the formal Title IX adjudication process for students, which is conducted by the Office of Student Conduct.

Title IX Definitions

Complainant means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment.

Consent means knowing, voluntary, and clear permission by word or action, to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. The existence of consent is based on the totality of circumstances, including the context in which the alleged consent occurred. Silence does not necessarily constitute consent and coercion, force, or threat of either party invalidates consent.

- Consent cannot be given where a person is incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol; or where a person has a disability; or is not of legal age to consent as defined by law.
- Consent to any one form of sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity. Consent can be withdrawn at anytime.
- Previous relationships or prior consent cannot imply consent to future sexual acts.

Dating Violence means violence committed by a person: (a) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (b) Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (1) the length of the relationship; (2) the type of relationship; and (3) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence means felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by: (a) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (b) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (c) a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (d) a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Virginia; or any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of Virginia.

Respondent means an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment.

Sexual Assault means misconduct that meets the definition of Rape, Fondling, Incest, or Statutory Rape, as defined below:

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

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: (a) fear for the person's individual safety or the safety of others; or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Formal Title IX Adjudication Process

When the Title IX Coordinator refers a case for formal adjudication, the Office of Student Conduct will hold a live hearing with cross examination to determine whether the respondent is responsible for the alleged conduct and to provide appropriate sanctions, as appropriate.

A. Procedural Guarantees

In formal conduct hearings for Title IX formal complaints, the complainant and respondent are entitled to the following procedural guarantees and opportunities:

- To receive a copy of the final investigation report, including any attachments and supporting documents from the Title IX Coordinator or designee at least ten (10) days in advance of the hearing.
- To receive written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and policies charged at least five (5) business days in advance of the hearing to allow the parties sufficient time to prepare for the hearing.
- To be accompanied by an advisor of their choice, at their own cost, or to have an advisor provided to them by the Office of Student Conduct without fee or charge.
- To inspect and review, during the hearing, all evidence obtained during the investigation that is directly related to the allegations in the formal complaint.
- To present that evidence that supports or refutes the alleged conduct.*
- To present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses.
- To have their advisor conduct live cross-examination on the other party and any witnesses.

- To remain silent or to participate as they see fit, including full, partial, or no participation; however, they should carefully review the section on [cross-examination](#), below, to understand the potential impacts should they choose to limit participation.
- To challenge the objectivity of a hearing officer(s), given reasonable cause to believe they may be biased or have a conflict of interest.
- To appeal, regardless of the outcome, based on the following grounds: 1) Procedural irregularity; 2) Significant and relevant new information that was not available at the time of the hearing; 3) The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or hearing officer(s) had a conflict of interest or bias, which affected the outcome; 4) Unduly harsh or arbitrary findings or sanctions.

*Only evidence and information submitted prior to the final investigation report will be considered during at the hearing.

B. Advisors

At the hearing, each party may be accompanied by an advisor of their choice, at their own cost (e.g., parent, friend, attorney, etc.); if a party does not have an advisor, the university will provide one to them without fee or charge for the purposes of cross-examination. Advisors may not also serve as witnesses.

Advisors will be permitted to cross-examine (i.e., ask relevant questions and follow-up questions) the other party and any witnesses directly, orally, and in real time. The parties must use their advisors in this capacity, as they will not be permitted to ask questions personally.

Aside from cross-examination, advisors may not speak on the student's behalf or participate actively in the process. Advisors must follow the guidance of the hearing officers.

C. Cross-Examination

During the hearing, the parties' advisors will be permitted to ask relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility, of the other party and any witnesses. Cross-examination must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time. At no times will the parties directly conduct cross-examination.

Relevance

Questions asked during cross-examination must be relevant to the behavior and situation in question. Hearing officers will determine whether each question is relevant and, if they choose to exclude a question, explain why it is not relevant. The following topics/questions have been identified as automatic exclusions:

Questions or information about the complainant's prior sexual behavior, unless they are used to prove someone other than the respondent committed the alleged conduct or if they concern previous sexual activity with the respondent and are used to prove consent.

Questions or information that disclose or seeks to disclose privileged information, such as medical or psychological records.

For more information about relevant information, please refer to the Relevant Evidence section in the Title IX Reporting and Grievance Procedures for Sexual Harassment and Violence (INSERT LINK).

Declining to Participate in Cross-Examination

The hearing officers will also not draw conclusions regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the hearing or decision to decline to answer questions from the hearing officers or during cross-examination.

D. Recording

The Office of Student Conduct audio records all formal hearings. A copy of the recording is maintained as part of the case file and will be made available to the parties, upon request.

E. Hearing Location and Virtual Participation

At the discretion of the Office of Student Conduct, a hearing may be conducted in a single physical location, with all parties present, or a hearing may be conducted virtually, with participants appearing via videoconference. If the hearing is held in person (i.e., in a single physical location), either party may request to be located in a separate room and to participate via video conference. Regardless of the participation method, the hearing participants will be able to simultaneously see and hear each other.

F. Determination of Responsibility

After the hearing, a determination of whether a respondent is responsible for violating any policy in the *Student Code of Conduct* will be made by the hearing officers based on the information presented in the investigation report and at the hearing.

Standard of Proof

The university uses preponderance of the evidence to determine whether or not the respondent is responsible for the alleged conduct. This determination is made based on the information available to determine if it is more likely than not that a violation occurred.

Decision Letter

The hearing officer will simultaneously provide the parties the decision in writing. The decision letter will include the following information: allegations and policies charged, procedural steps taken during the grievance procedure, information used to determine the findings and their application to the policies charged, rationales for each finding, any sanctions imposed on the respondent, any remedies provided to the complainant, and information about the appeal process.

Range of Possible Sanctions

If a respondent is found responsible for the alleged conduct, the hearing officers will make a determination regarding appropriate sanctions. One or more of the following sanctions may be imposed:

- Formal warning
- Probation
- Deferred Suspension
- Suspension
- Deferred Dismissal (i.e., deferred expulsion)
- Dismissal (i.e., expulsion)
- Denial of privileges or associations
- Educational, Community, and Wellness Activities

When assigning sanctions, hearing officers consider the type and nature of any policy violation(s), including mitigating or aggravating factors, as well as the student's prior conduct record. Sanctions are generally cumulative in nature.

For definitions and additional information about sanctions in the Student Conduct process, please refer to the [Student Code of Conduct](#).

Remedial Action

Following a hearing, the Director of Student Conduct shall work with the Title IX Coordinator, who will oversee any necessary remedial action to restore or preserve the complainant's equal access to the university's education programs or activities.

Appeal Process

Both parties have the opportunity to appeal the outcome of a formal hearing in a Title IX case regardless of the outcome. Sanctions take effect immediately, pending the appellate officer's decision or the end of the appeal period.

A. Grounds for Appeal

Appeals are not re-hearings; therefore, appeal requests are limited to the following grounds:

- Procedural irregularity or denial of procedural guarantees
- Significant and relevant new information that was not available at the time of the hearing
- Conflict of interest or bias by the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or hearing officer(s), which affected the outcome
- Unduly harsh or arbitrary findings or sanctions.

Appeals submitted that do not have sufficient grounds in one of these areas will be denied.

B. Potential Outcomes of an Appeal

The appellate officer will review the appeal and may:

- Uphold the original decision and sanctions
- Uphold the original decision and either decrease or increase the sanction

- Vacate a finding
- Send the case back to the Title IX Coordinator for further investigation
- Send the case back to Student Conduct for a new partial or full hearing

C. Time Frame to Submit an Appeal

The parties have seven (7) business days from the date of the decision to submit the appeal. The date the decision is given is considered the first day of the appeal period. Appeals submitted after the deadline will not be accepted except in extenuating circumstances, as determined by Student Conduct.

D. Format of Appeal

The appeal is a written request submitted by the student for a review of the original case. The student should include which grounds for appeal they believe apply, and any information the student wants considered should be included in the written document. The burden is on the appealing party to demonstrate why the finding or sanction should be altered.

E. Notification to the Other Party

When one party submits an appeal, the Office of Student Conduct will notify the other party and provide them with an opportunity to review the appeal and submit a written statement in response, which will be included in the appeal documentation.

F. Appellate Officers

An appellate officer will be designated by the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs, who serves as the university's Chief Appellate Officer. All appellate officers are external to the Office of Student Conduct and Title IX. When they are designated to review a case, the Assistant Vice President will ensure they do not have conflicts of interest or bias and are, therefore, able to review the case objectively.

G. Appeal Decision Letter

The appellate officer will issue a decision on the appeal in writing to both parties simultaneously. This notification will include a rationale for the decision.

Appendix IV: Additional Information Regarding the Hazing Policy

Hazing is a criminal offense in the Commonwealth of Virginia, as defined in [§ 18.2-56 in the Code of Virginia](#), and is prohibited at Virginia Tech in all forms. This policy is based on the proposition that students are entitled to be treated with consideration and respect at all times. It applies to all student organizations and individuals.

The *Student Code of Conduct* defines hazing as follows:

Any mental or physical requirement, request, or obligation placed upon any person that could cause discomfort, pain, fright, disgrace, or injury; that is personally degrading; or that violates any federal, state, or local statute or university policy, the willingness of an individual to participate in such activity notwithstanding.

Hazing shall include, but not be limited to, forcing, compelling, requiring, encouraging, or expecting, whether direct or implied, any individual to participate in any of the following actions or activities. Hazing also includes soliciting, directing, aiding, or otherwise participating actively or passively in these acts:

- Physical Acts
 - Encouraging or requiring persons to consume alcohol or other substances (i.e., food, other beverages) regardless of the age of the participant.
 - Encouraging or requiring that a person do or submit to any act that will alter his or her physical appearance in any significant degree for any substantial period of time (e.g. burning, branding, tattooing, using makeup, paint or markers on a person, or shaving the head or body).
 - Encouraging or requiring activities that disrupt a person's normal schedule. A normal schedule includes three reasonably spaced meals per day, the opportunity for sufficient rest at night (at least six full hours) and reasonable time for personal hygiene.
 - Encouraging or requiring a person to engage in physical activity of unusual kind or duration, such as: calisthenics, overly difficult work assignments, activities that may be excessive for a person, activities that require a person to remain in a fixed position for an extended period of time, binding or restricting an individual in any way that would prohibit them from moving on their own, confining a person or exposing participants to uncomfortable elements like in environments that are too hot, cold, noisy, small, or threatening/intimidating.
 - Hinting, pretending, or misleading a prospective member into believing that they will be hit, hurt, or physically altered.
 - Encouraging or requiring acts that are or seem to be dangerous.
- Psychological Acts
 - Encouraging or requiring a person to pretend to or actually violate a law.
 - Encouraging or requiring an individual to obtain or possess items or complete tasks in an unlawful manner (i.e. for a scavenger hunt).
 - Verbally abusing prospective members. Examples include but are not limited to yelling or screaming; calling individuals demeaning names; booing, hissing, or demeaning individuals when they make mistakes.
 - Encouraging or requiring a person to perform acts of servitude, perform personal errands for others, or engage in activities that are demeaning.
 - Misleading prospective members in an effort to convince them that they will not become members unless they complete tasks, follow instructions, or act in a certain way.
 - Misleading prospective members into believing that they will be hurt during induction or initiation.

- ▶ Encouraging or requiring a person to publicly carry objects or wear apparel that is abnormal, not normally in good taste, conspicuous and/or indecent.
- ▶ Encouraging or requiring a person to appear nude or reveal body parts.
- ▶ Encouraging or requiring an individual or group to remain in a certain place or transporting them to a location without their knowledge (e.g. taking a person on a road trip or excursion to an unknown destination or kidnapping).
- ▶ Parading individuals in public areas, transporting individuals in a motor vehicle while blindfolded, or privately conducting blindfolding activities that serve no constructive purpose.
- ▶ Requiring an individual to “pledge” or “associate” for a period of unusual length (more than 10-12 weeks) for reasons other than achieving academic requirements or extraordinary circumstances.

As it is impossible to anticipate every situation that could involve hazing, this list does not, and cannot, encompass every circumstance that will cause the institution to discipline for hazing. This policy is not intended to prohibit the following conduct:

- Customary athletic events, contests, or competitions that are sponsored by the institution or the organized and supervised practices associated with such events.
- Any activity or conduct that furthers the goals of a legitimate educational curriculum, extracurricular program or military training program, as approved by the institution.

Note: An individual may not consent to being hazed, and their voluntary or willful participation in hazing activities will not be considered as a defense against a violation of the institution’s hazing policy by an individual or organization.

University Reporting, Investigation, and Adjudication: The university encourages individuals to report any potential hazing activities. The initial report of a suspected violation may be reported in person, by phone or by electronic communication, and may be done anonymously.

Alleged violations of this policy can be reported through [an online reporting system](#) or to the following offices:

- [Student Conduct](#)
- [Student Engagement and Campus Life](#)
- [Fraternity and Sorority Life](#) (for Greek organizations)
- [Recreational Sports](#) (for club sports)
- [Virginia Tech Police Department](#)
- [Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets](#)

Credible and sufficiently detailed reports of hazing will be referred to Student Conduct for further investigation and potential adjudication. Both individuals and organizations may be held responsible for their actions and participation in incidents of hazing. If an investigation concludes that an individual or individuals directed, engaged in, aided or otherwise participated in, actively or passively, an incident of hazing, disciplinary action may be imposed against the individual(s). If the investigation concludes that an organization knowingly permitted, authorized, or condoned hazing, disciplinary action may be imposed against the entire organization.

Reporting to the Commonwealth's Attorney: Per [§ 18.2-56 in the Code of Virginia](#), the university must report incidents of hazing that cause bodily injury to the Commonwealth's Attorney, who may take separate action.

Public Reporting of Violations of Hazing: Per § 23.1-822 in the Code of Virginia, the university shall maintain and publicly report actual findings of violations of the institution's code of conduct or of federal or state laws pertaining to hazing that are reported to campus authorities or local law enforcement.

Sex Offender Registry and Access to Related Information

The federal “Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act” law was signed on October 28, 2000, and became effective October 28, 2002. The law requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a state under section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection Act of 2006. (42 U.S.C. 16921) 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. It also requires 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, volunteers their services, or is a student. Information about the Sex Offender registry can be found at; <http://sex-offender.vsp.virginia.gov/sor/>, or can be accessed through the Virginia Tech Police Department web site at <http://www.police.vt.edu>.

In the Commonwealth of Virginia, convicted sex offenders must register with the Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry. The registry was established pursuant to §19.2-390.1 of the Commonwealth's Criminal Code. Every person convicted on or after July 1, 1997, including juveniles tried and convicted in the circuit courts pursuant to § 16.1-269.1, whether sentenced as adults or juveniles, of an offense for which registration is required shall be required as a part of the sentence imposed upon conviction to register and re- register with the Commonwealth's Department of State Police, as provided in this section.

In addition, all persons convicted of offenses under the laws of the United States, or any other state substantially similar to an offense for which registration is required, shall provide to the local agency all necessary information for inclusion in the State Police Registry within ten days of establishing a residence within the Commonwealth. Any person required to register shall also be required to reregister within ten days following any change of residence, whether within or outside of the Commonwealth.

Nonresident offenders entering the Commonwealth for employment, to carry on a vocation, volunteer services or as a student attending school who are required to register in their state of residence or who would be required to register under this section if a resident of the Commonwealth shall, within ten days of accepting employment or enrolling in school in the Commonwealth, be required to register and reregister pursuant to this section. For purposes of this section “student” means a person who is enrolled on a full- time or part- time basis, in any public or private educational institution, including any secondary school, trade or professional institution, or institution of higher education.

Information concerning offenders registered with the *Sex Offender and Crimes Minors Registry* may be disclosed to any person requesting information on a specific individual in accordance with the law. Information regarding a specific person requested pursuant to the law shall be disseminated upon receipt of an official request form that may be submitted directly to the Commonwealth's Department of State Police or to the State Police through a local law-enforcement agency. The Department of State Police shall make registry information available, upon request, to criminal justice agencies including local law enforcement agencies through the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN). Registry information provided under this section shall be used for the purposes of the administration of criminal justice, for the screening of current or prospective employees or volunteers or otherwise for the protection of the public in general and children in particular. *Uses of the information for purposes not authorized by this section are prohibited and a willful violation of this section with the intent to harass or intimidate another shall be punished as a Class 1 misdemeanor.*

Virginia State Police maintain a system for making certain registry information on violent sex offenders publicly available by means of the internet. The information made available includes the offender's name; all aliases which he has used or under which he may have been known; the date and locality of the conviction and a brief description of the offense; the offender's date of birth, current address and photograph; and such other information as the State Police may from time to time determine is necessary to preserve public safety. The system is secure and is not capable of being altered except by or through the State Police. The system is updated each business day with newly received registrations and re-registrations.

This section has attempted to offer an overview of sexual assault issues, and the available options on the Virginia Tech campus. No one publication can be entirely comprehensive. Sexual assault is a complex issue; no two cases will have exactly the same results or the same course of action. The university therefore offers a variety of services so that survivors can get the assistance they most need. A good starting point for a survivor, or family and friends of a survivor, is with the Sexual Assault Education Coordinator who is based in the Women's Center at Virginia Tech.

Important Phone Numbers

For further explanation or elaboration of the information in this report, and for assistance or services, contact the agencies whose numbers are listed here.

988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline

988

NRV Emergency Communications Authority

911 (emergency, on campus)
540-382-4343 (non-emergency)
540-231-6411 (non-emergency)
540-953-1111 (main number)
540-731-2000
540-231-7806
540-639-1123 (hotline 24 hours)
540-639-9592 (Office)

Virginia Tech Police Department
Lewis Gale Hospital Montgomery
Carilion New River Valley Medical Center
Women's Center at Virginia Tech Women's
Resource Center

Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center

540-231-6557 (24/7)

Schiffert Health Services

540-231-6444
(8:00 a.m.—8:00 p.m.) Mon-Sat
(10:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.) Sun.

Cranwell International Center
Blacksburg Police Department

911 (emergency, off campus)
540-443-1400 (non-emergency)
540-382-6915 (non-emergency)
540-382-3131 (non-emergency)
540-231-3787
540-231-6204
540-231-4720
540-231-SAFE (7233)
540-231-1824 (students)
540-231-2010 (employees)
540-231-4873
540-231-5396

Montgomery County Sheriff's Office
Christiansburg Police Department
Dean of students
Office of Student Programs
Student Legal Services
Safe Ride (dusk until dawn)
Title IX Coordinator
Office of Equity & Access
Office of Emergency Management
University Relations
Virginia Tech Ombuds,
Reece Ramos, University Ombuds
Graduate Ombudsperson
Bryan Hanson

540-231-3125

540-231-9573

Safety Tips / Risk Reduction

Security doesn't begin and end with the university police. It takes the entire university, faculty, staff, and students to make our campus a safe and secure place to live, work, and play. What can you do to help? The number one thing you can do is to take a few precautions and follow a few safety tips that will help us, help you.

- A. Trust your instincts. If a place or situation doesn't feel right, it probably isn't.
- B. Avoid working or studying alone in a building at night.
- C. Avoid shortcuts and isolated areas when walking after dark.
- D. Stay alert when crossing roads and be mindful of your surroundings.
- E. Don't walk alone after dark. Travel in groups. Use the Safe Ride Service.
- F. Know how to defend yourself---enroll in a self-defense class.
- G. Become familiar with the locations of the blue-light emergency phones on campus.
- H. Don't leave personal property (iPods Laptops, iPhones, book bags) lying around unattended.
- I. Carry a whistle or other noisemaker.
- J. Keep your bike locked in a rack or storage facility when not in use.
- K. Never prop open exterior doors, even for a short time.
- L. Keep your room door locked when leaving even for "Just a minute" and when sleeping.
- M. Lock windows and close shades after dark.
- N. Never attach your name and address to keys, if lost or stolen they could lead to theft.
- O. When traveling in your vehicle keep windows up and doors locked.
- P. Engrave your valuables.
- Q. Report any suspicious or criminal activity to the police and report all crimes immediately.
- R. Don't put personal information on social networking sites.
- S. Do not accept drinks from strangers or leave your drink unattended because it could be drugged.
- T. If you suspect someone of having alcohol poisoning, call 911 immediately. Do not wait until it is too late.

Programs to Prevent Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Virginia Tech prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as defined by the Clery Act. The University engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaign intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that:

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome, and
- Consider environmental risk or protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students.

WOMEN'S CENTER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ADDRESSING--				
SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING, DATING VIOLENCE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION /AWARENESS PROGRAMS				
NAME OF PROGRAM	VAWA Crime	NATURE OF CONTENT	DATE (S) OFFERED	TARGETED AUDIENCE
Sexual Assault and Violence Educations by Students (SAVES) to VTCC Presentation - Relationship Violence	DV	Relationship Violence	2/9/2022	Students
SAVES Informational Tabling for Valentine's Day	DV	Healthy relationships	2/11/2022	Students
SAVES Open Presentation	SA	Consent and sexual Violence	2/16/2022	Students
SAVES Open Presentation	DV	Healthy relationships	2/22/2022	Students
SAVES APO Presentation	SA	Consent and sexual Violence	2/28/2022	Students
SAVES Open Presentation	SA	Consent and Sexual Violence	3/2/2022	Students
SAVES Open Presentation	DV	Healthy relationships	3/15/2022	Students
SAVES DEM Presentation	DV	Healthy relationships	3/23/2022	Students
SAVES Open Presentation	DV	Healthy relationships	3/30/2022	Students
SAVES XDA Presentation	SA	Consent and sexual Violence	4/3/2022	Students
SAVES Open Presentation	SA	Consent and sexual Violence	4/5/2022	Students
SAVES Open Presentation	DV	Healthy relationships	4/13/2022	Students
SAVES Open Presentation	SA	Consent and sexual Violence	4/21/2022	Students
SAVES Pi Lam Presentation	SA	Consent and sexual Violence	4/24/2022	Students
SAVES LLC Presentation (Pritchard Hall)	DV	Healthy relationships	4/26/2022	Students
SAVES Phi Kappa Psi Presentation	SA	Consent and sexual Violence	5/1/2022	Students
New Residential Wellbeing Coordinator Training-	SA,DV	How to help a survivor	7/20/2022	Employees
Cadre Training	SA,DV	How to help a survivor	7/28/2022	Student leaders
Cadre Training	SA, DV	Bystander Intervention	8/4/2022	Student leaders
Residential Wellbeing Student Leader Training	SA, DV	How to help a survivor	8/7/2022	Student employees
Marching Virginians Student Leader Training	SA, DV	How to help a survivor	8/17/2022	Student leaders
Marching Virginians Student Training	SA, DV	Bystander Intervention	8/19/2022	Students
IFC-Student Leader Training	SA,DV	Bystander Intervention	9/19/2022	Students
Naval ROTC presentation	SA,DV	Naval ROTC presentation	10/11/2022	Students
Together we Empower to work against DV	DV	DV	10/19/2022	University community
SAVES OPA presentation	DV	Healthy relationships	10/23/2022	Students
Domestic Violence class presentation	DV	DV	11/9/2022	Students
OTHER SAFETY / SECURITY PROGRAMS				
NAME OF PROGRAM	VAWA Crime	NATURE OF CONTENT	DATE (S) OFFERED	TARGETED AUDIENCE
Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM)	SA	Awareness	March/April	Campus Community
Domestic Violence Awareness Month	DV	DV	October	Campus Community

ATHLETICS SAFETY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Date range: Jan 22 - May 23			
Safety/prevention program	Audience	Date	Presenter(s)
Athletics Party Positive	Freshmen and Transfers	Summer 2022, Fall 2022, Winter 2023	Hokie Wellness Student Peer Leaders, Annie Chalmers, Ashley LeDuc
Drug Education. Policy and Practical Applications for a S-A	All Student-Athletes	Summer 2022, Fall 2022, Winter 2023	Mike Goforth, Sports Medicine
Incident Management Protocol	All Student-Athletes	Summer 2022, Fall 2022, Winter 2023	Mike Goforth, Sports Medicine
One Love Relationship Violence Education Programming	All Incoming Student-Athletes (Freshmen & Transfers)	Spring 2022, Summer 2022, Fall 2022, Spring 2023	Natalie Wimmer, Student-Athlete Development
Title IX education	All Student-Athletes	Fall 2022 orientation, Spring 2023 orientation	Bridget Brugger McSorley, Athletics Title IX Liaison
Sexual Discrimination and Sextortion	All Student-Athletes	Individual team programming Spring 2023	Anthony Wilson (BPD Ret), SMART team facilitators
Sexual Misconduct Prevention	Football Freshmen	Summer 2022	Bridget Brugger McSorley, Athletics Title IX Liaison; Byron Hughes, Dean of Students

HOKIE WELLNESS SVP EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ADDRESSING-- SEXUAL ASSAULT & VIOLENCE, STALKING, DATING AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				
PREVENTION / AWARENESS PROGRAMS				
NAME OF PROGRAM	VAWA Crime	NATURE OF CONTENT	DATE (S) OFFERED	TARGETED AUDIENCE
Prevention Strategies for Advisors Panel Presentation	SV, DV	Panel Discussion on Prevention Strategies	3/4/2022	Faculty and Staff
LDRS 2014 Bystander Intervention Program	SV, DV	SV awareness & building intervention skills	3/14/2022	Students
IFC New Member SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP training for new fraternity members	3/21/2022	Students
IFC New Member SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP training for new fraternity members	3/27/2022	Students
IFC New Member SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP training for new fraternity members	3/29/2022	Students
IFC New Member SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP training for new fraternity members	4/3/2022	Students
IFC New Member SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP training for new fraternity members	4/5/2022	Students
Bringing in the Bystander - First Year VTCC Cadets w/ VT Women's Center	SV, DV	bystander intervention training	3/28/2022	Students
Impact Peer Team SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP training for peer team	3/30/2022	Students
IFC New Member SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP training for new fraternity members	4/7/2022	Students
Panhellenic SVP Training - SAAM Event	SV, DV	SVP training for Panhellenic Members	4/6/2022	Students
Lambda Phi Epsilon Bringing in the Bystander Training	SV, DV	bystander intervention training	4/7/2022	Students
Carey Lab Bringing in the Bystander Training	SV, DV	bystander intervention training	4/8/2022	Students
Bringing in the Bystander - First Year VTCC Cadets w/ VT Women's Center	SV, DV	bystander intervention training	4/18/2022	Students
Meraki Living Learning Community SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP training	4/19/2022	Students
Meraki Living Learning Community SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP training	4/20/2022	Students
Orientation Leaders SVP Training with VT Women's Center	SV, DV	SVP / Supporting Survivors Training	6/8/2022	Students
Residential Wellbeing Peer Mentor SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	7/1/2022	Students

Residential Wellbeing Professional Staff SVP Training w/ VT Women's Center	SV, DV	SVP/ Supporting Survivors/ Title IX	7/21/2022	Staff
VTCC Cadre SVP & Supporting Survivors w/ VT Women's Center	SV, DV	SVP/ Supporting Survivors/ Bystander Intervention	8/4/2022	Students
Residential Wellbeing Student Leader SVP & Supporting Survivors w/VT Women's Center	SV, DV	SVP / Supporting Survivors Training	8/7/2022	Students
Marching Virginian's SVP & Supporting Survivors Training w/ VT Women's Center	SV, DV	SVP / Supporting Survivors Training	8/16/2022	Students
Marching Virginian's SVP & Supporting Survivors Training w/ VT Women's Center	SV, DV	SVP / Supporting Survivors Training	8/19/2022	Students
Galipatia Living Learning Community SVP Training Peer Mentors	SV, DV	SVP / Supporting Survivors Training	9/8/2022	Students
VTCC SVP Student Leader Orientation Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	9/18/2022	Students
IFC New Member SVP Training - Elder Brother Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	9/19/2022	Students
Galipatia Living Learning Community SVP Training Upper Classman	SV, DV	SVP Training	9/20/2022	Students
IMPACT Peer Team SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	9/21/2022	Students
Galipatia FYE (First Years) SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	9/27/2022	Students
IFC New Member SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/2/2022	Students
IFC New Member SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/3/2022	Students
IFC New Member SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/4/2022	Students
ROTC Sexual Responsibilities SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/4/2022	Students
Galipatia FYE (First Years) SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/4/2022	Students
IFC New Member Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/6/2022	Students
IFC New Member Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/10/2022	Students
Galipatia FYE (First Years) SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/11/2022	Students
IFC New Member Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/12/2022	Students
IFC New Member Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/13/2022	Students
Navy ROTC SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/18/2022	Students
Galipatia FYE (First Years) SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/18/2022	Students
Rec Sports Student Employee SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/24/2022	Students
Rec Sports Student Employee SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/27/2022	Students
Financial Wellness Peer Group SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/27/2022	Students
CID Prevention Spaces Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/26/2022	Students
VTCC SVP Guided Conversations	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/28/2022	Students

LDRS 1414 Class SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	10/31/2022	Students
Rec Sports Student Employee SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	11/2/2022	Students
Rec Sports Student Employee SVP Training	SV, DV	SVP Training	11/4/2022	Students
VTCC SVP Guided Conversations	SV, DV	SVP Training	11/11/2022	Students
AASU (Asian American Student Union) SVP Forum	SV, DV	SVP Training	11/16/2022	Students
VTCC SVP Guided Conversations	SV, DV	SVP Training	12/2/2022	Students
OTHER SAFETY / SECURITY PROGRAMS				
NAME OF PROGRAM	VAWA Crime	NATURE OF CONTENT	DATE (S) OFFERED	TARGETED AUDIENCE
Gobblerfest	SV, DV	Educational Outreach	9/2/2022	Students
Together We Empower!	DV	Educational Outreach around DV resources	10/19/2022	Students

Hokie Wellness

The Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Specialist with Hokie Wellness coordinates outreach and education efforts for students, faculty, and staff related to sexual and power-based violence, including sexual and relationship violence, stalking, and harassment. This position was created based upon recommendations from the End Sexual Violence Committee created by Virginia Tech president Tim Sands in 2019-2020. In this role, the SVP Specialist collaborates with campus stakeholders to develop and implement prevention campaigns to educate the community about sexual violence recognition and promote social norms around bystander prevention.

During the 2022 academic year, the SVP program has conducted prevention and bystander intervention programs for 2,975 students. These programs have focused on educating students and assisting them with recognizing elements of sexual abuse, as well as encouraging them to educate their peers about bystander prevention strategies. The SVP program also utilizes a stakeholder model which integrates student leaders into the training program to increase the effectiveness of peer participation in prevention.

Crime Definitions specified by the Clery Act:

Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter - The willful killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by Negligence – the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Rape – Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with anybody part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his / her age or temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. This definition includes the rape of both males and females.

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

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

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

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

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

Burglary – The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft – The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

Liquor Law Violations – The violation of state laws or local laws/ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession and use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Drug Law Violations – Violations of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, and use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Weapons Law Violations – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

Referrals – The referral of any person to any campus official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Domestic Violence – includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence – violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Includes but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking – engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Definitions of Geography

On-Campus – Any building or property owned or controlled by the institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purpose. (Statistics for university housing facilities are recorded and included in both the on-campus category and residential category)

Non-Campus – Any building or property not part of the core campus and does not fit the definition of separate campus and is owned or controlled by the institution, is used in direct support of or in relation to the institution's educational purposes, and is frequently used by students. Other Non- Campus property that is Clery reportable is property "owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution such as fraternity and sorority houses."

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

Additional Definitions

Definition of the term "Unfounded" On occasion, an agency will receive a complaint which is determined through investigation to be false or baseless. If the investigation shows that no offense occurred nor was attempted, the reported offense can be "unfounded" by a law enforcement officer.

Virginia Tech Blacksburg Campus Crimes Statistics 2022

	On Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property			Year Total			Residential		
OFFENSE TYPE	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder & Non negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	7	20	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	21	19	7	18	14
Fondling	6	26	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	26	8	5	15	6
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Robbery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
Burglary	9	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	8	4	3	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred	373	631	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	631	605	350	587	537
Liquor Law Arrests	12	17	39	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	19	39	10	9	16
Drug Law Violations Referred	60	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	1	40	0	1
Drug Law Arrests	15	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	18	2	1	7	1	1
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1
Domestic Violence	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Dating Violence	1	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	1	3	7
Stalking	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	5	6

*No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021 and 1, in 2022.

*Unfounded crimes reported in 2020—2, 2021--0 and in 2022--2.

*Hate crimes are criminal offenses committed against a person or property which is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity and national origin.

***Note:** Included in the Virginia Tech Blacksburg Crime Statistics Chart are the crimes required by the Clery Act that occurred on or within an institution's Clery Geography that have been reported to a Campus Security Authority.

*Not all agencies contacted could provide statistics as requested.

Virginia Tech Higher Education Opportunity Act Blacksburg, Virginia Campus Fire Safety Annual Compliance Report for 2022

Overview

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315) became law in August, 2008, requiring all United States academic institutions to produce an annual fire safety report outlining fire safety practices, standards, and all fire-related on-campus statistics related to student housing. The following public disclosure report details all information required by this law as it relates to Virginia Tech as outlined in the initial regulation; subsequent yearly reports will comply with the Act as amended and published October 29, 2009.

On-Campus Housing Fire Safety Equipment

At Virginia Tech (Blacksburg, Virginia Campus), all residence halls are protected by [smoke detection and alarm systems](#) which are monitored 24 hours/day, seven days/week by Simplex. When a fire alarm system is activated, Simplex receives notification of the alarm and then notifies the New River Valley Emergency Communications Regional Authority (NRVECR), which in turn dispatches the Blacksburg Fire Department (BFD), the Virginia Tech Police Department and in some instances the Virginia Tech Rescue Squad. The buildings are also equipped with either emergency generators or lighting fixtures that incorporate backup batteries; upon loss of power, these systems automatically activate to assure adequate egress lighting in hallways and emergency exit stairwells. Twenty-seven (27) of the normally occupied residence halls are fully sprinklered, including all high-rise residence halls; this number does not include Holiday Inn Express, The Inn at Virginia Tech, or the Transfer House. Carbon monoxide detectors have been installed in all residence hall mechanical rooms where products of combustion could occur. All fire safety systems and equipment are strictly maintained and tested in accordance with applicable State and National standards. A summary of the fire protection systems present in each residence hall is provided in Table I. Blacksburg Fire Department is the first responder to all fire emergencies at the Virginia Tech Blacksburg, Virginia Campus.

Fire Safety Education, Training and Fire Drills

All on-campus residents (including those with special needs) receive intensive and comprehensive fire safety information at the beginning of each semester. Training on fire and life safety is also provided to all Residential Advisors, Area Coordinators, Building Managers, Fraternity & Sorority House Managers, Event Planning Office Staff & Crowd Managers, Housekeeping staff and Hot-work Coordinators. In addition, a quality control program that covers emergency and evacuation procedures is reviewed regularly with the occupants and staff of each respective residence hall. Each resident is required to review and comply with the requirements outlined in the [Hokie Handbook](#), [Housing Policies](#), [University Policies for Student Life](#), and [Housing and Residence Life Policies](#), which include information on fire safety and what appropriate action to take during a fire

alarm or fire emergency. Student Affairs also maintains extensive information on fire safety on its [website](#). There is an emergency evacuation map posted on each floor to direct occupants to primary and secondary exits. There is also an evacuation map on the interior side of every resident hall room door.

Fire drills are conducted twice a year in all of the occupied residence halls at the beginning of the Fall & Spring semesters, in coordination with Virginia Tech's office of Environmental, Health and Safety and the Division of Student Affairs. The fire drills are conducted within the first 10 days of each semester, per the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code. Two additional drills are performed the first week of Summer I & Summer II only in the residence halls that are being used to house Summer I & II students. Fraternity and sorority houses that are located on university property must follow the same procedures that apply to residence halls and are included in the fire drills.

Items Prohibited in Residence Halls – Items include, but are not limited to:

- Extension cords
- Multi-plug adapters without a reset button or switch
- Single-plug adapters
- Candles/incense/open flames
- Lamps with halogen bulbs
- Fireworks
- Toasters/toaster ovens
- Explosives/flammables/propane/gas/grills
- Firearms/weapons/incendiary devices
- Curtains (unless purchased with tag stating they are fire retardant)
- Motorized vehicles (battery and/or gas)
- Hazardous materials
- All smoking devices (cigarettes, cigars, pipes, e-cigarettes, hookahs, etc.)

Specific Fire Prevention Related Policies and Programs

- Policy 1005, [Health and Safety](#), affirms that faculty, staff and students must comply with university health and safety policies and programs, attend required training, report any identified safety or health hazard, and know their roles in an emergency.
- Policy 1010, [Policy on Smoking](#), prohibits smoking in all university properties owned and operated by Virginia Tech, including residence halls.
- Policy 5000, [University Facilities Usage and Event Approval](#), requires that an application must be submitted for certain types of events on campus, and affirms that these events are subject to a review and approval process. The use of open flames and pyrotechnics, layout of assembly areas/events, and use of decorations are all evaluated during this review.
- Policy 5406, [Requirements for Temporary Facilities/Tents/Stages](#), assures that tents, stages and other temporary facilities comply the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code, including the prohibition on the use of open flames near or under any tent.

- Policy 5605, [Residence Hall Fire and Fire Alarm Procedures](#), affirms that students must evacuate the building upon fire alarm activation and outlines the role of staff members in overseeing evacuation procedures and reentry into the building when authorized.
- Policy 5615, [University Safety and Security](#), requires that Resident Advisors be trained to perform safety audits of residence rooms, coordinate emergency evacuations and warning procedures, and facilitate the performance of fire and other drills.
- The [Hokie Handbook](#), [Housing Policies](#), [University Policies for Student Life](#), and [Housing and Residence Life Policies](#), which are part of the housing contract, limit the types of electrical appliances allowed in residence halls, establish expectations for compliance with drills and training, provide for periodic health and safety inspections of residence rooms, affirm limitations on materials that may be stored in resident rooms, prohibit open flames without a permit, limit the use of combustible decorations/furnishings, and define the consequences if students violate university policies and programs. Specifically:
 - Electrical appliances such as electric stoves, George Foreman-type grills, toaster ovens, toasters, crock pots, sandwich makers, air conditioners, space heaters, hot plates, and other open coiled appliances are not permitted in residence hall rooms. No extension cords of any type are permitted, and halogen bulb lamps and high intensity lamps are prohibited.
 - Room furnishings/decorations and the decorating of public spaces is strictly controlled. Additional limitations on the use of flammable and combustible materials for decorations in both residence rooms and common areas are affirmed in the [Policy for Residence Hall Decorations](#).
 - Items that require an open flame, operate on fuel, or produce heat (such as Bunsen burners, lit candles, incense, and alcohol burners) are prohibited.
 - All residence halls, including student rooms, are smoke-free
 - Student rooms, common areas, storage, and mechanical areas are subject to regular inspection by the Virginia State Fire Marshal's office, Environmental Health and Safety personnel, and Student Affairs staff. In addition, resident room inspections are conducted once per semester by hall staff in order to identify any health or safety concerns. Violations of fire and life safety policies are subject to university judicial action and appropriate sanctions.
 - Anyone found causing a false fire alarm, tampering with fire-safety equipment, or not properly evacuating during a fire alarm will face arrest and/or judicial referral.
- Virginia Tech's [Fire and Life Safety Program](#) establishes requirements for the performance of periodic fire safety inspections of all university buildings, including residence halls; provides for periodic training for employees and students on basic fire safety; affirms conditions that must be maintained in all university properties to comply with the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code; and, establishes requirements for the permitting, approval and inspection of hot work, use of open flames/burning, pyrotechnics and special effects, and temporary facilities, tents and stages.

In August of 2019, two facilities were leased as temporary residence halls to accommodate growth within the student population. These facilities were The Inn at Virginia Tech and the Holiday Inn Express (HIE). The Inn at Virginia Tech and Holiday Inn Express (HIE) were only used for the 2019-2020 academic year. The Transfer House was only used as a residence hall during the Spring Semester of 2020. The HIE and The Inn at Virginia Tech were not used during the 2020-2021 academic year. These three facilities are listed in the following table, but will be removed from the 2023 report. In 2021, a new residence hall was added, the Creativity and Innovation District – Living Learning Center (CID-LLC). The CID-LLC was occupied August of 2021.

Table I - Fire Protection Systems in Blacksburg Campus Residential Facilities for Calendar Years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Offsite Fire Alarm Monitoring (SIMPLEX)</i>	<i>Partial Sprinkler System</i>	<i>Full Sprinkler System²</i>	<i>Smoke Detection</i>	<i>Fire Extinguishing Devices</i>	<i>Evacuation Plans & Signs</i>	<i>Number of Fire Drills calendar year 2022</i>
Ambler Johnston Hall (East) 700 Washington St. SW	X		X	X	X	X	2
Ambler Johnston Hall (West) 720 Washington St. SW	X		X	X	X	X	2
Campbell Hall (East) 320 Drillfield Drive	X			X	X	X	2
Campbell Hall (Main) 300 Drillfield Drive	X			X	X	X	2
Cochrane Hall 770 Washington St. SW	X	X ¹		X	X	X	2
Creativity Innovation District (CID) Living Learning Community 185 Kent Street	X		X	X	X	X	4 ⁴ 12
Eggleston Hall (East) 500 Drillfield Drive	X			X	X	X	2
Eggleston Hall (Main) 440 Drillfield Drive	X			X	X	X	2
Eggleston Hall (West) 410 Drillfield Drive	X			X	X	X	2
Graduate Life Center at Donaldson Brown 155 Otey St. NW	X		X	X	X	X	4 ⁴
Harper Hall 240 West Campus Drive	X		X	X	X	X	2
Hillcrest Hall 385 West Campus Drive	X			X	X	X	2
Hoge Hall ⁸ 570 Washington St. SW	X		X	X	X	X	2
Holiday Inn Express (HIE) 1020 Plantation Rd	X ⁷		X	X	X	X	0 ⁶
Johnson Hall 500 Washington St SW	X			X	X	X	2
Miles Hall 410 Washington St. SW	X			X	X	X	2
New Hall West 190 West Campus Drive	X		X	X	X	X	2

Building Name	Offsite Fire Alarm Monitoring (SIMPLEX)	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System²	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishing Devices	Evacuation Plans & Signs	Number of Fire Drills calendar year 2022
New Residence Hall East 590 Washington St. SW	X		X	X	X	X	2 ⁵
Newman Hall 200 Kent St.	X			X	X	X	4 ⁴
O'Shaughnessy Hall 530 Washington St. SW	X		X	X	X	X	2 ⁴
Payne Hall 600 Washington St	X		X	X	X	X	2
Pearson Hall-East ¹⁰ 260 Alumni Mall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Pearson Hall –West ¹¹ 310 Alumni Mall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Peddrew-Yates 610 Washington St. SW	X		X	X	X	X	2
Pritchard Hall 630 Washington St. SW	X		X	X	X	X	2
Slusher Tower 201 Ag Quad Drive	X		X	X	X	X	2
Slusher Wing 201 Ag Quad Drive	X		X	X	X	X	2
The Inn at Virginia Tech 901 Prices Fork Rd	X		X	X	X	X	0 ⁶
Transfer House –Bldg. SPEH, 2475 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	0 ⁶
Vawter Hall 180 Kent St.	X			X	X	X	2
Whitehurst Hall ⁹ 240 Kent St.	X			X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. A 2750 Oak Lane	X	X ³		X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. B 2740 Oak Lane	X	X ³		X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. C 2720 Oak Lane	X	X ³		X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. D 2805 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. E 2705 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2

Building Name	Offsite Fire Alarm Monitoring (SIMPLEX)	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System²	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishing Devices	Evacuation Plans & Signs	Number of Fire Drills calendar year 2022
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. F 2615 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. G 2575 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. H 3205 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. I 3160 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing – Bldg. J 3170 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. K 3115 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. L 3115 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. M 3025 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. N 3025 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. O 2965 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. P 2965 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. Q 2875 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. R 2875 Oak Lane	X		X	X	X	X	2

¹ denotes having sprinklers in the common areas only

² denotes having sprinklers in common areas and individual rooms

³ denotes having sprinklers in mechanical rooms only

⁴ occupied Summer I and Summer II in 2022

⁵ occupied Summer II only in 2022

⁶ occupied only spring of 2020, not used in the fall of 2020, not at all in 2021

⁷ monitored by Templeton Vest (not Simplex)

⁸ formerly Lee Hall (2020)

⁹ formerly Barringer Hall (2020)

¹⁰ formerly Pearson Hall (2020)

¹¹ formerly New Cadet Hall (2020)

¹² opened August 2021

Fire Statistics

The number and cause of each fire in each residence hall is summarized in Table 2. There were no reported fire-related injuries or fatalities in residence halls during calendar years 2020, 2021 and 2022. There were fourteen (14) reported fires during this period. Total damages for fire-related losses were \$00.00.

Fire Reporting

In July of 2016, the Virginia Tech Police Department converted over to a centralized dispatch. The fire alarm and sprinkler monitoring systems were also switched to an off-site monitoring system. Simplex monitors the status of all fire detection and fire suppression systems in residence halls. When Simplex receives notification of a fire alarm or a sprinkler alarm, they call the New River Valley Emergency Communications Regional Authority which intern dispatches the Blacksburg Fire Department, the Virginia Tech Police Department and in some circumstance the Virginia Tech Rescue. If a fire has occurred, it should be reported to the New River Valley Emergency Communications Regional Authority by one of the following methods, calling 911 (emergency), calling the NRVECRA Communications Center 540-382-4343 (emergency) or the Virginia Tech Police Department 540-231-6411 (non-emergency).

Responding to a Fire/Evacuation Procedures

If a fire emergency occurs, notify occupants by activating the fire alarm system. This requires pulling the pull station to initiate the alarm. If the fire alarm is activated while you are in your room or you activate the alarm, immediately exit the building at the closest exit away from the fire emergency. Move at least 50 feet away from the building and out of the way of responding emergency personnel. Do not reenter the building until the fire department says it is safe to do so and an 'all clear' signal has been given by the alarm system. If you are unable to leave your area, place wet towels or other material under the door to assist with blocking smoke from entering. If you can, call 911 and give your exact location and as much information as possible to the dispatcher. If you are unable to call for assistance, shout out of the window for help. Only assist others if you can do so safely. Never use elevators during a fire emergency. Remain Calm.

Plans for Future Improvement

Virginia Tech maintains a prioritized list of projects to upgrade older fire systems, enhance the capabilities of existing systems, or install new fire safety systems in existing buildings.

Table 2 - Fire Statistics for the Blacksburg Campus Residential Facilities for Calendar Years 2020, 2021 and 2022.

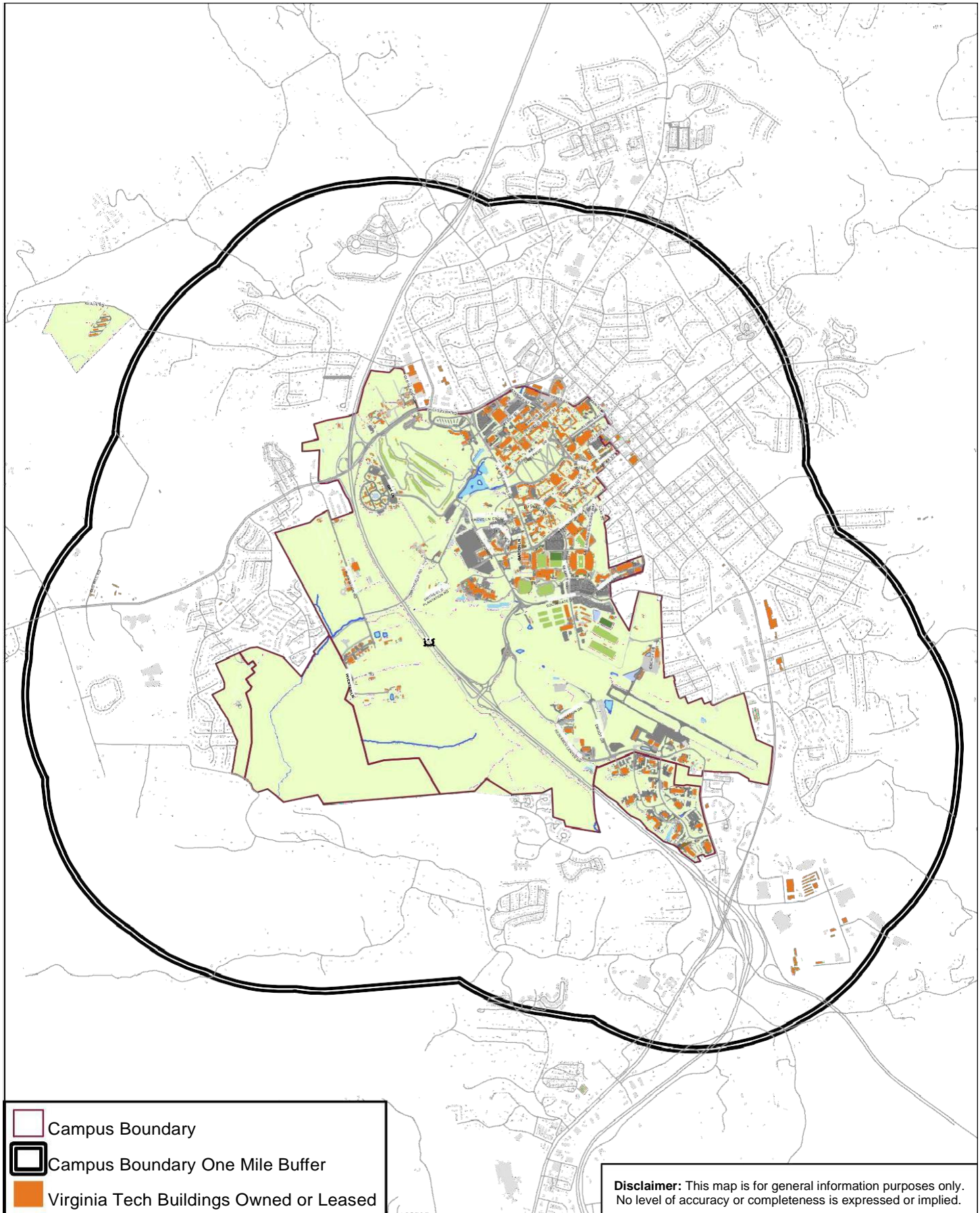
<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Total Fires in Each Building</i>	<i>Fire Number</i>	<i>Date/Time</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Cause of Fire</i>	<i>Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility</i>	<i>Number of Deaths Related to a Fire</i>	<i>Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (Dollars)</i>
Ambler Johnston Hall (East) 700 Washington St. SW	2	1	2/19/2020 1642	6 th Floor	Unintentional – Electrical – Hairdryer	0	0	0.00
		2	11/14/2021 0043	1 st Floor	Unintentional – blower motor for exhaust fan access panel	0	0	0.00
Ambler Johnston Hall (West) 720 Washington St. SW	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Campbell Hall (East) 320 Drillfield Drive	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Campbell Hall (Main) 300 Drillfield Drive	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cochrane Hall 790 Washington St. SW	1	1	12/04/2020 2056	1 st Floor	Unintentional – electrical fixture	0	0	0.00
Creativity Innovation District (CID) Living Learning Community 185 Kent Street	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eggleston Hall (East) 500 Drillfield Drive	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eggleston Hall (Main) 440 Drillfield Drive	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eggleston Hall (West) 410 Drillfield Drive	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Graduate Life Center at Donaldson Brown 155 Otey St. NW	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harper Hall 240 West Campus Drive	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hillcrest Hall 385 West Campus Drive	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hoge Hall 570 Washington St. SW	3	1	2/09/2021 2144	2 nd Floor	Unintentional –grease fire	0	0	0.00
		2	11/08/2021 1900	7 th Floor	Intentional - burn marks on cork bulletin board	0	0	0.00
		3	12/07/2022 2010	3 rd Floor	Intentional - Burned sheet	0	0	0.00

Building Name	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Date/Time	Location	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (Dollars)
Holiday Inn Express (HIE) 1020 Plantation Road	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Johnson Hall 500 Washington St SW	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles Hall 410 Washington St. SW	1	1	2/24/2020 1216	2 nd floor	Unintentional – electrical - charger	0	0	0.00
New Hall West 190 West Campus Drive	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Residence Hall East 590 Washington St. SW	2	1	10/31/2020 2026	1 st Floor	Unintentional – burnt mask in microwave	0	0	0.00
		2	11/10/2021 2045	2 nd Floor	Unintentional - computer battery fire			
Newman Hall 200 Kent St.	1	1	6/11/2021 1940	1 st Floor	Unintentional – rags around insulation on exhaust pipes	0	0	0.00
O'Shaughnessy Hall 530 Washington St. SW	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Payne Hall 600 Washington St	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pearson Hall – East 260 Alumni Mall	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pearson Hall – West 310 Alumni Mall	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peddrew-Yates Residence Hall 610 Washington St. SW	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pritchard Hall 630 Washington St. SW	1	1	1/28/2021 0100	5 th Floor Hall	Intentional – burnt cardstock/burnt mark on wall	0	0	0.00
Slusher Tower 201 Ag Quad Drive	1	1	4/20/2021 2011	9 th Floor	Unintentional – electrical hazard/evident of burning	0	0	0.00
Slusher Wing 201 Ag Quad Drive	1	1	8/18/2020 1609	3 rd Floor	Unintentional – electrical – charger	0	0	0.00
The Inn at Virginia Tech 901 Prices Fork Rd	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transfer House –Bldg. SPEH, 2745 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vawter Hall 180 Kent St.	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Whitehurst Hall 240 Kent St	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Building Name	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Date/Time	Location	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (Dollars)
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. A, 2750 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. B, 2740 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. C, 2720 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. D, 2805 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. E, 2705 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. F, 2615 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. G, 2575 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. H, 3205 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. I, 3160 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. J, 3170 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. K, 3115 Oak Lane	1	1	3/29/2020 0122	1 st Floor	Unintentional – pillow contacted burning candle	0	0	0.00
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. L, 3115 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. M, 3025 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. N, 3025 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. O, 2965 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. P, 2965 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. Q, 2875 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special Purpose Housing - Bldg. R, 2875 Oak Lane	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

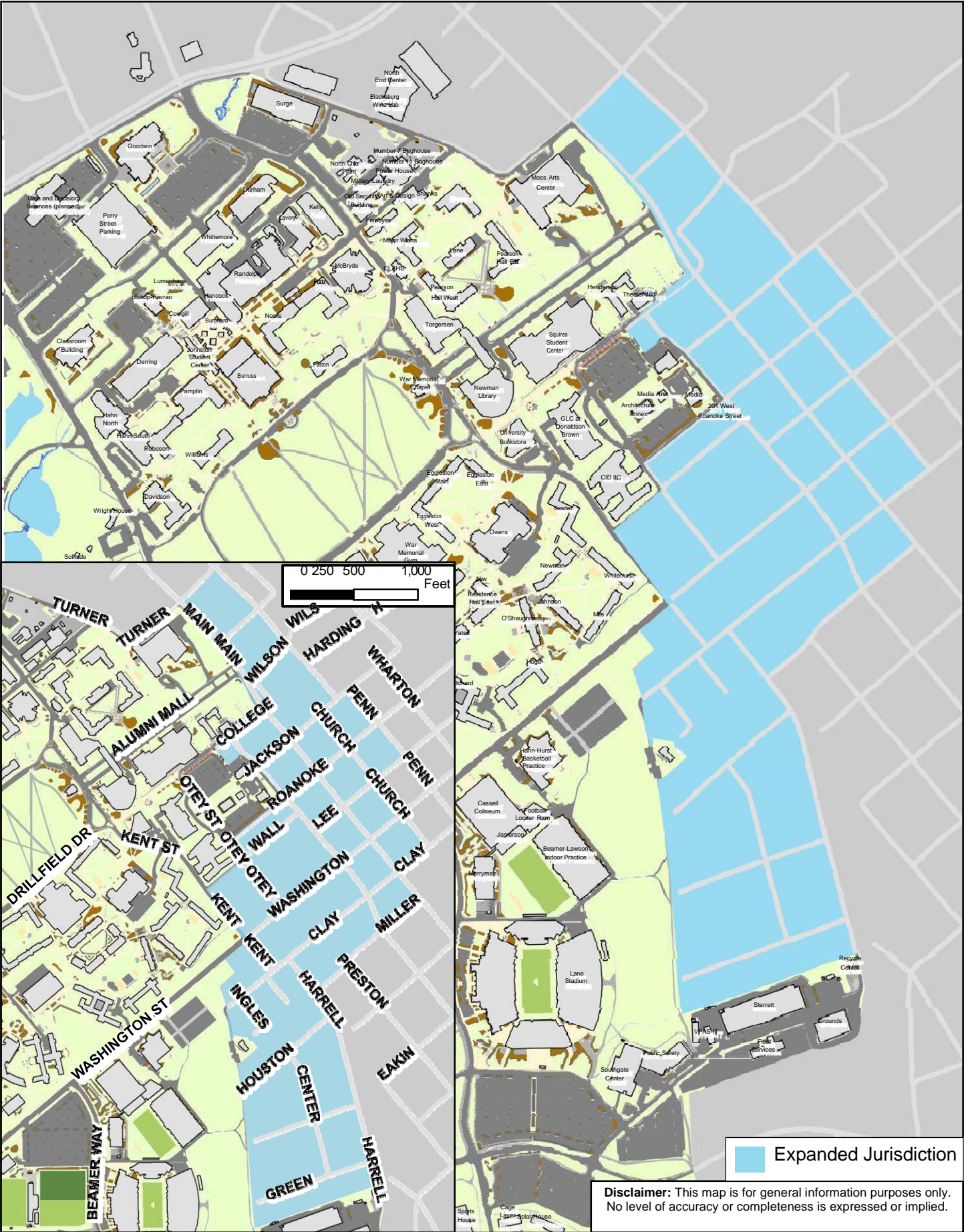
Virginia Tech Main Campus

Blacksburg, VA



0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 1.25 1.5 1.75 2 Miles
Date Created: Jan. 29, 2021





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Virginia Tech Research Center – Arlington

Virginia Tech is committed to providing the members of the campus community and visitors with the safest and most secure environment possible, however, even the most extensive initiatives cannot succeed without the awareness and cooperation of the community members who work, study and live on campus.

Crime information for the Virginia Tech Research Center – Arlington is obtained from the Director and the Arlington County Police Department. Individuals, who want to report crimes for inclusion in the Annual Security Report, or for the purpose of making timely warning reports, should report them to the Arlington County Police Department or the Director of the Virginia Tech Research Center – Arlington.

Overview

The Virginia Tech Research Center — Arlington, at 900 N. Glebe Road, is a highly visible state-of-the-art facility designed to further the university's mission to expand its research portfolio in the Greater Washington, D.C., metro area. The region offers great opportunity for partnerships with corporate research entities and close proximity to government agencies and other public and private-sector organizations. The building is located in the vibrant [Ballston](#) district of [Arlington](#), a short distance from many of the leading science and research agencies of the federal government and many high-technology companies.

The seven-floor, 144,000-square-foot research center is U.S. Green Council [LEED-certified](#). The interior, designed by [Gensler](#), includes computational laboratories, offices, and [an Executive Briefing Center \(EBC\)](#) to accommodate meetings, forums, symposia, and other events. The EBC is available to the science and technology communities throughout the region for meetings and events not specifically related to the university, and two of the seven floors in the building not occupied by Virginia Tech are for commercial lease.

The building is among the best-connected research facilities in the world, incorporating next-generation Internet with direct fiber access to Internet 2 and multiple federal networks. High-performance connectivity links this research center to Virginia Tech's main campus in Blacksburg, as well as to other major universities. The network provides access to international peering points in New York, Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles, and Florida, and the building includes a secure data center for high performance computing-based research.

A number of established Virginia Tech [research centers and institutes](#) are located in this facility.

Access to Campus Buildings

When this facility was in the planning phase, security measures such as lighting, landscape and entrance security were included by the University Architects Office. The first layer of deterrence is the landscape design, as to include the lighting after hours. All exterior doors remain secured, with exception to the main entrance to the reception area. The next layer of detection is all exterior doors have security cameras. Access to the Arlington Center is controlled by layered security.

All visitors are welcomed at a reception desk, and then escorted within the facility by a staff member. The reception area has both a camera and a push-button alarm to alert the security personnel. Security personnel are on site the same days/hours that the parking garage operates. Reports of malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions that need to be addressed, are forwarded to the onsite Facilities Maintenance Technician. Facilities and landscapes are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions.

Law Enforcement Services

The Virginia Tech Police Department does not normally provide law enforcement services to the Virginia Tech Research Center – Arlington. Day-to-day law enforcement services to the center are provided by the Arlington County Police Department. The Virginia Tech Police Department does not have an MOU with the Arlington County Police Department since they investigate all crimes within their jurisdiction.

Timely Warnings/Crime Alerts

Timely Warnings/Crime Alerts will be provided to the community in the event of a reported crime, either on campus or off, that, in the judgment of the Chief of the Virginia Tech Police Department or Office of Emergency Management, constitutes an ongoing or continuing serious threat to the university community. *Timely Warnings/Crime Alerts* can only be issued if the Virginia Tech Police Department receives information either from the Arlington County Police Department, the Virginia State Police or the Director of the Virginia Tech Research Center – Arlington.

Controlled Substances

The university strictly prohibits the illegal use or possession of any controlled substance. The illegal use of controlled substances is incompatible with the goals of an academic community. Students found guilty of possessing, using, distributing, or selling controlled substances will face disciplinary action, which may include suspension and/or dismissal from the university. Violations of state law should be reported to the Arlington County Police who will take appropriate legal actions. For more comprehensive details, please refer to the university's Policy for a Drug Free University at: [http:// www.policies.vt.edu/1020.pdf](http://www.policies.vt.edu/1020.pdf).

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

The Virginia Tech Research Center – Arlington does not have any pastoral or professional counselors. However, students and faculty are encouraged to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics by contacting the Virginia Tech Police Department by phone 540-231-6411 (non-emergency) or by accessing the online report form on the Virginia Tech Police Department website.

TimelyMD / TimelyCare

TimelyCare, the virtual health and well-being platform from TimelyMD, is the leading virtual health and well- being resource for institutions of higher education. TimelyCare serves as a 24/7 virtual extension of campus counseling center resources, with a goal of improving student well-being, engagement and retention. The association with TimelyCare for students began in August 2022 and for faculty and staff in October of 2022.

To learn more, contact Student Affairs at 540-231-6272 or [send an email to studentaffairs@vt.edu](mailto:send_an_email_to_studentaffairs@vt.edu).

Emergency Notifications

Regional VT Alerts are available for the National Capital Region, including the Arlington Research Center. Immediate/emergency notifications using VT Alerts to members of a satellite campus community will be provided when information is received, either from the designated individual at the satellite campus or from the law enforcement agency responsible for services where the campus is located. VT Alerts will normally be issued by the Virginia Tech Police Department or Office of Emergency Management. Emergency notifications may be issued locally, using other means by the Director of the National Capital Region – Arlington Research Center. These methods may include, but not limited to, direct communication to the campus using email or website notices. Members of the satellite campus are also encouraged to sign up for their localities emergency notification system, which are not affiliated with Virginia Tech, check with the police department in your area.

The Arlington County Police, Virginia State Police and the Arlington County Fire and EMS Departments are primarily responsible for confirming that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation at the Arlington Research Center that could cause an immediate threat to the health and safety an emergency in or surrounding the facility. The Office of University Relations, the Virginia Tech Police Department and/or Virginia Tech Emergency Management have access to the VT Alerts system which can send an alert to subscribers; notifying the campus community of threats that have occurred that may necessitate evacuation, shelter in place or other action on the part of students, employees, and campus visitors. The university will typically provide follow-up information to the campus community using the same systems that were used to send out the original alert or to direct the campus community to other informational channels.

Virginia Tech and Emergency Management will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation, from the Arlington County Police Department or authorized staff member at the Northern Capital Region – Arlington Research Center, of a significant emergency or an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring at the Northern Capital Region – Arlington Research Center. The Virginia Tech Police Department and / or Emergency Management will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system based on information received, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the public safety official, compromise efforts to assist a survivor or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. First responders to an incident that causes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Virginia Tech community at the National Capital Region – Arlington Research Center will typically include the Arlington County Police, Virginia State Police, and the Arlington Fire and EMS Department.

In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended and Section 23.1-803 of the Code of Virginia, the university has implemented a comprehensive communications system, VT Alerts, to provide prompt warning notifications and alerts of immediate threats to the health and safety of members of the campus community using a variety of methods. The VT Alerts system includes: email notices; phone, cellular phone, text messages, and university website notices. Parents and members of the larger community are not eligible to sign up for immediate notification through VT Alerts. However, all Hokie family members, along with members of the community, are able to subscribe to receive real-time VT Phone Alerts to stay informed and are encouraged to do so. They can check the University Website at www.vt.edu for updates during an emergency at the National Capital Region – Arlington Research Center and can sign up for desk top alerts by following the direction at: <https://www.alerts.vt.edu/index/desktop-alerts.html>.

Students and employees have the option of signing up on VT Alerts to receive emergency messages related to the National Capital Region – Arlington Research Center at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu>. Annually, the Offices of University Relations and Human Resources provides communications to the university community regarding university procedures for authorized closings and receiving emergency alerts. Additional information about the “Alert” process can be found in the University Safety and Security Policy at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/5615.pdf>.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency preparedness and information on what to do in an emergency can be found on the “Be Hokie Ready” link from the Virginia Tech Emergency Management webpage <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Hokie family and community members are also encouraged to download the free Hokie Ready mobile safety app. App users can access important just-in-time emergency information. To download the app, search "Hokie Ready" in your app store.

University departments are responsible for developing Emergency Action Plans (EAP) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University conducts numerous exercises each year, including tabletop exercises, functional exercises, drills and tests of the emergency notification systems. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Virginia Tech will notify the university community of its emergency notification protocols, emergency response and evacuation procedures via email, in conjunction with at least one drill or exercise each calendar year. Information related to emergency notifications and emergency guidelines can be found at <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Information related to evacuation procedures can be found at https://www.ehss.vt.edu/programs/FLS_fire_emergencies.php.

Reporting a Crime or Getting Emergency Assistance

Individuals are responsible for being aware of and complying with university policies/procedures, and applicable law. Employees and students are encouraged to accurately, voluntarily and promptly report crimes, emergencies, potential threats, or risks to the appropriate law enforcement agency or university office(s). Crimes and other emergencies should be reported to the Arlington County Police Department at 703-558-2222 or 911 for an emergency.

Survivors or witnesses can report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics through the Virginia Tech Police Department website by accessing the Online Report Form, Anonymous Tips Form.

The Virginia Tech Police Department encourages every one that is a survivor of crime to come forward and report to the police. Students also have the option of contacting other university resources on the main campus, such as the Virginia Tech Women's Center, Office of Student Conduct, and Cook Counseling Center, Schiffert Health Center, or academic advisors who will assist with notifications, if desired. Cook Counseling Center will facilitate referrals. Crimes can also be reported to the Virginia Tech Police Department for the purpose of making a Timely Warning report and the annual statistical disclosure.

Services and Prevention Information

All Virginia Tech students have access to services offered on the main campus regardless of the location of the extended campus where they are taking classes. Crime prevention, safety and security, sexual assault and other programs are available upon request.

Virginia Tech is committed to University Policy 1025 and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which among other things prohibits discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and sexual violence in all of its forms, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Sexual Assault is a crime that affects men and women punishable by both civil and criminal legal action. The Arlington County Police Department investigates all sexual assaults reported to the Police Department. Once reported to the Police officers respond, investigate and make applicable criminal charges based on evidence collection and survivor / witness statements. The survivor of a sexual assault

may also choose to file a report with the Title IX Coordinator, or the Department of Human Resources. The Office of Student Conduct adjudicates cases involving sex offenses in which the alleged perpetrator is a Virginia Tech Student. Virginia Tech also encourages survivors to prosecute alleged perpetrators to the fullest extent of the law. There are several avenues for assistance if a person becomes the survivor of a sex offense.

Survivors of sexual assault tend to feel a variety of conflicting emotions: rage, fear, depression, relief to have survived, numbness, and exhaustion, to name just a few. Two key points to remember are that the assault was not your fault and there is help available.

The Virginia Tech Police Department is available and ready to assist if needed. The Virginia Tech Police Department is a valuable resource for information. The department has educational literature available on prevention methods and procedures to follow if you should become the survivor of a sex offense. The department provides educational programs on women's awareness, personal safety and instructs Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) classes upon request. RAD for women classes are self-defense classes and consist of awareness, safety tips and progresses into hands on attack simulations at the end of the class. Resisting Aggression Defense for men, teaches the practice of self-defense and how to escape aggressive behavior. The Arlington County Police Department's Survivor/Witness Assistance Program protects the rights of survivors and witness of crimes. Referral information is available regarding area services for general counseling, medical attention, emergency housing or financial assistance. Responsiveness to the needs of crime survivors is a department priority. For crimes that occur at the center, the Virginia Tech Police Department will assist and refer the survivor to the Arlington County Police Department. Responsiveness to the needs of crime survivors is a department priority.

If Sexual Assault Happens to You

- Contact the police for assistance and information or to report the incident. The Arlington County Police Department should be contacted for incidents occurring at the center.
- Go to the Virginia Hospital Center Arlington. A qualified physician or nurse will examine you for injuries and collect physical evidence that could be used in judicial proceedings if you decide to prosecute.
- If possible, do not change your clothes, shower, eat or drink between the rape and the trip to the emergency room. Preserving evidence is critical and can assist in prosecution. Bring a change of clothes with you because the police will need the clothes you were wearing for evidence.
- Even if you do not wish to prosecute, it is important that you have a physical exam after the attack. Besides bruises or other physical injuries, the perpetrator might have passed on a sexually transmitted disease that requires treatment. An HIV/AIDS test may also ease your mind, although six months must elapse after an attack to accurately detect the presence of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.
- Seek counseling from the Department of human Services Behavioral Healthcare Division located at North George Mason Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22205, (703-228-4256) or a private counselor. If you are not comfortable talking with a counselor, consider talking with a trusted friend or family member.

- Consider your judicial options if you have not done so already. Although there are statutes of limitation on criminal cases, they are often longer than you think. You also have the option of campus and civil charges.
- If the assault and its aftermath are interfering with your ability to complete your work or academic performance, talk with the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center, Women's Center at Virginia Tech, or the academic dean of your college about academic relief. The Dean of Students will also assist in changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, should the survivor request such assistance and such changes are reasonably available.
- Remember that it is never too late to deal with a sexual assault, and that you can heal from this significant trauma. People are ready and able to help you, but they can't if you don't ask.

Medical Care

As mentioned above, survivors of very recent assaults should go to the emergency room of the Virginia Hospital Center Arlington for a physical exam and the collection of evidence. All survivors, past or present, should be seen by a qualified physician or nurse to check for sexually transmitted diseases, physical trauma, and possible pregnancy. The Virginia Hospital Center Arlington offers the services of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners. Female survivors may prefer to see a female physician, and should request one if that will increase their comfort though in the emergency room that may not always be possible. Survivors may also wish to see their family doctor. Even if no symptoms are apparent, survivors are still strongly encouraged to seek medical attention.

Criminal

A police report must be generated before an investigation can begin and charges can be placed. If the assault happened at the center, it falls under the jurisdiction of the Arlington County Police Department. Many survivors believe that if they do not file criminal charges immediately, they lose that option. This may not be the case. There are statutes of limitation for filing criminal charges, but they are typically several years in duration. Certainly, it is best to go to the police as soon as possible after an assault, in order to preserve as much evidence as possible. The police will arrange for the survivor to be seen at the Virginia Hospital Center Arlington for medical care and evidence collection. However, even if some time has elapsed, the police still encourage survivors to come forward. Criminal charges are prosecuted by the state of Virginia, not the individual survivor. A Commonwealth's Attorney will argue the case at no cost to the survivor. The survivor serves as the primary witness to the crime, and his or her testimony is crucial to the case. Criminal cases may take considerable time to proceed through the justice system. Typically, the press protects the identity of the survivor, although the identity of the accused perpetrator is not protected.

Important Contacts / Phone Numbers

This section has attempted to offer an overview of sexual assault issues, and the available options on the Virginia Tech campus. No one publication can be entirely comprehensive. Sexual assault is a complex issue; no two cases will have exactly the same results or the same course of action. The university therefore, offers a variety of services so that survivors can get the assistance they most need. A good starting point for a survivor, or family and friends of a survivor, is with the Sexual Assault Education Coordinator who is based in The Women's Center at Virginia Tech. For further explanation or elaboration of the information in this section, contact the agencies whose numbers are listed here.

988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline

988

Arlington County Police Department	703-558-2222
	911 (emergency)
The Women's Center at Virginia Tech	540-231-7806
Women's Center Northern Virginia	703-281-2657
Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center	540-231-6557(24/7)
Schiffert Health Services	540-231-6444
	Mon-Sat (8 a.m.-8 p.m.)
	Sun (10 a.m.-6 p.m.)
Cranwell International Center	540-231-6527
Virginia Tech Police Department	540-231-6411
VT HR Employee Assistance Program	866-725-0602
(employees who are covered by the university's health insurance)	
Dean of Students	540-231-3787
Office of Student Conduct	540-231-3790
Office of Student Programs	540-231-6204
Student Legal Services	540-231-4720
Virginia Hospital Center Arlington	703-558-5000
Arlington. Community Service Board	703-228-4871
Equity Manager (Falls Church)	540-231-7762
Title IX Coordinator	540-231-1824(students)
Office of Equity & Access	540-231-8771(employees)
Office of Emergency Management	540-231-2438

The Arlington County Community Services Board (ACCSB) consists of members of the community appointed to oversee services provided through divisions within the Department of Human Services to persons challenged by mental health, intellectual disabilities, and substance abuse issues. The ACCSB provides the principal forum for residents and consumers of services to review, comment on, and influence the direction of those services.

The ACCSB acts as an advocate, educator, community organizer, and community planner for services. Visit the rest of the ACCSB site for more information.

Hokie Wellness

The Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Specialist with Hokie Wellness coordinates outreach and education efforts for students, faculty, and staff related to sexual and power-based violence, including sexual and relationship violence, stalking, and harassment. This position was created based upon recommendations from the End Sexual Violence Committee created by Virginia Tech president Tim Sands in 2019-2020. In this role, the SVP Specialist collaborates with campus stakeholders to develop and implement prevention campaigns to educate the community about sexual violence recognition and promote social norms around bystander prevention.

During the 2022 academic year, the SVP program has conducted prevention and bystander intervention programs for 2,975 students. These programs have focused on educating students and assisting them with recognizing elements of sexual abuse, as well as encouraging them to educate their peers about bystander prevention strategies. The SVP program also utilizes a stakeholder model which integrates student leaders into the training program to increase the effectiveness of peer participation in prevention.

Virginia Tech Arlington Research Center Crime Statistics 2022

	On Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property			Year Total		
OFFENSE TYPE	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder & Non negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022. No on-campus housing

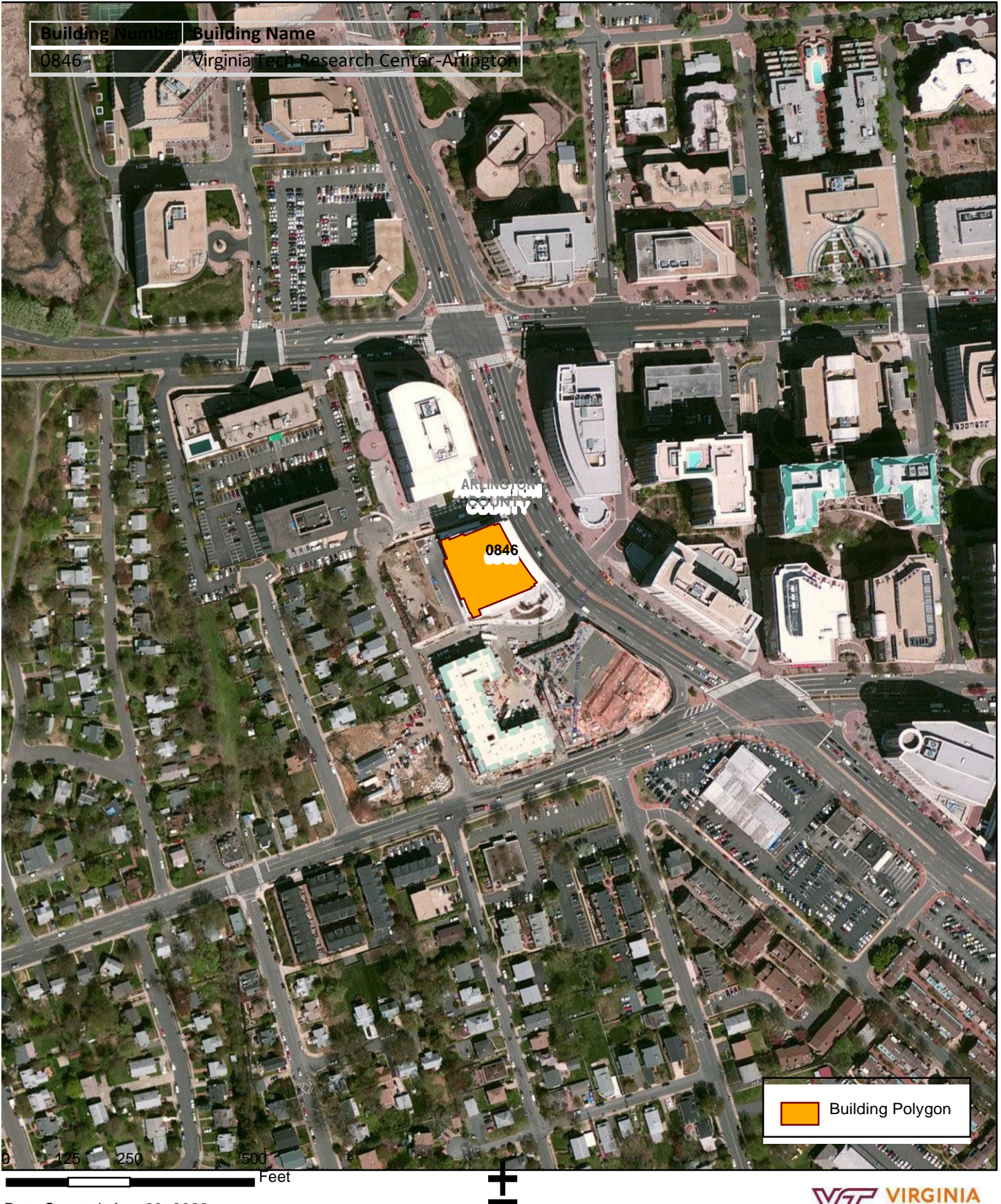
*No unfounded crimes reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

*Hate crimes are criminal offenses committed against a person or property which is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity and national origin.

Note: Included in the Virginia Tech Arlington Crime Statistics Chart are the crimes required by the Clery Act that occurred on or within an institution's Clery Geography that have been reported to a Campus Security Authority.

Arlington Facilities

Arlington, VA



Date Created: Aug 29, 2022

Virginia Tech Carilion Health Sciences and Technology Campus

Virginia Tech is committed to providing the members of the campus community and visitors with the safest and most secure environment possible, however, even the most extensive initiatives cannot succeed without the awareness and cooperation of the community members who work, study and live on campus. Crime information for Virginia Tech Carilion is requested from the Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department. Individuals who want to report crimes for inclusion in the Annual Security Report should report them to the Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department or the Director of the Fralin Biomedical Research Institute at VTC.

Information for this annual report is obtained from reports provided by Carilion Police and Security Department officials, Campus Security Authorities including, but not limited to, the Department of Human Resources, the Office of Student Conduct, the Dean of Students Office, the Virginia Tech Women's Center, and the Office of Residence Life. Statistics are also requested from law enforcement agencies in jurisdictions that Virginia Tech owns, leases or controls property or those with jurisdiction on adjacent property.

Overview

The Virginia Tech Carilion campus is made up of the Fralin Biomedical Research Institute at VTC, the Virginia Tech Carilion School of Medicine, the Virginia Tech Animal Cancer Care and Research Center, and Carilion Clinic's outpatient services at Riverside Circle in Roanoke, Virginia.

As one of the nation's fastest-growing research enterprises, the Fralin Biomedical Research Institute is a destination for world-class biomedical and health sciences researchers. The institute's scientists focus on diseases that are the leading causes of death and suffering in the United States, including disorders of brain and behavior, heart disease, and cancer. The institute's researchers also provide training and mentorship for Virginia Tech graduate students conducting research in biomedical and translational health science. The campus is home to Virginia Tech's Translational Biology, Medicine, and Health Program, offering M.S. and Ph.D. programs as well as dual-degree M.S/M.D. and M.D. Ph.D. programs with the Virginia Tech Carilion School of Medicine (VTC SOM).

The VTC SOM, which was founded in 2010, is building a national reputation for attracting top students to its M.D. program. The School of Medicine lives its mission to prepare physician thought leaders through innovations in medical education and cutting-edge discovery to improve the health of our communities and transform health care. Four value domains drive its educational goals and objectives and are interwoven throughout the four-year curriculum: basic science, clinical science, research, and health systems science and interprofessional practice.

The VTC SOM and the Fralin Biomedical Research Institute are located near downtown Roanoke, Virginia, adjacent to Carilion Roanoke Memorial Hospital. The Fralin Biomedical Research Institute has faculty, staff, and student spaces in 1 Riverside Circle, 2 Riverside Circle, and 4 Riverside Circle. The VTC SOM has faculty, staff, and student spaces in 1 Riverside Circle and 2 Riverside Circle. Students also receive hands-on training in clerkship and elective rotations at local and regional hospitals and outpatient clinics.

Also located in Roanoke, Virginia, the Virginia Tech Animal Cancer Care and Research Center is a comprehensive cancer care and clinical research center offering integrated services, including medical, surgical, and radiation oncology, and frontline cancer diagnostics and treatment for dogs and cats. The center is housed in the Fralin Biomedical Research Institute and is part of the Virginia Tech Carilion Health Sciences and Technology Campus, adjacent to the VTC SOM.

Demonstrating the Virginia-Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine's commitment to working across disciplines to achieve optimal health for people, animals, and the environment, the center capitalizes on the rare opportunity to integrate researchers investigating human and veterinary biomedical interests that seek to advance cancer treatment in pets and people alike.

Access to Campus Buildings

Access to the Virginia Tech Carilion facilities is controlled by layered security. The doors have card access and all visitors are welcomed at a reception desk, and then escorted within the facility by a staff member. Visitor passes are issued when guests are signed in, and visitors are signed out upon departure from the facility. All exterior doors, except the main entrance, are locked at all times. Police patrol the facility 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year.

Reports of malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions that need to be addressed are forward to the onsite Facilities Maintenance Technician. Facilities and landscapes are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. For information about the access protocol for a specific building, see the building manager, a department head, or contact the Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department at 540-981-7516.

Law Enforcement Services

The Virginia Tech Police Department does not normally provide law enforcement services to the Virginia Tech Carilion campus. Day-to-day law enforcement services are provided by the Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department. The Virginia Tech Police Department has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department since the Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department investigates all crimes within their jurisdiction. The Carilion Police have full police powers and are certified through DCJS as police officers within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department maintains a close working relationship with the Roanoke City Police Department as well as other law enforcement agencies throughout the state. As a participant in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the Virginia Crime Information Network (VCIN), Carilion Clinic Police and Security personnel are able to transmit and receive crime information with other police agencies throughout the United States. Through its membership in related professional organizations, the department is able to keep abreast of new or developing ideas and has a medium for the exchange of information on law enforcement issues. The Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department has a news release called "Daily Crime and Fire Log" that is published each day with the exception of weekends and holidays. The "Daily Crime and Fire Log" lists all incidents of crime over the past 24 hours, or over the weekend. It is available for review by the public at the Police Department. The Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department notifies the university, via a Referral of Student Conduct, when students or university recognized student groups are involved in criminal activities on campus.

Timely Warning Notices

Timely Warnings/ Crime Alerts will be provided to the community in the event of a reported crime that, in the judgment of the Virginia Tech Police department, constitutes an ongoing or continuing serious threat to the university community.

Timely Warnings/ Crime Alerts can only be issued if the Virginia Tech Police Department receives information either from the Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department, the Virginia State Police, the Roanoke City Police or a representative of VTCSOM or Fralin Biomedical Research Institute. The Clery crimes for which *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* may be issued, are murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, arson, burglary, robbery, sex offenses, aggravated assault, and motor vehicle theft.

Controlled Substances

The university strictly prohibits the illegal use or possession of any controlled substance. The illegal use of controlled substances is incompatible with the goals of an academic community. Students found guilty of possessing, using, distributing, or selling controlled substances will face disciplinary action, which may include suspension and/or dismissal from the university upon the first offense.

Violations of state law should be reported to the Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department who will take appropriate legal actions. For more comprehensive details, please refer to the University's Policy for a Drug Free University at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/1020.pdf>.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

The Virginia Tech Carilion campus offers professional counseling to students. These services are outlined in the student handbook under Student Wellness. This option may not be practical for students at the Virginia Tech Carilion campus. Many other options exist in Roanoke that may have some cost associated with them, such as private therapists.

TimelyMD / TimelyCare

TimelyCare, the virtual health and well-being platform from TimelyMD, is the leading virtual health and well-being resource for institutions of higher education. TimelyCare serves as a 24/7 virtual extension of campus counseling center resources, with a goal of improving student well-being, engagement and retention. The association with TimelyCare for students began in August 2022 and for faculty and staff in October of 2022.

To learn more, contact Student Affairs at 540-231-6272 or send an email to studentaffairs@vt.edu.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Emergency Notifications

Regional VT Alerts are available for the campus. Immediate/emergency notifications using VT Alerts to members of a satellite campus community will be provided when information is received, either from the designated individual at the satellite campus or from the law enforcement agency responsible for services where the campus is located. VT Alerts will normally be issued by the Virginia Tech Police Department or Office of Emergency Management. Emergency notifications may be issued locally, using other means, by representatives of VTCSOM or Fralin Biomedical Research Institute. These methods may include, but not limited to, direct communication to the campus using email or website notices. Members of the satellite campus community are also encouraged to sign up for their localities emergency notification system, which are not affiliated with Virginia Tech, check with the police department in your area.

The Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department, the Virginia State Police and the Roanoke City Fire and EMS Departments are primarily responsible for confirming that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation at the Virginia Tech Carilion campus that could cause an immediate threat to the health and safety of the members of the campus community. A representative or designee can also be in a position to confirm an emergency in or surrounding the campus. The Office of University Relations, the Virginia Tech Police Department, and/or Virginia Tech Emergency Management have access to the VT Alerts system which can send an alert to subscribers; notifying the campus community of threats that have occurred that may necessitate evacuation, shelter-in- place or other action on the part of students, employees, and campus

visitors. The university will typically provide follow-up information to the campus community using the same systems that were used to send out the original alert or to direct the campus community to Virginia Tech will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation, from the Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department, the Virginia state Police or the Roanoke City Fire and EMS Departments or authorized staff member at the Virginia Tech Carilion campus, of a significant emergency or an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring at the VTC SOM or Fralin Biomedical Research Institute. One of the listed departments above will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system based on information received, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the public safety official, compromise efforts to assist, contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. First responders to an incident that causes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Virginia Tech community at the Virginia Tech Carilion campus will typically include the Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department, the Virginia State Police and the Roanoke City Fire and EMS Departments.

In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended and Section 23.1-803 of the Code of Virginia, the university has implemented a comprehensive communications system, VT Alerts, to provide prompt warning notifications and alerts of immediate threats to the health and safety of members of the campus community using a variety of methods. The VT Alert system includes: email notices; phone, cellular phone, and text messages; and university website notices. Parents and members of the larger community are not eligible to sign up for immediate notification through VT Alerts. However, all Hokie family members, along with members of the community, are able to subscribe to receive real-time VT Phone Alerts to stay informed and are encouraged to do so. They can check the university website at www.vt.edu for updates during an emergency at the Virginia Tech Carilion campus and can sign up for desk top alerts by following the direction at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu/index/desktop-alerts.html>.

Students and employees have the option of signing up on VT Alerts to receive emergency messages related to the Virginia Tech campus at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu>. Annually, the Offices of University Relations and Human Resources provides communications to the university community regarding university procedures for authorized closings and receiving emergency alerts. Additional information about the “Alert” process can be found in the University Safety and Security Policy at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/5615.pdf>

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency preparedness and information on what to do in an emergency can be found on the “Be Hokie Ready” link from the Virginia Tech Emergency Management webpage <http://www.emergency.vt.edu> Hokie family and community members are also encouraged to download the free Hokie Ready mobile safety app. App users can access important just-in-time emergency information. To download the app, search "Hokie Ready" in your app store.

University departments are responsible for developing Emergency Action Plans (EAP) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for their staff and areas of responsibility. The university conducts numerous exercises each year, including tabletop exercises, functional exercises, drills and tests of the emergency notification systems. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Virginia Tech will notify the university community of its emergency notification protocols, emergency response and evacuation procedures via email, in conjunction with at least one drill or

exercise each calendar year. Information related to emergency notifications and emergency guidelines can be found at <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Information related to evacuation procedures can be found at https://www.ehss.vt.edu/programs/FLS_fire_emergencies.php

Reporting a Crime or Getting Emergency Assistance

Individuals are responsible for being aware of and complying with university policies/procedures, and applicable law. Employees and students are encouraged to accurately, voluntarily and promptly report crimes, emergencies, potential threats, or risks to the appropriate law enforcement agency or university office(s). Crimes and other emergencies should be reported to the Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department (540-981-7911) or 911 for an emergency.

The Virginia Tech Carilion campus does not have any policies or procedures that allow survivors or witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

The Virginia Tech Police Department encourages everyone that is a survivor of crime to come forward and report to the police. However, on occasion and depending on the nature of the crime, the survivor refuses to press charges. This is the survivor's option. Students also have the option of contacting other university resources on the main campus, such as the Virginia Tech Women's Center, Office of Student Conduct, Cook Counseling Center, Schiffert Health Center, or academic advisors who will assist with notifications, if desired. Crimes can also be reported to the Virginia Tech Police Department for the purpose of making a Timely Warning report and the annual statistical disclosure.

Services and Prevention Information

All Virginia Tech students have access to services offered on the main campus regardless of the location of the extended campus where they are taking classes. Crime prevention, safety and security, sexual assault and other programs are available upon request.

Safety and Security Programs

The Virginia Tech Police Department has community outreach and residence life resource officers that provide educational programming and other crime prevention functions to the university community. Educational programs located on the Blacksburg campus include Student Police Academy, Alcohol Awareness, Bicycle Safety, Drug Awareness, Operation ID, Personal and Property Safety (basic crime prevention and personal safety), Rape Aggression Defense and Women's Awareness and Safety. RAD for men is also available and teaches self-defense and how to escape aggressive behavior. All programs are available to faculty, staff and students upon request or if a need becomes apparent. Crime prevention programs for satellite campuses are supplemented by local law enforcement agencies. The Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department should be contacted to determine what types of classes are available.

Virginia Tech is committed to University Policy 1025 and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which among other things prohibits discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and sexual violence in all of its forms, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Sexual assault is a crime that affects men and women punishable by both civil and criminal legal action. The Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department investigates all sexual assaults reported to the Police Department. Once reported to the police officers respond, investigate and make applicable criminal charges based on evidence collection and survivor / witness statements. The survivor of a sexual assault may also choose to file

a report with Title IX Coordinator, or the Department of Human Resources. The Office of Student Conduct adjudicates cases involving sex offenses in which the alleged perpetrator is a Virginia Tech student. Virginia Tech also encourages survivors to prosecute alleged perpetrators to the fullest extent of the law. There are several avenues for assistance if a person becomes the survivor of a sex offense.

Survivors of sexual assault tend to feel a variety of conflicting emotions: rage, fear, depression, relief to have survived, numbness, and exhaustion, to name just a few. Two key points to remember are that the assault was not your fault and there is help available.

In conjunction with the Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department, The Virginia Tech Police Department is always available and ready to assist if needed. The Virginia Tech Police Department is a valuable resource for information. The department has educational literature available on prevention methods and procedures to follow if you should become the survivor of a sex offense. The department provides educational programs on women's awareness, personal safety, and instructs Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) classes upon request. RAD classes are self-defense classes for women only and consist of awareness, safety tips and progresses into hands on attack simulations at the end of the class.

The Police Department's Survivor/Witness Assistance Program protects the rights of survivors and witness of crimes. Referral information is accessible at all times regarding area services available for general counseling, medical attention, emergency housing or financial assistance. Responsiveness to the needs of crime survivors is a department priority.

If Sexual Assault Happens to You

- Contact the police for assistance and information or to report the incident. The Carilion Clinic Police and Security Department should be contacted for incidents occurring at the Virginia Tech Carilion campus. The Virginia Tech Police Department will assist the survivor in contacting the correct law enforcement agency, if requested.
- Go to the Roanoke Memorial Hospital in Roanoke. A qualified physician or nurse will examine you for injuries and collect physical evidence that could be used in judicial proceedings if you decide to prosecute.
- If possible, do not change your clothes, shower, eat or drink between the rape and the trip to the emergency room. Preserving evidence is critical and can assist in prosecution. Bring a change of clothes with you because the police will need the clothes you were wearing for evidence.
- Even if you do not wish to prosecute, it is important that you have a physical exam after the attack. Besides bruises or other physical injuries, the perpetrator might have passed on a sexually transmitted disease that requires treatment. An HIV/AIDS test may also ease your mind, although six months must elapse after an attack to accurately detect the presence of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.
- Seek counseling options from the Roanoke City Department of Social Services located at 1510 Williamson Road, Roanoke Virginia 24012 (540-853-2591) or a private counselor. If you are not comfortable talking with a counselor, consider talking with a trusted friend or family member.
- Consider your judicial options if you have not done so already. Although there are statutes of limitation on criminal cases, they are often longer than you think. You also have the option of campus and civil charges.
- If the assault and its aftermath are interfering with your ability to complete your work or academic performance, talk with the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center,

- Women's Center at Virginia Tech, or the academic dean of your college about academic relief. The Dean of Students will also assist in changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, should the survivor request such assistance and such changes are reasonably available.
- Remember it is never too late to deal with a sexual assault, and that you can heal from this significant trauma. People are ready and able to help you, but they can't if you don't ask.

Medical Care

As mentioned above, survivors of very recent assaults should go to the emergency room of the Roanoke Memorial Hospital for a physical exam and the collection of evidence. All survivors, past or present, should be seen by a qualified physician or nurse to check for sexually transmitted diseases, physical trauma, and possible pregnancy. The Roanoke Memorial Hospital offers the services of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners. Female survivors may prefer to see a female physician, and should request one if that will increase their comfort, though in the emergency room that may not always be possible. Survivors may also wish to see their family doctor. Even if no symptoms are apparent, survivors are still strongly encouraged to seek medical attention.

Counseling

Students coping with a sexual assault have counseling options available. Two of those options are on-campus: The Women's Center at Virginia Tech and the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center. The Women's Center at Virginia Tech offers short-term crisis counseling and sexual assault support groups. The Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center offers both short- term and long- term individual and group counseling. These two options may not be practical for students at the Virginia Tech Carilion campus. Many other options therapists.

Counseling is often crucial to the recovery process, and survivors should be encouraged to seek the assistance of qualified professionals, even if many years have elapsed since the assault. As always, the choice to seek counseling should be the survivors.

Criminal

A police report must be generated before an investigation can begin and charges can be placed. If the assault happened on campus, it falls under the jurisdiction of the Carilion Police and Security Department. Many survivors believe that if they do not file criminal charges immediately, they lose that option. This may not be the case. There are statutes of limitation for filing criminal charges, but they are typically several years in duration. Certainly, it is best to go to the police as soon as possible after an assault, in order to preserve as much evidence as possible. The police will arrange for the survivor to be seen at the Roanoke Memorial Hospital for medical care and evidence collection. However, even if sometime has elapsed, the police still encourage survivors to come forward. Criminal charges are prosecuted by the state of Virginia, not the individual survivor. A commonwealth's attorney will argue the case at no cost to the survivor. The survivor serves as the primary witness to the crime, and his or her testimony is crucial to the case. Criminal cases may take considerable time to proceed through the justice system. Typically, the press protects the identity of the survivor, although the identity of the accused perpetrator is not provided.

Hokie Wellness

The Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Specialist with Hokie Wellness coordinates outreach and education efforts for students, faculty, and staff related to sexual and power-based violence, including sexual and relationship violence, stalking, and harassment. This position was created based upon recommendations from the End Sexual Violence Committee created by Virginia Tech president Tim Sands in 2019-2020. In this role, the SVP Specialist collaborates with campus stakeholders to develop and implement prevention campaigns to educate the community about sexual violence recognition and promote social norms around bystander prevention.

During the 2022 academic year, the SVP program has conducted prevention and bystander intervention programs for 2,975 students. These programs have focused on educating students and assisting them with recognizing elements of sexual abuse, as well as encouraging them to educate their peers about bystander prevention strategies. The SVP program also utilizes a stakeholder model which integrates student leaders into the training program to increase the effectiveness of peer participation in prevention.

Important Contacts / Phone Numbers

This section has attempted to offer an overview of sexual assault issues, and the available options on the Virginia Tech campus. No one publication can be entirely comprehensive. Sexual assault is a complex issue; no two cases will have exactly the same results or the same course of action. The university therefore offers a variety of services so that survivors can get the assistance they most need. A good starting point for a survivor, or family and friends of a survivor, is with the Sexual Assault Education Coordinator who is based in the Women's Center at Virginia Tech. For further explanation or elaboration of the information in this section, contact the agencies whose numbers are listed here.

The Women's Center at Virginia Tech	540-231-7806
Women's Center	703-281-2657
Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center	540-231-6557 (8 a.m. - 5 p.m.) 540-231-6444 (8 p.m. – 5 a.m.)
VT Cook Counseling Services/Roanoke	540-526-2626
Sexual Assault Response & Awareness/Roanoke	540-981-9352 (hotline)
Schiffert Health Services	540-231-6444
Virginia Tech Police Department	540-231-6411 (Blacksburg)
VT HR Employee Assistance Program (employees covered by the university's health insurance)	866-725-0602
Dean of Students	540-231-3787
Office of Student Conduct	540-231-3790
Office of Student Programs	540-231-6204
VTC Title IX Liaison	540-526-2505
Title IX	540-231-1824 (students)
Equity & Access	540-231-8771 (employees)
Student Legal Services	540-231-4720
Carilion Clinic Police and Security	540-981-7911 (911 emergency)
Carilion Roanoke Memorial Hospital	434-266-6000
Roanoke City Police	540-853-2212
Office of Emergency Management	540-231-2438

988 Suicide and Crisis Hotline

988

One of the largest hospitals in the state, Carilion Roanoke Memorial Hospital (CRMH) is a 703-bed hospital with an additional 60-bed Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. The CRMH facility includes the Carilion Clinic Children's Hospital complete with a Pediatric Emergency Room. Now in its second century of providing premiere healthcare services, CRMH also features a Level I trauma center.

Virginia Tech Carilion Crime Statistics 2022

OFFENSE TYPE	On Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property			Year Total		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder & Non negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022. No on-campus housing.

*No unfounded crimes reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

*Hate crimes are criminal offenses committed against a person or property which is motivated in Whole or in part by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity and national origin.

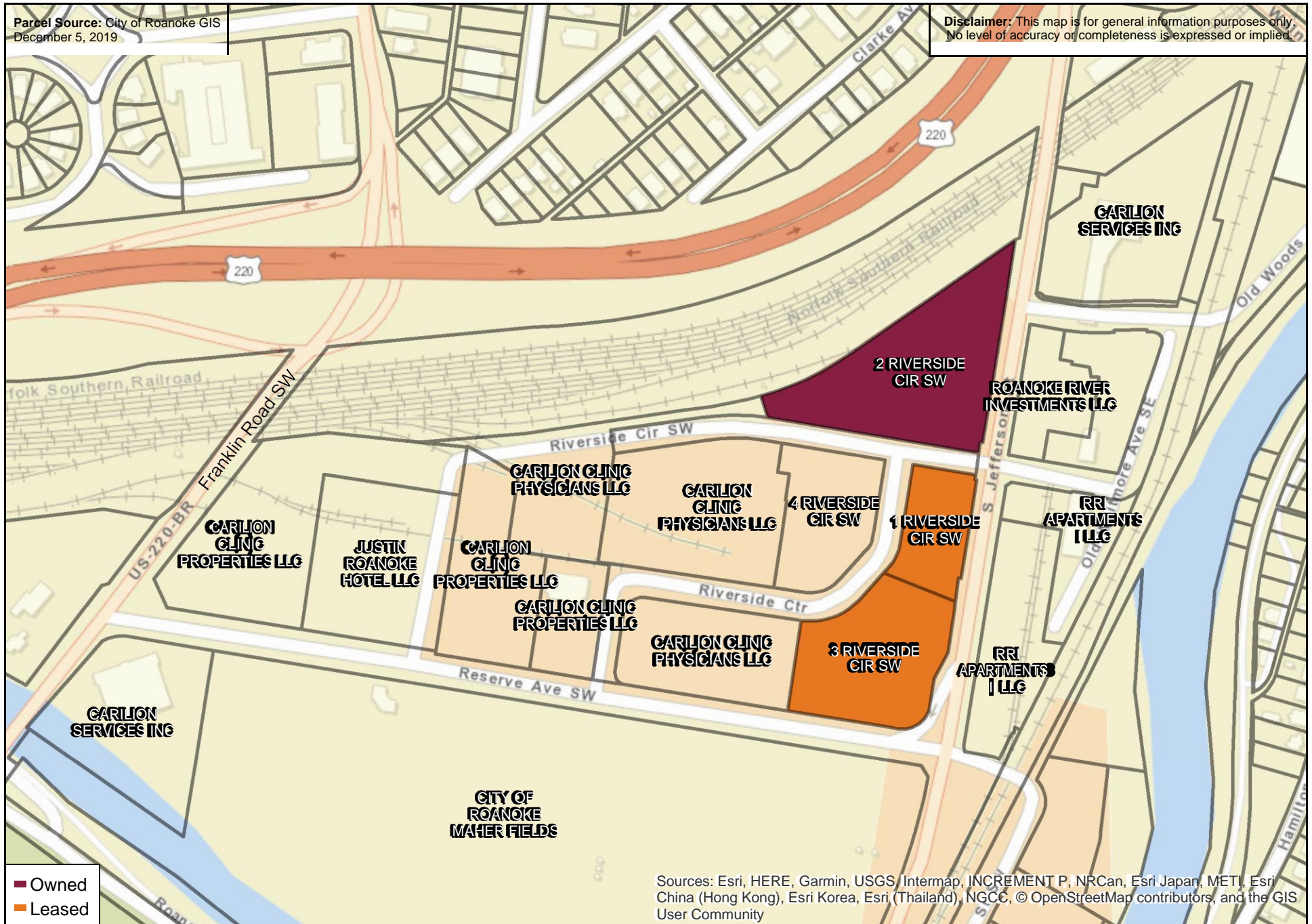
Note: Included in the Virginia Tech Carilion Crime Statistics Chart are the crimes required by the Clery Act that occurred on or within an institution's Clery Geography that have been reported to a Campus Security Authority.

Virginia Tech Carilion

137

Parcel Source: City of Roanoke GIS
December 5, 2019

Disclaimer: This map is for general information purposes only.
No level of accuracy or completeness is expressed or implied.



Owned
Leased

Date Created: Jan. 16, 2020

Marion duPont Scott Equine Medical Center

Virginia Tech is committed to providing the members of the campus community and visitors with the safest and most secure environment possible, however, even the most extensive initiatives cannot succeed without the awareness and cooperation of the community members who work, study and live on campus.

Crime information for the Marion duPont Scott Equine Medical Center is obtained from the Director of the Facility and the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office. Individuals who want to report crimes for inclusion in the Annual Security Report should report them to the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office or the Director of the Marion duPont Scott Equine Medical Center.

Campus Overview

The Marion duPont Scott Equine Medical Center is a premier, full-service equine hospital located at Morven Park in Leesburg, Virginia, and one of three hospitals of the Virginia- Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine. Opened in 1984, the center offers **advanced specialty care, 24-hour emergency treatment, and diagnostic services** for all ages and breeds of horses. The center's team of equine specialists in internal medicine, reproduction, sports medicine and rehabilitation, and surgery is committed to providing **exceptional treatment** for patients; **superior service** to clients; **education** for referring veterinarians, future veterinarians, and clients; and **cutting-edge research** to the equine industry.

Access to Campus Buildings

Security and access control design standards have been developed for new and renovated buildings owned by the university. Academic and administrative buildings are open to the public during operating hours and are generally secured after operating hours and during extended breaks. Visitors to the Marion duPont Equine Medical Center enter either at the front desk to the administrative offices or the emergency room area. The receptionist at the front desk signs in visitors. The main facility is locked after normal business hours; however, due to the nature of the services offered, the emergency entrance is open to receive patients 24 hours a day.

Administrators review security access and address issues related to lighting and other unsafe conditions on a routine basis. On site staff fix any problems noted.

Law Enforcement Services

Day to day law enforcement services to the Marion duPont Scott Equine Medical Center are provided by the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office. The Virginia Tech Police Department does not have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office since the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office investigates all crimes within their jurisdiction.

Timely Warning/Crime Alerts

Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts will be provided to the community in the event of a reported crime, either on campus or off, that, in the judgment of the Chief of the Virginia Tech Police Department or the Office of Emergency Management, constitutes an ongoing or continuing serious threat to the university community. *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* can only be issued if the Virginia Tech Police Department receives information either from the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office, the Virginia

State Police or the Director of the Marion duPont Scott Equine Medical Center. The Clery crimes for which *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* may be issued but are not limited to, are murder, non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, arson, homicide, burglary, robbery, sex offenses, aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft.

The *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* are generally written by the Chief of Police or a designee and they are typically distributed to the community via email to anyone who has a vt.edu email address by University Relations. If someone from University Relations is unavailable, there are several administrators in the Virginia Tech Police Department who can initiate the email system. The *Timely Warning / Crime Alert* notices are also posted on the Virginia Tech Police Department website. Updates to the Virginia Tech community about any particular case resulting in a *Timely Warning / Crime Alert* will normally be distributed via email.

Controlled Substances

The university strictly prohibits the illegal use or possession of any controlled substance. The illegal use of controlled substances is incompatible with the goals of an academic community. Students found guilty of possessing, using, distributing, or selling controlled substances will face disciplinary action, which may include suspension and/or dismissal from the University upon the first offense. Violations of state law should be reported to the Loudon County Sheriff's Office who will take appropriate legal actions. For more comprehensive details, please refer to the University's Policy for a Drug Free University at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/1020.pdf>.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

The Marion duPont Scott Equine Medical Center does not have any pastoral or professional counselors, therefore, there are no policies encouraging counselors to inform persons about reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

TimelyMD/TimelyCare

TimelyCare, the virtual health and well-being platform from TimelyMD, is the leading virtual health and well-being resource for institutions of higher education. TimelyCare serves as a 24/7 virtual extension of campus counseling center resources, with a goal of improving student well-being, engagement and retention. The association with TimelyCare for students began in August 2022 and for faculty and staff in October of 2022.

To learn more, contact Student Affairs at 540-231-6272 or send an email to studentaffairs@vt.edu.

Emergency Response and Preparedness

Emergency Notifications

Regional VT Alerts are available for the Marion DuPont Scott Equine Medical Center. Immediate/emergency notifications using VT Alerts to members of a satellite campus community will be provided when information is received, either from the designated individual at the satellite campus or from the law enforcement agency responsible for services where the campus is located. VT Alerts will police department in your area.

The Loudon County Sheriff's Office is primarily responsible for confirming that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that could cause an immediate threat to the health and safety of the members of the campus community. The Director or designee can also be in a position to confirm an emergency in or surrounding the Marion DuPont Scott Equine Medical Center. The Office of University Relations, the Virginia Tech Police Department and/or Virginia Tech Emergency Management have access to the VT Alerts system which can send an alert to subscribers; notifying the campus community of threats that have occurred that may necessitate evacuation, shelter in place or other action on the part of students, employees, and campus visitors. The university will typically provide follow-up information to the campus community using the same systems that were used to send out the original alert or to direct the campus community to other informational channels.

Virginia Tech will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation, from the Loudon County Sheriff's Office or authorized staff member at the Marion DuPont Scott Equine Medical Center, of a significant emergency or an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring at the Marion DuPont Scott Equine Medical Center. One of the listed departments above will, without delay, and take into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system based on information received, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of public safety official, compromise efforts to assist, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. First responders to an incident that causes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Virginia Tech community at the Marion DuPont Scott Equine Medical Center will typically include the Loudon County Sheriff's Office, Virginia State Police, and the Loudon County Fire and EMS Department.

In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended and Section 23.1-803 of the Code of Virginia, the university has implemented a comprehensive communications system, VT Alerts, to provide prompt warning notifications and alerts of immediate threats to the health and safety of members of the campus community using a variety of methods. The VT Alerts system includes: email notices; phone, cellular phone, text messages, and university website notices. Parents and members of the larger community are not eligible to sign up for immediate notification through VT Alerts. Parents and members of the larger community can check the University Website at www.vt.edu for updates during an emergency at the Marion DuPont Scott Equine Medical Center and can sign up for desk top alerts by following the direction at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu/desktop/alerts-desktop.html>.

Students and employees have the option of signing up on VT Alerts to receive emergency messages related to the Marion DuPont Scott Equine Medical Center at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu>. Annually, the Offices of University Relations and Human Resources provides communications to the university community regarding university procedures for authorized closings and receiving emergency alerts. Additional information about the "Alert" process can be found in the University Safety and Security Policy at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/5615.pdf>.

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University departments are responsible for developing Emergency Action Plans (EAP) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University conducts numerous exercises each year, including tabletop exercises, functional exercises, drills and tests of the emergency notification systems. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Virginia Tech will notify the university community of its emergency notification protocols, emergency response and evacuation procedures via email, in conjunction with at least one drill or exercise each calendar year. Information related to emergency notifications and emergency guidelines can be found at <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Information related to evacuation procedures can be found at: https://www.ehss.vt.edu/programs/FLS_fire_emergencies.php.

Reporting a Crime or Getting Emergency Assistance

Individuals are responsible for being aware of and complying with university policies/procedures, and applicable law. Employees and students are encouraged to accurately, voluntarily and promptly report crimes, emergencies, potential threats, or risks to the appropriate law enforcement agency or university office(s). Crimes and other emergencies should be reported to the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office at 703- 777- 0407 or 911 for an emergency. The Marion duPont Scott Equine Medical Center does not have any policies or procedures that allow survivors or witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

The Virginia Tech Police Department encourages everyone that is a survivor of crime to come forward and report to the police. However, on occasion and depending on the nature of the crime the survivor refuses to press charges. This is the survivor's option. Students also have the option of contacting other university resources on the main campus, such as the Virginia Tech Women's Center, Office of Student Conduct, Cook Counseling Center, Schiffert Health Center, or academic advisors who will assist with notifications, if desired. Crimes can also be reported to the Virginia Tech Police Department for the purpose of making a timely warning report and the annual statistical disclosure.

Services and Prevention Information

All Virginia Tech students have access to services offered on the main campus regardless of the location of the extended campus where they are taking classes. Crime prevention, safety and security, sexual assault and other programs are available upon request.

Virginia Tech is committed to University Policy 1025 and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which among other things prohibits discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and sexual violence in all of its forms, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Crime prevention programs for satellite campuses are supplemented by local law enforcement agencies. The Loudoun County Sheriff's Office should be contacted to determine what types of classes are available. Any requests for programs that are not conducted by the Virginia Tech Police Department should be directed to the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office. There have not been any crime prevention programs conducted during the previous three years.

Sexual Assault is a crime that affects men and women punishable by both civil and criminal legal action. The Loudoun County Sheriff's Office investigates all sexual assaults reported to the Police Department. Once reported to the Police officers respond, investigate and make applicable criminal charges based on evidence collection and survivor / witness statements. The survivor of a sexual assault may also choose to file a report with Title IX Coordinator, or the Department of Human Resources. The University Judicial System administered through the Office of Student Conduct adjudicates cases involving sex offenses in which the alleged perpetrator is a Virginia Tech Student. Virginia Tech also encourages survivors to prosecute alleged perpetrators to the fullest extent of the law. There are several avenues for assistance if a person becomes the survivor of a sex offense.

Survivors of sexual assault tend to feel a variety of conflicting emotions: rage, fear, depression, relief to have survived, numbness, and exhaustion, to name just a few. Two key points to remember are that the assault was not your fault and there is help available.

Virginia Tech is committed to University Policy 1025 and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which among other things prohibits discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and sexual violence in all of its forms, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

The Virginia Tech Police Department is available and ready to assist if needed. The Virginia Tech Police Department is a valuable resource for information. The department has educational literature available on prevention methods and procedures to follow if you should become the survivor of a sex offense. The department provides educational programs on women's awareness, personal safety and instructs Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) classes upon request. RAD classes are self-defense classes for women only and consist of awareness, safety tips and progresses into hands on attack simulations at the end of the class. Resisting Aggression with Defense for Men (RAD) program teaches the practice of self-defense and how to escape aggressive behavior.

The Police Department's Survivor/Witness Assistance Program protects the rights of survivors and witness of crimes. Referral information is available at all times regarding area services available for general counseling, medical attention, emergency housing or financial assistance. For crimes that occur in Loudoun County, the Virginia Tech Police Department will assist and refer the survivor to the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office or other law enforcement agency depending on the jurisdiction in which it occurred. Responsiveness to the needs of crime survivors is a department priority.

If Sexual Assault Happens to You

- Contact the police for assistance and information or to report the incident. The Loudoun County Sheriff's Office should be contacted for incidents occurring at the center. The Virginia Tech Police Department will assist the survivor in contacting the correct law enforcement agency, if requested.
- Go to the INOVA Loudoun Hospital in Ashburn. A qualified physician or nurse will examine you for injuries and collect physical evidence that could be used in judicial proceedings, if you decide to prosecute. If possible, do not change your clothes, shower, eat or drink between the rape and the trip to the emergency room. Preserving evidence is critical and can assist in prosecution. Bring a change of clothes with you because the police will need the clothes you were wearing for evidence.
- Even if you do not wish to prosecute, it is important that you have a physical exam after the attack. Besides bruises or other physical injuries, the perpetrator might have passed on a sexually transmitted disease that requires treatment. An HIV/AIDS test may also ease your mind, although six months must elapse after an attack to accurately detect the presence of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

- Seek counseling from Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS) Sexual Assault Services, the Virginia Family Violence & Sexual Assault Center or a private counselor. All these services are free of charge (except private counseling) and CONFIDENTIAL. If you are not comfortable talking with a counselor, consider talking with a trusted friend or family member. (See Counseling)
- Consider your judicial options if you have not done so already. Although there are statutes of limitation on criminal cases, they are often longer than you think. You also have the option of campus and civil charges.
- If the assault and its aftermath are interfering with your ability to complete your work or academic performance, talk with the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center, Women's Center at Virginia Tech, or the academic dean of your college about academic relief. The Dean of Students will also assist in changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, should the survivor request such assistance and such changes are reasonably available.
- Remember that it is never too late to deal with a sexual assault, and that you can heal from this significant trauma. People are ready and able to help you, but they can't if you don't ask.

Medical Care

As mentioned above, survivors of very recent assaults should go to the emergency room of the INOVA Loudoun Hospital for a physical exam and the collection of evidence. All survivors, past or present, should be seen by a qualified physician or nurse to check for sexually transmitted diseases, physical trauma, and possible pregnancy. INOVA Loudoun Hospital offers the services of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners. Female survivors may prefer to see a female physician, and should request one if that will increase their comfort, though in the emergency room that may not always be possible. Survivors may also wish to see their family doctor. Even if no symptoms are apparent, survivors are still strongly encouraged to seek medical attention.

Counseling Options

Students coping with a sexual assault have counseling options available. Two of those options are on-campus: The Women's Center at Virginia Tech and the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center. The Women's Center at Virginia Tech offers short-term crisis counseling and sexual assault support groups. The Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center offers both short-term and long-term individual and group counseling. These two options may not be practical for students at the Marion duPont Scott Equine Center. Many other options exist in Leesburg and Loudoun County that may have some cost associated with them, such as private therapists.

Counseling is often crucial to the recovery process, and survivors should be encouraged to seek the assistance of qualified professionals, even if many years have elapsed since the assault. As always, the choice to seek counseling should be the survivors. For services in Leesburg or Loudoun County, contact LAWS Sexual Assault Services or the Virginia Family Violence & Sexual Assault Center.

Criminal

A police report must be generated before an investigation can begin and charges can be placed. If the assault happened on campus, it falls under the jurisdiction of the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office.

Many survivors believe that if they do not file criminal charges immediately, they lose that option. This may not be the case. There are statutes of limitation for filing criminal charges, but they are typically several years in duration. Certainly, it is best to go to the police as soon as possible after an assault, in order to preserve as much evidence as possible. The police will arrange for the survivor to be seen at INOVA Loudoun Hospital for medical care and evidence collection. However, even if some time has elapsed, the police still encourage survivors to come forward. Criminal charges are prosecuted by the state of Virginia, not the individual survivor. A Commonwealth's Attorney will argue the case at no cost to the survivor.

The survivor serves as the primary witness to the crime, and his or her testimony is crucial to the case. Criminal cases may take considerable time to proceed through the justice system. Typically, the press protects the identity of the survivor, although the identity of the accused perpetrator is not protected.

Important Contacts / Phone Numbers

This section has attempted to offer an overview of sexual assault issues, and the available options on the Virginia Tech campus. No one publication can be entirely comprehensive. Sexual assault is a complex issue; no two cases will have exactly the same results or the same course of action. The University therefore offers a variety of services so that survivors can get the assistance they most need. A good starting point for a survivor, or family and friends of a survivor, is with the Sexual Assault Education Coordinator who is based in The Women's Center at Virginia Tech. For further explanation or elaboration of the information in this section, contact the agencies whose numbers are listed here.

Loudoun County Sheriff's Office	911 (emergency)
703-777-0407	
(non-emergency)	
INOVA Loudoun Hospital	703-858-6000 or
888-542-8477	
(LAWS) Sexual Assault Services	703-777-6552
(24hour hotline)	
Loudoun County Survivor/Witness Services	703-777-0417
Virginia Family Violence & Sexual Assault	800-838-8238
Loudoun County Mental Health	703-771-5100
The Women's Center at Virginia Tech	540-231-7806
Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center	540-231-6557 (24/7)
Schiffert Health Services	540-231-6444
	(8am-8pm (Mon-Sat)
	(10am-6pm (Sun)
NRV Emergency Communications Regional Authority	911(emergency)
(non-emergency)	540-382-4343
Virginia Tech Police Department	
(non-emergency)	540-231-6411
Dean of Students	540-231-3787
Office of Student Conduct	540-231-3790
Office of Student Programs	540-231-6204
Student Legal Services	540-231-4720
Title IX Coordinator	540-231-1824 (students)
Equity & Access	540-231-8771 (employees)
Office of Emergency Management	540-231-2438
988 Suicide and Crisis Line	988

Hokie Wellness

The Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Specialist with Hokie Wellness coordinates outreach and education efforts for students, faculty, and staff related to sexual and power-based violence, including sexual and relationship violence, stalking, and harassment. This position was created based upon recommendations from the End Sexual Violence Committee created by Virginia Tech president Tim Sands in 2019-2020. In this role, the SVP Specialist collaborates with campus stakeholders to develop and implement prevention campaigns to educate the community about sexual violence recognition and promote social norms around bystander prevention.

During the 2022 academic year, the SVP program has conducted prevention and bystander intervention programs for 2,975 students. These programs have focused on educating students and assisting them with recognizing elements of sexual abuse, as well as encouraging them to educate their peers about bystander prevention strategies. The SVP program also utilizes a stakeholder model which integrates student leaders into the training program to increase the effectiveness of peer participation in prevention.

Virginia Tech Marion DuPont Scott Equine Medical Center Crimes Statistics 2022

	On Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property			Year Total		
OFFENSE TYPE	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder & Non negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

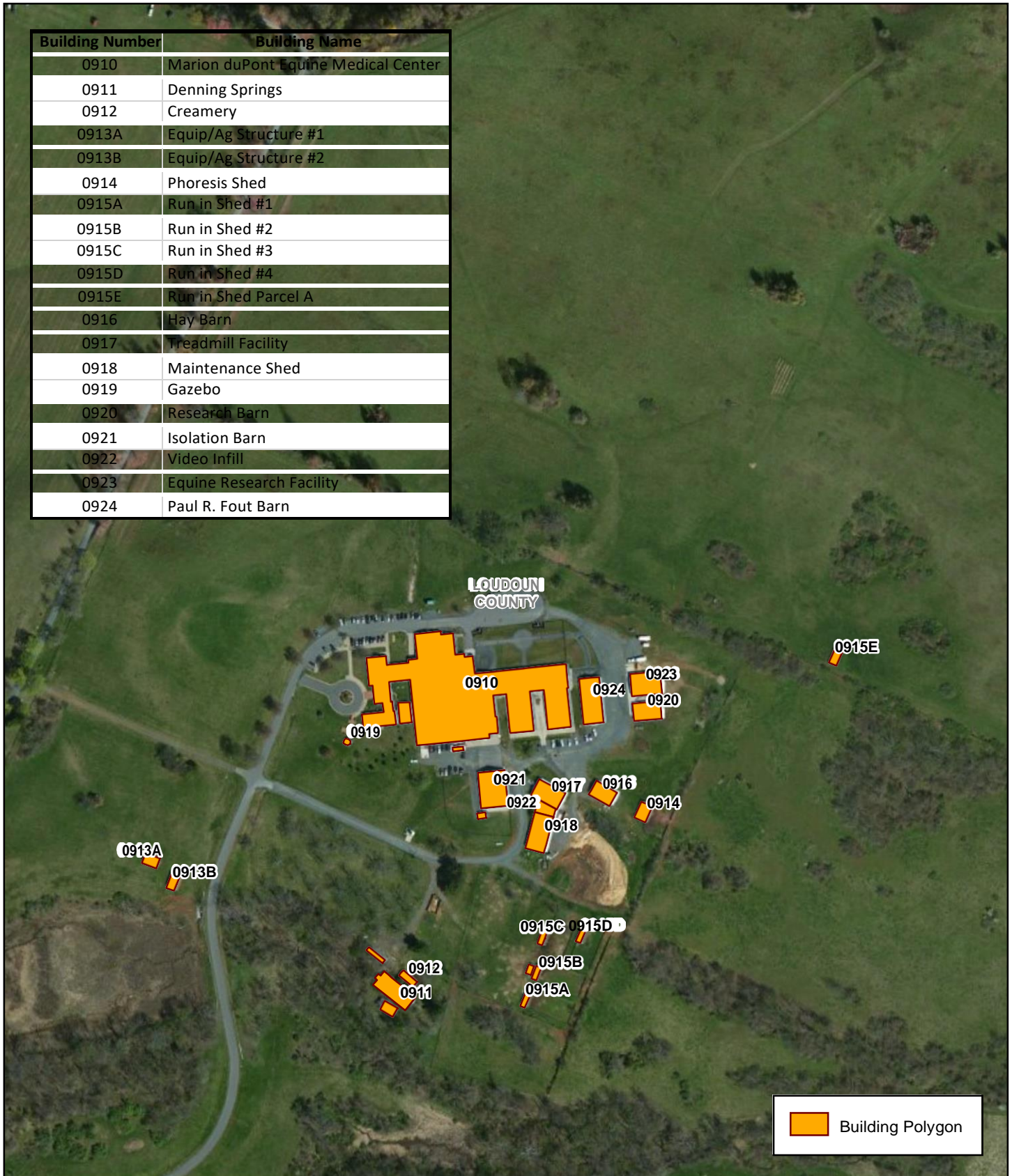
***No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022. No on-campus housing.**

***No unfounded crimes reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.**

***Hate crimes are criminal offenses committed against a person or property which is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity and national origin.**

Note: Included in the Virginia Tech Marion DuPont Center Crime Statistics Chart are the crimes required by the Clery Act that occurred on or within an institution's Clery Geography that have been reported to a Campus Security Authority.

Marion duPont Scott Equine Medical Center Leesburg, VA



0 125 250 500 Feet

Date Created: Aug 29, 2022



Virginia Tech Newport News Center

700 Tech Center Parkway, Suite 305, Newport News, VA 23606

Virginia Tech is committed to providing the members of the campus community and visitors with the safest and most secure environment possible, however, even the most extensive initiatives cannot succeed without the awareness and cooperation of the community members who work, study and live on campus. Crime information for the Virginia Tech Newport News Center is obtained from the outreach and international affairs director assigned to the tech center and the Newport News Police Department. Individuals who want to report crimes for inclusion in the Annual Security Report, or for the purpose of making timely warning reports, should report them to the Newport News Police Department, or the outreach and international affairs director assigned to the Virginia Tech Newport News Center.

Information for this annual report is compiled from reports provided by Campus Security Authorities including, but not limited to, the Department of Human Resources the Office of Student Conduct, the Dean of Students Office, The Virginia Tech Women's Center, and the Office of Residence Life. Statistics are also compiled from law enforcement agencies in jurisdictions that Virginia Tech owns, leases or controls property or those with jurisdiction on adjacent property.

Campus Overview

The Virginia Tech Newport News Center creates opportunities for long-term economic and individual success via continuing education and professional development.

Located in the Tech Center Research Park since 2019, the center hosts academic classes, professional development activities, and community engagement events. Leased space includes classrooms, a conference room, faculty/staff offices, and hoteling space.

Embodying the Virginia Tech motto, *Ut Prosim* (That I May Serve), the Newport News Center cultivates community relationships, engages in regional collaboration efforts, and provides exceptional learning experiences to professionals in the coastal Virginia region

Access to Campus Buildings

Security and access control design standards have been developed for new and renovated buildings owned by the university. Virginia Tech Newport News Center located in Newport News is open to the public and are secured after operating hours and during extended breaks. Administrators review security access and address issues related to lighting and other unsafe conditions on a routine basis. On-site staff fix any problems noted.

Law Enforcement Services

The Virginia Tech Police Department does not normally provide law enforcement services to the Virginia Tech Newport News Center. Day-to-day law enforcement to Virginia Tech Newport News Center located in Newport News are provided by the Newport News Police department. The Virginia Tech Police Department does not have a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Newport News Police departments since Newport News investigates all crimes within their jurisdiction.

Timely Warning / Crime Alert Notices

Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts will be provided to the community in the event of a reported crime, either on campus or off, that, in the judgment of the chief of the Virginia Tech Police Department or a designee, constitutes an ongoing or continuing serious threat to the university community. Timely

Warnings / Crime Alerts can only be issued if the Virginia Tech Police Department receives information either from the Newport News Police Department, the Virginia State Police, or the director of the Director of the Virginia Tech Newport News Center. The Clery crimes for which Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts may be issued may include, but are not limited to murder, non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, arson, burglary, robbery, sex offenses, aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft.

The Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts are generally written by a supervisor or others with the Virginia Tech Police Department as designated by the chief of police and are typically distributed to the community via email to anyone who has a vt.edu email address, by the Virginia Tech Police Department or University Relations. If someone from the Virginia Tech Police Department is unavailable, there are several administrators in University Relations who can initiate the email system. The Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts are also posted on the Virginia Tech Police Department website and may be posted on social media outlets. Updates to the Virginia Tech community about any particular case resulting in a Timely Warning / Crime Alert will normally be distributed via email.

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Pastoral and Professional Counselors

The Virginia Tech Hampton Roads Centers in Virginia Beach and Newport News do not have any pastoral or professional counselors, therefore, there are no policies encouraging counselors to inform persons about reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

TimelyMD / TimelyCare

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Regional VT Alerts are available for the Newport News Center. Immediate/emergency notifications using VT Alerts to members of a satellite campus community will be provided when information is received, either from the designated individual at the satellite campus or from the law enforcement agency responsible for services where the campus is located. VT Alerts will normally be issued by the Virginia Tech Police Department. Emergency notifications may be issued locally, using other means by the director of the Newport News Center. These methods may include, but not limited to, direct communication to the campus using email or website notices. Members of the satellite campus community are also encouraged to sign up for their localities emergency notification system, which are not affiliated with Virginia Tech, check with the police department in your area.

The Newport News Police Department, the Virginia state Police and the Newport News Fire and EMS Departments are primarily responsible for confirming that there is a significant emergency or dangerous

situation, that could cause an immediate threat to the health and safety of the members of the campus community. The directors or designees can also be in a position to confirm an emergency in or surrounding the campus. The Office of University Relations, the Virginia Tech Police Department and/or Virginia Tech Emergency Management can confirm an emergency in or surrounding the campus. The Office of University Relations, the Virginia Tech Police Department and/or Virginia Tech Emergency Management have access to the VT Alerts system which can send an alert to subscribers; notifying the campus community of threats that have occurred that may necessitate evacuation, shelter-in-place or other action on the part of students, employees, and campus visitors. The university will typically provide follow-up information to the campus community using the same systems that were used to send out the original alert or to direct the campus community to other informational channels.

Virginia Tech will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation, from the Newport News Police Department, the Virginia State Police or the Fire and EMS Departments of a significant emergency or an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring at the center. One of the listed departments above will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system based on information received, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the public safety official, compromise efforts to assist, contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. First responders to an incident that causes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Virginia Tech community will typically include the Newport News Police Departments, the Virginia State Police and the Newport News Fire and EMS Departments.

In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended and Section 23.1-803 of the Code of Virginia, the university has implemented a comprehensive communications system, VT Alerts, to provide prompt warning notifications and alerts of immediate threats to the health and safety of members of the campus community using a variety of methods. The VT Alerts system includes email notices; phone, cellular phone, text messages, and university website notices. Parents and members of the larger community are not eligible to sign up for immediate notification through VT Alerts, however, all Hokie family members, along with members of the community, are able to subscribe to receive real-time VT Phone Alerts to stay informed and are encouraged to do so. Parents and community members can check the university website at www.vt.edu for updates during an emergency at Newport News Center and can sign up for desk top alerts by following the direction at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu/desktop/alerts-desktop.html>.

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Virginia Tech will notify the university community of its emergency notification protocols, emergency response and evacuation procedures via email, in conjunction with at least one drill or exercise each calendar year.

Information related to emergency notifications and emergency guidelines can be found at <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>.

Information related to evacuation procedures can be found at https://www.ehss.vt.edu/programs/FLS_fire_emergencies.php.

Reporting a Crime or Getting Emergency Assistance

Individuals are responsible for being aware of and complying with university policies/procedures, and applicable law. Employees and students are encouraged to accurately, voluntarily and promptly report crimes, emergencies, potential threats, or risks to the appropriate law enforcement agency or university office(s). Crimes and other emergencies should be reported to the Newport News Police Department at 757-369-3105 or 911 for an emergency. The Newport News Center does not have any policies or procedures that allow survivors or witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

The Virginia Tech Police Department encourages everyone that is a survivor of crime to come forward and report to the police. However, on occasion and depending on the nature of the crime the survivor refuses to press charges. This is the survivor's option. Just because a report is filed with the police department does not mean that criminal charges have to be filed. Students also have the option of contacting other university resources on the main campus, such as the Virginia Tech Women's Center, Office of Student Conduct, Cook Counseling Center, Shiffert Health Center, or academic advisors who will assist with notifications, if desired. Crimes can also be reported to the Virginia Tech Police Department for the purpose of making a Timely Warning report and the annual statistical disclosure.

Services and Prevention Information

All Virginia Tech students have access to services offered on the main campus regardless of the location of the extended campus where they are taking classes. Crime prevention, sexual assault and other programs are available upon request.

Safety and Security Programs

The Virginia Tech Police Department has community outreach and residence life officers that provide educational programming and other crime prevention functions to the university community. The Virginia Tech Police Department has community outreach and residence life officers that provide educational programming and other crime prevention functions to the university community. Educational programs located on the Blacksburg campus include Student Police Academy, Alcohol Awareness, Bicycle Safety, Drug Awareness, Operation ID, Personal and Property Safety (basic crime prevention and personal safety), Rape Aggression Defense, Women's Awareness and Safety, and Resisting Aggression Defense (RAD) for men. All programs are available to faculty, staff and students upon request or if a need becomes apparent.

Crime prevention programs for extended campuses are supplemented by local law enforcement agencies. The Newport News Police Departments should be contacted to determine what types of classes are available. Any requests for programs that are not conducted by the Virginia Tech Police Department should be directed to the Newport News Police Departments.

Virginia Tech is committed to University Policy 1025 and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which among other things prohibits discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and sexual violence in all of its forms, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Sexual Assault is a crime that affects men and women punishable by both civil and criminal legal action. The Newport News Police Departments investigates all sexual assaults reported to the Police Department. Once reported to the Police, officers respond, investigate and make applicable criminal charges based on evidence collection and survivor / witness statements. The survivor of a sexual assault may also choose to file a report with Title IX Coordinator, or the Department of Human Resources. The Office of Student Conduct adjudicates cases involving sex offenses in which the alleged perpetrator is a Virginia Tech Student. Virginia Tech also encourages survivors to prosecute alleged perpetrators to the fullest extent of the law. There are several avenues for assistance if a person becomes the survivor of a sex offense.

Survivors of sexual assault tend to feel a variety of conflicting emotions: rage, fear, depression, relief to have survived, numbness, and exhaustion, to name just a few. Two key points to remember are that the assault was not your fault and there is help available.

The Virginia Tech Police Department is available and ready to assist if needed. The Virginia Tech Police Department is a valuable resource for information. The department has educational literature available on prevention methods and procedures to follow if you should become the survivor of a sex offense. The department provides educational programs on women's awareness, personal safety and instructs Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) for women upon request. RAD classes are self-defense classes for women and consist of awareness, safety tips and progresses into hands on attack simulations at the end of the class. Resisting Aggression with Defense for Men (RAD) program teaches the practice of self-defense and how to escape aggressive behavior.

The Police Department's Survivor/Witness Assistance Program protects the rights of survivors and witness of crimes. Referral information is available regarding area services for general counseling, medical attention, visa and immigration, emergency housing or financial assistance. For crimes that occur in Newport News, the Virginia Tech Police Department will assist and refer the survivor to the Newport News Police Departments or other law enforcement agency depending on the jurisdiction in which it occurred. Responsiveness to the needs of crime survivors is a department priority.

If Sexual Assault Happens to You

- Contact the police for assistance and information or to report the incident. The Newport News Police Departments should be contacted for incidents occurring at one of the centers. The Virginia Tech Police Department will assist the survivor in contacting the correct law enforcement agency, if requested.
- Go to the Sentara Port Warwick in Newport News. A qualified physician or nurse will examine you for injuries and collect physical evidence that could be used in judicial proceedings if you decide to prosecute.
- If possible, do not change your clothes, shower, eat or drink between the rape and the trip to the emergency room. Preserving evidence is critical and can assist in prosecution. Bring a change of clothes with you because the police will need the clothes you were wearing for evidence.
- Even if you do not wish to prosecute, it is important that you have a physical exam after the attack. Besides bruises or other physical injuries, the perpetrator might have passed on a sexually transmitted disease that requires treatment. An HIV/AIDS test may also ease your mind, although six months must elapse after an attack to accurately detect the presence of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

- Seek counseling from a local women's center or a private counselor. All these services are free of charge (except private counseling) and CONFIDENTIAL. If you are not comfortable talking with a counselor, consider talking with a trusted friend or family member. (See Counseling)
- Consider your legal options if you have not done so already. Although there are statutes of limitation on criminal cases, they are often longer than you think. You also have the option of campus and civil charges (See Criminal, Civil, & Disciplinary Options)
- If the assault and its aftermath are interfering with your ability to complete your work or academic performance, talk with the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center, Women's Center at Virginia Tech, or the academic dean of your college about academic relief. The Dean of Students will also assist in changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, should the survivor request such assistance and such changes are reasonably available.
- Remember that it is never too late to deal with a sexual assault, and that you can heal from this significant trauma. People are ready and able to help you, but they can't if you don't ask.

Medical Care

As mentioned above, survivors of very recent assaults should go to the emergency room of Sentara Port Warwick for a physical exam and the collection of evidence. All survivors, past or present, should be seen by a qualified physician or nurse to check for sexually transmitted diseases, physical trauma, and possible pregnancy. Female survivors may prefer to see a female physician, and should request one if that will increase their comfort, though in the emergency room that may not always be possible. Survivors may also wish to see their family doctor. Even if no symptoms are apparent, survivors are still strongly encouraged to seek medical attention.

Counseling Options

Students coping with a sexual assault have counseling options available. Two of those options are on-campus: The Women's Center at Virginia Tech and the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center. The Women's Center at Virginia Tech offers short-term crisis counseling and sexual assault support groups. The Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center offers both short-term and long-term individual and group counseling. These two options may not be practical for students at the Virginia Tech Center located in Newport News. Many other options exist in Newport News that may have some cost associated with them, such as private therapists. Counseling is often crucial to the recovery process, and survivors should be encouraged to seek the assistance of qualified professionals, even if many years have elapsed since the assault. As always, the choice to seek counseling should be the survivors.

Criminal

A police report must be generated before an investigation can begin and charges can be placed. If the assault happened on an extended campus site, it falls under the jurisdiction of the Newport News Police Department. Many survivors believe that if they do not file criminal charges immediately, they lose that option. This may not be the case. There are statutes of limitation for filing criminal charges, but they are typically several years in duration. Certainly, it is best to go to the police as soon as possible after an assault, in order to preserve as much evidence as possible. The police will arrange for the survivor to be seen at the Sentara Port Warwick for medical care and evidence collection. However, even if some time has elapsed, the police still encourage survivors to come forward. Criminal charges are prosecuted by the state of Virginia, not the individual survivor. A commonwealth's attorney will argue the case at no cost to the survivor. The survivor serves as the primary witness to the crime, and his or her testimony is crucial to the case. Criminal cases may take considerable time to proceed through the justice system. Typically, the press protects the identity of the survivor, although the identity of the accused perpetrator is not protected.

Important Contacts / Phone Numbers

This section has attempted to offer an overview of sexual assault issues, and the available options on the Virginia Tech campus. No one publication can be entirely comprehensive. Sexual Assault is a complex issue; no two cases will have exactly the same results or the same course of action. The university therefore offers a variety of services so that survivors can get the assistance they most need. A good starting point for a survivor, or family and friends of a survivor, is with the Sexual Assault Education Coordinator who is based in The Women's Center at Virginia Tech.

For further explanation or elaboration of the information in this section, contact the agencies whose numbers are listed here.

Director of Newport News Center	(757) 363 3900
The Women's Center at Virginia Tech	540-231-7806
Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center	540-231-6557 (8a.m.-5 p.m.)
	540-231-6444 (5p.m.-8 a.m.)
Schiffert Health Services	540-231-6444
Virginia Tech Police Department	(911) (emergency on campus)
	540-231-6411 (non-emergency)
Dean of Students	540-231-3787
Office of Student Conduct	540-231-3790
Cranwell International Center	540-231-6527
Newport News Police Department	911 (emergency)
	757-247-2500 (non-emergency)
Sentara Port Warwick Hospital	757-736-9898
VA Family Violence & Sexual Assault	757-622-4300 (hotline)
Title IX Coordinator	540-231-1824
Equity & Access	540-231-8771
Office of Emergency Management	540-231-2438
988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline	988

Hokie Wellness

The Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Specialist with Hokie Wellness coordinates outreach and education efforts for students, faculty, and staff related to sexual and power-based violence, including sexual and relationship violence, stalking, and harassment. This position was created based upon recommendations from the End Sexual Violence Committee created by Virginia Tech president Tim Sands in 2019-2020. In this role, the SVP Specialist collaborates with campus stakeholders to develop and implement prevention campaigns to educate the community about sexual violence recognition and promote social norms around bystander prevention.

During the 2022 academic year, the SVP program has conducted prevention and bystander intervention programs for 2,975 students. These programs have focused on educating students and assisting them with recognizing elements of sexual abuse, as well as encouraging them to educate their peers about bystander prevention strategies. The SVP program also utilizes a stakeholder model which integrates student leaders into the training program to increase the effectiveness of peer participation in prevention.

Virginia Tech Newport News Center Crimes Statistics 2022

	On Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property			Year Total		
OFFENSE TYPE	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder & Non negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021 and 2022. No on campus housing.

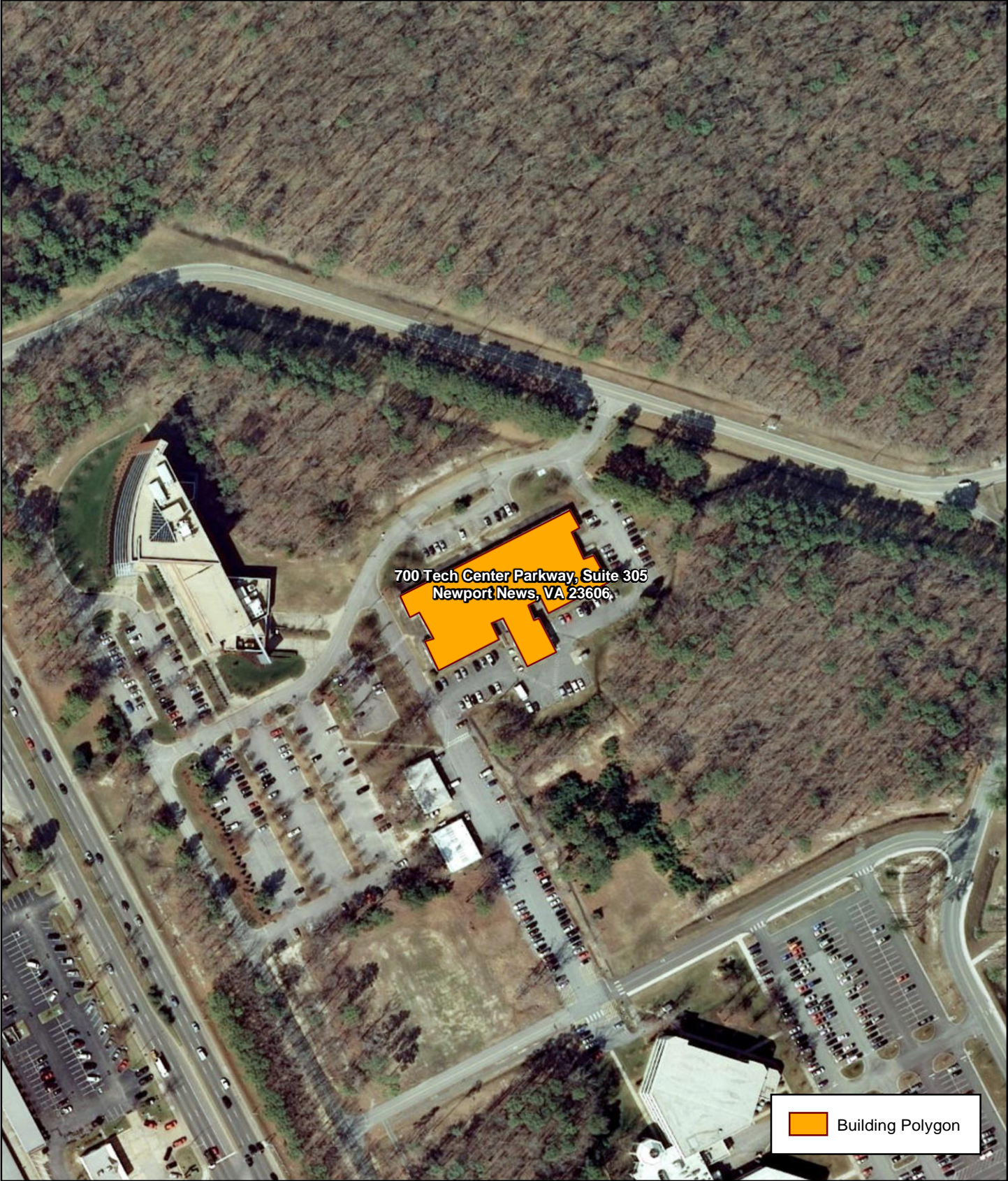
*No unfounded crimes reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

*Hate crimes are criminal offenses committed against a person or property which is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity and national origin.

*Note: Included in the Virginia Tech Hampton Roads Center Crime Statistics Chart are the crimes required by the Clery Act that occurred on or within an institution's Clery Geography that have been reported to a Campus Security Authority.

Newport News Center

700 Tech Center Parkway, Suite 305, Newport News, VA 23606



0 250 500 Feet

Date Created: Sep 06, 2023



Northern Virginia Center

Virginia Tech Northern Virginia Center (NVC) is committed to providing the members of the campus community and visitors with the safest and most secure environment possible, however, even the most extensive initiatives cannot succeed without the awareness and cooperation of the community members who work, study and live on campus. Crime information for the NVC is obtained from the NVC Center Director, the Assistant Director, and the Fairfax County Police Department. Individuals, who want to report crimes for inclusion in the Annual Security Report, or for the purpose of making timely warning reports, should report them to the Fairfax County Police Department.

Campus Overview

The (NVC) at 7054 Haycock Road in Falls Church, VA, opened in 1997. The building houses administrative offices for the associate dean of the Graduate School and the Graduate Student Services Office for Virginia Tech in the greater Washington, D.C., metro area.

The NVC is also a teaching facility for a number of academic programs offered by Virginia Tech in the region. Additionally, faculty and students at the NVC are actively engaged in innovative and collaborative projects to further the university's research mission in the D.C. area. The NVC is located adjacent to the West Falls Church Metro station on the Orange line, and Exit 66, just off Interstate 66.

Access to Campus Buildings

Access to the NVC is controlled by VT NVC Administration and NVC's property management company. NVC's property management company is under contract with Virginia Tech. All exterior doors, except the main entrance, are locked at all times. A security guard is stationed at the front desk to address visitors as needed. Exterior key access to NVC is maintained by the NVC building management company and not by Virginia Tech. The NVC building management company maintains NVC in collaboration with Virginia Tech. The NVC building management company contracts for security services on Virginia Tech's behalf and, therefore, Virginia Tech has no policy related to security considerations.

Access to the NVC is controlled by the property management company. All exterior doors, except the main entrance, are locked at all times. A security guard is stationed at the front desk to address visitors. Exterior key access is maintained by the management company and not by Virginia Tech. Virginia Tech does not have any responsibility for maintenance of the facility therefore has no policy related to security considerations.

Law Enforcement Services

The Virginia Tech Police Department does not normally provide law enforcement services to the NVC. Day-to-day law enforcement services to the NVC are provided by the Fairfax County Police Department. The Virginia Tech Police Department does not have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Fairfax County Police since Fairfax County Police investigate all crimes within their jurisdiction.

Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts

Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts will be provided to the community in the event of a reported crime, either on campus or off, that, in the judgment of the Chief of the Virginia Tech Police Department or Office of Emergency Management, constitutes an ongoing or continuing serious threat to the university community. *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* can only be issued if the Virginia Tech Police Department receives

information either from the Falls Church Police Department, the Fairfax County Police Department, the Virginia State Police or the Director of the NVC. The Clery crimes for which *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* may be issued, but are not limited to, are murder, non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, arson, homicide, burglary, robbery, sex offenses, aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft.

The *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* are generally written by the Chief of Police or a designee and they are typically distributed to the community via email to anyone who has a vt.edu email address by University Relations. If someone from University Relations is unavailable, there are several administrators in the Virginia Tech Police Department who can initiate the email system. The *Timely Warning / Crime Alert* notices are also posted on the Virginia Tech Police Department website. Updates to the Virginia Tech community about any particular case resulting in a *Timely Warning / Crime Alert* will normally be distributed via email.

Controlled Substances

The university strictly prohibits the illegal use or possession of any controlled substance. The illegal use of controlled substances is incompatible with the goals of an academic community. Students found guilty of possessing, using, distributing, or selling controlled substances will face disciplinary action, which may include suspension and/or dismissal from the university upon the first offense. Violations of state law should be reported to the Fairfax County Police Department or the Virginia State Police who will take appropriate legal actions. For more comprehensive details, please refer to the University's Policy for a Drug Free University at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/1020.pdf>.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

The NVC does not have any pastoral or professional counselors, therefore, there are no policies encouraging counselors to inform persons about reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

TimelyMD/TimelyCare

TimelyCare, the virtual health and well-being platform from TimelyMD, is the leading virtual health and well-being resource for institutions of higher education. TimelyCare serves as a 24/7 virtual extension of campus counseling center resources, with a goal of improving student well-being, engagement and retention. The association with TimelyCare for students began in August 2022 and for faculty and staff in October of 2022.

To learn more, contact Student Affairs at 540-231-6272 or [send an email to studentaffairs@vt.edu](mailto:send_an_email_to_studentaffairs@vt.edu).

Emergency Response and Preparedness Emergency Notifications

Regional VT Alerts are available for the NVC. Immediate/emergency notifications using VT Alerts to members of a satellite campus community will be provided when information is received, either from the designated individual at the satellite campus or from the law enforcement agency responsible for services where the campus is located. VT Alerts will normally be issued by the Virginia Tech Police Department. Emergency notifications may be issued locally, using other means by the Director of the Northern Virginia Center or the designee. These methods may include, but are not limited to, direct communication to the campus using email or website notices. Members of the satellite campus community are also encouraged to sign up for their localities emergency notification system, which are not affiliated with Virginia Tech, check with the police department in your area.

The Fairfax County Police Department, the Virginia State Police and the Fairfax County Fire and EMS Departments are primarily responsible for confirming that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation at the NVC that could cause an immediate threat to the health and safety of the members of the campus community. The Director or designee can also be in a position to confirm an emergency in or surrounding the campus. The Office of University Relations, the Virginia Tech Police Department and/or Virginia Tech Emergency Management have access to the VT Alerts system which can send an alert to subscribers; notifying the campus community of threats that have occurred that may necessitate evacuation, shelter in place or other action on the part of students, employees, and campus visitors. The university will typically provide follow-up information to the campus community using the same systems that were used to send out the original alert or to direct the campus community to other informational channels.

Virginia Tech will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation, from the Fairfax County Police Department or authorized staff member at the NVC of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring at the NVC. One of the listed departments above will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system based on information received, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the public safety official, compromise efforts to assist, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. First responders to an incident that causes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Virginia Tech community at the NVC will typically include the Fairfax County Police Department, Virginia State Police, and the Arlington County and / or Fairfax County Fire and EMS Departments. The Falls Church Police Department may also respond since the Center borders on their city jurisdiction.

In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended and Section 23.1-803 of the Code of Virginia, the university has implemented a comprehensive communications system, VT Alerts, to provide prompt warning notifications and alerts of immediate threats to the health and safety of members of the campus community using a variety of methods. The VT Alerts system includes: email notices; phone, cellular phone, text messages, and VT NVC university website notices. Parents and members of the larger community are not eligible to sign up for immediate notification through VT Alerts. However, all hokie family members, along with members of the community, are able to subscribe to receive real- time VT Phone Alerts to stay informed and are encouraged to do so. Parents and larger community members can check the University Website at www.vt.edu for updates during an emergency at the Northern Virginia Center and can sign up for desk top alerts by following the direction at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu/desktop/alerts-desktop.html>.

Students and employees have the option of signing up on VT Alerts to receive emergency messages related to the NVC, at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu>. Annually, the Offices of University Relations and Human Resources provides communications to the university community regarding university procedures for authorized closings and receiving emergency alerts. Additional information about the “Alert” process can be found in the University Safety and Security Policy at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/5615.pdf>.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency preparedness and information on what to do in an emergency can be found on the “Be Hokie Ready” link from the Virginia Tech Emergency Management webpage <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Hokie family and community members are also encouraged to download the free **Hokie Ready mobile safety app**. To download the app, search “Hokie Ready” in your app store.

University departments are responsible for developing Emergency Action Plans (EAP) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University conducts numerous exercises each year, including tabletop exercises, functional exercises, drills and tests of the emergency notification systems. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Virginia Tech will notify the university community of its emergency notification protocols, emergency response and evacuation procedures via email, in conjunction with at least one drill or exercise each calendar year. Information related to emergencies, drills, evacuations, etc. can be found at <https://www.nvc.vt.edu/intranet/resources/DeskReference-NVC-2015.pdf>. VT Personnel are encouraged to sign up for Fairfax County Emergency Information alerts for area alerts related to emergency, weather, transportation, and other area-related incidents in their campus area at <https://fairfaxcountyemergency.wordpress.com/>.

Reporting a Crime or Getting Emergency Assistance

Individuals are responsible for being aware of and complying with university policies/procedures, and applicable law. Employees and students are encouraged to accurately, voluntarily and promptly report crimes, emergencies, potential threats, or risks to the appropriate law enforcement agency or university office(s). Crimes and other emergencies should be reported to the Fairfax County Police Department at (non-emergency assistance number) 703-691-2131, or 911 for an emergency.

The NVC does not have any policies or procedures that allow survivors or witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

The Virginia Tech Police Department encourages everyone that is a survivor of crime to come forward and report to the police. However, on occasion and depending on the nature of the crime the survivor refuses to press charges. This is the survivor's option. Students also have the option of contacting other university resources on the main campus, such as the Virginia Tech Women's Center, Office of Student Conduct, Cook Counseling Center, Schiffert Health Center, or academic advisors who will assist with notifications, if desired. Crimes can also be reported to the Virginia Tech Police Department for the purpose of making timely warning reports and the annual statistical disclosure.

Services and Prevention Information

All Virginia Tech students have access to services offered on the main campus regardless of the location of the extended campus where they are taking classes. Crime prevention, safety and security, sexual assault and other programs are available upon request.

Virginia Tech is committed to University Policy 1025 and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which among other things prohibits discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and sexual violence in all of its forms, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Sexual Assault is a crime that affects men and women punishable by both civil and criminal legal action. The Fairfax County Police Department investigates all sexual assaults reported to the Police Department. Once reported to the Police officers respond, investigate and make applicable criminal charges based on evidence collection and survivor / witness statements. The University Judicial System administered through the Office of Student Conduct adjudicates, at the request of the survivor, all cases involving sex offenses in which the alleged perpetrator is a Virginia Tech Student. The survivor of a sexual assault may

also choose to file a report with Title IX Coordinator, or the Department of Human Resources. Virginia Tech also encourages survivors to prosecute alleged perpetrators to the fullest extent of the law. There are several avenues for assistance if a person becomes the survivor of a sex offense.

Survivors of sexual assault tend to feel a variety of conflicting emotions: rage, fear, depression, relief to have survived, numbness, and exhaustion, to name just a few. Two key points to remember are that the assault was not your fault and there is help available.

The Virginia Tech Police Department is available and ready to assist if needed. The Virginia Tech Police Department is a valuable resource for information. The department has educational literature available on prevention methods and procedures to follow if you should become the survivor of a sex offense. The department provides educational programs on women's awareness, personal safety and instructs Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) classes upon request. RAD classes are self-defense classes for women only and consist of awareness, safety tips and progresses into hands on attack simulations at the end of the class. Resisting Aggression Defense (RAD) for men teaches the practice of self-defense and how to escape aggressive behavior.

The Police Department's Survivor/Witness Assistance Program protects the rights of survivors and witness of crimes. Referral information is accessible at all times regarding area services available for general counseling, medical attention, emergency housing or financial assistance. Responsiveness to the needs of crime survivors is a department priority.

For crimes that occur in Falls Church, the Virginia Tech Police Department will assist and refer the survivor to the Falls Church Police Department or the Fairfax County Police Department depending on the jurisdiction in which it occurred. Responsiveness to the needs of crime survivors is a department priority.

If Sexual Assault Happens to You

- Contact the police for assistance and information or to report the incident. The Fairfax County Police Department should be contacted for incidents occurring at the NVC. The Virginia Tech Police Department will assist the survivor in contacting the correct law enforcement agency, if requested.
- Go to the INOVA Fairfax Hospital in Fairfax or the Arlington Hospital. A qualified physician or nurse will examine you for injuries and collect physical evidence that could be used in judicial proceedings if you decide to prosecute.
- If possible, do not change your clothes, shower, eat or drink between the rape and the trip to the emergency room. Preserving evidence is critical and can assist in prosecution. Bring a change of clothes with you because the police will need the clothes you were wearing for evidence.
- Even if you do not wish to prosecute, it is important that you have a physical exam after the attack. Besides bruises or other physical injuries, the perpetrator might have passed on a sexually transmitted disease that requires treatment. An HIV/AIDS test may also ease your mind, although six months must elapse after an attack to accurately detect the presence of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.
- Seek counseling from the Center for Family Services located onsite at the NVC or a private counselor. All these services are free of charge (except private counseling) and **CONFIDENTIAL**. If you are not comfortable talking with a counselor, consider talking with a trusted friend or family member.
- Consider your judicial options if you have not done so already. Although here are statutes of limitations on criminal cases, they are often longer than you think. You have the option of campus and civil charges.

- If the assault and its aftermath are interfering with your ability to complete your work or academic performance, talk with the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center, Women's Center at Virginia Tech, at Virginia Tech, or the academic dean of your college about academic relief. The Dean of Students will also assist in changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, should the survivor request such assistance and such changes are reasonably available.
- Remember that it is never too late to deal with a sexual assault, and that you can heal from this significant trauma. People are ready and able to help you, but they can't if you don't ask.

Medical Care

As mentioned above, survivors of very recent assaults should go to the emergency room of the INOVA Fairfax Hospital for a physical exam and the collection of evidence. All survivors, past or present, should be seen by a qualified physician or nurse to check for sexually transmitted diseases, physical trauma, and possible pregnancy. INOVA Fairfax Hospital offers the services of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners. Female survivors may prefer to see a female physician, and should request one if that will increase their comfort, though in the emergency room that may not always be possible. Survivors may also wish to see their family doctor. Even if no symptoms are apparent, survivors are still strongly encouraged to seek medical attention.

Counseling Options

Students coping with a sexual assault have counseling options available. Two of those options are on-campus: The Women's Center at Virginia Tech and the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center. The Women's Center at Virginia Tech offers short-term crisis counseling and sexual assault support groups. The Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center offers both short-term and long-term individual and group counseling. These two options may not be practical for students at the NVC. Many other options exist in Falls Church and Fairfax that may have some cost associated with them, such as private therapists. Counseling is often crucial to the recovery process, and survivors should be encouraged to seek the assistance of qualified professionals, even if many years have elapsed since the assault. As always, the choice to seek counseling should be the survivors.

Criminal

A police report must be generated before an investigation can begin and charges can be placed. If the assault happened on campus, it falls under the jurisdiction of the Fairfax County Police. Many survivors believe that if they do not file criminal charges immediately, they lose that option. This may not be the case. There are statutes of limitation for filing criminal charges, but they are typically several years in duration. Certainly, it is best to go to the police as soon as possible after an assault, in order to preserve as much evidence as possible. The police will arrange for the survivor to be seen at the INOVA Fairfax Hospital for medical care and evidence collection. However, even if some time has elapsed, the police still encourage survivors to come forward. Criminal charges are prosecuted by the state of Virginia, not the individual survivor. A Commonwealth's Attorney will argue the case at no cost to the survivor. The survivor serves as the primary witness to the crime, and his or her testimony is crucial to the case. Criminal cases may take considerable time to proceed through the justice system. Typically, the press protects the identity of the survivor, although the identity of the accused perpetrator is not protected.

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Important Contacts / Phone Numbers

This section has attempted to offer an overview of sexual assault issues, and the available options on the Virginia Tech campus. No one publication can be entirely comprehensive. Sexual assault is a complex issue; no two cases will have exactly the same results or the same course of action. The university therefore offers a variety of services so that survivors can get the assistance they most need. A good starting point for a survivor, or family and friends of a survivor, is with the Sexual Assault Education Coordinator who is based in The Women's Center at Virginia Tech. For further explanation or elaboration of the information in this section, contact the agencies whose numbers are listed here.

The Women's Center at Virginia Tech	540-231-7806
Women's Center	703-281-2657
Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center	540-231-6557 (24/7)
Schiffert Health Services	540-231-6444 (Mon-Sat (8:00am – 8:00pm) (Sun- (10am-6pm)
Virginia Tech Police Department (located in Blacksburg)	540-231-6411
VT HR Employee Assistance Program	866-725-0602
(Employees who are covered by the university's health insurance)	
Dean of Students	540-231-3787
Office of Student Conduct	540-231-3790
Office of Student Programs	540-231-6204
Student Legal Services	540-231-4720
Fairfax County Police Department	703-691-2131
https://fairfaxcounty.gov/police/	
NOVA Fairfax Hospital ER Dept.	911 (emergency) 703-776-3111
NOVA Community Hospital, Arlington, VA	703-671-1200
Virginia Hospital Center, Arlington, VA	703-558-5000
Crisis Link Hotline	703-558-4077
Or text "Connect" to 85511	web links to http://ipscenter.org/crisis-hotlines/
Center for Family Services, VT/NVC	703-538-8470
Office for Women & Domestic Sexual Violence Services Hotline	703-360-7273 TTY: 711
https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/familyservices/domestic-sexual-violence	
Fairfax County Alcohol & Drug	703-359-7040 703 538-5292 /711
Fairfax –Falls Church Mental Health Services	703-573-5679 TTY: 703 207-7737 /
711 Equity Manager (Falls Church)	540-231-7762
Title IX Coordinator	540-231-1824 (students)
Equity & Access	540-231-8771 (employees)
VT (Blacksburg) Office of Emergency Management	540 231-4873; Fax540-231-4029
Fairfax County Office of Emergency Management	573-350-1000
988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline	988

****Report all crimes to Fairfax County Police.**

Virginia Tech Northern Virginia Center Crime Statistics 2022

	On Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property			Year Total		
OFFENSE TYPE	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder & Non negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022. No on-campus housing.**

***No unfounded crimes reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.**

***Hate crimes are criminal offenses committed against a person or property which is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity and national origin.**

Note: Included in the Virginia Tech Northern Virginia Crime Statistics Chart are the crimes required by the Clery Act that occurred on or within an institution's Clery Geography that have been reported to a Campus Security Authority.

Northern Virginia Center

168

7054 Haycock Rd
Falls Church, VA

0 100 200 400 Feet

Richmond Center

Virginia Tech is committed to providing the members of the campus community and visitors with the safest and most secure environment possible, however, even the most extensive initiatives cannot succeed without the awareness and cooperation of the community members who work, study and live on campus. Crime information for the Richmond Center is obtained from the Richmond Center Director and the Henrico County Police Department. Individuals, who want to report crimes for inclusion in the Annual Security Report, or for the purpose of making timely warning reports, should report them to the Director of the Richmond Center or the Henrico County Police Department.

Information about services and crimes for this report is obtained from Campus Security Authorities including, but not limited to, the Department of Human Resources, the Director of Virginia Tech Richmond Center and Office of Student Conduct. Statistics are also obtained from the Henrico County Police Department, which serves as the law enforcement authority where the Richmond Center is located.

Campus Overview

The Virginia Tech Richmond Center is just off Interstate 64 in Richmond's West End. Leased space at this location includes classrooms, faculty and staff offices, hoteling stations, conference rooms and flexible space for collaboration and hosted events.

The center serves university faculty and students at both the graduate and undergraduate levels, including hosting in-person and virtual classes, proctoring exams, and providing on-site support for research, experiential learning, and career services. Virginia Tech's Undergraduate Admissions maintains a presence at the Richmond Center to engage prospective students, families, and K-12 school contacts.

Community engagement includes professional development workshops, customized programs for organizations, and collaboration with regional partners. Virginia Cooperative Extension houses a district office at the Richmond Center and provides broad programming and outreach.

Access to Campus Buildings

Access to the multi-tenant building at 2810 N Parham Road is controlled by Sonitrol of Greater Richmond. Exterior doors are unlocked at 7:00 am on business days and are secured by 10:00pm. Exterior key access is maintained by the management company and not by Virginia Tech. Security is provided by the management company from 5:30pm to end of classes, Monday through Friday, on site. Virginia Tech does not have any responsibility for maintenance of the facility therefore has no policy related to security considerations.

Law Enforcement Services

The Virginia Tech Richmond Center receives its police services from the Henrico County Police Department. Henrico County Police respond to calls for service and assistance. The Virginia Tech Police Department does not have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Henrico County Police since Henrico County Police investigate all crimes within their jurisdiction.

Timely Warning Notices

Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts will be provided to the community in the event of a reported crime that, in the judgment of the Chief of the Virginia Tech Police Department or the office of Emergency Management, constitutes an ongoing or continuing serious threat to the university community. *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* can only be issued if the Virginia Tech Police Department receives information either from the Henrico County Police Department, the Virginia State Police or the Director of the Richmond Center. The Clery crimes for which *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* may be issued may include, but are not limited to, arson, homicide, burglary, robbery, sex offenses, aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft.

The *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* are generally written by the Chief of Police or the Office of Emergency Management, and they are typically distributed to the community via email to anyone who has a vt.edu email address by University Relations. If someone from University Relations is unavailable, there are several administrators in the Virginia Tech Police Department who can initiate the email system. The *Timely Warning / Crime Alert* notices are also posted on the Virginia Tech Police Department website. Updates to the Virginia Tech community about any particular case resulting in a *Timely Warning / Crime Alert* will normally be distributed via email.

Controlled Substances

The university strictly prohibits the illegal use or possession of any controlled substance. The illegal use of controlled substances is incompatible with the goals of an academic community. Students found guilty of possessing, using, distributing, or selling controlled substances will face disciplinary action, which may include suspension and/or dismissal from the university, for the first offense. Violations of state law should be reported to the Henrico County Police who will take appropriate legal actions. For more comprehensive details, please refer to the University's Policy for a Drug Free University at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/1020.pdf>.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

The Virginia Tech Richmond Center does not have any pastoral or professional counselors. There are no policies encouraging counselors to inform persons about reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

TimelyMD/TimelyCare

TimelyCare, the virtual health and well-being platform from *TimelyMD*, is the leading virtual health and well-being resource for institutions of higher education. *TimelyCare* serves as a 24/7 virtual extension of campus counseling center resources, with a goal of improving student well-being, engagement and retention. The association with *TimelyCare* for students began in August 2022 and for faculty and staff in October of 2022.

To learn more, contact Student Affairs at 540-231-6272 or [send an email to studentaffairs@vt.edu](mailto:send_an_email_to_studentaffairs@vt.edu).

Emergency Response and Preparedness

Emergency Notifications

The Henrico County Police Department, the Virginia state Police and the Henrico County Fire and EMS Departments are primarily responsible for confirming that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation at the Richmond Center that could cause an immediate threat to the health and safety of the members of the campus community. The Director or designee can also be in a position to confirm an emergency in or surrounding the campus. The Office of University Relations, the Virginia Tech Police Department and/or Virginia Tech Emergency Management have access to the VT Alerts system which can send an alert to subscribers; notifying the campus community of threats that have occurred that may necessitate evacuation, shelter-in-place or other action on the part of students,

employees, and campus visitors. The university will typically provide follow-up information to the campus community using the same systems that were used to send out the original alert or to direct the campus community to other informational channels.

Virginia Tech will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation, from the Henrico County Police Department, the Virginia state Police or the Henrico County Fire and EMS Departments or authorized staff member at the Richmond Center, of a significant emergency or an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring at the Richmond Center. One of the listed departments above will, without delay, taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification, and initiate the notification system based on information received, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the public safety official, compromise efforts to assist, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. First responders to an incident that causes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Virginia Tech community at the Richmond Center will typically include the Henrico County Police Department, the Virginia state Police and the Henrico County Fire and EMS Departments.

In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended and Section 23.1-803 of the Code of Virginia, the university has implemented a comprehensive communications system, VT Alerts, to provide prompt warning notifications and alerts of immediate threats to the health and safety of members of the campus community using a variety of methods. The VT Alerts system includes: email notices; phone, cellular phone, text messages, and university website notices. Parents and members of the larger community are not eligible to sign up for immediate notification through VT Alerts, however, all Hokie family members, along with members of the community, are able to subscribe to receive real-time VT Phone Alerts to stay informed and are encouraged to do so. Also, they can check the University Website at www.vt.edu for updates during an emergency at the Richmond Higher Education Center and can sign up for desk top alerts by following the direction at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu/desktop/alerts-desktop.html>.

Students and employees have the option of signing up on VT Alerts to receive emergency messages related to the Richmond Center at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu>. Annually, the Offices of University Relations and Human Resources provides communications to the university community regarding university procedures for authorized closings and receiving emergency alerts. Additional information about the “Alert” process can be found in the University Safety and Security Policy at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/5615.pdf>.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency preparedness and information on what to do in an emergency can be found on the “Be Hokie Ready” link from the Virginia Tech Emergency Management webpage <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Hokie family and community members are also encouraged to download the free **Hokie Ready mobile safety app**. To download the app, search “Hokie Ready” in your app store.

University departments are responsible for developing Emergency Action Plans (EAP) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University conducts numerous exercises each year, including tabletop exercises, functional exercises, drills and tests of the emergency notification systems. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Virginia Tech will notify the university community of its emergency notification protocols, emergency response and evacuation procedures via email, in conjunction with at least one drill or exercise each calendar year. Information related to emergency notifications and emergency guidelines can be found at <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Information related to evacuation procedures can be found at

Reporting a Crime or Getting Emergency Assistance

Individuals are responsible for being aware of and complying with university policies/procedures, and applicable law. Employees and students are encouraged to accurately, voluntarily and promptly report crimes, emergencies, potential threats, or risks to the appropriate law enforcement agency or university office(s). Crimes and other emergencies should be reported to the Henrico County Police Department at 804-501-5000 or 911 for an emergency.

The Richmond Center does not have any policies or procedures that allow survivors or witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

The Virginia Tech Police Department encourages everyone that is a survivor of crime to come forward and report to the police. However, on occasion and depending on the nature of the crime the survivor refuses to press charges. This is the survivor's option. Students also have the option of contacting other university resources, such as the Virginia Tech Women's Center, Office of Student Conduct, Cook Counseling Center, Schiffert Health Center, or academic advisors who will assist with notifications, if desired. Crimes can also be reported to the Virginia Tech Police Department for the purpose of making a timely warning report and the annual statistical disclosure.

Services and Prevention Information

All Virginia Tech students have access to services offered on the main campus regardless of the location of the extended campus where they are taking classes. Crime prevention, safety and security, sexual assault and other programs are available upon request.

Virginia Tech is committed to University Policy 1025 and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which among other things prohibits discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and sexual violence in all of its forms, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Sexual Assault is a crime that affects men and women punishable by both civil and criminal legal action. The survivor of a sexual assault may also choose to file a report with Title IX Coordinator, or the Department of Human Resources. The Office of Student Conduct adjudicates cases involving sex offenses in which the alleged perpetrator is a Virginia Tech student. Virginia Tech also encourages survivors to prosecute alleged perpetrators to the fullest extent of the law. There are several avenues for assistance if a person becomes the survivor of a sex offense.

Survivors of sexual assault tend to feel a variety of conflicting emotions: rage, fear, depression, relief to have survived, numbness, and exhaustion, to name just a few. Two key points to remember are that the assault was not your fault and there is help available.

The Virginia Tech Police Department is available and ready to assist if needed. The Virginia Tech Police Department is a valuable resource for information. The department has educational literature available on prevention methods and procedures to follow if you should become the survivor of a sex offense. The department provides educational programs on women's awareness, personal safety and instructs Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) classes upon request. RAD classes are self-defense classes for women only and consist of awareness, safety tips and progresses into hands on attack simulations at the end of the class. Resisting Aggression with Defense for Men (RAD) program teaches the practice of self-defense and how to escape aggressive behavior

The Police Department's Survivor/Witness Assistance Program protects the rights of survivors and witness of crimes. Referral information is accessible at all times regarding area services available for general counseling, medical attention, emergency housing or financial assistance. For crimes that occur in Richmond, the Virginia Tech Police Department will assist and refer the survivor to the Richmond

Police Department or the Henrico County Police Department depending on the jurisdiction in which it occurred. Responsiveness to the needs of crime survivors is a department priority.

If Sexual Assault Happens to You

- Contact the police for assistance and information or to report the incident. The Henrico County Police Department should be contacted for incidents occurring at the center. The Virginia Tech Police Department will assist the survivor in contacting the correct law enforcement agency, if requested.
- Go to the Henrico Doctor's Hospital. A qualified physician or nurse will examine you for injuries and collect physical evidence that could be used in judicial proceedings if you decide to prosecute.
- If possible, do not change your clothes, shower, eat or drink between the rape and the trip to the emergency room. Preserving evidence is critical and can assist in prosecution. Bring a change of clothes with you because the police will need the clothes you were wearing for evidence.
- Even if you do not wish to prosecute, it is important that you have a physical exam after the attack. Besides bruises or other physical injuries, the perpetrator might have passed on a sexually transmitted disease that requires treatment. An HIV/AIDS test may also ease your mind, although six months must elapse after an attack to accurately detect the presence of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.
- Seek counseling from a counselor in your area. If you are not comfortable talking with a counselor, consider talking with a trusted friend or family member.
- Consider your judicial options if you have not done so already. Although there are statutes of limitation on criminal cases, they are often longer than you think. You also have the option of campus and civil charges.
- If the assault and its aftermath are interfering with your ability to complete your work or academic performance, talk with the academic dean of your college about academic relief. The Dean of Students will also assist in changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, should the survivor request such assistance and such changes are reasonably available.
- Remember that it is never too late to deal with a sexual assault, and that you can heal from this significant trauma. People are ready and able to help you, but they can't if you don't ask.

Medical Care

As mentioned above, survivors of very recent assaults should go to the emergency room of the Henrico Doctor's Hospital for a physical exam and the collection of evidence. All survivors, past or present, should be seen by a qualified physician or nurse to check for sexually transmitted diseases, physical trauma, and possible pregnancy. Henrico Doctor's Hospital offers the services of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners. Female survivors may prefer to see a female physician, and should request one if that will increase their comfort, though in the emergency room that may not always be possible. Survivors may also wish to see their family doctor. Even if no symptoms are apparent, survivors are still strongly encouraged to seek medical attention.

Counseling Options

Students coping with a sexual assault have counseling options available. Two of those options are on-campus: The Women's Center at Virginia Tech and the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center. The Women's Center at Virginia Tech offers short-term crisis counseling and sexual assault support groups. The Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center offers both short-term and long-term individual and group counseling. These two options may not be practical for students at the Richmond Center. Many other options exist in Richmond that may have some cost associated with them, such as private therapists. Counseling is often crucial to the recovery process, and survivors should be encouraged to seek the assistance of qualified professionals, even if many years have elapsed since the assault. As always, the choice to seek counseling should be the survivors.

Criminal

A police report must be generated before an investigation can begin and charges can be placed. If the assault happened on campus, it falls under the jurisdiction of the Henrico County Police. If the assault occurs anywhere other than the main campus in Blacksburg, the Virginia Tech Police Department will assist the survivor in notifying the proper authorities, if the student requests the assistance of these personnel. Many survivors believe that if they do not file criminal charges immediately, they lose that option. This may not be the case. There are statutes of limitation for filing criminal charges, but they are typically several years in duration. Certainly, it is best to go to the police as soon as possible after an assault, in order to preserve as much evidence as possible. The police will arrange for the survivor to be seen at the Henrico Doctor's Hospital for medical care and evidence collection. However, even if some time has elapsed, the police still encourage survivors to come forward. Criminal charges are prosecuted by the state of Virginia, not the individual survivor. A Commonwealth's Attorney will argue the case at no cost to the survivor. The survivor serves as the primary witness to the crime, and his or her testimony is crucial to the case. Criminal cases may take considerable time to proceed through the justice system. Typically, the press protects the identity of the survivor, although the identity of the accused perpetrator is not protected.

Important Contacts / Phone Numbers

This section has attempted to offer an overview of sexual assault issues, and the available options on the Virginia Tech campus. No one publication can be entirely comprehensive. Sexual assault is a complex issue; no two cases will have exactly the same results or the same course of action. The university therefore offers a variety of services so that survivors can get the assistance they most need. A good starting point for a survivor, or family and friends of a survivor, is with the Sexual Assault Education Coordinator who is based in The Women's Center at Virginia Tech. For further explanation or elaboration of the information in this section, contact the agencies whose numbers are listed here.

Susan Johnstad, Director	804-662-7288
Elaine Densley, Center Assistant	804-662-7288
Henrico County Police	911 (emergency) 804-501-5000 (non-emergency)
Henrico Doctor's Hospital	804-289-400
The Women's Center at Virginia Tech	540-231-7806
Virginia Tech Women's Center	540-231-7806
Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center	540-231-6557 (24/7)
Schiffert Health Services	540-231-6444 (8:00 am-8:00 pm) Mon-Sat) (10am-6pm) Sun)
Virginia Tech Police Department	540-231-6444 540-231-6411
Dean of Students	(non- emergency)
Office of Student Conduct	540-231-3787
Office of Student Programs	540-231-3790
Student Legal Services	540-231-6204
Victor Holleman, Onsite Building	540-231-4720
Maintenance Supervisor	
Cassandra Drinnon, Building Manager	804-431-6004
Title IX Coordinator	888 597-8700x44
Equity & Access	540-231-1824 (students)
Office of Emergency Management	540-231-8771 (employees) 540-231-2438
988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline	988

Hokie Wellness

The Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Specialist with Hokie Wellness coordinates outreach and education efforts for students, faculty, and staff related to sexual and power-based violence, including sexual and relationship violence, stalking, and harassment. This position was created based upon recommendations from the End Sexual Violence Committee created by Virginia Tech president Tim Sands in 2019-2020. In this role, the SVP Specialist collaborates with campus stakeholders to develop and implement prevention campaigns to educate the community about sexual violence recognition and promote social norms around bystander prevention.

During the 2022 academic year, the SVP program has conducted prevention and bystander intervention programs for 2,975 students. These programs have focused on educating students and assisting them with recognizing elements of sexual abuse, as well as encouraging them to educate their peers about bystander prevention strategies. The SVP program also utilizes a stakeholder model which integrates student leaders into the training program to increase the effectiveness of peer participation in prevention.

Virginia Tech Richmond Center Crimes Statistics 2022

	On Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property			Year Total		
OFFENSE TYPE	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder & Non negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022. No on campus housing.**

***No unfounded crimes reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.**

***Hate crimes are criminal offenses committed against a person or property which is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity and national origin.**

Note: Included in the Virginia Tech Richmond Center Crime Statistics Chart are the crimes required by the Clery Act that occurred on or within an institution's Clery Geography that have been reported to a Campus Security Authority.

VT Richmond Higher Education Center

178

2810 N Parham Rd
Richmond, VA

0 200 400 800 Feet

Virginia Tech Roanoke Center

Virginia Tech is committed to providing the members of the campus community and visitors with the safest and most secure environment possible, however, even the most extensive initiatives cannot succeed without the awareness and cooperation of the community members who work, study and live on campus. Crime information for the Roanoke Higher Education Center is obtained from the Director of the Facility and the Roanoke City Police Department. Individuals, who want to report crimes for inclusion in the Annual Security Report, or for the purpose of making timely warning reports, should report them to the Director of the Roanoke Center or the Roanoke City Police Department.

Information for this annual report is compiled from reports provided by Campus Security Authorities including, but not limited to, the Department of Human Resources, the Office of Student Conduct, the Dean of Students Office, the Virginia Tech Women's Center, and the Office of Residence Life. Statistics are also compiled from law enforcement agencies in jurisdictions that Virginia Tech owns, leases or controls property or those with jurisdiction on adjacent property.

Campus Overview

The Virginia Tech Roanoke Center connects the resources of the university to the Roanoke region and beyond. The center embodies the UT Prosim (That I May Serve) motto of Virginia Tech and fulfills that duty in the Roanoke region by cultivating community relationships, engagement opportunities, and impactful learning experiences.

The center is located on the seventh floor of the Roanoke Higher Education Center, 108 North Jefferson Street, in downtown Roanoke, VA. It offers an array of educational graduate courses, certificates, degrees and professional development opportunities. The center supports a mix of traditional classroom instruction, computer-assisted instruction, and distance learning instruction to meet a wide variety of student learning styles and needs.

The Qualcomm Thinkabit Lab allows sixth-grade students to experience hands-on activities that foster creativity, collaboration, and problem-solving, as well as providing STEM-related resources for teachers

Access to Campus Buildings

Security and access control design standards have been developed for new and renovated buildings.. Academic and administrative buildings are open to the public during operating hours and are generally secured after operating hours and during extended breaks. The Roanoke Higher Education Center is open from 7:30am to 10:30pm Monday through Friday and from 7:00am to 6:00pm on Saturday's. The Center uses Sun States security to provide security on-site from 6:00am to 12:00am, Monday through Friday and from 6:00am to 8:00pm on Saturday. The security company monitors security features, access, lighting and report problems to the administration.

Law Enforcement Services

Day to day law enforcement services to the Roanoke Higher Education Center are provided by the Roanoke City Police Department. The Virginia Tech Police Department does not have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Roanoke City Police Department since the Roanoke City Police Department investigates all crimes within their jurisdiction.

Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts

Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts will be provided to the community in the event of a reported crime, either on campus or off, that, in the judgment of the Chief of the Virginia Tech Police Department or Emergency Management, constitutes an ongoing or continuing serious threat to the university community. *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* can only be issued if the Virginia Tech Police Department receives information either from the Roanoke City Police Department, the Virginia State Police or the Director of the Roanoke Higher Education Center. The Clery crimes for which *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* may be issued may include, but are not limited to, arson, homicide, burglary, robbery, sex offenses, aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft.

The *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* are generally written by the Chief of Police or a designee and they are typically distributed to the community via email to anyone who has a vt.edu email address by University Relations. If someone from University Relations is unavailable, there are several administrators in the Virginia Tech Police Department who can initiate the email system. The *Timely Warning / Crime Alert* notices are also posted on the Virginia Tech Police Department website. Updates to the Virginia Tech community about any particular case resulting in a *Timely Warning / Crime Alert* will normally be distributed via email.

Controlled Substances

The university strictly prohibits the illegal use or possession of any controlled substance. The illegal use of controlled substances is incompatible with the goals of an academic community. Students found guilty of possessing, using, distributing, or selling controlled substances will face serious disciplinary action, which may include suspension and/or dismissal from the university upon the first offense. Violations of state law should be reported to the Roanoke City Police Department who will take appropriate legal actions. For more comprehensive details, please refer to the University's Policy for a Drug Free University at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/1020.pdf>.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

The Roanoke Higher Education Center does not have any pastoral or professional counselors, therefore, there are no policies encouraging counselors to inform persons about reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

TimelyMD / TimelyCare

TimelyCare, the virtual health and well-being platform from TimelyMD, is the leading virtual health and well-being resource for institutions of higher education. TimelyCare serves as a 24/7 virtual extension of campus counseling center resources, with a goal of improving student well-being, engagement and retention. The association with TimelyCare for students began in August 2022 and for faculty and staff in October of 2022.

To learn more, contact Student Affairs at 540-231-6272 or [send an email to studentaffairs@vt.edu](mailto:send_an_email_to_studentaffairs@vt.edu).

Emergency Response and Preparedness

Emergency Notifications

Virginia Tech will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation, from the Roanoke City Police Department, the Virginia State Police or the Roanoke City Fire and EMS Departments or authorized staff member at the Roanoke Higher Education Center, of a significant emergency or an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring at the Roanoke Higher Education Center. One of the listed departments above will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system based on information received, unless issuing a notification will, in the

professional judgment of the public safety official, compromise efforts to assist, respond to, or the emergency. First responders to an incident that causes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Virginia Tech community at the Roanoke Higher Education Center will typically include the Roanoke City Police, the Virginia state Police and the Roanoke City Fire and EMS Departments.

In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended and Section 23.1-803 of the Code of Virginia, the university has implemented a comprehensive communications system, VT Alerts, to provide prompt warning notifications and alerts of immediate threats to the health and safety of members of the campus community using a variety of methods. The VT Alerts system includes: email notices; phone, cellular phone, text messages, and university website notices. Parents and members of the larger community are not eligible to sign up for immediate notification through VT Alerts, however, all Hokie family members, along with members of the community, are able to subscribe to receive real-time VT Phone Alerts to stay informed and are encouraged to do so. Parents and community members can check the University Website at www.vt.edu for updates during an emergency at the Hampton Roads Center and can sign up for desk top alerts by following the direction at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu/desktop/alerts-desktop.html>.

Students and employees have the option of signing up on VT Alerts to receive emergency messages related to the Roanoke Higher Education Center at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu>. Annually, the Offices of University Relations and Human Resources provides communications to the university community regarding university procedures for authorized closings and receiving emergency alerts. Additional information about the “Alert” process can be found in the University Safety and Security Policy at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/5615.pdf>.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency preparedness and information on what to do in an emergency can be found on the “Be Hokie Ready” link from the Virginia Tech Emergency Management webpage <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Hokie family and community members are also encouraged to download the free **Hokie Ready mobile safety app**. To download the app, search “**Hokie Ready**” in your app store.

University departments are responsible for developing Emergency Action Plans (EAP) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University conducts numerous exercises each year, including tabletop exercises, functional exercises, drills and tests of the emergency notification systems. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Virginia Tech will notify the university community of its emergency notification protocols, emergency response and evacuation procedures via email, in conjunction with at least one drill or exercise each calendar year. Information related to emergency notifications and emergency guidelines can be found at <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Information related to evacuation procedures can be found at: https://www.ehss.vt.edu/programs/FLS_fire_emergencies.php.

Reporting a Crime or Getting Emergency Assistance

Individuals are responsible for being aware of and complying with university policies/procedures, and applicable law. Employees and students are encouraged to accurately, voluntarily and promptly report crimes, emergencies, potential threats, or risks to the appropriate law enforcement agency or university office(s). Crimes and other emergencies should be reported to the Roanoke City Police Department at 540-853-2212 or 911 for an emergency. The Roanoke Higher Education Center does not have any policies or procedures that allow survivors or witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

The Virginia Tech Police Department encourages everyone that is a survivor of crime to come forward and report to the police. However, on occasion and depending on the nature of the crime the survivor refuses to press charges. This is the survivor's option. Students also have the option of contacting other university resources, such as the Virginia Tech Women's Center, Office of Student Conduct, Cook Counseling Center, Schiffert Health Center, or academic advisors who will assist with notifications, if desired. Crimes can also be reported to the Virginia Tech Police Department for the purpose of making timely warning reports and the annual statistical disclosure.

Services and Prevention Information

All Virginia Tech students have access to services offered on the main campus regardless of the location of the extended campus where they are taking classes. Crime prevention, safety and security, sexual assault and other programs are available upon request.

Crime prevention programs for satellite campuses are supplemented by local law enforcement agencies. The Roanoke City Police Department should be contacted to determine what types of classes are available. Any requests for programs that are not conducted by the Virginia Tech Police Department should be directed to the Roanoke City Police Department. There hasn't been any crime prevention programs conducted during the previous three years.

Virginia Tech is committed to University Policy 1025 and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which among other things prohibits discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and sexual violence in all of its forms, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Sexual Assault is a crime that affects men and women punishable by both civil and criminal legal action. The survivor of a sexual assault may also choose to file a report with Title IX Coordinator, or the Department of Human Resources. The Office of Student Conduct adjudicates cases involving sex offenses in which the alleged perpetrator is a Virginia Tech student. Virginia Tech also encourages survivors to prosecute alleged perpetrators to the fullest extent of the law. There are several avenues for assistance if a person becomes the survivor of a sex offense.

Survivors of sexual assault tend to feel a variety of conflicting emotions: rage, fear, depression, relief to have survived, numbness, and exhaustion, to name just a few. Two key points to remember are that the assault was not your fault and there is help available.

The Virginia Tech Police Department is available and ready to assist if needed. The Virginia Tech Police Department is a valuable resource for information. The department has educational literature available on prevention methods and procedures to follow if you should become the survivor of a sex offense. The department provides educational programs on women's awareness, personal safety and instructs Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) classes upon request. RAD classes are self-defense classes for women only and consist of awareness, safety tips and progresses into hands on attack simulations at the end of the class. Resisting Aggression with Defense for Men (RAD) program teaches the practice of self-defense and how to escape aggressive behavior.

The Police Department's Survivor/Witness Assistance Program protects the rights of survivors and witness of crimes. Referral information is accessible at all times regarding area services available for general counseling, medical attention, visa and immigration assistance, emergency housing or financial assistance. For crimes that occur in Roanoke, the Virginia Tech Police Department will assist and refer the survivor to the Roanoke City Police Department or other law enforcement agency depending on the jurisdiction in which it occurred. Responsiveness to the needs of crime survivors is a department priority.

If Sexual Assault Happens to You

- Contact the police for assistance and information or to report the incident. The Roanoke City Police Department should be contacted for incidents occurring at the center. The Virginia Tech Police Department will assist the survivor in contacting the correct law enforcement agency, if requested.
- Go to the Carilion Roanoke Community Hospital in Roanoke. A qualified physician or nurse will examine you for injuries and collect physical evidence that could be used in judicial proceedings if you decide to prosecute.
- If possible, do not change your clothes, shower, eat or drink between the rape and the trip to the emergency room. Preserving evidence is critical and can assist in prosecution. Bring a change of clothes with you because the police will need the clothes you were wearing for evidence.
- Even if you do not wish to prosecute, it is important that you have a physical exam after the attack. Besides bruises or other physical injuries, the perpetrator might have passed on a sexually transmitted disease that requires treatment. An HIV/AIDS test may also ease your mind, although six months must elapse after an attack to accurately detect the presence of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.
- Seek counseling from Sexual Assault Response & Awareness (SARA), a local area women's center that offers a 24-hour hotline as well as counseling, or a private
- counselor. All these services are free of charge (except private counseling) and CONFIDENTIAL. If you are not comfortable talking with a counselor, consider talking with a trusted friend or family member. (See Counseling)
- Consider your judicial options if you have not done so already. Although there are statutes of limitation on criminal cases, they are often longer than you think. You also have the option of campus and civil charges.
- If the assault and its aftermath are interfering with your ability to complete your work or academic performance, talk with the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center, Women's Center at Virginia Tech, or the academic dean of your college about academic relief. The Dean of Students will also assist in changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, should the survivor request such assistance and such changes are reasonably available.
- Remember that it is never too late to deal with a sexual assault, and that you can heal from this significant trauma. People are ready and able to help you, but they can't if you don't ask.

Medical Care

As mentioned above, survivors of very recent assaults should go to the emergency room of the Carilion Roanoke Community Hospital for a physical exam and the collection of evidence. All survivors, past or present, should be seen by a qualified physician or nurse to check for sexually transmitted diseases, physical trauma, and possible pregnancy. Carilion Roanoke Community Hospital offers the services of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners. Female survivors may prefer to see a female physician, and should request one if that will increase their comfort, though in the emergency room that may not always be possible. Survivors may also wish to see their family doctor. Even if no symptoms are apparent, survivors are still strongly encouraged to seek medical attention.

Counseling Options

Students coping with a sexual assault have counseling options available. Two of those options are on campus: The Women's Center at Virginia Tech and the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center. The Women's Center at Virginia Tech offers short-term crisis counseling and sexual assault support groups. The Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center offers both short-term and long-term individual and group counseling. These two options may not be practical for students at the Roanoke Higher

Education Center. Many other options exist in Roanoke that may have some cost associated with them, such as private therapists.

Counseling is often crucial to the recovery process, and survivors should be encouraged to seek the assistance of qualified professionals, even if many years have elapsed since the assault. As always, the choice to seek counseling should be the survivors. The Women's Resource Center in Radford offers a 24-hour crisis line, individual and group counseling, and legal advocacy. These three agencies frequently collaborate to provide services to survivors of sexual assault and these services are CONFIDENTIAL. Many other options exist which have some cost associated with them, such as private therapists. Counseling is often crucial to the recovery process, and survivors should be encouraged to seek the assistance of qualified professionals, even if many years have elapsed since the assault. As always, the choice to seek counseling should be the survivors.

Criminal

A police report must be generated before an investigation can begin and charges can be placed. If the assault happened on campus, it falls under the jurisdiction of the Roanoke City Police. Many survivors believe that if they do not file criminal charges immediately, they lose that option. This may not be the case. There are statutes of limitation for filing criminal charges, but they are typically several years in duration. Certainly, it is best to go to the police as soon as possible after an assault, in order to preserve as much evidence as possible. The police will arrange for the survivor to be seen at the Carilion Roanoke Community Hospital for medical care and evidence collection. However, even if some time has elapsed, the police still encourage survivors to come forward. Criminal charges are prosecuted by the state of Virginia, not the individual survivor. A Commonwealth's Attorney will argue the case at no cost to the survivor. The survivor serves as the primary witness to the crime, and his or her testimony is crucial to the case. Criminal cases may take considerable time to proceed through the justice system. Typically, the press protects the identity of the survivor, although the identity of the accused perpetrator is not protected.

This section has attempted to offer an overview of sexual assault issues, and the available options on the Virginia Tech campus. No one publication can be entirely comprehensive. Sexual assault is a complex issue; no two cases will have exactly the same results or the same course of action. The university therefore offers a variety of services so that survivors can get the assistance they most need. A good starting point for a survivor, or family and friends of a survivor, is with the Sexual Assault Education Coordinator who is based in The Women's Center at Virginia Tech. For further explanation or elaboration of the information in this section, contact the agencies whose numbers are listed here.

Important Contacts / Phone Numbers

Roanoke City Police Department	911 (emergency) 540-853-2212 (non-emergency)
Carilion Roanoke Memorial Hospital	540-981-7000
Sexual Assault Response / Awareness	540-345-7273
Scott Weimer – Virginia Tech Director	540-767-6100
Kay Dunkley – RHEC Director	540-767-6007
Jeremiah McMillan – RHEC Director of Facility Services	540-767-6005 Cell phone: 540-589-9607
The Women's Center at Virginia Tech	540-231-7806
Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center	540-231-6557 (24/7)
Schiffert Health Services	540-231-6444 (8am-8:00pm) (Mon-Sat)
Cranwell International Center	540-231-6444 (10am-6pm) (Sun)
NRV Emergency Communications	540-231-6527
Regional Authority	
Virginia Tech Police Department	911 (emergency on campus)
Dean of Students	540-231-6411 (non-emergency)
Office of Student Conduct	540-231-3787
Office of Student Programs	540-231-3790
Student Legal Services	540-231-6204
Title IX Coordinator	540-231-4720
Equity & Access	540-231-1824 (students)
Office of Emergency Management	540-231-8771 (employees) 540-231-2438
<i>988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline</i>	<i>988</i>

Hokie Wellness

The Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Specialist with Hokie Wellness coordinates outreach and education efforts for students, faculty, and staff related to sexual and power-based violence, including sexual and relationship violence, stalking, and harassment. This position was created based upon recommendations from the End Sexual Violence Committee created by Virginia Tech president Tim Sands in 2019-2020. In this role, the SVP Specialist collaborates with campus stakeholders to develop and implement prevention campaigns to educate the community about sexual violence recognition and promote social norms around bystander prevention.

During the 2022 academic year, the SVP program has conducted prevention and bystander intervention programs for 2,975 students. These programs have focused on educating students and assisting them with recognizing elements of sexual abuse, as well as encouraging them to educate their peers about bystander prevention strategies. The SVP program also utilizes a stakeholder model which integrates student leaders into the training program to increase the effectiveness of peer participation in prevention.

Virginia Tech Roanoke Higher Education Center Crimes Statistics 2022

	On Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property			Year Total		
OFFENSE TYPE	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder & Non negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022. No on campus housing.

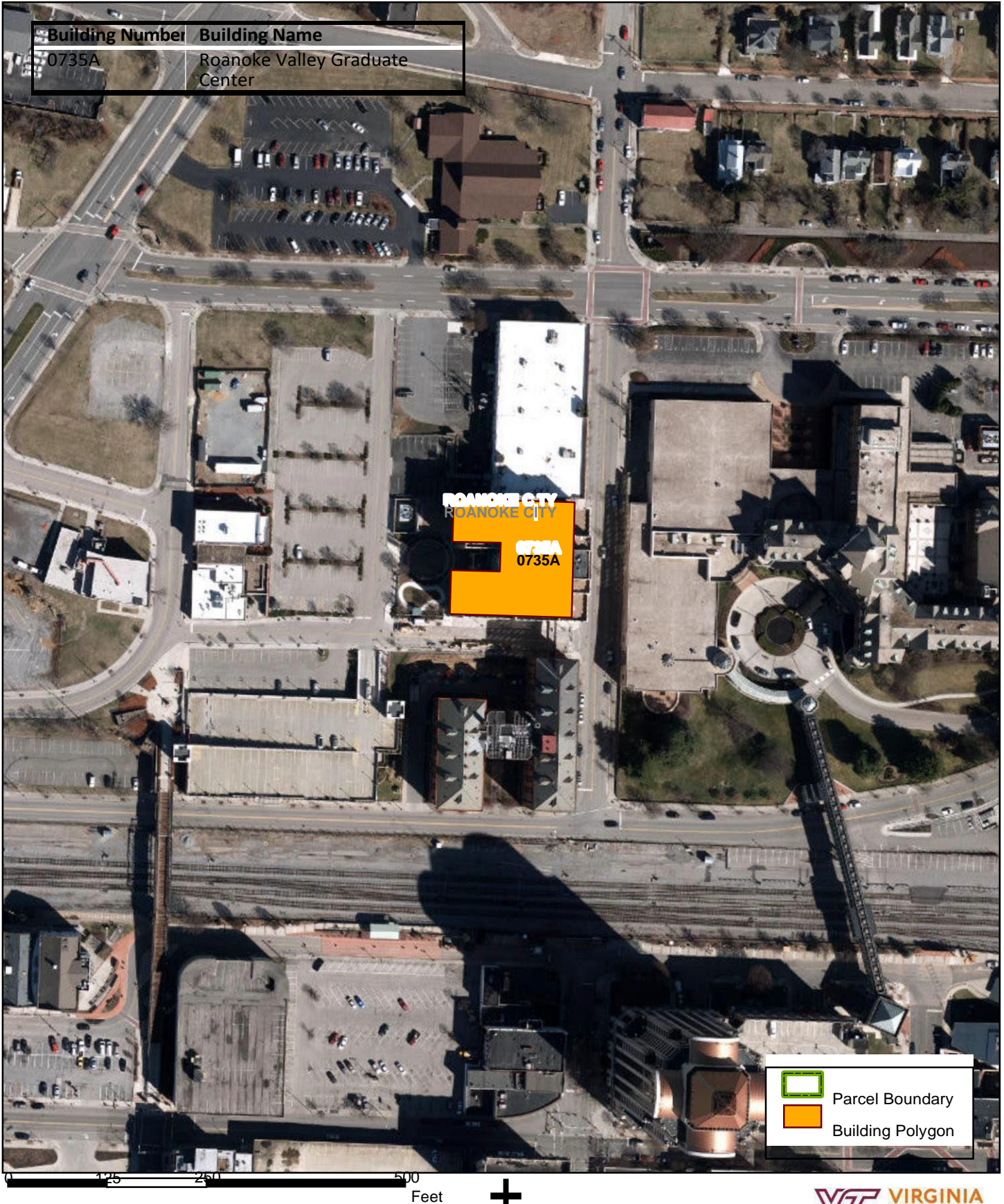
*No unfounded crimes reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

*Hate crimes are criminal offenses committed against a person or property which is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity and national origin.

Note: Included in the Virginia Tech Roanoke Center Crime Statistics Chart are the crimes required by the Clery Act that occurred on or within an institution's Clery Geography that have been reported to a Campus Security Authority.

Roanoke Higher Education Center

Roanoke, VA



Date Created: Aug 29, 2022



Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center

Virginia Tech is committed to providing the members of the campus community and visitors with the safest and most secure environment possible, however, even the most extensive initiatives cannot succeed without the awareness and cooperation of the community members who work, study and live on campus. Crime information for the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center is obtained from the Director of the Facility and the Abingdon Police Department. Individuals who want to report crimes for inclusion in the Annual Security Report should report them to the Abingdon Police Department or the Director of the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center.

Information for this annual report is compiled from reports provided by Campus Security Authorities including, but not limited to, the Department of Human Resources, the Office of Student Conduct, the Dean of Students Office, the Virginia Tech Women's Center, and the Office of Residence Life. Statistics are also compiled from law enforcement agencies in jurisdictions that Virginia Tech owns, leases or controls property or those with jurisdiction on adjacent property.

The Virginia Tech southwest Center creates, develops, and engages individuals and groups in opportunities for long-term economic and individual success through educational graduate courses, certificates, degrees, continuing education, and professional development. The center's program portfolio includes significant training and STEM-related resources for teachers as well as various events for children. The center leverages community partnerships and facilitates collaborations across Southwest Virginia.

The center is located at the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center, 1 Partnership Circle, Abingdon, Virginia. The Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center is a 100,000-square-foot facility that provides classrooms, large conference areas, and administrative office space.

Access to Campus Buildings

Security and access control design standards have been developed for new and renovated buildings. Academic and administrative buildings are open to the public during operating hours and are generally secured after operating hours and during extended breaks. The facility is open Monday through Friday from 7:30a.m. - 10:00p.m., Saturdays from 8:00am - 5:00p.m. Visitors check in at the front desk and security cameras monitor public areas.

Law Enforcement Services

Day to day law enforcement services to the SVHEC are provided by the Abingdon Police Department. The Virginia Tech Police Department does not have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Abingdon Police Department since the Abingdon Police Department investigates all crimes within their jurisdiction.

Virginia Tech has designed policies and regulations in order to create a safer and more harmonious environment for the members of its community. All campus community members and visitors of the university are required to obey these regulations. These policies not only reflect the university's high standards of conduct, but also local, state and federal laws. Observed and enforced, they create a high degree of safety for the university community. Facilities and landscapes are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. The Director of the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center campus is responsible for security considerations used in building maintenance.

Controlled Substances

The university strictly prohibits the illegal use or possession of any controlled substance. The illegal use of controlled substances is incompatible with the goals of an academic community. Students found guilty of possessing, using, distributing, or selling controlled substances will face serious disciplinary action, which

may include suspension and/or dismissal from the university upon a first offense. Violations of state law should be reported to the Abingdon details, please refer to the University's Policy for a Drug Free University at: <http://w.policies.vt.edu/1020.pdf>.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

The Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center does not have any pastoral or professional counselors, therefore, there are no policies encouraging counselors to inform persons about reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

TimelyMD / TimelyCare

TimelyCare, the virtual health and well-being platform from TimelyMD, is the leading virtual health and well-being resource for institutions of higher education. TimelyCare serves as a 24/7 virtual extension of campus counseling center resources, with a goal of improving student well-being, engagement and retention. The association with TimelyCare for students began in August 2022 and for faculty and staff in October of 2022.

To learn more, contact Student Affairs at 540-231-6272 or [send an email to studentaffairs@vt.edu](mailto:sendanemailtostudentaffairs@vt.edu).

Emergency Response and Preparedness Emergency Notifications

Regional VT Alerts are available for the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center. Immediate/emergency notifications using VT Alerts to members of a satellite campus community will be provided when information is received, either from the designated individual at the satellite campus or from the law enforcement agency responsible for services where the campus is located. VT Alerts will normally be issued by the Virginia Tech Police Department. Emergency notifications may be issued locally, using other means by the Director of the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center. These methods may include, but not limited to, direct communication to the campus using email or website notices. Members of the satellite campus community are also encouraged to sign up for their localities emergency notification system, which are not affiliated with Virginia Tech, check with the police department in your area.

The Abingdon Police Department, the Virginia State Police and the Abingdon City Fire and EMS Departments are primarily responsible for confirming that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation at the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center that could cause an immediate threat to the health and safety of the members of the campus community. The Director or designee can also be in a position to confirm an emergency in or surrounding the campus. The Office of University Relations, the Virginia Tech Police Department and/or Virginia Tech Emergency Management have access to the VT Alerts system which can send an alert to subscribers; notifying the campus community of threats that have occurred that may necessitate evacuation, shelter in place or other action on the part of students, employees, and campus visitors. The university will typically provide follow-up information to the campus community using the same systems that were used to send out the original alert or to direct the campus community to other informational channels.

Virginia Tech will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation, from the Abingdon Police Department, the Virginia State Police or the Abingdon City Fire and EMS Departments or authorized staff member at the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center, of a significant emergency or an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring at the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center. One of the listed departments above will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system based on information received, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the public safety official, compromise efforts to assist, contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. First responders to an incident that causes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Virginia Tech community at the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center will typically include the Abingdon Police, the Virginia state Police and the Abingdon City Fire and EMS Departments.

In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended and Section 23.1-803 of the Code of Virginia, the university has implemented a comprehensive communications system, VT Alerts, to provide prompt warning notifications and alerts of immediate threats to the health and safety of members of the campus community using a variety of methods. The VT Alerts system includes: email notices; phone, cellular phone, text messages, and university website notices. Parents and members of the larger community are not eligible to sign up for immediate notification through VT Alerts, but they can subscribe to receive real-time VT Phone Alerts by checking the University Website at www.vt.edu for updates during an emergency at the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center and can sign up for desk top alerts by following the direction at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu/desktop/alerts-desktop.html>.

Students and employees have the option of signing up on VT Alerts to receive emergency messages related to the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu> you can also register for the Southwest Higher Education Center specific Alerts at www.swcenter.edu/hec-alerts . Annually, the Offices of University Relations and Human Resources provides communications to the university community regarding university procedures for authorized closings and receiving emergency alerts. Additional information about the “Alert” process can be found in the University Safety and Security Policy at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/5615.pdf>.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency preparedness and information on what to do in an emergency can be found on the “Be Hokie Ready” link from the Virginia Tech Emergency Management webpage <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Hokie family and community members are also encouraged to download the free **Hokie Ready mobile safety app**. To download the app, search “**Hokie Ready**” in your app store.

University departments are responsible for developing Emergency Action Plans (EAP) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University conducts numerous exercises each year, including tabletop exercises, functional exercises, drills and tests of the emergency notification systems. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Virginia Tech will notify the university community of its emergency notification protocols, and evacuation procedures via email, in conjunction with at least one drill or exercise each calendar year. Information related to emergency notifications and emergency guidelines can be found at <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Information related to evacuation procedures can be found at https://www.ehss.vt.edu/programs/FLS_fire_emergencies.php

Reporting a Crime or Getting Emergency Assistance

Individuals are responsible for being aware of and complying with university policies/procedures, and applicable law. Employees and students are encouraged to accurately, voluntarily and promptly report crimes, emergencies, potential threats, or risks to the appropriate law enforcement agency or university office(s). Crimes and other emergencies should be reported to the Abingdon Police Department at 276-628-3111 or 911 for an emergency.

The Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center does not have any policies or procedures that allow survivors or witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

The Virginia Tech Police Department encourages everyone that is a survivor of crime to come forward and report to the police. However, on occasion and depending on the nature of the crime the survivor refuses to press charges. This is the survivor's option. Students also have the option of contacting other

university resources on the main campus, such as the Virginia Tech Women's Center, Office of Student Conduct, Cook Counseling Center, Schiffert Health Center, or academic advisors who will assist with notifications, if desired. Crimes can also be reported to the Virginia Tech Police Department for the purpose of making timely warning reports and the annual statistical disclosure.

Services and Prevention Information

All Virginia Tech students have access to services offered on the main campus regardless of the location of the extended campus where they are taking classes. Crime prevention, safety and security, sexual assault and other programs are available upon request.

Crime prevention programs for satellite campuses are supplemented by local law enforcement agencies. The Abingdon Police Department should be contacted to determine what types of classes are available. Any requests for programs that are not conducted by the Virginia Tech Police Department should be directed to the Abingdon Police Department. There have not been any crime prevention programs conducted during the previous three years.

Virginia Tech is committed to University Policy 1025 and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which among other things prohibits discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and sexual violence in all of its forms, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Sexual Assault is a crime that affects men and women punishable by both civil and criminal legal action. The Abingdon Police Department investigates all sexual assaults reported to the Police Department. Once reported to the Police officers respond, investigate and make applicable criminal charges based on evidence collection and survivor / witness statements. The survivor of a sexual assault may also choose to file a report with Title IX Coordinator, or the Department of Human Resources. The Office of Student Conduct adjudicates cases involving sex offenses in which the alleged perpetrator is a Virginia Tech student. Virginia Tech also encourages survivors to prosecute alleged perpetrators to the fullest extent of the law. There are several avenues for assistance if a person becomes the survivor of a sex offense. Survivors of sexual assault tend to feel a variety of conflicting emotions: rage, fear, depression, relief to have survived, numbness, and exhaustion, to name just a few. Two key points to remember are that the assault was not your fault and there is help available.

The Virginia Tech Police Department is available and ready to assist if needed. The Virginia Tech Police Department is a valuable resource for information. The department has educational literature available on prevention methods and procedures to follow if you should become the survivor of a sex offense. The department provides educational programs on women's awareness, personal safety and instructs Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) classes upon request. RAD classes are self-defense classes for women only and consist of awareness, safety tips and progresses into hands on attack simulations at the end of the class. Resisting Aggression with Defense for Men (RAD) program teaches the practice of self-defense and how to escape aggressive behavior.

The Police Department's Survivor/Witness Assistance Program protects the rights of survivors and witness of crimes. Referral information is accessible at all times regarding area services available for general counseling, visa and immigration assistance, medical attention, emergency housing or financial assistance. Responsiveness to the needs of crime survivors is a department priority.

If Sexual Assault Happens to You

- Contact the police for assistance and information or to report the incident. The NRV Emergency Communications Authority who will dispatch the Virginia Tech Police Department should be contacted for on-campus incidents and the local police should be contacted for off-campus incidents. The Virginia Tech Police Department will assist the survivor in contacting the correct law enforcement agency, if requested.
- Go to the Johnston Memorial Hospital in Abingdon. A qualified physician or nurse will examine you for injuries and collect physical evidence that could be used in judicial proceedings if you decide to prosecute.

- If possible, do not change your clothes, shower, eat or drink between the rape and the trip to the emergency room. Preserving evidence is critical and can assist in the prosecution. Bring a change of clothes with you because the police will need the clothes you were wearing for evidence.
- Even if you do not wish to prosecute, it is important that you have a physical exam after the attack. Besides bruises or other physical injuries, the perpetrator might have passed on a sexually transmitted disease that requires treatment. An HIV/AIDS test may also ease your mind, although six months must elapse after an attack to accurately detect the presence of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.
- Seek counseling from a local women's center or a private counselor. All these services are free of charge (except private counseling) and CONFIDENTIAL. If you are not comfortable talking with a counselor, consider talking with a trusted friend or family member.
- Consider your judicial options if you have not done so already. Although there are statutes of limitation on criminal cases, they are often longer than you think. You also have the option of campus and civil charges.
- If the assault and its aftermath are interfering with your ability to complete your work or academic performance, talk with the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center, Women's Center at Virginia Tech, or the academic dean of your college about academic relief. The Dean of Students will also assist in changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, should the survivor request such assistance and such changes are reasonably available.
- Remember that it is never too late to deal with a sexual assault, and that you can heal from this significant trauma. People are ready and able to help you, but they can't if you don't ask.

Medical Care

As mentioned above, survivors of very recent assaults should go to the emergency room of the Johnston Memorial Hospital for a physical exam and the collection of evidence. All survivors, past or present, should be seen by a qualified physician or nurse to check for sexually transmitted diseases, physical trauma, and possible pregnancy. Female survivors may prefer to see a female physician, and should request one if that will increase their comfort, though in the emergency room that may not always be possible.

Criminal

A police report must be generated before an investigation can begin and charges can be placed. If the assault happened on campus, it falls under the jurisdiction of the Abingdon Police. Many survivors believe that if they do not file criminal charges immediately, they lose that option. This may not be the case. There are statutes of limitation for filing criminal charges, but they are typically several years in duration. Certainly, it is best to go to the police as soon as possible after an assault, in order to preserve as much evidence as possible. The police will arrange for the survivor to be seen at the Johnston Memorial Hospital for medical care and evidence collection. However, even if some time has elapsed, the police still encourage survivors to come forward. Criminal charges are prosecuted by the state of Virginia, not the individual survivor. A Commonwealth's Attorney will argue the case at no cost to the survivor. The survivor serves as the primary witness to the crime, and his or her testimony is crucial to the case. Criminal cases may take considerable time to proceed through the justice system. Typically, the press protects the identity of the survivor, although the identity of the accused perpetrator is not protected.

Important Contacts / Phone Numbers

This section has attempted to offer an overview of sexual assault issues, and the available options on the Virginia Tech campus. No one publication can be entirely comprehensive. Sexual assault is a complex issue; no two cases will have exactly the same results or the same course of action. The university therefore offers a variety of services so that survivors can get the assistance they most need. A good starting point for a survivor, or family and friends of a survivor, is with the Sexual Assault Education Coordinator who is based in The Women's Center at Virginia Tech. For further explanation or elaboration of the information in this section, contact the agencies whose numbers are listed here.

Sources of Information and Assistance

Abingdon Police department	911 (emergency) 276-628-3111 (non-emergency)
Johnston Memorial Hospital	276-739-8010
Highland Community Center	276-628-9504
Abuse Alternatives	800-987-6499
SWVHEC Directors Office	276-619-4311
The Women's Center at Virginia Tech	540-231-7806
Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center	540-231-6557 (24/7)
Schiffert Health Services	540-231-6444 (8:00am-8:00pm) (Mon-Sat) (10:am-6:00pm) Sun
Virginia Tech Police Department	911 (emergency, on campus) 540-231-6411 (non-emergency)
Dean of Students	540-231-3787
Office of Student Conduct	540-231-3790
Office of Student Programs	540-231-6204
Student Legal Services	540-231-4720
Title IX Coordinator	540-231-1824 (students)
Equity & Access	540-231-8771 (employees)
Office of Emergency Management	540-231-2438
Cranwell International Center	540-231-6527
988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline	988

Hokie Wellness

The Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Specialist with Hokie Wellness coordinates outreach and education efforts for students, faculty, and staff related to sexual and power-based violence, including sexual and relationship violence, stalking, and harassment. This position was created based upon recommendations from the End Sexual Violence Committee created by Virginia Tech president Tim Sands in 2019-2020. In this role, the SVP Specialist collaborates with campus stakeholders to develop and implement prevention campaigns to educate the community about sexual violence recognition and promote social norms around bystander prevention.

During the 2022 academic year, the SVP program has conducted prevention and bystander intervention programs for 2,975 students. These programs have focused on educating students and assisting them with recognizing elements of sexual abuse, as well as encouraging them to educate their peers about bystander prevention strategies. The SVP program also utilizes a stakeholder model which integrates student leaders into the training program to increase the effectiveness of peer participation in prevention.

Virginia Tech Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center Crimes Statistics 2022

	On Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property			Year Total		
OFFENSE TYPE	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder & Non negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

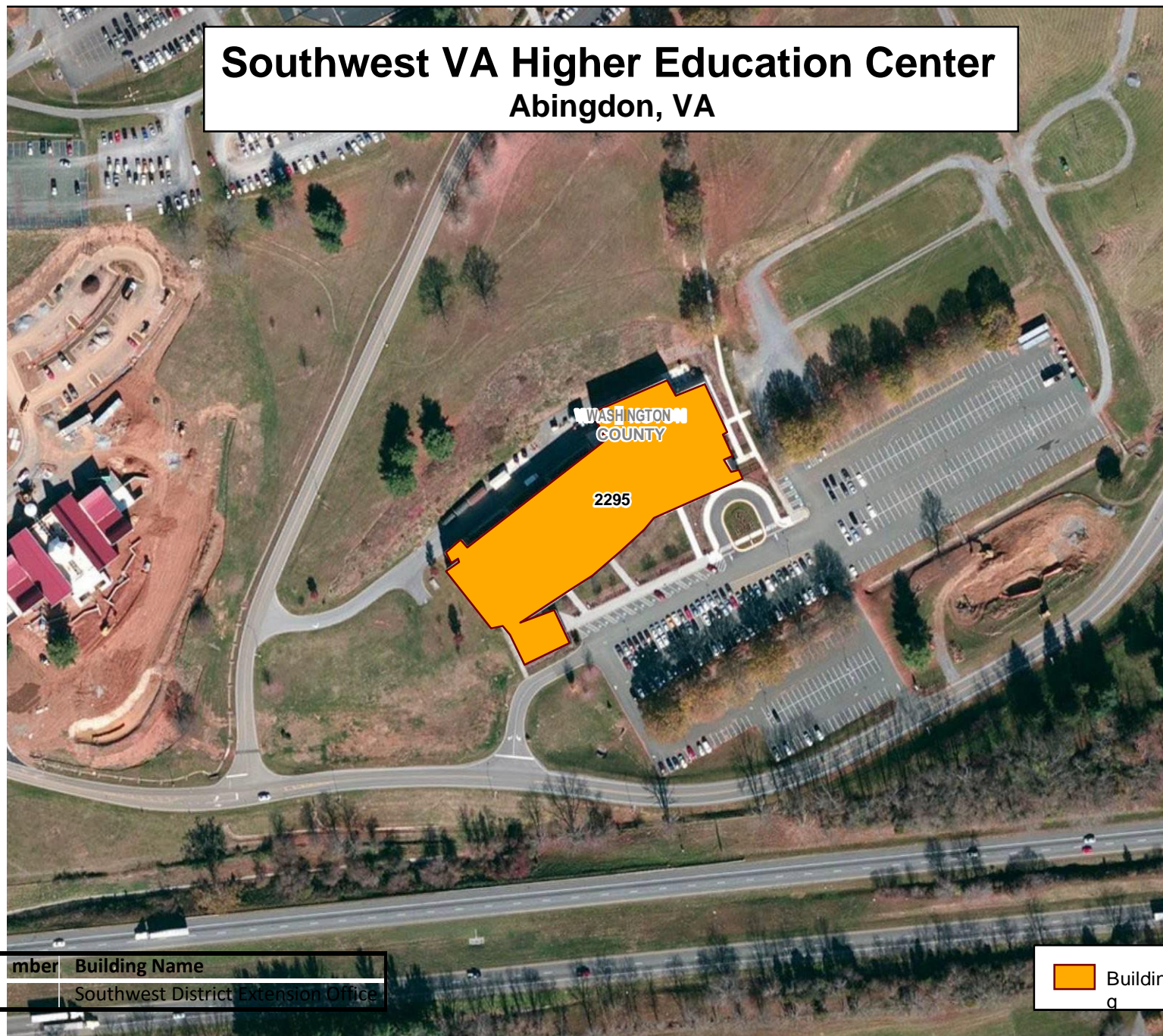
***No hate crimes were reported in 2020 2021, or 2022. No on-campus housing.**

***No unfounded crimes reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.**

***Hate crimes are criminal offenses committed against a person or property which is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity and national origin.**

***Note: Included in the Virginia South West Virginia Center Crime Statistics Chart are the crimes required by the Clery Act that occurred on or within an institution's Clery Geography that have been reported to a Campus Security Authority.**

Southwest VA Higher Education Center Abingdon, VA



Steger Center for International Scholarship

Virginia Tech is committed to providing the members of the campus community and visitors with the safest and most secure environment possible, however, even the most extensive initiatives cannot succeed without the awareness and cooperation of the community members who work, study and live on campus. Crime information for the Steger Center is obtained from the Managing Director of the Facility and the Polizia Cantonale of the Repubblica E Cantone Ticino. Individuals who want to report crimes for inclusion in the Annual Security Report, or for the purpose of making timely warning reports, should report them to the Managing Director of the Facility.

Campus Overview

The Steger Center for International Scholarship is university's European academic center. The center is housed in a renovated 18th century villa, Villa Maderni, which offers dining, lodging, and classroom accommodations. Historic remnants in the building include original floor tiles, hand-painted ceilings, and a massive stone fireplace. Modern additions include a computer lab, group study areas, and a cafeteria. The Steger Center also boasts collaborative learning spaces, including a "creativity room" with white board walls, a library, and a garden where students can study in nice weather.

The residential learning communities based at the Steger Center go far beyond the traditional classroom experience and take advantage of its strategic location in Ticino, the Italian-speaking canton in southern Switzerland. Students participate on field trips and excursions to local and regional sites, cities, and organizations, which provide real-world learning experiences. Students engage with the local community and have the opportunity to travel in Europe in the context of their individual academic programs.

The Steger Center currently houses semester-length residential programs, as well as a varied set of shorter offerings in the summer. In close cooperation with the Italian program at Virginia Tech, students at the Steger Center enroll in Italian language courses as part of their semester-long programs. All other courses are taught in English by Virginia Tech and local university faculty members. With spectacular natural beauty, varied educational opportunities, and rich cultural and historical heritage in the area, the Steger Center offers a unique international experience.

Access to Campus Buildings

The Steger Center monitors access via controlled entrances accessible with a digital key card issued to faculty, staff, and students.

Law Enforcement Services

Day to day law enforcement services to the Steger Center are provided by the Cantonal police (Polizia Cantonale). The Virginia Tech Police Department does not maintain a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Cantonal Police, but VTPD has met with authorities from the Cantonal Police force and provided relevant contact information for support purposes. The Cantonal Police may notify Virginia Tech when students are involved in legal infractions and may submit student conduct referrals, if they deem it necessary.

Timely Warning / Crime Alerts

Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts can only be issued if the Virginia Tech Police Department receives information either from the Cantonal Police or the Executive Director of the Steger Center. The Clery crimes for which *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* may be issued may include, but are not limited to, murder, non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, arson, homicide, burglary, robbery, sex offenses, aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft.

The *Timely Warnings / Crime Alerts* are generally written by the Chief of Police or a designee and they are typically distributed to the community via email to anyone who has a vt.edu email address by University Relations. A *Timely Warning / Crime Alert* for the Steger Center will be distributed in the same manner as noted below in “Emergency Notifications”. That is, via the email list serve set up by the Managing Director, door to door notification, posting in the group chats, and a phone tree for the Steger Center facility and the area apartments. The *Timely Warning / Crime Alert* notices are also posted on the Virginia Tech Police Department website. Updates to the Steger Center about any particular case resulting in a *Timely Warning / Crime Alert* will normally be distributed in the same fashion as noted above.

The internal process for providing warnings at the Riva Campus is by e-mail, group message, by phone or by immediately notifying the entire community in house. The community is generally reachable within a few minutes from the occurrence of the event. All faculty are required to possess a cell phone (operative worldwide) and can be reached immediately when traveling with students. The Steger Center maintains a google group with all e-mail addresses of students and faculty in residency as well as some administrators at Virginia Tech; likewise, students are reachable via text and program group. Students traveling on weekends or breaks, may be reached by e-mail or by phone (text or call). All students traveling overnight during the semester must fill out a travel form in order for the Steger Center to be able to contact them in case of any emergencies.

Missing Person Policy

If a member of the Steger Center community has reason to believe that a student who resides at the Villa is missing, he or she should *immediately* notify the Executive Director of the Steger Center. The Executive Director is responsible for notifying the Virginia Tech Police Department at 540-231-6411 and the Cantonale Police subsequently the United States Embassy. The Cantonale Police will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

After investigating the missing person report, should the Cantonale Police determine that the student is missing and has been missing for more than 24 hours, the Executive Director of the Steger Center, or designee, will immediately notify the Virginia Tech Police Department so that they may notify the student’s emergency contact, or confidentially identified individual, no more than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the Virginia Tech Police Department will notify the student’s parent or legal guardian or any other designated contact person immediately after the Cantonale Police has determined that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours. As per the law, the Executive Director will inform the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing if they have not yet been brought into the process.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

The Steger Center does not have any pastoral or professional counselors, therefore, there are no policies encouraging counselors to inform persons about reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

TimelyMD/TimelyCare

TimelyCare, the virtual health and well-being platform from TimelyMD, is the leading virtual health and well-being resource for institutions of higher education. TimelyCare serves as a 24/7 virtual extension of campus counseling center resources, with a goal of improving student well-being, engagement and retention. The association with TimelyCare for students began in August 2022 and for faculty and staff in October of 2022.

To learn more, contact Student Affairs at 540-231-6272 or [send an email to studentaffairs@vt.edu](mailto:send_an_email_to_studentaffairs@vt.edu).

Emergency Notifications

Emergency notifications to the Steger Center community are communicated as follow: via the community Google group, door to door notification, posting in the group chats, and via a phone tree for the Steger Center facility and the area apartments. These methods may be used singularly or in concert, as the situation warrants. If there is an emergency in the village, a siren will sound telling residents to enter the streets and seek additional information from local police and first responders. Emergency notifications may be issued by the Executive Director of the Steger Center, or the Cantonale Police, or the local civil protection officers. By means of select email distributions, University Relations and the Virginia Tech Police Department can send email notifications as needed.

The Cantonale Police is primarily responsible for confirming that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that could cause an immediate threat to the health and safety of the members of the campus community. The Executive Director or designee could be in a position to confirm certain types of emergencies, including health-related emergencies.

Virginia Tech will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation, from the Cantonale Police or authorized staff member at the Steger Center, of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring at the Villa. The typical first responders to an incident that causes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Virginia Tech community at the Steger Center include the Cantonale Police and the Mendrisio Fire Department.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

All the Steger Center residents and non-residents (e.g., students and faculty who live in town and commute for classes and meals) receive comprehensive fire safety training at the beginning of each semester or, in the case of short-stay groups, during the summer semester at arrival. A mandatory fire drill is conducted during the training session at the beginning of each semester. All students are required to evacuate the building upon being notified that there is a fire. Steger Center staff receive comprehensive safety training, which includes specific instructions on operating different fire safety equipment present in their area of work.

Thus, the emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested at least twice each year. The purpose of the drills is to provide all staff practice in the event there is ever a real fire or other evacuation emergency. The drills prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. Evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants familiarize themselves with procedures and the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. Alarms and other components of the fire safety system are also checked to see that they are working properly.

Reporting a Crime or Getting Emergency Assistance

Individuals are responsible for being aware of and complying with university policies and procedures, and applicable law. Employees and students are encouraged to accurately, voluntarily and promptly report crimes, emergencies, potential threats, or risks to the appropriate law enforcement agency or university office(s). Crimes and other emergencies should be reported to the Canton Ticino Police at: 117.

Students may also seek assistance through the US embassy/consulate.

Services and Prevention Information

All Virginia Tech students have access to services offered on the main campus regardless of the location of the extended campus where they are taking classes. Crime prevention, safety and security, sexual assault and other programs are available upon request.

Safety and Security Programs

The Virginia Tech Police Department has community outreach and residence life resource officers that provide educational programming and other crime prevention functions to the university community. Educational programs located on the Blacksburg campus include Student Police Academy, Alcohol Awareness, Bicycle Safety, Drug Awareness, Operation ID, Personal and Property Safety (basic crime prevention and personal safety), Rape Aggression Defense and Women's Awareness and Safety. All programs are available to faculty, staff and students upon request or if a need becomes apparent. The Virginia Tech Police Department will present programming to the Steger Center faculty, staff, and students upon request. Crime prevention programs for satellite campuses are supplemented by local law enforcement agencies. The administration of the Steger Center should be contacted to determine what types of classes are available. Any requests for programs will be forwarded by the administration at the Steger Center to the resource best suited to meet the request.

There have not been any crime prevention programs conducted during the previous three years.

Virginia Tech is committed to University Policy 1025 and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which among other things prohibits discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and sexual violence in all of its forms, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking as defined by VAWA.

Sexual Assault is a crime that affects men and women punishable by both civil and criminal legal action. The survivor of a sexual assault may also choose to file a report with Title IX Coordinator, or the Department of Human Resources. The Office of Student Conduct adjudicates cases involving sex offenses in which the alleged perpetrator is a Virginia Tech Student. Virginia Tech also encourages victims to prosecute alleged perpetrators to the fullest extent of the law. There are several avenues for assistance if a person becomes the victim of a sex offense.

Survivors of sexual assault tend to feel a variety of conflicting emotions: rage, fear, depression, relief to have survived, numbness, and exhaustion, to name just a few. Two key points to remember are that the assault was not your fault and there is help available.

The Virginia Tech Police Department is available and ready to assist if needed. The Virginia Tech Police Department is a valuable resource for information. The department has educational literature available on prevention methods and procedures to follow if you should become the victim of a sex offense. The department provides educational programs on women's awareness, personal safety and instructs Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) classes upon request. RAD classes are self-defense classes for women only and consist of awareness, safety tips and progresses into hands on attack simulations at the end of the class. Resisting Aggression Defense (RAD) is for men and teaches self-defense and how to escape aggressive behavior. RAD classes are not currently available at the Steger Center.

The Police Department's Victim/Witness Assistance Program protects the rights of victims and witnesses of crimes. Referral information is accessible at all times regarding area services available for general counseling, visa and immigration assistance, medical attention, emergency housing or financial assistance. Responsiveness to the needs of crime victims is a department priority.

If Sexual Assault Happens to You

- Contact the police for assistance and information or to report the incident. The Cantonal police should be contacted for all incidents occurring in Switzerland. The Virginia Tech Police will assist the victim in contacting the correct law enforcement agency, if requested.
- Go to the nearest hospital- if you are on the Virginia Tech campus in Riva San Vitale, it will be the Ospedale Beata Vergine located in Mendrisio. A qualified physician or nurse will examine you for injuries and collect physical evidence that could be used in judicial proceedings if you decide to prosecute.
- If possible, do not change your clothes, shower, eat or drink between the rape and the trip to the emergency room. Preserving evidence is critical and can assist in prosecution. Bring a change of clothes with you because the police will need the clothes you were wearing for evidence.
- Even if you do not wish to prosecute, it is important that you have a physical exam after the attack. Besides bruises or other physical injuries, the perpetrator might have passed on a sexually transmitted disease that requires treatment. An HIV/AIDS test may also ease your mind, although six months must elapse after an attack to accurately detect the presence of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.
- Seek counseling from a local counseling center (designated by State law to assist sexual assault victims) is organized through any of the hospitals or a private counselor (information and contact of a counseling center is normally done with the assistance of the hospital and or by the Police). If you are not comfortable talking with a counselor, consider talking with a trusted friend or family member.
- Consider your judicial options if you have not done so already. Although there are statutes of limitation on criminal cases, they are often longer than you think. You also have the option of campus and civil charges.
- If the assault and its aftermath are interfering with your ability to complete your work or academic performance, talk with the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center, Women's Center at Virginia Tech, or the academic dean of your college about academic relief. The Dean of Students will also assist in changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, should the victim request such assistance and such changes are reasonably available.
- Remember that it is never too late to deal with a sexual assault, and that you can heal from this significant trauma. People are ready and able to help you, but they can't if you don't ask.

Medical Care

As mentioned above, victims of very recent assaults should go to the emergency room of the nearest Hospital (Ospedale Beata Vergine if you are at the Steger Center) for a physical exam and the collection of evidence. All victims, past or present, should be seen by a qualified physician or nurse to check for sexually transmitted diseases, physical trauma, and possible pregnancy. Female victims may prefer to see a female physician, and should request one if that will increase their comfort, though in the emergency room that may not always be possible.

Counseling Options

Students coping with a sexual assault have at least three counseling options that are free of charge. Two of those options are on-campus: The Women's Center at Virginia Tech and the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center. The Women's Center at Virginia Tech offers short-term crisis counseling and sexual assault support groups. The Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center offers both short-term and long-term individual and group counseling. The Women's Resource Center in Radford offers a 24-hour crisis line, individual and group counseling, and legal advocacy. These three agencies frequently collaborate to provide services to victims of sexual assault and these services are CONFIDENTIAL. These two options may not be practical for students at the Steger Center. Many other options exist which have some cost associated with them, such as private therapists. Counseling is often crucial to the recovery process, and victims should be encouraged to seek the assistance of qualified professionals, even if many years have elapsed since the assault. As always, the choice to seek counseling should be the victims.

Criminal

A police report must be generated before an investigation can begin and charges can be placed. If the assault happened on campus, it falls under the jurisdiction of the Cantonal Police (Ticino for the Campus of Riva San Vitale). Many victims believe that if they do not file criminal charges immediately, they lose that option. This may not be the case. There are statutes of limitation for filing criminal charges, but they are typically several years in duration. Certainly, it is best to go to the police as soon as possible after an assault, in order to preserve as much evidence as possible. The police will arrange for the victim to be seen at the Ospedale Beata Vergine Hospital for medical care and evidence collection.

However, even if some time has elapsed, the police still encourage victims to come forward. Criminal cases may take considerable time to proceed through the justice system. Typically, the press protects the identity of the victim, although the identity of the accused perpetrator is not protected.

Additional information about criminal procedures in Switzerland is available at:

<http://www4.ti.ch/di/pol/prevenzione/assistenza-alle-vittime/>. The victim should immediately contact the police at either 112 or 117. In case of sexual assault the victim has the RIGHT to be interrogated by a person of the same sex. The victim also has the right to be assisted by doctors and psychologist, and receive a juridical advice by a counseling center recognized by the Swiss authorities. If the victim does not feel like seeing the police first, she should immediately see a physician (Hospital Mendrisio) and contact the Center UAP (Ufficio dell'aiuto e della protezione): <https://www4.ti.ch/index.php?id=24469> (office hours) with office Center in Lugano for the area of Riva San Vitale, toll free phone number 0800 866 866. Victims may also see the police in Mendrisio (only during office hours) and have them arrange a consultation through the UAP or go to the nearest Hospital open 24 hours a day/7 days a week to seek assistance through UAP.

Sex Offender Registry

Switzerland does not have a sex offender registry.

Important Contacts / Phone Numbers

This section has attempted to offer an overview of sexual assault issues, and the available options on the Virginia Tech campus. No one publication can be entirely comprehensive. Sexual assault is a complex issue; no two cases will have exactly the same results or the same course of action. The university therefore offers a variety of services so that victims can get the assistance they most need. A good starting point for a victim, or family and friends of a victim, is with the Sexual Assault Education Coordinator who is based in The Women's Center at Virginia Tech. For further explanation or elaboration of the information in this section, contact the agencies whose numbers are listed here.

Canton Ticino Police (Polizia Cantonle)*	117 (emergency service available 24/7) 112 (service available 24/7) Police-Ambulance-Fire)* 011 41 91 848 25 55 55
US to Switzerland	144
Emergency Ambulance (Switzerland)	118 (emergency only)
Fire Department in Switzerland	0041 79 208 4636
Steger Center Managing Dir. Cell phone*	001 540-231-3787
VT Dean of Students	001 540-231-3790
VT Office of Student Conduct	001 540-231-6411
Virginia Tech Police Department	001 540-231-7806
VT Women's Center	001 540-231-6204
VT Office of Student Programs	001 540-231-6444
Schiffert Health Services	001 540-231-6527
Cranwell International Center	001 540-231-7806
VT Women's Center at Virginia Tech	001 540-231-6557 (8:00am - 5:00pm EST)
VT Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center	001 540-231-6444 (5:00pm - 8:00am EST)
Title IX Coordinator (students)	001 540-231-1824 (8:00am - 5:00pm EST)
Equity & Access (employees)	001 540-231-8771 (8:00am - 5:00pm EST)
Office of Emergency Management	001 540-231-2438 (8:00am - 5:00pm EST)
988 -- Suicide and Crisis Lifeline	988

Hokie Wellness

The Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Specialist with Hokie Wellness coordinates outreach and education efforts for students, faculty, and staff related to sexual and power-based violence, including sexual and relationship violence, stalking, and harassment. This position was created based upon recommendations from the End Sexual Violence Committee created by Virginia Tech president Tim Sands in 2019-2020. In this role, the SVP Specialist collaborates with campus stakeholders to develop and implement prevention campaigns to educate the community about sexual violence recognition and promote social norms around bystander prevention.

During the 2022 academic year, the SVP program has conducted prevention and bystander intervention programs for 2,975 students. These programs have focused on educating students and assisting them with recognizing elements of sexual abuse, as well as encouraging them to educate their peers about bystander prevention strategies. The SVP program also utilizes a stakeholder model which integrates student leaders into the training program to increase the effectiveness of peer participation in prevention.

Virginia Tech Steger Center for International Scholarship

Crimes Statistics 2022

	On Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property			Year Total			Residential		
OFFENSE TYPE	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder & Non negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.**

***No unfounded crimes reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.**

***Hate crimes are criminal offenses committed against a person or property which is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity and national origin.**

***Note: Included in the Virginia Tech Steger Center Crime Statistics Chart are the crimes required by the Clery Act that occurred on or within an institution's Clery Geography that have been reported to a Campus Security Authority.**

***Not all agencies contacted could provide statistics as requested.**

Virginia Tech Higher Education Opportunity Act Switzerland Campus – Steger Center Fire Safety Annual Compliance Report for 2022

Overview

The property located at the Steger Center for International Scholarship, Virginia Tech's Swiss campus, consists of the Villa Maderni (a residential and classroom space with original construction dating back to the 1750s) surrounded by a large garden. The property belongs to the Virginia Tech Foundation. The main building was renovated in 1993. Work on the annexed, renovated stables (architecture studio) as well as an addition that includes classrooms, a dining room, storage, and a mechanical room was completed in June 2014. 2021 renovations remodeled the Villa entry and refurbished common rooms; they also included updates and improvements to classrooms and technology. In addition to the Villa Maderni, the Steger Center for International Scholarship also maintains rental contracts for apartments at via G. Motta 15 (apts. A and B), via Carlo Maderno 1, via Settala 7, and Piazza Grande 5.

The Villa Maderni thus houses classroom spaces, office spaces, a small library, two floors of residential space for 32 students, a dining facility with a professional kitchen), storage, and a built-in, independent apartment. The Fire Protection Equipment in the primary building was upgraded during the initial renovation in 1993 in order to meet all applicable Swiss laws and regulations and again in 2011 to include the installation of a fire alarm system with centralized smoke detectors and fire-rated doors.

Steger Center Housing Fire Safety Equipment

All the areas of the Steger Center are equipped with smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, fire hoses, and/or blankets in order to block the rapid spread of fire. All fire protection equipment is strictly maintained and tested in accordance with applicable Swiss laws. The electrical system is fully inspected and tested every 5 years and all devices operating with natural gas are inspected and maintained annually. There are no sprinkler systems but fire hoses, and a fire alarm system was added in 2011 and extended to the newly built and renovated spaces in June 2014. The fire alarms are sent directly to the local fire alarm station in Mendrisio/and Cantonal Police and the technical problems are detected immediately and reported to the Steger Center security designee. For a summary of fire protection systems present in each facility, see Table I. A lightning rod-discharge-grounding system was installed at the end of the renovation-expansion project in 2014 to fulfil the Swiss code requirement.

Fire Safety Education, Training and Fire Drills

All the Steger Center residents and non-residents (e.g. students and faculty who live in town and commute for classes and meals) receive comprehensive fire

safety training at the beginning of each semester or, in the case of short-stay groups, during the summer semester at arrival. A mandatory fire drill is conducted during the training session at the beginning of each semester. All students are required to evacuate the building upon being notified that there is a fire. Steger Center staff receive comprehensive safety training, which includes specific instructions on operating different fire safety equipment present in their area of work. In 2022, the staff met with the fire chief from the city of Mendrisio to review safety and policies.

Specific Fire Prevention Related Policies and Programs

There is a strict no-smoking policy at the Steger Center. Kitchen, maintenance and custodial services personnel monitor all of their designated areas for safety infractions. They report all identified hazards to the executive director, who is charged with taking appropriate corrective measures. Steger Center staff access student living quarters and all other areas of the building for general cleaning/maintenance on periodic basis and report any identified hazards in those areas as well. Students and faculty are encouraged to discuss any special furnishing or decoration they may need for special projects with Steger Center administration. The yearly maintenance services to various Steger Center fire protection systems and equipment are also utilized in order to identify and correct additional deficiencies.

Statistical Report for Fire Response to the Steger Center

The fire response statistics for Steger Center are summarized in the following table.

Fire Statistics

The number and cause of each fire in the residential facility for each dwelling is summarized in Table 2. There were no fires or fire losses reported at any of the Steger Center Campus Facilities during Calendar Years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

Fire Reporting

If a fire has occurred at the Steger Center or in any of the apartments, it should be reported to Sara Steinert Borella, Executive Director, Steger Center for International Scholarship at +41 91 648 3651 or by email to ssteinertborella@vt.edu

Responding to a Fire

In case of a fire alarm, residents immediately exit the building and gather at a predetermined location. The fire alarm central emergency system will automatically notify the Cantonal police. The Cantonal police will then notify the fire department and the Executive Director of the Steger Center or designee. The Mendrisio fire department responds to all alarms.

If a fire emergency occurs in the residence apartments leased by Virginia Tech, without a centralized fire alarm system, residents notify occupants by knocking on their doors and shouting “fire-fuoco (in Italian)” as they exit the building. Residents should not jeopardize their own safety to do this. Residents should not reenter the building until the fire department says it is safe to do so. If students or faculty are unable to leave their room, they should place towels under the door to prevent smoke from entering. Call 118 immediately and call the Steger Center emergency number: provide the exact location and as much information as possible. Remain calm.

Plans for Future improvement

The Virginia Tech Foundation will continue to work with the local Authorities to enhance and improve the existing building fire protection system capabilities as required by applicable codes, standards and best business practices.

COVID-19

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 school year, in Switzerland, ended March 13, 2020. All students returned to the United States on that date.

Table 1 - Fire Protection Systems at the Steger Center Campus Switzerland

<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Onsite Fire Alarm Monitoring</i>	<i>Partial Sprinkler System</i>	<i>Full Sprinkler System</i>	<i>Smoke Detection</i>	<i>Fire Extinguishing Devices</i>	<i>Evacuation Plans & Signs</i>	<i>Number of Fire Drills each calendar year</i>
Steger Center	X			X	X	Not Required	Not Required
APT. via Franscini 2 ²				X	X ¹	Not Required	Not Required
APT. via Carlo Maderno 1				X	X ¹	Not Required	Not Required
APT. via Settala 7				X	X ¹	Not Required	Not Required
APT. via G. Motta 15 (apt. A)				X	X ¹	Not Required	Not Required
APT. Via G. Motta 15 (apt. B)				X	X ¹	Not Required	Not Required
APT. Piazza Grande 5 (apt 5)				X	X	Not Required	Not Required

¹denotes addition of fire blankets

² Vacated as of 11/30/2020

Table 2 - Fire Statistics for the Steger Center Campus Switzerland for Calendar Years 2020, 2021, 2022

<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Total Fires in Each Building</i>	<i>Fire Number</i>	<i>Date/Time</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Cause of Fire</i>	<i>Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility</i>	<i>Number of Deaths Related to a Fire</i>	<i>Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (Dollars)</i>
Steger Center	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
APT. via Franscini 2 ¹	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
APT. via Carlo Maderno 1	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
APT. via Settala 7	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Building Name	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Date/Time		Location	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (Dollars)
APT. via G. Motta 15 (apt. A)	0	0				N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
APT. via G. Motta 15 (apt. B)	0	0				N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
APT. Piazza Grande 5 (apt 5)	0	0				N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Vacated as of 11/30/2020

Steger Center

Riva San Vitale, Switzerland



0 50 100 200 Feet



Date Created: Aug 29, 2022

Washington-Alexandria Campus

The Virginia Tech Police Department has been designated as the department responsible for compiling and publishing the university's annual security and fire safety report. This document is intended to serve as the annual security and fire safety report, as required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. The purpose of the report is to provide information about security on campus to include: campus and community crime statistics, fire statistics and safety information, policy information, safety tips, resource phone numbers and a brief overview of the many services the university provides.

Information for this annual report is compiled from reports provided by Campus Security Authorities including, but not limited to, the Department of Human Resources, the Office of Student Conduct, the Dean of Students Office, the Virginia Tech Women's Center, and the Office of Residence Life. Statistics are also compiled from law enforcement agencies in jurisdictions that Virginia Tech owns, leases or controls property or those with jurisdiction on adjacent property. Information about crimes occurring on the Washington-Alexandria Campus was obtained from the Director of the Northern Capital Region and the Alexandria Police Department. Individuals who want to report crimes for inclusion in the Annual Security Report, or for the purpose of making timely warning reports, should report them to the Director of the Washington Alexandria Campus or the Alexandria Police Department.

Campus Overview

Since 1980, the Washington-Alexandria Architecture Center (WAAC) has served as an urban extension of the Virginia Tech School of Architecture and Virginia Tech School of Design. The WAAC offers a unique professional learning environment with an interdisciplinary, international, individual focus. The pedagogy emphasizes freedom and responsibility as partners in ethical design practice. Students have the freedom to choose their own studio and thesis projects and take on the responsibility to realize those projects. We inspire students to chart their own career paths and become the architects or urban designers they want to become.

The WAAC accepts students in the fourth, fifth, and graduate years of study. Select students from Virginia Tech's Bachelor of Architecture program may study at the WAAC for up to one school year as an off-campus option. Students in the advanced professional studies Master of Architecture, urban design, and Ph.D. programs may complete their entire courses of study at the WAAC. Students in the comprehensive professional studies Master of Architecture program may attend the WAAC at thesis level after completing the first two years of the program in Blacksburg.

In addition to students and faculty from Virginia Tech, the WAAC also hosts study-away students from other universities. The WAAC is a member of the National Student Exchange, which opens up the consortium experience to students from all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and a selection of schools in Canada. The WAAC hosts additional students through individual agreements with international schools. These visiting students contribute to a diverse student body, bring varied perspectives and broadening the educational program for all at the WAAC. Study-away students, like their Virginia Tech counterparts, are graduates or upper-class undergraduates.

The WAAC allows students to address the complexities of urban areas using the greater Washington, D.C, metro area as a resource laboratory for design and research. All our facilities are located within the Old Town district of Alexandria, Virginia.

Access to Campus Buildings

Security and access control design standards have been developed for new and renovated buildings owned by the university. Academic and administrative buildings are open to the public during operating hours and are generally secured after operating hours and during extended breaks. Both 1001 Prince Street and 1021 Prince Street are secured at all times and are accessible either by a key or key fob.

Law Enforcement Services

Law Enforcement Services

Day to day law enforcement services to the Washington-Alexandria Campus are provided by the Alexandria Police Department. The Virginia Tech Police Department does not have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Alexandria Police Department since the Alexandria Police Department investigates all crimes within their jurisdiction. The Alexandria Police Department does not notify Virginia Tech when students are involved in law violations nor do they submit student conduct referrals.

Missing Persons

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should immediately notify the Alexandria Police Department. Alexandria Police will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

After investigating the missing person report, should the Alexandria Police determine that the student is missing and has been missing for more than 24 hours, Alexandria Police will notify the student's emergency contact, or confidentially identified individual, no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, Alexandria Police can contact the Virginia Tech Police Department to notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately after the Virginia Tech Police Department has determined that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours. This notification will be made no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing.

In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify, confidentially, an individual to be contacted by Virginia Tech in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. Students who wish to identify a confidential contact can do so through the Hokie Spa web site. This confidential contact information will be accessible to only authorized campus officials and law enforcement and it will not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation.

Controlled Substances

The university strictly prohibits the illegal use or possession of any controlled substance. The illegal use of controlled substances is incompatible with the goals of an academic community. Students found guilty of possessing, using, distributing, or selling controlled substances will face serious disciplinary action, which may include suspension and/or dismissal from the university upon the first offense. Violations of state law should be reported to the Alexandria Police Department who will take appropriate legal actions. For more comprehensive details, please refer to the University's Policy for a Drug Free University at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/1020.pdf>.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

The Washington-Alexandria Center does not have any pastoral or professional counselors, therefore, there are no policies encouraging counselors to inform persons about reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

TimelyMD / TimelyCare

TimelyCare, the virtual health and well-being platform from TimelyMD, is the leading virtual health and well-being resource for institutions of higher education. TimelyCare serves as a 24/7 virtual extension of campus counseling center resources, with a goal of improving student well-being, engagement and retention. The association with TimelyCare for students began in August 2022 and for faculty and staff in October of 2022.

To learn more, contact Student Affairs at 540-231-6272 or send an email to studentaffairs@vt.edu.

Emergency Response and Preparedness

Emergency Notifications

Regional VT Alerts are available for the National Capital Region, including the Washington Alexandria Architecture Campus. Immediate/emergency notifications using VT Alerts to members of a satellite campus community will be provided when information is received, either from the designated individual at the satellite campus or from the law enforcement agency responsible for services where the campus is located. VT Alerts will normally be issued by the Virginia Tech Police Department. Emergency notifications may be issued locally, using other means by the Director of the Washington Alexandria Architecture Campus or the designee. These methods may include, but not limited to, direct communication to the campus community using email or website notices. Members of the satellite campus community are also encouraged to sign up for their localities emergency notification system, which are not affiliated with Virginia Tech, check with the police department in your area.

The Alexandria Police Department is primarily responsible for confirming that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation at the Washington Alexandria Architecture Campus that could cause an immediate threat to the health and safety of the members of the campus community. The Director or designee can also be in a position to confirm an emergency in or surrounding the campus. The Office of University Relations, the Virginia Tech Police Department and/or Virginia Tech Emergency Management have access to the VT Alerts system which can send an alert to subscribers; notifying the campus community of threats that have occurred that may necessitate evacuation, shelter in place or other action on the part of students, employees, and campus visitors. The university will typically provide follow-up information to the campus community using the same systems that were used to send out the original alert or to direct the campus community to other informational channels.

Virginia Tech will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation, from the Alexandria Police Department or authorized staff member at the Washington Alexandria Architecture Center of a significant emergency involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring at the Washington Alexandria Architecture Center. One of the listed departments above will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the campus community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system based on information received, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the public safety official, compromise efforts to assist, contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. First responders to an incident that causes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Virginia Tech community at the Washington Alexandria Architecture Center will typically include the Alexandria Police Department, Virginia State Police, and the Alexandria Fire and EMS Department.

In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended and Section 23.1-803 of the Code of Virginia, the university has implemented a comprehensive communications system, VT Alerts, to provide prompt warning notifications and alerts of immediate threats to the health and safety of members of the campus community using a variety of methods. The VT Alerts system includes email notices; phone, cellular phone, text messages, and university website notices. Parents and members of the larger community are not eligible to sign up for immediate notification through VT Alerts, however, all Hokie family members, along with members of the community, are able to subscribe to receive real-time VT Phone Alerts to stay informed and are encouraged to do so. Parents and members of the larger community can check the University Website at www.vt.edu for updates during an emergency at the Washington Alexandria Architecture Center and can sign up for desk top alerts by following the direction at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu/desktop/alerts-desktop.html>.

Students and employees have the option of signing up on VT Alerts to receive emergency messages related to the Washington Alexandria Architecture Center, at: <http://www.alerts.vt.edu>. Annually, the Offices of University Relations and Human Resources provides communications to the university community regarding university procedures for authorized closings and receiving emergency alerts. Additional information about the “Alert” process can be found in the University Safety and Security Policy at: <http://www.policies.vt.edu/5615.pdf>.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency preparedness and information on what to do in an emergency can be found on the “Be Hokie Ready” link from the Virginia Tech Emergency Management webpage <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Hokie family and community members are also encouraged to download the free **Hokie Ready mobile safety app**. To download the app, search “**Hokie Ready**” in your app store.

University departments are responsible for developing Emergency Action Plans (EAP) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University conducts numerous exercises each year, including tabletop exercises, functional exercises, drills and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Virginia Tech will notify the university community of its emergency notification protocols, emergency response and evacuation procedures via email, in conjunction with at least one drill or exercise each calendar year. Information related to emergency notifications and emergency guidelines can be found at <http://www.emergency.vt.edu>. Information related to evacuation procedures can be found at: https://www.ehss.vt.edu/programs/FLS_fire_emergencies.php.

Reporting a Crime or Getting Emergency Assistance

Individuals are responsible for being aware of and complying with university policies/procedures, and applicable law. Employees and students are encouraged to accurately, voluntarily and promptly report crimes, emergencies, potential threats, or risks to the appropriate law enforcement agency or university office(s). Crimes and other emergencies should be reported to the Alexandria Police Department at 703-838-4444 or 911 for an emergency.

The Washington-Alexandria Campus does not have any policies or procedures that allow survivors or witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. The Virginia Tech Police Department encourages everyone that is a survivor of crime to come forward and report to the police. However, on occasion and depending on the nature of the crime the survivor refuses to press charges. This is the survivor's option. Students also have the option of contacting other university resources on the main campus, such as the Virginia Tech Women’s Center, Office of Student Conduct, Cook Counseling Center, Schiffert Health Center, or academic advisors who will assist with notifications, if desired. Crimes can also be reported to the Virginia Tech Police Department for the purpose of making timely warning reports and the annual statistical disclosure.

Services and Prevention Information

All Virginia Tech students have access to services offered on the main campus regardless of the location of the extended campus where they are taking classes. Crime prevention, safety and security, sexual assault and other programs are available upon request.

Virginia Tech is committed to University Policy 1025 and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which among other things prohibits discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and sexual violence in all of its forms, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Sexual Assault is a crime that affects men and women punishable by both civil and criminal legal action. The Virginia Tech Police Department investigates all sexual assaults reported to the Police Department. Detectives

are regularly on call and capable of responding immediately at any time. An on-call list is updated and maintained for call out situations in the communications center. Once reported to the Police, detectives respond, investigate and make applicable criminal charges based on evidence collection and survivor / witness statements. The Virginia Tech Police Department works closely with other area law enforcement personnel and other university departments to ensure that appropriate support services are made available and utilized when necessary. The survivor of a sexual assault may also choose to file a report with Title IX Coordinator, or the Department of Human Resources. The Office of Student Conduct adjudicates cases involving sex offenses in which the alleged perpetrator is a Virginia Tech Student. Virginia Tech also encourages survivors to prosecute alleged perpetrators to the fullest extent of the law. There are several avenues for assistance if a person becomes the survivor of a sex offense.

Survivors of sexual assault tend to feel a variety of conflicting emotions: rage, fear, depression, relief to have survived, numbness, and exhaustion, to name just a few. Two key points to remember are that the assault was not your fault and there is help available.

The Virginia Tech Police Department is available and ready to assist if needed. The Virginia Tech Police Department is a valuable resource for information. The department has educational literature available on prevention methods and procedures to follow if you should become the survivor of a sex offense. The department provides educational programs on women's awareness, personal safety and instructs Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) classes upon request. RAD classes are self-defense classes for women only and consist of awareness, safety tips and progresses into hands on attack simulations at the end of the class. For men, Resisting Aggression with Defense (RAD) teaches self-defense and how to escape aggressive behavior.

The Police Department's Survivor/Witness Assistance Program protects the rights of survivors and witness of crimes. Referral information is accessible at all times regarding area services available for general counseling, visa and immigration assistance, medical attention, emergency housing or financial assistance. For crimes that occur in Washington Alexandria, the Virginia Tech Police Department will assist and refer the survivor to the Alexandria Police Department. Responsiveness to the needs of crime survivors is a department priority.

If Sexual Assault Happens to You

- Contact the police for assistance and information or to report the incident. The Alexandria Police Department should be contacted for incidents occurring at the center. The Virginia Tech Police Department will assist the survivor in contacting law enforcement agency if requested.
- Go to the INOVA Alexandria Hospital in Alexandria or the Mount Vernon Hospital. A qualified physician or nurse will examine you for injuries and collect physical evidence that could be used in judicial proceedings if you decide to prosecute.
- If possible, do not change your clothes, shower, eat or drink between the rape and the trip to the emergency room. Preserving evidence is critical and can assist in prosecution. Bring a change of clothes with you because the police will need the clothes you were wearing for evidence.
- Even if you do not wish to prosecute, it is important that you have a physical exam after the attack. Besides bruises or other physical injuries, the perpetrator might have passed on a sexually transmitted disease that requires treatment. An HIV/AIDS test may also ease your mind, although six months must elapse after an attack to accurately detect the presence of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.
- Seek counseling from the Rape Survivors Hotline, the Battered Women's Shelter or a private counselor. All these services are free of charge (except private counseling) and CONFIDENTIAL. If you are not comfortable talking with a counselor, consider talking with a trusted friend or family member.

- Consider your judicial options if you have not done so already. Although there are statutes of limitation on criminal cases, they are often longer than you think. You also have the option of campus and civil charges.
- If the assault and its aftermath are interfering with your ability to complete your work or academic performance, talk with the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center, Women's Center at Virginia Tech, or the academic dean of your college about academic relief. The Dean of Students will also assist in changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, should the survivor request such assistance and such changes are reasonably available. Remember that it is never too late to deal with a sexual assault, and that you can heal from this significant trauma. People are ready and able to help you, but they can't if you don't ask.

Medical Care

As mentioned above, survivors of very recent assaults should go to the emergency room of the Mount Vernon Hospital or INOVA Alexandria Hospital for a physical exam and the collection of evidence. All survivors, past or present, should be seen by a qualified physician or nurse to check for sexually transmitted diseases, physical trauma, and possible pregnancy. INOVA Alexandria Hospital offers the services of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners. Female survivors may prefer to see a female physician, and should request one if that will increase their comfort, though in the emergency room that may not always be possible.

Counseling Options

Students coping with a sexual assault have at least three counseling options that are free of charge.

Two of those options are on-campus: The Women's Center at Virginia Tech and the Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center. The Women's Center at Virginia Tech offers short-term crisis counseling and sexual assault support groups. The Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center offers both short-term and long-term individual and group counseling. These agencies frequently collaborate to provide services to survivors of sexual assault and these services are CONFIDENTIAL. The Rape Survivors Hotline is available 24 hours a day by calling 703-683-7273. Many other options exist which have some cost associated with them, such as private therapists. Counseling is often crucial to the recovery process, and survivors should be encouraged to seek the assistance of qualified professionals, even if many years have elapsed since the assault. As always, the choice to seek counseling should be the survivors.

Criminal

A police report must be generated before an investigation can begin and charges can be placed. If the assault happened on campus, it falls under the jurisdiction of the Alexandria Police Department. Many survivors believe that if they do not file criminal charges immediately, they lose that option. This may not be the case. There are statutes of limitation for filing criminal charges, but they are typically several years in duration. Certainly, it is best to go to the police as soon as possible after an assault, in order to preserve as much evidence as possible. The police will arrange for the survivor to be seen at the Mount Vernon Hospital or INOVA Fairfax Hospital for medical care and evidence collection. However, even if some time has elapsed, the police still encourage survivors to come forward. Criminal charges are prosecuted by the state of Virginia, not the individual survivor. A Commonwealth's Attorney will argue the case at no cost to the survivor. The survivor serves as the primary witness to the crime, and his or her testimony is crucial to the case. Criminal cases may take considerable time to proceed through the justice system. Typically, the press protects the identity of the survivor, although the identity of the accused perpetrator is not protected.

Important Contacts / Phone Numbers

This section has attempted to offer an overview of sexual assault issues, and the available options on the Virginia Tech campus. No one publication can be entirely comprehensive. Sexual assault is a complex issue; no two cases will have exactly the same results or the same course of action. The university therefore offers a variety of services so that survivors can get the assistance they most need. A good starting point for a survivor, or family and friends of a survivor, is with the Sexual Assault Education Coordinator who is based in The Women's Center at Virginia Tech.

For further explanation or elaboration of the information in this section, or for other information, contact the agencies whose numbers are listed here.

Director of the Washington-Alexander Center	703-706-3030
Alexandria Police Department	911 (emergency)
	703-838-4444
	(non-emergency)
INOVA Alexandria Hospital	703-504-3066
Mount Vernon Hospital	703-664-7111
Rape Survivors Hotline	703-683-7273 (24hourhotline)
Department of Human Services	703-838-5030
The Women's Center at Virginia Tech	540-231-7806
Thomas E. Cook Counseling Center	540-231-6557 (24/7)
Schiffert Health Services	540-231-6444 (8:00am-8:00pm) Mon-Sat)
Schiffert Health Services	540-231-6444 (10am-6pm) (Sun)
Virginia Tech Police Department	540-231-6411
	(non-emergency)
Dean of Students	540-231-3787
Office of Student Conduct	540-231-3790
Office of Student Programs	540-231-6204
Student Legal Services	540-231-4720
Equity Manager Falls Church	540-231-7762
Title IX Coordinator	540-231-1824 (students)
Equity & Access	540-231-8771 (employees)
Office of Emergency Management	540-231-2438
Cranwell International Center	540-231-6527
988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline	988

Hokie Wellness

The Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Specialist with Hokie Wellness coordinates outreach and education efforts for students, faculty, and staff related to sexual and power-based violence, including sexual and relationship violence, stalking, and harassment. This position was created based upon recommendations from the End Sexual Violence Committee created by Virginia Tech president Tim Sands in 2019-2020. In this role, the SVP Specialist collaborates with campus stakeholders to develop and implement prevention campaigns to educate the community about sexual violence recognition and promote social norms around bystander prevention.

During the 2022 academic year, the SVP program has conducted prevention and bystander intervention programs for 2,975 students. These programs have focused on educating students and assisting them with recognizing elements of sexual abuse, as well as encouraging them to educate their peers about bystander prevention strategies. The SVP program also utilizes a stakeholder model which integrates student leaders into the training program to increase the effectiveness of peer participation in prevention.

Virginia Tech Washington-Alexandria Campus Crimes Statistics 2022

	On Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property			Year Total			Residential		
OFFENSE TYPE	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder & Non negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

*No unfounded crimes reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

*Hate crimes are criminal offenses committed against a person or property which is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity and national origin.

Note: Included in the Virginia Tech Washington Alexandria Center Crime Statistics Chart are the Crimes required by the Clery Act that occurred on or within an institution's Clery Geography that have been reported to a Campus Security Authority.

Virginia Tech Higher Education Opportunity Act Alexandria Campus Fire Safety Annual Compliance Report for 2022

Overview

The Gallery Apartments in Alexandria, Virginia has 3 levels and includes 23 units that are connected by atrium space. The individual units contain an individual kitchen and bathroom. The building also provides common areas for the residents as well as laundry facilities. The property belongs to the Virginia Tech Foundation, and it includes an addition to the original building.

Gallery Apartments Fire Safety Equipment

The fire protection systems at the Gallery Apartments include Portable Fire Extinguishers, Dual Duty Smoke Detectors (smoke and carbon monoxide) and a Partial Sprinkler and Alarm System as follows:

- All common areas of the Gallery Apartments are equipped with portable fire extinguishers.
- The addition, which includes the atrium and 9 apartments as well as the common area, is protected by sprinklers and a fire alarm system. No central monitoring of these systems is provided.
- All apartments are equipped with dual duty smoke detectors that detect Smoke and Carbon Monoxide. These were updated in 2015.

All fire protection equipment is strictly maintained and tested in accordance with the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code. The periodic maintenance and testing activities are conducted by contractors. In addition, a Fire and Life Safety inspection is conducted by the local Fire Official on a periodic basis. This inspection includes an audit of the fire protection equipment testing and maintenance activities and a fire code review of all apartment units and common areas. For more information, see Table I.

Fire Safety Education, Training and Fire Drills

All current Gallery Apartment Residents have been provided information on the fire protection systems present in the subject building and evacuations procedures to be followed, and all future residents will be provided this information when their lease is initiated. Since the facility is classified as R-2 under the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code, but is not a university owned building, there are no requirements for conducting fire drills and no drills have been performed. Liz Akers, the Onsite Director, is the point-of-contact and a resident who lives on the property in one of the 23 units, she is available to assist residents with questions regarding emergency evacuations.

Specific Fire Prevention Related Policies and Programs

Based on the facility classification under the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code, no special policies other than a No Smoking policy have been implemented.

Fire Statistics

There were no fires or fire losses reported in the Gallery Apartments during Calendar Years 2020, 2021, or 2022. See Table 2.

Fire Reporting

If a fire has occurred, it should be reported to the local Police Department by calling 911 (emergency). It should also be reported to Debra Holcombe, Property Manager, Capitol Property Management at (703) 707-6404.

Responding to a Fire

If a fire emergency occurs, while you are in the building, notify occupants by knocking on their doors and shouting “fire” as you exit the building. Do not jeopardize your own safety to do this. Do not reenter the building until the fire department says it is safe to do so. If you are unable to leave your room, place towels under the door to prevent smoke from entering. Call 911 and give them your exact location and as much information as possible. Remain calm.

Plans for Future improvement

The Virginia Tech Foundation will continue to work with the local Authorities to enhance and improve the existing building fire protection system capabilities as required by applicable codes, standards and best business practices.

Table 1 - Fire Protection Systems in the Alexandria Campus Residential Facility

<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Onsite Fire Alarm Monitoring</i>	<i>Partial Sprinkler System (*)</i>	<i>Full Sprinkler System</i>	<i>Smoke/Carbon Monoxide Detection</i>	<i>Fire Extinguishing Devices</i>	<i>Evacuation Plans & Signs</i>	<i>Number of Fire Drills each calendar year</i>
Gallery Apartments 207 S. Patrick Street		X		X	X	Not Required	Not Required

* The addition, which includes the atrium and 9 apartments as well as the common area, is protected by sprinklers and fire alarm system. No central monitoring of these systems is provided.

Table 2 - Fire Statistics for the Alexandria Campus Residential Facility for Calendar Years 2020, 2021 and 2022

<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Total Fires in Each Building</i>	<i>Fire Number</i>	<i>Date/Time</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Cause of Fire</i>	<i>Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility</i>	<i>Number of Deaths Related to a Fire</i>	<i>Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (Dollars)</i>
Gallery Apartments 207 S. Patrick Street	0	0			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Washington-Alexandria Architecture Centers



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Date Created: Sep. 14, 2023





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