2020
ANNUAL CAMPUS CRIME
AND
FIRE SAFETY
REPORT
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From the Director:

Thank you for taking the time to read this year’s annual security report. The purpose of this report is to inform the George Fox University Community of what crime has been reported on and in the area of GFU and its campus centers.

This report also provides the reader with ways to report crime and safety concerns as well as what policies and procedures are in place to make the GFU community safer. The Campus Public Safety team is here to help anyone who needs assistance. Our focus is safety, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

When you review the statistics, you will see how safe George Fox University campuses really are. This is the result of the teamwork of the entire campus community. Safety is a shared responsibility and we rely on everyone’s assistance to report suspicious activities and potential safety hazards.

If you have any questions or would like further information about safety and security at George Fox University, please stop in at our office at any time or check out our webpage on the George Fox University website.

Ed Gierok
Director of Campus Public Safety

About the Annual Security Act

In 1998, the federal government passed the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, or the Clery Act. This law requires colleges and universities receiving federal funding to annually compile and publish the reported instances of criminal activity on their campuses, along with campus safety policies and procedures and to make a log of all daily police activity and deliver timely warnings of campus threats throughout the year.

The purpose of the Clery Act is to provide students, families and employees with accurate, complete and timely information about campus safety so that they can make informed decisions. George Fox University Department of Security Services publishes this Annual Security
and Fire Safety Report in compliance with the Clery Act, and also offers it as a resource guide, directing the reader to campus safety services and advising on crime prevention strategies.

This report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as the policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault and other matters.

**About GFU Department of Campus Public Safety**

Campus Public Safety at George Fox University is under the Director of Campus Public Safety and a department of the Student Life Office. The campus safety program at GFU is designed proactively, responding with visibility, education, prevention, and immediate response to university incidents. We work closely with the Newberg–Dundee police department as support for law enforcement matters.

The primary responsibility of Campus Public Safety is to protect our University community by providing general assistance to visitors, employees, and others doing business or associated with the university; and safeguard the persons, vehicles, buildings, and property on campus. Officers patrol the campus 24 hours a day with an emphasis placed on crime prevention and education. In addition to the officers, the department includes Parking Services. The department encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes.

Campus Public Safety at George Fox University serves all students, staff, faculty, and guests to our campus community. The department has a director and a full-time DPSST (Department of Public Safety Standards & Training) certified staff able to assist with escorts, campus incidents, injuries, safety hazards, calls for assistance, parking enforcement issues, crowd and traffic control, and related responsibilities.

Campus Public Safety is available by calling 503-554-2090 or ext. 2090 on campus phones. This number will connect you with the administrative assistant during regular office hours or the officer on duty after hours.

The regular office hours are;

Monday-Friday, 7 a.m.-4 p.m. except during holidays and special university functions.

During the weekends and evenings our Campus Safety Officers (CSO’s) are assisted by (DPSST-private security certified) student officers. **Officers are on duty 24/7.**
Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics Policy

This report is filed as required by the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, commonly referred to as the Clery Act. The purpose of this report is to provide GFU students, employees, and visitors with campus safety information, including crime statistics and procedures to follow to report a crime. Any questions regarding this report should be directed to the Director of Security Services at (503) 554-2090.

This report is prepared by the Department of Campus Public Safety in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies serving our main campus, the Portland Center Campus, and Salem Campus.

Additionally, statistics compiled are based on reports filed following our request to the following College offices:

- Director of Residence Life
- Dean of Students

Victims or witnesses of crime may report the incident to Campus Public Safety or to any of the other above-mentioned campus personnel. They may choose to receive counseling and medical treatment, and they may choose to speak about the crime confidentially. They may also pursue prosecution through local law enforcement agencies and have the right to refuse any of these options without reproach from College personnel. College personnel advise them of these rights. A procedure is in place to anonymously count crime statistics disclosed during a confidential counseling session. Anyone who reports violations of the Clery Act is protected from retaliation, threats, or discrimination by any employee of the College.

Each year, an email notification that provides a link for website access to this report is sent to all enrolled students. Faculty and staff receive a similar notification through the GFU employee email system. Copies of the report may also be obtained at The Department of Campus Public Safety office or by calling (503) 554-2090. This information and much more, is available online, through the Campus Safety webpage on the GFU website.
Timely Warnings

In the event that a situation arises that constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat either on or off campus, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued by GFU Campus Public Safety.

Immediate notification of the campus community will be made by these same procedures upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, staff, faculty or guests of GFU on campus. A warning will be issued to all students, faculty, and staff by any one of the following means:

- Urgent GFU email to students, faculty, and staff
- FoxAlert, University Emergency notification system
- Fliers posted at all entrances throughout the buildings and university housing

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to GFU Campus Public Safety in person, or by phone at (503) 554-2090.

Security and Access of Campus Facilities

All campus roadways, parking lots, grounds, and buildings are regularly patrolled by Campus Public Safety. The University encourages an open environment with limited constraints to ensure the reasonable protection of all members of the community. Except for residence halls, most campus facilities are open during weekday business hours. During non-business hours an automated card access control system is in use in several academic and administrative buildings and university buildings are locked, as usage warrants, and patrolled. University members with questions about the system or access after business hours should contact the building monitors or the locksmith.

Several campus locations are equipped with intrusion alarms, video monitoring, and access control systems. Fire and intrusion alarms are monitored through a central monitoring system which will dispatch Campus Public Safety and/or local emergency responders in the event of activation. The Newberg campus is monitored by a central alarm monitoring company that advises Campus Public Safety of potential problems. Year round unarmed, uniformed, Oregon DPSST licensed security guards patrol the interior and exterior of the Newberg campus.

Portland Center is accessible by card lock only during evening hours when the center is open.
George Fox University is committed to campus safety and security. Exterior lighting and landscape control is a critical part of that commitment. Representatives from various departments continually conduct security surveys to ensure campus lighting is adequate and that the landscape is appropriately controlled. Campus Safety officers and other community members conduct routine checks of lighting on campus during regularly assigned patrol duties. If lights are out or dim, officers will initiate an immediate work order, which is acted upon by a representative of the appropriate maintenance office, usually within 24 hours or the next business day. We encourage community members to report any deficiency in lighting to the Plant Services Customer Service Center at 503-554-2010. Any community member who has a concern about physical security should contact the Campus Public Safety department at 503-554-2090 or Plant Services at 503-554-2010.

The department and representatives from the alarm and lock shops work together to identify inoperative locking mechanisms. We encourage community members to promptly report any locking mechanism deficiency to the Plant Services Customer Service Center at 503-554-2010 or to GFU Public Safety at: 503-554-2090.

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

All residence halls are equipped with an automated card access control system. Limited access is available to students and authorized staff and faculty via the system. Guests and other visitors may visit residence halls as long as they are with the person they are visiting or an authorized member of the community. The exterior doors to student residence halls remain locked 24 hours a day. The George Fox University locksmith shop maintains this system and works closely with the building monitors to control access.

**Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs**

Campus Public Safety supports crime prevention and safety awareness. The office provides the following prevention services:

**Published Information** - Includes data and pamphlets available from Security Services. The office holds sessions on various personal safety topics upon request. Information is provided through workshops, crime alerts, brochures, and notices titled "Timely Notices" in the Student News and Information folder of the campus e-mail system.

**Residence Life Staff Training Program** – Residence Life staff are offered training on security issues they may face during an annual training presentation.
University-wide Presentations - We offer and present to students, staff, and faculty, in various venues the ability to request the following presentations.

- Flashpoint on Campus (DVD Presentation on Behaviors of concern among students on campus and how to recognize, report concerns)
- Run, Hide, Fight (DVD Presentation about active shooter on campus)
- Wasted Youth (DVD Presentation on consequences of DUlII told in the words of the victims and offenders)

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

Campus Awareness and Education

Awareness and educational efforts are important aspects of preventing and responding to incidents that may arise. These include the following:

- Orientation sessions for new undergraduate and transfer students, as well as graduate/DPS students, designed to educate students regarding the outlined behaviors, University policies and expectations, and essential reporting and resources.
- Yearly educational efforts reminding for current students and employees regarding these policies and important information.
- Residence Life offers self-defense workshops on an annual basis on the Newberg Campus in September and October.
- Campus safety precautions are reviewed yearly and appropriate upgrades are implemented.
- Assistant Area Coordinators (AACs) and Resident Assistants (RAs) are trained annually to respond and assist students in crisis situations and in protocols for emergency response.
- Flyers, posters and other educational documents are posted yearly in prominent locations on campus.

Federal and State Regulations Title IX

On May 6, 2020, the Department of Education released new regulations requiring institutions to address sexual harassment as a form of sexual discrimination in education and programs.

“Enacted in 1972, Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities that receive Federal financial assistance. The final regulations obligate [institutions] to respond promptly and supportively to persons alleged to be victimized by sexual harassment, resolve allegations of sexual harassment promptly and accurately under a predictable, fair
grievance process that provides due process protections to alleged victims and alleged perpetrators of sexual harassment, and effectively implement remedies for victims.”

Title IX defines sexual harassment as (a) unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is “so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive” that it effectively denies a person equal access to education or (b) an employee that conditions aid, benefit, or service of the institution on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (quid pro quo). It is important to note that while there has been a needed focus on sexual harassment, there are other forms of discrimination on the basis of sex that can occur.

If you have experienced discrimination and want to know if it falls under Title IX, please contact the Title IX Coordinator.

VAWA (Violence Against Women Act)

Title IX also extends the definition of sexual harassment to include sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). These sexual offenses do not need to meet all three elements of “severe, pervasive and objectively offensive” as courts have ruled that a single incident of the four offenses is severe enough to have the systemic effect of denying the victim equal access to an education program or activity.

Oregon HB 3415 On June 6, 2019, the Oregon State Legislature enrolled House Bill 3415 stating that: Each institution of higher education shall adopt written policies concerning sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking that occur both on and off campus. Written policies adopted under this section must include:
(a) The adoption of the definition of sexual harassment “Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal, nonverbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature where such conduct is sufficiently severe or pervasive that it has the effect, intended or unintended, of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work or academic performance or it has created an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment and would have such an effect on a reasonable person.”
(b) Procedures to address sexual harassment.
(c) Provisions clarifying that the institution of higher education is required to conduct an initial inquiry, or to make contact with named parties, whenever a designated responsible employee has actual knowledge, or in the exercise of reasonable care should know, that possible sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking has occurred.
(d) A jurisdictional statement explaining that the institution will analyze and may have an obligation to respond to any complaint received by the institution, regardless of whether the incident occurred on the campus of the institution or elsewhere, that relates to:
(i) Sexual harassment;
(ii) Sexual assault;
(iii) Domestic violence;
(iv) Dating violence; or
(v) Stalking
Institutional Compliance

Sexual misconduct against members of the campus community, guests, and visitors is not tolerated.

George Fox University commits to providing an educational environment free of all forms of sex discrimination, including but not limited to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct or communications constituting sexual harassment, as defined in this policy and as otherwise prohibited by state and federal statutes. Sexual harassment, including acts of sexual assault and sexual violence, is a form of sex discrimination and is prohibited at George Fox University. This prohibition against discrimination on the basis of sex applies to all students, faculty and staff, to other members of the George Fox community, and to contractors, consultants and vendors doing business or providing services to the school.

Conduct that does not meet the definitions stated in Title IX or Oregon HB 3415 may still be subjected to other University codes of conduct.

All members of the community must conduct themselves in a way that does not infringe upon the rights of others. The University’s sexual misconduct policy defines expectations for appropriate conduct and outlines resolution processes to address conduct that does not meet these expectations.

When individuals are found to be in violation of the policy, the University will impose appropriate sanctions. All members of the campus community, guests, and visitors are protected by this policy regardless of their sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

The University has jurisdiction over all acts of sexual misconduct involving members of the campus community, no matter where they occur, whether on or off campus.

This information can also be found on the George Fox University Title IX website: https://www.georgefox.edu/offices/student-life/title-IX/index.html

Terms and Definitions Advisor of Choice

Both the complainant and respondent have the right to an advisor of choice present when the Title IX process reaches the hearing. This person may be anyone, regardless of their relationship to the complainant/respondent and regardless of their affiliation to the university. The advisor of choice may not interject during the hearing with the exception of asking cross-examination questions. If a complainant or respondent does not have an advisor of choice, the university will assign one to them.

Complainant/Respondent

A complainant is any individual who alleges that they are a victim of sexual harassment and/or sexual misconduct. A respondent is any individual who is reported to be the perpetrator of sexual harassment and/or sexual misconduct.

Conditional Immunity & Bystander Intervention

The University wants to eliminate barriers for students who may be hesitant to seek medical or emergency help or report the incident to university officials because they fear being held
accountable for policy violations (e.g., drinking alcoholic beverages). To encourage reporting, George Fox pursues a policy of conditional immunity by offering students who are accessing help for themselves or others from being held accountable to policy violations related to the particular incident. While there may be no community accountability sanctions for these individuals, the University may provide elements of help, support, and education.

Bystander Intervention is recognizing a potentially harmful situation or interaction and choosing to respond in a way that could positively influence the outcome. Bystander intervention by students can be a critical aspect of enhancing the welfare of their peers. Students are strongly encouraged to contact University personnel, call 911 or seek other professional or medical attention when the health or safety of themselves or others is threatened or appears to be at risk.

Confidentiality Conversations with Title IX Coordinators and/or other university personnel are kept as confidential as possible, but information about incidents of suspected violations of Title IX must be shared to the extent necessary to provide supportive measures, investigate, and take any corrective action deemed appropriate by the University. There are only two fully confidential resources available on campus: University Health and Counseling Center and University Campus Pastors.

Consent

Consent is explicit, informed, voluntary and mutually understandable communication to willingly participate in specific sexual activity without pressure, threats, coercion, force or intimidation. Verbally agreeing to sexual activities can help partners respect each other’s boundaries. Either person must also be able to withdraw consent and cease any sexual activity at any time. A passive response or sexual advances that are not resisted physically or verbally is not consent. Similarly, in the context of a current relationship, previous sexual encounters and/or silence from the individual is not consent. Someone who is not of legal age (18 years in Oregon), or is physically or mentally incapacitated, cannot give consent. Similarly, someone who has a mental disorder may not be able to give consent. The use of alcohol or drugs may render an individual incapacitated and unable to give consent due to impaired judgment and the inability to make decisions or communicate intentions. Consent cannot be given by someone who is unconscious or unaware, or for any reason is unable to communicate their intentions.

Dating Violence

Dating violence is 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 a consideration of:
(1) the length of the relationship,
(2) the type of the relationship, and
(3) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Dating violence is a pattern of assaultive and controlling behaviors that one person uses against another in order to gain or maintain power and control in the relationship. The abuser intentionally behaves in ways that cause fear, degradation and humiliation to control the other person. Forms of abuse can be physical, verbal, sexual, emotional and psychological. Examples include, but are not limited to, trying to cut off the victim’s relationship with family and friends, humiliating the victim in front of friends, making the victim fearful by using threatening
behavior, threatening to find someone else if the dating partner doesn’t comply with the abuser’s wishes or demands, using or threatening to use physically assaultive behaviors such as hitting, shoving, grabbing, slapping, beating, kicking, and touching or forcing the victim to engage in unwanted sexual activity.

Domestic Violence
Domestic violence (as defined by the Violence Against Women Act) is the use of physical, sexual or emotional abuse or threats to control another person who is a current or former spouse or other intimate partner, such as a boyfriend or girlfriend. It 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. Examples of domestic violence include but are not limited to:
• Causing or attempting to cause physical or mental harm to a family or household member
• Placing a family or household member in fear of physical or mental harm
• Causing or attempting to cause a family or household member to engage in involuntary sexual activity by force, threat of force, or duress
• Engaging in activity toward a family or household member that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested

Informal Resolution
Students have the option to choose an informal resolution process rather than going through a formal Title IX investigation and hearing. An informal resolution gives both parties an opportunity to go through a mediated process in order to come to a mutually agreeable resolution. Both parties must freely choose to participate in an informal resolution.

Preponderance of evidence
Preponderance of the evidence is one type of evidentiary standard used in a burden of proof analysis. Under the preponderance standard, the burden of proof is met when the party with the burden convinces the fact finder that there is a greater than 50% chance that the claim is true. This is the standard used by George Fox University in its sexual misconduct grievance processes.

Retaliation
Federal law and institutional policy prohibits retaliation. It is defined as any adverse or negative action against a person participating in any reporting, investigation or proceeding that is perceived as: intimidating, threatening, coercing, hostile, harassing, retribution, or violence that occurred in connection to the making and follow-up of the report. This also includes actions against an individual who has:
(1) complained about alleged discrimination, harassment or retaliation,
(2) participated as a party or witness in an investigation relating to such allegations, or
(3) participated as a party or witness in a court proceeding or administrative investigation relating to such allegations.

Federal civil rights laws, including Title IX, make it unlawful to retaliate against an individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by these laws.

Intimidation means to make fearful or to put a person into fear. Generally, proof of actual fear is not required in order to establish intimidation. It may be inferred from conduct, words, or circumstances reasonably calculated to produce fear. Any person violating this policy may be subject to appropriate community accountability, up to and including termination if they are an employee, and suspension or dismissal if they are an undergraduate or graduate/DPS student.

SAFE/SANE (Medical Examination)
If you have experienced a sexual assault, you are encouraged to first find a safe location and then to consider getting a sexual assault forensic exam (SAFE) at the local hospital conducted by a specially trained sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE). Survivors can also request an advocate be present to assist during the exam. These exams can be performed without a report to law enforcement, and evidence can be collected and held for up to six months through an anonymous collection process. This gives the survivor time to consider whether to report the incident to law enforcement. Following a sexual assault, the most important concern is for the health, safety, and care of the survivor. As difficult as it can be, we strongly encourage students to seek medical assistance at the Providence Newberg Hospital Emergency Room (or at the nearest hospital) immediately following a sexual assault. A medical examination is vital for the health and well-being of the sexual assault survivor, and also will offer assistance to law enforcement if a report is made. A medical examination is an important element of obtaining evidence if a person desires to press charges. Normally, there is no cost to the survivor and it is not documented through the person’s health insurance. While the first inclination of a survivor may be to take a shower, it’s important not to wash, shower, bathe or douche; or to change, destroy or clean the clothes worn during the assault before having the exam. Forensic medical exams should take place within the first 120 hours or 5 days. It is important to bring a change of clothing if the person goes to the hospital. It may be necessary for the nurse or police to keep the clothes worn during the assault. If the person has already changed clothes, the articles of clothing that were worn can be brought in a paper bag.

Sexual Assault
Sexual assault is not tolerated in the George Fox community. These behaviors violate local, state and federal law. Sexual assault can occur between any two or more people, regardless of age or gender. The University highly encourages reporting parties to utilize the provided internal and external resources for reporting, support and help. Sexual assault is defined as any non-consensual sexual contact or intercourse, whether it is forced or unforced. This includes any non-consensual contact with intimate body parts of an individual, as well as penetration, however slight, with a body part or an object.

Sexual Exploitation
Sexual exploitation occurs when a student takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his/her own advantage or benefit, or to the benefit or advantage of anyone other
than the one being exploited, and the behavior does not otherwise constitute one of the other sexual misconduct offenses. Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:

• Invasion of sexual privacy;
• Prostituting another person;
• Non-consensual viewing, videoing, audio-taping or broadcasting sexual activity;
• Engaging in voyeurism, which is the sexual interest in or practice of spying on people engaged in intimate behaviors, such as undressing, sexual activity, or other actions usually considered to be of a private nature;
• Knowingly transmitting an STD or HIV to another person;
• Exposing one’s genitals in non-consensual circumstances; inducing another to expose their genitals;
• Sexually based stalking and/or bullying may also be forms of sexual exploitation.

**Sexual Harassment**

Title IX defines sexual harassment as (a) unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is “so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive” that it effectively denies a person equal access to education or (b) an employee that conditions aid, benefit, or service of the institution on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (quid pro quo).

While sexual harassment encompasses a wide range of conduct that may be verbal, visual, or physical in nature, specifically prohibited conduct includes, but is not limited to:

• Promising, directly or indirectly, a student, employee or other person a reward, if the student or employee complies with a sexually oriented request.
• Threatening, directly or indirectly, retaliation against a student, an employee or another person, if the student, employee or another person refuses to comply with a sexually oriented request.
• Denying, directly or indirectly, a student or employee an employment or education related opportunity, if the student or employee refuses to comply with a sexually oriented request.
• Engaging in sexually suggestive conversation.
• Displaying pornographic or sexually oriented materials.
• Engaging in indecent exposure.
• Making sexual or romantic advances toward a student, employee or another person and persisting despite the student’s, employee’s or other person’s rejection of the advances.
• Physical conduct such as assault, touching, or blocking normal movement.
• Retaliation for reporting harassing behavior or stating they are going to report harassing behavior.

More subtle forms of inappropriate behavior such as offensive posters, cartoons, caricatures, comments, and jokes of a sexual nature are prohibited, as they may constitute sexual harassment when they contribute to a hostile or offensive work, academic, or student life environment.

A person does not have to be the target of sexual harassment to be sexually harassed. Sexual harassment can involve males or females being harassed by members of either sex. Although sexual harassment sometimes involves a person in a greater position of authority as the harasser, individuals in positions of lesser or equal authority also can be found responsible for engaging in prohibited harassment. Sexual harassment can be physical and/or psychological in nature. An aggregation of a series of incidents can constitute sexual harassment even if one of the incidents considered separately would not rise to the level of harassment.
**Stalking**

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

1. fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
2. suffer substantial emotional distress.

Acts of stalking include but are not limited to: electronic or telephone harassment, being followed, receiving unwanted gifts, and other similar forms of intrusive behavior. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property.

Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. Unwelcome or unwanted attention can also be cause for concern. This may include, but is not limited to, repetitive communication and/or behaviors that can make an individual feel uncomfortable to some degree. These types of behaviors are still cause for concern and will be handled as such.

**Supportive Measures**

Supportive measures are actions coordinated by the Title IX Coordinator that restore or preserve access to educational activities and programs. These measures are assessed on an individual basis and take into consideration the complainant’s needs and wishes. They are made available once a report has been made regardless of whether a formal complaint is filed.

The following are examples of the range of supportive measures available to a complainant:

- Counseling services
- Extension of deadlines (academic and on-campus employment) • Modification of work/class schedules
- Campus Public Safety escort services
- Mutual restriction of contact
- Change in housing/work location
- Leave of absence

Supportive measures implemented on behalf of the complainant must be non-punitive and cannot place an undue burden on the respondent. However, emergency removals may be enacted if it is determined that there is an immediate threat to an individual’s or community’s safety.

**Title IX Roles**

All Title IX personnel are designated by the university and specifically trained for their roles. To see the training materials utilized you can visit the George Fox University Title IX website: georgefox.edu/titleIX
**Hearing Officer:** The hearing officer is responsible for conducting the hearing and issuing a finding of responsibility based upon a preponderance of the evidence. In a formal Title IX hearing, the hearing officer also determines whether a cross-examination question is relevant to the hearing.

**Investigator:** The investigator is responsible for obtaining all the facts of a sexual misconduct incident and providing a written report for the Title IX Coordinator and hearing officer.

**Title IX Coordinator:** The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for assessing and coordinating the implementation of support services. They are also responsible for the coordination of the Title IX process including providing written notice(s) and submitting the final written report.

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**How To Report A Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct Who Should I Report To?**

We encourage anyone who has survived a sexual assault or has experienced sexual discrimination and/or sexual harassment to start by telling someone they trust. There are also two confidential reporting resources available on campus:

**University Health & Counseling Center Physical location:**
*Woodward House* (River St.)
Phone: 503-554-2340
Hours: 8am – 5pm, M-F

**Spiritual Life Physical location:** Barclay House (across from Canyon Commons and LeShana Hall)
Phone: 503-554-2320
Hours: 8am – 5pm, M-F

Contact Person: Jamie Noling-Auth, University Pastor and Dean of Spiritual Life
(jnolingauth@georgefox.edu)

**When should I contact a Title IX Coordinator?**

Title IX Coordinators are specifically designated by the University to initiate the Title IX process. Any student, faculty or staff member, or applicant for admission or employment who has concerns about sex discrimination, including but not limited to acts of sexual harassment, sexual assault or sexual violence, is encouraged to seek the assistance of one of the Title IX Coordinators identified above.

Contact a Title IX Coordinator if you:
- Wish to understand your options if you think that you may have encountered sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual assault or sexual violence;
- Learn of a situation that you feel may warrant an Institutional investigation;
- Need help on how to handle a situation in which you are indirectly affected;
- Want information about possible informal remedies or administrative measures to de-escalate or alleviate a difficult situation; or
- Have questions about George Fox University’s policies and procedures.

**What is a Title IX Coordinator?**

The Title IX Coordinator is a full-time employee designated by the university to coordinate the Title IX process, including the assessment and implementation of support services, providing
written notices and documentation to the complainant and respondent, and coordination of investigators and hearing officers. The Title IX Coordinator may also file a formal complaint and initiate an investigation on the behalf of the university if there is concern for the welfare of the broader community.

Title IX Team and Responsibilities
George Fox University has designated a Title IX team who are tasked with coordinating the Title IX process. Responsibilities of the Title IX Team include:
• Assessment and implementation of support services
• Conducting an investigation process
• Ensure a fair and timely grievance process
• Providing educational awareness for the campus community
• Work with all incidents of sexual assault and sexual misconduct regardless of whether it falls under federal/state regulations or university code of conduct

The following are members of the Title IX Team:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title IX Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Office Location</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead Title IX</td>
<td>Nichole Drew</td>
<td>Executive Director of Human Resources</td>
<td>Human Resources</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ndrew@georgefox.edu">ndrew@georgefox.edu</a> 503-554-2182</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinator: employees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead Title IX Coordinator: students</td>
<td>Jenny Elsey</td>
<td>Dean of Student Success and Equity</td>
<td>Moore House</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jelsey@georgefox.edu">jelsey@georgefox.edu</a> 503-554-2318</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Coordinator</td>
<td>Jennie Harrop</td>
<td>Department Chair (Department of Professional Studies)</td>
<td>Portland Center</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jharrop@georgefox.edu">jharrop@georgefox.edu</a> 503-554-6024</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Coordinator</td>
<td>Rebecca Hernandez</td>
<td>Associate Provost of Local &amp; Global Engagement</td>
<td>Stevens Center 1st Floor</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rhernandez@georgefox.edu">rhernandez@georgefox.edu</a> 503-554-2147</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Coordinator</td>
<td>Brad Lau</td>
<td>Vice President of Student Life</td>
<td>Hadlock Student Center</td>
<td><a href="mailto:blau@georgefox.edu">blau@georgefox.edu</a> 503-554-2312</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Coordinator</td>
<td>Mark Pothoff</td>
<td>Dean of Students</td>
<td>Hadlock Student Center</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mpothoff@georgefox.edu">mpothoff@georgefox.edu</a> 503-554-2313</td>
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</table>
What happens after I make a report?

It is important that if you are considering filing a Title IX report, you should know that you will be in control throughout the process. You can expect the following if you decide to make a report with a member of the Title IX team:

1. You will be provided with a list of resources and support services available to you.
2. An assessment will be made to determine appropriate support measures to ensure access to educational activities is restored.
3. You will be given the opportunity to decide whether you would like to file a formal complaint or if you would like to pursue an informal resolution process.
4. If you decide to pursue a formal complaint, an investigation will be launched.
5. A written notice will be provided to you and the respondent simultaneously.
6. During this time, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the incident falls under federal Title IX regulations, Oregon HB 3415, or the University’s code of conduct.
7. What happens after the investigation period will be determined by which regulation the incident falls under.

Regardless of the process, the goal of the University is to ensure a fair and timely grievance process and also to ensure that you as the complainant feels supported. What if I or someone else was violating another university policy when the incident happened? The University wants to eliminate barriers for students who may be hesitant to seek medical or emergency help or report an incident to university officials because they fear sanctions for policy violations (e.g., drinking alcoholic beverages). To encourage reporting, George Fox pursues a policy of offering students who are accessing help for themselves or others, conditional immunity from being charged with policy violations related to the particular incident. While there may be no community accountability sanctions for these individuals, the University may provide elements of help, support, and education.

What are my rights as a complainant/respondent? Both complainants and respondents have the right to the following:

1. A fair and timely grievance process
2. Written notice delivered simultaneously to both parties
3. Explanation of the formal complaint process (also known as the grievance process)
4. Selection of an advisor of your choice (in the case of a live hearing, if a party does not have an
advisor, the University will assign one)
5. Privacy protections during the grievance process that includes: a. the University must have
written consent in order to access/consider medical records maintained by a physician,
psychiatrist, or other recognized professional and made for the purpose of providing treatment
to the party. a. The University will never use or attempt to use questions or evidence that is
protected by a legally recognized privilege
6. An equal opportunity to submit and review evidence throughout the investigation
7. An equal opportunity to appeal
8. Protection from retaliation
In addition to the above, complainants have the right to the following:
1. Supportive measures (regardless of whether a formal complaint is filed) that restore or
preserve access to educational activities, are free of charge, and take into consideration
individual needs and wishes.
2. Protection from inappropriately being asked about prior sexual history
3. Remedies that maintain equal access to education when a respondent is found responsible In
addition to the above, respondents have the right to a grievance process that presumes their
innocence until an investigation has been conducted and a finding of responsibility has been
issued by the hearing officer.

Support Services
Sexual assault and sexual misconduct disrupt a student’s access to educational programs and
activities. George Fox University is committed to restoring access through a timely and fair
grievance process and through providing appropriate supportive measures and support
services.

Support Services vs. Supportive Measures
Title IX defines supportive measures as individualized services reasonably available that are
nonpunitive, non-disciplinary, and not unreasonably burdensome to the other party while
designed to ensure equal educational access, protect safety, or deter sexual harassment. When
a complainant makes a report to the Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator will assess the
individual situation and coordinate the appropriate supportive measures for both the
complainant and respondent.

Support Services are other avenues available both on and off campus that provide support to
students who have experienced sexual misconduct regardless of whether they choose to make a
report.

Confidential Support
The following departments and individual employees provide confidential on-campus support
and assistance for all complainants and respondents of sexual assault regardless of whether a
formal report has been made:

University Health & Counseling Center Physical location:
Woodward House (River St.)
Phone: 503-554-2340
Hours: 8am – 5pm, M-F

Spiritual Life Physical location: Barclay House (across from Canyon Commons and LeShana Hall)
Phone: 503-554-2320
Hours: 8am – 5pm, M-F
Contact Person: Jamie Noling-Auth, University Pastor and Dean of Spiritual Life (jnolingauth@georgefox.edu)

**Other On-Campus Resources**
The following departments and individual employees are prepared to journey with the student to provide a variety of support services.

**Student Life Personnel**
- David Johnstone Associate Dean of Students/Director of Commuter Life 503-554-2315
- Liz Simmons Director of Residence Life 503-554-3842
- Mitzi Martinez Associate Director of Residence Life 503-554-3541
- Brett Meyers Area Coordinator 503-554-2324
- Amy Ralston Area Coordinator 503-554-3839
- Kristina Van Der Eems Area Coordinator 503-554-3840
- Chris Lee Area Coordinator 503-554-2324

**Disability Services Office (academic accommodations)**
Physical location: Lemmons Center Phone: 503-554-2314 Website: ds.georgefox.edu

**Off-campus Resources**
- Yamhill County Crime Victim Services Phone: 503-434-7510, 503-434-4616 (Evenings & weekends) Hours: 8am – 5pm, M-F Website: http://oregoncrimevictimsrights.org/
- Henderson House Phone: 503-472-1503 (24-hour) Website: http://www.hendersonhouse.org/ Multnomah County’s “Call to Safety” Hotline : 888-235-5333
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 800-656-HOPE(4673)

**Emergency Reporting** Students who have been sexually assaulted or are in immediate danger should contact:
- Newberg-Dundee Police Department: 911
- GFU Campus Public Safety: 503-554-2090

**Discrimination, Bias and Harassment**
Harassment and Discrimination George Fox University students and employees work, live, and learn in an environment where the dignity of each individual is respected. Harassment or discrimination due to race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, religion, creed, age, national origin, citizenship status, workers' compensation status, physical or mental disability, veteran status, or any other status protected under applicable local, state, or federal law; or any other distinguishing characteristic protected by applicable nondiscrimination law, is prohibited.

Actions that constitute harassment or discrimination may be verbal or physical conduct that includes, but is not limited to the following: demeaning gestures, threats of violence, physical attacks, or any types of threatening or verbal remarks. These behaviors include hazing, other initiations, or any actions that may be hazardous, dehumanizing, harassing or humiliating to people within or outside the George Fox community.

Prohibited actions also include vandalism, destruction of a person’s property, the misuse of telephones, voicemail messages, text messages, United States or campus mail, as well as e-mail, social media or other electronic communication for the purpose of issuing obscene, harassing, or threatening messages. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of interfering with an individual's work, academic, or student life environment.

Students and employees are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that shows respect to all and ensures no discrimination or harassment occurs.

Bias-Related Incidents and Hate Crimes

A core value that flows from our Christ-centered mission is that we recognize the dignity and great worth of all people. Some issues that are contrary to this mission, and are not tolerated in our community, include bias-related incidents and hate crimes. Bias-related incidents can be any physical, spoken, visual or written acts of abuse, harassment, intimidation, vulgarity, or remarks of a personally destructive nature toward another person because of actual or perceived defining characteristics. This can occur whether the act is intentional or unintentional, or is directed toward an individual or group regarding: race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, religion, creed, age, national origin, citizenship status, workers’ compensation status, physical or mental disability, veteran status, or any other status protected under applicable local, state, or federal law; or any other distinguishing characteristic protected by applicable non-discrimination law.

A hate crime occurs when a bias-related incident involves a criminal act being committed. These crimes may involve, but are not limited to: physical assault, damage to property, bullying, harassment, verbal abuse or insults, or offensive graffiti or letters. Some hate crimes may violate Oregon and/or federal law, which is also a breach of university policies.

Guidelines for Responding to Bias-Related Incidents and Hate Crimes

Responding to concerns and incidents may vary depending on the nature and severity of a specific situation. It can include instances of protected speech that may generate harm, thus requiring intervention with potentially limited consequences. Bias-related incidents need to be addressed because they harm individuals, undermine civility and the understanding of our community, or impede the educational process. Public discussion and education can promote awareness of prejudice and examination of the values that underlie the George Fox community. Incidents may be dealt with through the process of community accountability with appropriate sanctions.

Reporting and Resources

We strongly encourage reporting of any bias-related incidents or hate crimes. The next section gives students a variety of options for reporting incidents, as well as ways to receive support and help.
Supporting the Student and Community
The University believes it is important to respond to a bias-related incident or hate crime with concern for the student(s) or other person(s) who have been targeted and the community as a whole. University personnel can assist the student or other person in documenting the event and explaining the options for addressing what has occurred. If the incident involves the violation of a University policy, there is a process for investigation and resolution. Appropriate assistance is available to students who are targeted. University officials strive to ensure that the affected student feels safe in her/his educational environment and may, if appropriate, adjust or change course schedules or take other appropriate measures to assist the student. The University official may also offer help documenting the event (i.e., taking photos of the offending material); help in talking with/filing a complaint with the police; assistance in arranging counseling or other forms of support; or help, as appropriate, in initiating mediation between the affected student or other person and the offender. If it is appropriate, the targeted individual may also elect to participate in a University sponsored discussion about the incident, if one is held.

When bias-related incidents or hate crimes occur on campus, they can strain the fabric of the community. University officials may consider what sort of communication about the incident is appropriate, taking into account various factors such as personal safety and confidentiality. In some cases, public discussion about the incident can serve to educate the community and promote awareness of prejudice. Programs that address bias-related incidents can change a hateful incident into an opportunity for increased understanding and personal growth. In some cases, University officials may collaborate with other offices on campus and with students to decide to offer programs that include one or more of the following: discussions, open forums, panels, films, speakers, and other educational programming. Among other things, these events may serve to help the community understand and address what has occurred.

Bias Incident Response Team (BIRT)
In addition to the response outlined in the Reporting & Resources section, the Bias Incident Response Team (BIRT) addresses issues relating to bias-related incidents and hate crimes. The BIRT aids in developing recommendations to help the Student Life Office determine if, when and how the community should be informed of a bias-related incident or hate crime that has occurred. They also discuss and implement appropriate educational and programming opportunities in response to an incident. The BIRT is chaired by the Dean of Student Success and Equity and is composed of the following members: University Pastor/Dean of Spiritual Life, Director of Intercultural Life, Associate Provost for Intercultural Engagement and Faculty Development or a faculty designee, and a member of the residence life staff or community life designee. The chair may also invite other community members to be on the BIRT as appropriate. When an incident occurs, the BIRT convenes at the request of University personnel or a student affected by the incident. Campus Public Safety may work with the BIRT in order to improve communication about incidents and their implications for groups and individuals within our community. The Newberg-Dundee Police Department may also be invited for discussion of bias-related incidents or hate crimes and may meet with the BIRT as appropriate.

Reporting and Resources for Bias-Related Incidents and Hate Crimes
Bias-related incidents and hate crimes are not tolerated in the George Fox community. These actions may also violate local, state and federal law. Designated University personnel investigate all complaints or allegations of harassment promptly. Appropriate, corrective action may be implemented based upon the findings of the investigation. Although demeaning, discriminating or harassing messages on such things as flyers, posters, emails, social media (e.g., Facebook),
voicemails, and graffiti are often obnoxious or worse, it is helpful to preserve them as evidence, and not to disturb or remove anything that could help identify the source and/or targets or other affected persons. If any student or employee believes he or she has witnessed, or has been subjected to, harassment, discrimination, sexual harassment, bias-related incidents, hate crimes, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or sexual exploitation, the person is encouraged to immediately report the incident to University officials as indicated below.

Any person violating these policies may be subject to appropriate community accountability, up to and including termination if they are an employee, and suspension or dismissal if they are an undergraduate or graduate/DPS student.

**Title IX & Campus SaVE Act Training for Students & Employees**

Undergraduate students, Graduate/DPS students and Employees must participate in an online course designed to educate our community in the areas of Title IX & the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE Act).

Awareness and educational efforts are important aspects of preventing and responding to sexual misconduct incidents that may arise. Please contact the Title IX Coordinator or one of the Deputy Coordinators if you would like to schedule training and education regarding sexual misconduct/Title IX for your department, club, residence hall floor or organization.

In addition to the educational resources provided below, there are a number of websites that provide valuable information regarding sexual misconduct and Title IX. Some of these include [End Rape on Campus](https://endrapeoncampus.org), [Preventing Sexual Assault](https://preventingsexualassault.org), and [Know Your IX](http://knowyourix.org).

Currently, there are a number of educational initiatives that occur on campus. These include the following:

**Everfi’s Sexual Assault Prevention**

Completion of this one-hour online course is required for all new students (undergraduate, graduate and adult degree program), undergraduate student leaders, student-athletes, and George Fox University employees. The student course helps students to better understand and develop skills around bystander intervention, consent, healthy relationships, the effects of alcohol, social norms and reporting assaults.

The employee online course trains faculty, staff and administrators on topics including understanding social norms, perpetrator behavior, victim blaming, cautions for risk-reduction, reporting offenses, investigative procedures, victim rights and sexual harassment. More information regarding this is available at [https://everfi.com/partners/colleges-universities](https://everfi.com/partners/colleges-universities).

**Educational Brochures, Flyers and Posters**
• An educational brochure regarding sexual misconduct is made available to all undergraduate students at the beginning of every semester (and placed in each residence hall room).

• Access to the Students in Distress folder in Google drive.

• Periodic Daily Bruin announcements remind students about reporting and resources available to them.

• Flyers, posters and other educational documents are posted yearly in prominent locations on campus (Newberg, Portland and Redmond).

Welcome Weekend
Orientation sessions for new undergraduate and transfer students are designed to educate students about the outlined behaviors, university policies and expectations, and essential reporting and resources.

Campus Climate Surveys
Campus climate surveys are conducted annually in order to address and understand the following:

• How sexual assault affects the health, mental health, and academic success of students.

• The scope or nature of the problems of sexual assault on campus in order to increase knowledge to aid in campus response, intervention and prevention efforts.

• Student’s knowledge about reporting policies and resources for victims, their attitudes about prevention, and their perceptions about how the University is addressing the
Sex Offender Registration

In accordance to the "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, the George Fox University Campus Public Safety Office is providing a link to the Oregon State Police Sex Offender Registry. This act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student. In the State of Oregon, convicted sex offenders must register with the Oregon State Police, Sex Offender Registration Unit

Conditions of Use Statement

Introduction

ORS 181.592 authorizes the Oregon State Police to make information about registered sex offenders available to the public. ORS 181.592(4)(c) authorizes the release of information on certain sex offenders to be posted on a public web site.

This site is for information only. The Oregon State Police has not considered or assessed the specific risk that any convicted sex offender displayed on this web site will commit another offense or the nature of any future crimes that may be committed. The law mandates Oregon State Police provide information listing the name, address and descriptions of the offenders who MAY pose a risk to the community. This information is NOT a "Wanted Bulletin" and is intended for ADVISORY PURPOSES ONLY.

The Oregon State Police, Sex Offender Registration Unit, updates this information regarding convicted sex offenders regularly, making every effort at accuracy. However, this information can change quickly. You are cautioned that the address and some of the information provided is information provided by the registrant and may not reflect the current residence, status, or other information regarding an offender. The information provided through this web site is an open record. It is your responsibility to make sure the records you access through this web site pertain to the person about whom you are seeking information. Extreme care should be exercised in using information obtained from this web site. Neither the Oregon State Police nor the State of Oregon shall be responsible for any errors or omissions produced by secondary dissemination of this data. Positive identification of a person believed to be a Predatory sex offender cannot be established unless a fingerprint comparison is made. The information on this web site refers only to sex offenses defined under ORS 181.594 and may not reflect the entire criminal history of a particular individual.

Legal and Illegal Uses
Under the provisions of state law this information is provided for general public safety. A person is authorized to use this information only to protect him/herself or a child who may be at risk. The release of this information to the public is meant to assure public protection, not to punish the offender. It is illegal to use information obtained through this web site to commit a crime against a registered sex offender or to engage in discrimination or harassment against a registered sex offender. Anyone who uses this information to commit a criminal act against another person is subject to criminal prosecution and/or civil action.

NOTE:

Information is only provided for sex offenders who have been designated as Predatory, as provided in ORS 181.585, who have also been determined to present the highest risk of reoffending and to require the widest range of notification; or found to be a sexually violent dangerous offender under ORS 144.635. Alleged violations of law by registrants under Oregon statutes should be reported to your local law enforcement agency. If you have knowledge that a registrant is not residing at the last reported residence listed on this web site, you are encouraged to call the "Information Contact" listed for that registrant.

The Sex Offender web site maintained by the Oregon State Police is available at:


Registry information provided at this web site shall be used for the purposes of the administration of criminal justice, screening of current or prospective employees, volunteers or otherwise for the protection of the public in general and children in particular. Unlawful use of the information for purposes of intimidating or harassing another is prohibited and willful violation shall be punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor.

Emergency Response and Notification

The University's Emergency Response Plan includes information about Incident Teams, University operating status parameters; incident priorities and performance expectations; shelter-in-place and evacuation guidelines; and local contingency and continuity planning requirements. University Departments are responsible for developing contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University conducts numerous emergency response exercises each year, such as table top exercises, field exercises, 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.
Emergency Response Procedures

George Fox University has developed an Emergency Response Plan in our efforts to prepare for emergency situations occurring on campus. The procedures included in this plan are tested at least once per year. These tests are designed to identify weaknesses and to make improvements to the various procedures. Following the test, participants evaluate the effectiveness of the plan, determine if specific objects of the test were accomplished and make recommendations for improvement. GFU Department of Campus Public Safety officers have received training in Incident Command and Responding to Critical Incidents on Campus. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the first responders to the scene are usually the GFU Public Safety, NDPD and the Newberg Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department (NFD), and they typically respond and work together to manage the incident.

Depending on the nature of the incident, other GFU departments and other local or federal agencies could also be involved in responding to the incident.

Examples of emergencies that would result in immediate notification:

- Outbreak of meningitis, norovirus or other serious illness
- Approaching tornado or other extreme weather
- Earthquake
- Gas leak
- Terrorist attack
- Armed intruder
- Bomb threat
- Civil unrest or rioting
- Explosion
- Nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill

Examples of situations that would not necessitate an emergency notification:

- Power outage
- Snow closure
- String of larcenies

GFU’s response to these situations would be determined on a case by case basis. General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for GFU are publicized each year as part of the institution’s Clery Act compliance efforts and that information is available on the GFU Campus Public Safety web site.
George Fox University Emergency Response Plan

Detailed information about and updates to the GFU Emergency Response Plan are at:


A printed version of the response plan is at the Department of Campus Public Safety office at 314 N Meridian St at the main entrance to the Newberg Campus.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

An evacuation drill is coordinated by GFU Campus Public Safety and Residence Life each semester for all residential facilities on campus. A second drill may be coordinated each semester for some Residence Halls based upon results of the first drill. Thus, the emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested at least twice each year and, for some of the buildings, four times a year. Students learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. The University does not tell residents in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In both cases, GFU Public Safety and University Residence Life staff on the scene will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of fire or other emergency. At GFU, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants ‘practice’ drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. A debrief of the drill takes place with all residents prior to re-entering a facility immediately after an evacuation drill. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about the evacuation procedures during the drills, the process also provides the University with an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components.

Evacuation drills are monitored by GFU Campus Public Safety, Residence Life staff, and when available members of the Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue, to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns. Reports are prepared by participating departments which identify deficient equipment so that repairs can be made immediately. Recommendations for improvements are also submitted to the appropriate departments/offices for consideration.
Students receive information about evacuation and shelter-in-place procedures during their first floor meetings and during other educational sessions that they can participate in throughout the year. The Residence Life Staff members are trained in these procedures as well and act as an ongoing resource for the students living in residential facilities.

**Shelter-in-Place Procedures--What it means to "Shelter-in-Place"**

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to that danger. Thus, to "shelter-in-place" means to make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

**Basic "Shelter-in-Place" Guidance**

If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside-seeking an interior room-until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, take your personal belongings (purse, wallet, University ID card, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest designated University building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

**How You Will Know to "Shelter-in-Place"**

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, including the university emergency notification system FoxAlert, GFU public safety, Residence Life Staff, other University employees, the Newberg-Dundee Police, Tualatin Valley Fire, or other authorities utilizing the University’s emergency communications tools.

**How to "Shelter–in-Place"**

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

1. If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter–in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest designated building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.

2. Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:
   - An interior room;
   - Above ground level; and
• Without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.

3. Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.

4. Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.

5. Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able. (University staff will turn off ventilation as quickly as possible.)

6. Make a list of the people with you and ask someone (House Staff, faculty, or other staff) to call the list in to GFU Campus Public safety (503-554-2090) so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.

7. Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.

8. Make yourself comfortable.

Emergency Notification System

There may be rare occasions during an emergency situation when it is necessary to attempt to contact the entire University community in a timely manner. Emergency notification will be initiated by the office of the vice president of student life in most situations (with the Director of Security or dean of community life as a backup). The primary means of communication for George Fox University consists of the following:

• Telephone System
• Campus Email System
• SMS Text Message (to cellular phone numbers provided by students as an emergency contact) using the Rave alert emergency alert system known as “FoxAlert”
• “Runners”

In addition to the above strategies, the following communication procedures will be initiated as necessary:

• Notification of and Instructions for Building Monitors
• Notification of and Instructions for Associate Dean, Area Coordinators, and Resident Assistants
• Notification of and Instructions for Administrative Assistants
• Emergency Alert on University Website (in case of a regional emergency that shuts down the George Fox University website, the remote website is, http://www.georgefox.info and it will convey critical information to the GFU community).
• Call-in for Recorded Announcements (503-554-EVNT)
**Missing Student Notification**

Because the safety and well-being of students is paramount, necessary steps will be taken when a student is believed to be missing. A student may be considered missing if he/she is:

- Unreachable in person, by telephone (talking or text messaging), email, or other forms of electronic communication for 24 hours or more
- Overdue in reaching a specified destination more than 24 hours past their expected arrival
- If additional factors lead University staff to believe he or she is missing.

In these circumstances, an immediate investigation will be conducted and an intentional effort will be made to locate the student in question.

If you believe a student is missing, please contact the Student Life Office or Campus Public Safety immediately. If the student lives on-campus, an Area Coordinator or the Associate Dean of Students/Director of Residence Life may also be contacted. The Dean of Community Life or Director of Campus Public Safety may also be contacted if the missing student is a commuter.

If it is determined that the student is missing, University officials will immediately notify the following:

- The designated emergency contact in MyGFU or, for students living on-campus, the emergency contact information collected by his/her RA may also be used (if available).
- The student’s parent or legal guardian if that individual is not the designated emergency contact, and the student is under 18 years of age and not an emancipated individual.
- The Newberg Police Department. They will be given appropriate information gathered by University officials, even if the student has not registered an emergency contact person.

Only authorized campus officials and law enforcement officers may have access to this information in a missing person investigation. When a missing student is located, student life personnel may determine the student’s state of health and intention of returning to campus. When appropriate, a referral may be made to the University Health & Counseling Center.

Students are strongly encouraged to periodically review and update their emergency contact information in MyGFU.

**Emergency Telephone Numbers**

The on-campus emergency number, 911, directly connects any campus telephone with the consolidated dispatch center for Yamhill County. 911 should be used when there is an
emergency requiring a police, fire or medical response either on or off campus. In non-
emergency situations requiring a police, fire or medical response Newberg non-emergency line
should be contacted by dialing (503) 538-8321. This number is also published in the local
telephone directory and posted on Emergency Procedures postings throughout the campus. The
Department of Security Services business number is (503) 554-2090. The number for Parking
Services is the same. (503) 554-2090.

Outdoor emergency telephones are located at the entrances to each residence hall. "Blue-light"
emergency telephones are installed in or adjacent to many parking lots and walking paths
throughout the campus. Each phone has an emergency button and a two-way speaker that
directly connects to emergency dispatch and an info button that connects you to the officer on
duty.

Emergency Contacts & Phone Numbers

CAMPUS HELP NUMBERS

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<td>From Campus Phones</td>
<td>911</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security Services</td>
<td>503-554-2090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Life</td>
<td>503-554-2310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual Life</td>
<td>503-554-2320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus Pastor</td>
<td>503-554-2321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Counseling Services</td>
<td>503-554-2340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESOURCE NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newberg Police Business</td>
<td>503-538-8321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tualatin Valley Fire Business (Newberg)</td>
<td>503-537-1230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon State Police</td>
<td>800-452-7888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol &amp; Drug Hotline</td>
<td>800-234-0420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Center</td>
<td>800-222-1222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims Assistance</td>
<td>503-434-7510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy Counseling</td>
<td>503-538-2350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newberg Hospital</td>
<td>503-537-1555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prevent and Report Crime

The key to a safe university begins with everyone educating themselves, taking precautions, and becoming aware of prevention methods. At George Fox, Campus Public Safety, staff, faculty, and students continue to work together and take responsibility for their own safety and are ready to assist others in time of need. This strategy is effective and it works. When crimes occur on campus, we want the university community to be aware so they can take precautions and avoid being a victim.

Most incidents on campus can be avoided if we recognize we are potential victims and take basic precautions such as walking in pairs when out at night or high-risk periods, locking offices and car doors, and not leaving personal valuables unattended. Campus Public Safety is always available to meet with individuals, groups, clubs, etc., to discuss safety, crime-prevention methods and related issues.

George Fox University encourages the reporting of all crimes you witness or have information about, even minor crimes, incidents, and/or suspicious activity. It is your observation and willingness to help that make a difference. Campus Public Safety views a false alarm much more valuable than missing a real crime because someone didn't think it was important to report. **WE NEED YOUR HELP.** If we don't know or aren't informed about crime, we can't inform the university community and shift our resources and/or patrols to high-risk areas. If you have information or questions, call Security Services at 503-554-2090.

Please Report All Crimes

**There is no charge to dial 911**

Report Suspicious Activities 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by calling ext. 2090

**To Report a Crime**

To report a crime or an emergency, members of the campus community should call the Newberg Police Department at 911. **When 911 is dialed on campus,** Campus Public Safety is simultaneously signaled and will confirm the emergency by return call.

**Phones** -- In the event you do not have immediate access to an office phone, several phones are located around campus. There are phones located in the lobbies of the residence halls and in the student rooms.
Emergency Phones/Blue Lights -- These phones are call boxes and are located in Fulton Street/LaShana lot, Lewis Apartments and Ross-Bauman parking lots.

Report the following activities:

- A scream or call for help
- The sound of a whistle or loud horn
- Someone you don't know or recognize entering your neighbor’s room or home, or an office or lab with no apparent business or transaction, or someone loitering in a parking area or at a bike rack near your home, dorm, or work

Remember, Campus Public Safety cannot be everywhere at once and they depend on individuals in the community to assist in crime prevention by reporting suspicious activities.

How to describe a Suspect and Automobile

Try to note the following characteristics of suspicious persons and automobiles and report these to Security Services:

Person: sex * race * age * height * weight * teeth * hair * eye color * hat * glasses * complexion * shirt * mustache/beard * sideburns * speech * style * gait or limp * tattoos * scars * amputations * necklaces * earrings * bracelets.

Automobile: make * plate * color * year * license * plate number * identifying marks or scratches.

Building Safety

Unauthorized entry to, or use of, the university facilities, including buildings and grounds, is prohibited. Each building on campus property has a designated building monitor. Use of any building and/or access for special use during non-business hours requires the building monitor’s approval. Both Event Services and Campus Public Safety have a list of current building monitors.

Keys

Members of the university community are issued, through Plant Services, keys to help access their place of business on campus. If an issued key is lost, misplaced, or stolen, you are required to report it to Campus Public Safety (ext. 2090) and Plant Services (ext. 2010) immediately. This is for everyone’s safety. University keys may not be duplicated, transferred, or loaned to others and should be regarded as the highest level of university-wide security. Report all key issues immediately.

Solicitors

Report solicitors in the residence halls to Campus Public Safety (ext. 2090). Although student groups are permitted to go door-to-door in the residence halls, solicitation is not allowed by
people not associated with George Fox. If a solicitor or any suspicious-looking person approaches you in the halls, jot down a description and call ext2090 immediately. Do not confront the person.

**Firearms, Munitions, Explosives**

Possession, use, or threatened use of firearms, fireworks, ammunition, explosives, chemicals, or any other objects as weapons on university property or at university-sponsored or supervised activities, except as expressly authorized by law or university regulation, are prohibited. Professional law enforcement officers are the only persons permitted to possess firearms while on campus. Concealed weapons are prohibited.

**Alcohol, Drugs and Tobacco**

George Fox University is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy educational environment free from alcohol, drugs and tobacco. The use, possession, or distribution of alcoholic beverages and illicit drugs, including marijuana, synthetic marijuana or controlled substances, or the abuse of legal substances, are prohibited on or away from campus. Marijuana prescribed for medical use, also known as medical marijuana, is prohibited regardless of any state's laws permitting marijuana to be used for medicinal purposes.

The university prohibits smoking, including e-cigarettes/vapor cigarettes, and all forms of tobacco use or possession everywhere on-campus; as well as off-campus by students.

*Visitors to our campus are expected to comply with these standards.*

**Responding to Alcohol Incidents**

There may be situations where a student’s actions, words, behavior, and/or other contributing factors (such as the smell of alcohol on their person or breath) are consistent with a person who has consumed alcohol, but he/she denies drinking when confronted. In these instances, if two or more student life personnel have sufficient reason to believe a student has consumed alcohol the student may be held accountable for violating the lifestyle standards unless they can demonstrate they have not consumed alcohol. This may be accomplished by the student requesting to take a voluntary breathalyzer test, or being presented with the option of taking the test by student life personnel, in order to prove their assertion. If she/he chooses to not take the test, the student may be held accountable for drinking alcohol based on the original evidence that prompted the confrontation.

A breathalyzer test may only be administered when the student has requested to do so or has agreed to take it when presented with the option by student life personnel. A trained GFU CSO administers the test in a private setting with another student life member present.
In instances where there is sufficient evidence that a student consumed alcohol, or when a breathalyzer tests affirms a student was drinking, student life personnel ensures the student is accompanied by appropriate personnel to a safe place.

**Rationale for Breathalyzer Test**

The reasons for implementing the option of using a breathalyzer in response to undergraduate student alcohol incidents are outlined below.

- Provides an option for students who assert he/she has not consumed alcohol, but his/her behavior and actions exhibit signs to the contrary.
- Provides staff with an option to present to students if she/he denies consuming alcohol, but his/her actions and behavior exhibit signs of consumption.

**Breathalyzer FAQ**

Was the breathalyzer being implemented because drinking has increased at George Fox?

- *No, we have not seen an increase in the use of alcohol at GFU.*

Will students be forced to take the test?

- *No. The breathalyzer test is voluntary and students will not be forced to take it.*

When and where will the test be used?

- *It may be used at any time on-campus or at specific off-campus university sponsored events (i.e., dances). A trained GFU Campus Safety Officer (CSO) administers the test in a private setting with another student life staff member present.*

Does Student Life anticipate the breathalyzer being used frequently in incidents involving alcohol?

- *No. The breathalyzer may only be offered as an option when a student’s actions and behavior exhibit signs of alcohol use, but he/she is denying that claim. Using the recent past as an indicator, it’s likely the option may be presented in a few situations each year. Even when the voluntary test is presented, the student has the choice of whether or not to proceed.*

Will Student Life offer this option to students in all alcohol incidents?

- *No. Please see the policy for the criteria of when the breathalyzer test may be used.*

Questions?

- *Please contact the dean of community life or associate dean of students in the Student Life Office.*
Substance Abuse

The community recognizes the danger to the physical and psychological well-being of our members from the use of certain substances. As stated in the Lifestyle Standards, students are prohibited from using alcoholic beverages and illicit or non-prescribed drugs and substances (including marijuana or controlled substances). They are not to be used, possessed, or distributed on or away from campus. Community members are also expected not to abuse legal substances. Visitors to our campus are expected to comply with these standards.

Students are not permitted to smoke or use tobacco in any form while on or off-campus. Guests are allowed to smoke outside, at least 10 feet away from campus buildings and away from door entrances. Smoking and tobacco use is prohibited inside any George Fox University building.

Crime Statistics - Reportable Areas

The information is divided into groups based upon the type of crime being reported and the areas where the incident occurred. For example, the main GFU campus is divided as follows:

1. On campus - this includes
   a. All buildings, facilities, streets, parks and other areas; but not residence halls
   b. Residence Halls
   c. A combined total for all on-campus locations and residence halls

2. Non-Campus – This area includes buildings, facilities, research areas, etc. that are near campus and are either owned or controlled by the University, such as fraternities, sororities, cooperative housing facilities, rented classrooms and other administrative facilities that are used for student activities.

3. Public Property – This area can be described as public streets that run through the campus, or form the border of campus. If portions of the bordering streets were not accessible because of a fence or other obstruction, then those portions would not be included in the annual report. GFU does not have any obstructions that would exclude a portion of its bordering streets from inclusion in the annual report.

The far right column of the statistical report shows an overall total for each crime. This column sums the number of reported incidents for each of the three zones listed above.

Hierarchy Rule

When we examine incidents to determine if they should be included in the annual report, a portion of the Clery Act called the Hierarchy Rule comes into effect. Occasionally, a person who is arrested may have committed more than a single offense. The Hierarchy Rule requires in this situation that we count the offense which is of the most serious nature and not count an offense of lesser significance. For example, if a person committed in the course of a single act, a burglary
and a murder, then only the murder would be counted. An exception to this rule exists for hate crimes. If a person commits any reportable offense and while doing this also commits a hate crime, then both incidents will be reported.

**Reportable Crimes**

The Clery Act requires that participating schools collect data on a specific list of crimes. These crimes are listed here; however a more thorough description of each crime is give at the end of this document. You will also notice a column beside each of the crimes that indicates how the numbers are to be tallied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crimes</th>
<th>Number of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homicide and non-negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcible sex offenses</td>
<td>Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-forcible sex offenses</td>
<td>Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>Incidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
<td>Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>Incidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>Vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>Incidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate crimes</td>
<td>Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor, drug and weapon law offenses</td>
<td>Arrests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violence Against Women Act Offenses</th>
<th>Number of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating Violence</td>
<td>Victims</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the case of liquor, drug and weapon offenses the numbers are tallied in two groups. The first set of numbers is for those individuals who were arrested and the second is for those who received University disciplinary sanctions alone. This is not a distinction between breaking the law and not breaking the law, the numbers in both groups are the result of a violation of the law. Rather it is an attempt to reflect the actual impact of liquor, drug and weapon violations occurring in the campus community even when the incident does not result in an arrest. Although a peace officer or the district attorney may choose not to prosecute an individual for
one of these offenses because there is insufficient evidence to reach a conviction, the University
may still sanction the individual because the standard for a conviction in a civil proceeding is less
than what is required for convictions in criminal proceedings.

Excluded Crimes

In some cases an incident that is reported as a crime may not be included in the annual report.
Each of the following five standards must be met for an incident to be included in the annual
report:

1. **Reported to the Proper Authorities** – The incident must be reported to law enforcement or a
   person who, according to the Clery Act, is defined as a Campus Security Authority. A person
designated as a Campus security authority does not only mean a person employed by the
University security department. The term is applied to any person who works for the University
in a paid or volunteer status and has significant responsibility for student activities. For example,
professors, student advisors, resident assistants, coaches for University Athletics and persons
who perform security functions at campus recreational facilities. If you are someone whom a
student reasonably believes that he or she can report a crime to and expect that the matter will
be addressed directly through your intervention or that you will contact law enforcement for a
response, then you are campus security authority.

2. **Listed Crimes** – The crime must be one of those listed in the Clery Act as a reportable crime.
   (See the list above)

3. **Reportable Area** – The crime must have occurred in one of the reportable areas. Every
   reportable crime occurring within the boundaries of campus is in a reportable area. The two
   remaining areas are a little more difficult to define. Perimeter streets are described in the
   following way: “Sidewalk – Street – Sidewalk”. This means that a reportable crime occurring on
   the sidewalk on either side of a perimeter street is reportable as are incidents occurring in the
   street. But an incident occurring in a building (a privately owned store) on the distant side of a
   perimeter street would not be included. Unfortunately, most law enforcement agencies do not
distinguish where a crime occurs with this degree of detail. Crimes are usually located by street
   and house numbers. With regard to Non-Campus Buildings, such as fraternities and sororities,
   crimes occurring in those buildings or on the property of that location are reportable. Incidents
   occurring on the sidewalk or on streets in front of that building would not be included.

4. **Made in Good Faith** – For an incident to be included there must be a determination that the
   report is made in good faith. Supporting evidence makes this determination easy, but such
evidence is not always available. In such a case the credibility of the person making the report is
   considered. When the incident is reported to us through a law enforcement agency, we assume
   that this determination has already been made.

5. **Unfounded** – If in the case of a particular incident, law enforcement determines that the
   incident could not have occurred or did not occur, i.e., a false report, the crime **would not** be
   included in the annual report.
Crime Definitions

**Homicide and non-negligent manslaughter** – the willful killing of one human being by another

**Negligent manslaughter** – The killing of another person by gross negligence

**Forcible sex offenses** – Forcible is defined as any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. There are four types of forcible sex offenses:

- Forcible Rape
- Forcible Sodomy
- Sexual Assault with an Object
- Forcible Fondling

**Non-forcible sex offenses** – are incidents of unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse. Only two types of offenses are included in this definition:

- Incest
- Statutory Rape

**Robbery** – is 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** – is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.

**Burglary** – is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

**Motor vehicle theft** – is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

**Hate crimes** – any of the aforementioned offenses, and any other crime involving bodily injury reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias. Categories of bias are:

- Race
- Gender
- Religion
- Sexual Orientation / Gender Identity
- Ethnicity / National Origin
- Disability
In addition to the standard list of Clery reportable crimes, the following crimes are classified as hate crimes when there is evidence that the offense was committed with bias against a protected class, as described above.

- Larceny-theft
- Simple assault
- Intimidation
- Destruction/damage/vandalism of property

**Liquor, drug and weapon law offenses** – Any violation of liquor, drug or weapon laws.

Driving under the Influence of Intoxicants is not reportable because it is a driving crime and not a liquor crime unless the driver is also a minor or the means of intoxication is an illegal drug.

**The Violence Against Women Act** – This is the first year that this Federal statute requires GFU to report statistics on the following crimes:

- Sexual Assault
- Domestic Violence
- Stalking
- Dating Violence
### Clery Statistics for years 2017-19

**Newberg Crime Stats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criminal Offense</th>
<th>On Campus</th>
<th>In Residence Halls</th>
<th>Public Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incest</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Rape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-2019</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
<td>In Residence Halls</td>
<td>Public Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incest</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Rape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other crime involving bodily injury</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2017-2019 VAWA Offenses - On Campus

For each of the following crimes, enter the number reported to have occurred **On Campus**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Domestic violence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Dating violence</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Stalking</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2017-2019 VAWA Offenses - On-campus Student Housing Facilities

For each of the following crimes, enter the number reported to have occurred in **On-campus Student Housing Facilities**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Domestic violence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Dating violence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Stalking</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2017-2019 VAWA Offenses - Public Property

For each of the following crimes, enter the number reported to have occurred on **Public Property**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Domestic violence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Dating violence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Stalking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arrests** - On campus
Enter the number of Arrests for each of the following crimes that occurred On Campus.

Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Arrests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Drug abuse violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Liquor law violations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arrests - On-campus Student Housing Facilities**

Of those Arrests for crimes that occurred On Campus, enter the number of crimes that occurred in On-campus Student Housing Facilities for each of the following categories.

Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Arrests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Drug abuse violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Liquor law violations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arrests - Public Property**

Enter the number of Arrests for each of the following crimes that occurred on Public Property.

Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Arrests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Drug abuse violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Liquor law violations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disciplinary Actions - On Campus
Enter the number of persons referred for disciplinary action for crimes that occurred On Campus for each of the following categories.

Do not include disciplinary actions that were strictly for school policy violations.

If the disciplinary action is the result of an arrest, please do not count it here; count the violation as 1 arrest.

Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Drug abuse violations</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Liquor law violations</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Disciplinary Actions - On-campus Student Housing Facilities

Enter the number of persons referred for disciplinary action for crimes that occurred in On-campus Student Housing Facilities for each of the following categories.

Do not include disciplinary actions that were strictly for school policy violations.

If the disciplinary action is the result of an arrest, please do not count it here; count the violation as 1 arrest.

Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Drug abuse violations</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Liquor law violations</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Disciplinary Actions - Public Property
Enter the number of persons referred for disciplinary action for crimes that occurred on Public Property for each of the following categories.

Do not include disciplinary actions that were strictly for school policy violations.

If the disciplinary action is the result of an arrest, please do not count it here; count the violation as 1 arrest.

Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Drug abuse violations</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Liquor law violations</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Unfounded Crimes

Of those crimes that occurred On Campus, in On-campus Student Housing Facilities, on or in Non-campus property or buildings, and on Public Property, enter the number of crimes that were unfounded.

The total number of unfounded crimes should include all criminal offenses, hate crimes, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking incidents that have been unfounded. Arrests and disciplinary actions cannot be unfounded.

If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is "unfounded". Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may unfound a crime.

Count unfounded crimes in the year in which they were originally reported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Total unfounded crimes</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
George Fox University  
Annual Fire Safety Report 2019  
FIRE SAFETY  

Policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking and open flames in a student housing facility

In regard to fire safety, it is expected that community members will work to promote a healthy and safe campus environment, specifically avoiding behaviors that may put another community member at risk. Any interference with the normal operation of a fire alarm system and/or inappropriate and unauthorized use of firefighting equipment is prohibited and considered by the university to be serious and unacceptable behavior.

In regards to appliances, open flames and smoking in student housing the following is considered violations of policy.

Students are not permitted to

Discharge any type of fireworks or explosives in and around buildings.

- Tampering with a building's electrical system

- Burning incense or have open flames (including candles) in or near campus buildings (with the exception of residence hall fireplaces)

- The use of open-coil appliances

- The placement of any motorized vehicle in a building, porch, walkway of building or eves.

- George Fox University is a tobacco free institution. Smoking and tobacco use of any form is not permitted on the grounds of the institution.

- As part of the lifestyle agreement smoking is not permitted Students are not permitted to smoke or use tobacco in any form while on or off-campus.

Fire Drills

Fire drills are conducted in all residence living areas on campus twice a year during student occupation. Academic and administrative areas are drilled once a year. All fire systems are tested on an annual basis and the system is also auto-monitored to ensure to utmost safety is always present in our buildings.
General Evacuation in case of a fire

In the event of a fire, George Fox University expects that all campus community members will evacuate by the nearest exit, closing doors and activating the fire alarm system (if one is present) as they leave. Once safely outside a building, it is appropriate to contact 911 and the Department of Campus Safety. Students and/or staff are informed where to relocate to by staff if circumstance warrants at the time of the alarm.

In the event fire alarms sound, University policy is that all occupants must evacuate from the building, closing doors as they leave. No training is provided to students or employees in firefighting or suppression activity as this is inherently dangerous and each community member’s only duty is to exit safely and quickly, shutting doors along the exit path as they go to contain the spread of flames and smoke, and to activate the alarm as they exit. At no time should the closing of doors or the activation of the alarm delay the exit from the building. A predetermined assembly area for residence housing is discussed with all on campus residents by the residence life staff during orientation of the housing areas each year.

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs Provided to Students and Employees

Fire safety education programs for all students living in on-campus student housing and all employees that have any association with on-campus student housing are held at the beginning of each semester. These programs are designed to: familiarize everyone with the fire safety system in each housing facility, train everyone on the procedures to be followed in case there is a fire and distribute information on the universities fire safety policies. Maps of each on-campus student housing facility that illustrate evacuation routes and fire alarm equipment locations are posted in each residence area. During these programs, trainers emphasize that participating in fire drills is mandatory. Fire safety education and training programs are taught by local fire authorities as well as the director of Student Housing who is experienced in fire safety matters.

If a fire occurs, students are instructed to leave hazardous areas per the evacuation routes and get to a predetermined location before calling 911 for help. They are to remain in that location so that the representative from residence life, on duty security officer, or someone from the Student Housing office has documented that the student has left the building. RAs are instructed to pull the fire alarm as they are leaving the building if they can do so without risking their safety.

There is also an event called “The Burn on the Quad” that takes place each September. The local fire department, along with support from residence life and security services, holds a mock burn of a dorm room on the Quad of campus. It is open to attendance to all community members and regularly draws a vast crowd in the safe area as the room is lit on fire and the fire chief discusses the dangers of smoke and how quickly the room is engulfed in flames. The room is then extinguished by the firefighters on scene for the demo.
**Reporting a Fire**

Per federal law, George Fox University is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities. Listed below are the non-emergency numbers to call to report fires that have already been extinguished in on-campus student housing. These are fires for which you are unsure whether the George Fox University Security Services office may already be aware. If you find evidence of such a fire or if you hear about such a fire, please contact one of the following:

- GFU Campus Public Safety (503) 554-2090
- GFU Resident Life Office (503) 554-2311
- GFU Plant Services Office (503) 554-2010

When calling, please provide as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire.

**Addressing Future Improvements in Fire Safety**

The University has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for all of its emergency and non-emergency events. The adoption of NIMS will improve the universities response to emergencies and hazards, especially fires.
## Summary of Fires

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<th>Name of Facility</th>
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Caveat:
(Yr.2017) Woolman apt 1
(Yr2017) Weesner 312 burnt food
(Yr2019) Weesner 310 Burnt food
(Yr2019) Brandt Hall Burnt food
(yr2019) Macy Hall Clothes dryer fire