

QUEENS
UNIVERSITY CHARLOTTE

2026 ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

} Containing
2023, 2024,
{ 2025 Statistics



OCTOBER 2026

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Introduction – Providing a Safe Place to Live, Learn, and Grow

Thank you for taking the time to read this year’s Annual Security Report and Fire Safety Report. This report is designed to provide you with valuable information about safety and security on campus. In addition to outlining the details of the many programs the university offers community members; the report also contains statistics about crime on campus. Queens University of Charlotte prepares this report in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. The Campus Security Act requires that colleges and universities:

1. Publish an annual report every year by October 1, that includes three years of campus crime statistics and certain campus security policy statements.
2. Disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain non-campus facilities and remote classrooms. The statistics must be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement and other university officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities.”
3. Provide “timely warning” notices of those crimes that have occurred and pose an ongoing “threat to students and employees.”
4. Implement emergency notification procedures if there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus.
5. Provide primary and ongoing prevention and awareness programs on dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking to all incoming students and new employees.
6. Disclose in a public crime log “any crime that occurred on campus or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or the campus security department and is reported to the campus police or security department.”
7. Maintain a public fire log, which is a report of any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility.
8. Publish an annual security and fire report.

Notification & Requesting This Report

We urge members of the university community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus. The PSCPD sends an e-mail to every enrolled student and current employee on an annual basis to notify them that the report is available to be viewed. The email includes a summary of the contents of this report and the web address for the [PSCPD website](#) where the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report can be found. A copy of the report will be mailed to anyone requesting a copy. Anyone may obtain a copy at the PSCPD locates in Watkins Hall.

Queens University Public Safety and Campus Police Department

The mission of the Queens University Public Safety and Campus Police Department is to provide a safe and secure campus environment for all members of the university community. This mission is achieved through active participation of all university members and partnerships with local law enforcement and community partners.

The PSCPD protects and serves the university by providing professional law enforcement services and actively promoting community involvement through progressive community policing strategies and a commitment to education. The PSCPD is comprised of professional men and women whose purpose is to provide a safe environment, in which students and employees may live, learn, and work. The professionally trained department consists of police officers, security officers, communication officers and support staff who often work with local, state, and federal agencies to resolve cases. The primary concern of the Department is to protect and assist the campus community. It operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, watching for circumstances that threaten the campus and taking appropriate action.

Campus police officers derive their law enforcement authority from North Carolina statutes, NC G.S. 74G Campus Police Safety Act and the trustees of Queens University of Charlotte. The purpose of this charter is to protect the safety and welfare of students, faculty, and staff in institutions of higher education by fostering integrity, proficiency, and competence among campus police agencies and campus police officers. Campus police officers, while in the performance of their duties of employment, have the same powers as municipal and county police officers to make arrests for both felonies and misdemeanors and to charge for infractions on Queens University of Charlotte property in the state of North Carolina. Campus police officers are required to complete a police training course approved and authorized by the State of North Carolina Division of Criminal Justice Police Training Commission.

Campus police officers have the authority to enforce state laws, university policies and are authorized to make arrest on real property owned by or in the possession of and controlled by Queens University of Charlotte. Jurisdiction includes public roads or highways that run through or that immediately adjoin the campus.

The PSCPD does not operate a full-time Communications Center. Normal hours of operation are Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm. At all other times, phone inquiries are transferred to the officer's mobile phone. During normal business hours Communications personnel can assist you with issues such as parking registration, parking citations, physical keys, card access and university ID cards.

Queens University of Charlotte also has non-sworn Security Officers, who are responsible for enforcing university policies, and those policies include enforcing violations of the law. These Security Officers identify violations of university policy and/or laws and are responsible for contacting Campus Police and/or local law enforcement agencies to report the observed violations. Security officers can detain suspects until police arrive but have no powers of arrest. Their jurisdiction is limited to Queens University

of Charlotte owned or leased property and their primary assignment is located at our Sports Complex, 2229 Tyvola Road, patrolling the buildings and outside areas.

Working Relationships with Area First Responder Agencies

The Queens University PSCPD maintains a Mutual Aid Agreement (MOU), under the laws of the State of North Carolina, with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department (CMPD) and the Charlotte Fire Department (CFD), as well as with the greater Charlotte-Mecklenburg area first responder agencies and North Carolina State and Federal Law Enforcement agencies. This agreement allows each department, including investigators, to assist other departments as needed in investigating alleged criminal incidents. The Charlotte Mecklenburg Police may notify the Queens University of Charlotte Campus Police when a student is involved in a criminal activity at a non-campus location. The officers of Queens University of Charlotte and CMPD communicate regularly at the scene of criminal incidents that occur in or around the campus. Along with sharing vital information, the PSCPD has direct communication with neighboring jurisdictions during crises through mutual aid agreements. This arrangement gives us immediate access to support from area departments. Officers from area police agencies also work at events on the Queens University of Charlotte campus. The PSCPD works closely with the investigative staff at CMPD when incidents arise that require joint investigative efforts, resources, crime related reports and exchange of information.



Emergency Management

Queens University of Charlotte maintains an Emergency Operations Team which may be activated by the Director of Emergency Management for response to emergencies on campus. The Team follows the guidelines of the Queens University of Charlotte Emergency Operations Plan. The plan outlines incident priorities, campus organization, and the specific responsibilities of particular units or positions.

University units are responsible for developing emergency response and continuity of operation plans for their areas and staff. Campus emergency management provides resources and guidance for the development of these plans.

Testing Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

In accordance with the institution's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Queens University of Charlotte will use these procedures and plans for testing emergency notification, response, and evacuation.

The Emergency Operations Team (EOT) meets quarterly to train and/or to conduct tabletop exercises. In conjunction with other emergency agencies, the university conducts emergency response drills and exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests, which may be announced or unannounced, are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. Queens tests its Q-Alert system monthly as part of this process.

Each test is documented and includes a description of the exercise, the date and time of the exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

The campus publicizes a summary of the emergency response and evacuation procedures via email at least once each year in conjunction with a test (exercise or drill) that meets all of the requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

After any tabletop exercises, the EOT members conduct an after-action review. An After-Action Review (AAR) is a structured review or de-brief for analyzing what happened, why it happened, and how it can be done better by the participants and those responsible for the exercise or event.

These types of exercises and drills simulate emergency scenarios which affect individual operating units or the university community. Queens continues to evaluate its Emergency Operations Plan as a part of an ongoing evaluation of best and promising practices.

Building Captains Program

The Queens University PSCPD initiated the Building Captain program in 2013 to train faculty and staff members from each academic and administrative building in basic emergency response procedures. Building Captains are responsible for providing safety instruction and assistance to faculty, staff, students, and visitors during campus emergencies. During campus emergencies, Building Captains are trained to

understand, assess, and initiate safety responses, including shelter in place, and evacuation. They instruct building residences on the proper procedures to follow in their assigned areas.

Queens' community members are encouraged to notify the PSCPD of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus. PSCPD has the responsibility of responding to, and summoning the necessary resources, to mitigate, investigate and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, PSCPD has a responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does, in fact, pose a threat to the community. If so, Federal Law requires that the institution notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation.

Evacuation Procedures

The Emergency Operations Team (EOT) is responsible for the evacuation of all people utilizing the university's facilities in the event of a natural disaster, civil disturbances, and active threats. If large scale events occur that are beyond the resource capabilities of Queens University of Charlotte, officials will request assistance from outside emergency resources such as the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Emergency Management, the CMPD, the CFD, MEDIC, and/or other state departments of emergency management. The need to implement evacuation from a campus building or the entire campus shall be based on information received or furnished by Queens University of Charlotte.

The information may be in the form of instructions or advice from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Emergency Management Agency, the Governor's Office or other officially recognized agency. Full or partial evacuations may be necessary as a protective measure to reduce campus community members' exposure to a hazard. Protective actions reduce TIME of exposure, create DISTANCE, and provide shielding from a specific hazard. Hazards that may require an evacuation:

- Fire
- HAZMAT release
- Bomb threat or suspicious device/package
- Hostile intruder
- Massive utility failure
- Severe weather conditions
- Hazard that renders facilities uninhabitable

The emergency evacuation procedures are tested at least twice each year. Students and employees learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided with guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. The PSCPD does not tell building occupants in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, locations 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, PSCPD 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 a fire or other emergency. At Queens University of Charlotte, evacuation drills are used 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 exit and the sound of the fire alarm system.

Exercise of Judgement and Contingencies

The actions described are standard by nature. When situations arise for which the procedures to be followed are not fully prescribed in the university Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), responsible personnel will be expected to exercise good judgment, make appropriate decisions, and provide any support necessitated by the situation.

As part of the decision-making process relative to an evacuation, the evacuation must be able to be completed well before the arrival of a hazard. When there is little to no warning time, a shelter-in-place decision/order may be more appropriate. Additional factors to consider beyond warning time when deciding on whether to evacuate include:

- Size and geographical area affected
- Population density of the surrounding area
- Capacity and condition of the road network
- Are sufficient transportation resources available – college transportation, public transportation, and private transportation?
- Are there safe alternatives?
- Ability of campus facilities to provide shielding from the hazard
- Ability of facilities to support the population
- Local considerations and local police and emergency resources support

Scope of an Evacuation

The scope of an evacuation can include a single building, a group of buildings, or a large geographical area. The scope could go beyond the borders of the institution and/or the university may be impacted by an evacuation initiated by the local authorities. Size and scope considerations must be included in the overall decision-making process.

Building Evacuation

At the sound of a fire alarm or if you are instructed to evacuate, leave your work area immediately and proceed to the nearest exit, and leave the building. If you are the first to recognize a fire situation, activate the alarm, evacuate to a safe location using the nearest exit, and notify Campus Police by dialing 704-337-2306 or dial 911.

- All building occupants are required to evacuate when the fire alarm sounds or upon the order of an authorized university official or first responder (RA, Campus Police, Firefighter, etc.).
- If time permits, stabilize lab procedures, turn off stoves and ovens, and unplug or disable any device that could make a dangerous situation even worse.
- Move to the closest exit and proceed down the EXIT stairwell in a safe and orderly manner. Take personal belongings with you. Do NOT use elevators.
- Remain at least three hundred (300) feet outside of the building and await further instructions.
- Keep roadways open and be aware of approaching emergency vehicles.
- Notify emergency responders of anyone trapped, especially anyone with a physical disability.

Large-Scale Campus Evacuation

If part or all of the campus needs to be evacuated, monitor text message/voice alert system, email, and the university website for further information.

Those in need of transportation will be directed to the areas to await transport to an off-campus site.

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 outdoor air 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 an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, take your personal belongings (purse, wallet, access 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). 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 PSCPD, Residence Life Staff members, other university employees, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police, 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, quickly proceed into the closest building or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
2. Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:
 - a. An interior room.
 - b. Above ground level.
 - c. Without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a building, several rooms might be necessary.
3. Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
4. Q-Alerts will be issued with further instructions.



Keeping the University Informed

The campus community is kept informed via our Daily Crime Log which is published daily and is available for viewing in the Campus Police Lobby, as well as our Q-Alert system, which is used to issue Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications.

Emergency Notifications

Queens University of Charlotte has developed a process to notify the campus community in cases of emergencies that present an immediate or impending threat to the campus. While it is impossible to predict every significant emergency or dangerous situation that may occur on campus, the following identified situations are examples which may warrant an emergency (immediate) notification after confirmation: armed/hostile intruder; bomb/explosive (threat); communicable disease outbreak; severe weather; terrorist incident; civil unrest; natural disaster; hazardous materials incident and structural fire. In the event of an emergency, Queens will initiate and provide, without delay, immediate notifications to the appropriate segment(s) of the university community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employees, and visitors. If an immediate threat is verified, Queens will follow its emergency notification procedures and by following those procedures, will issue an Emergency notification based upon the circumstances. The university will provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

Individuals can report emergencies occurring at Queens University of Charlotte by calling 704-337-2306.

Queens University of Charlotte will without delay and taking into account the safety of the University Community, determine the content of the notification and activate the notification system, unless, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities (including, but not limited to: PSCPD, CMPD, and/or CFD and Emergency Medical Services), issuing a notification would compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency effectively. Every attempt will be made to issue an immediate “Emergency Notification” to the campus community upon confirmation that a dangerous situation or emergency exists or threatens the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus. Community members will be informed on what actions to take based upon the totality of circumstances at hand. Examples of instruction from PSCPD might be to “Shelter in Place” until notified otherwise or you might be directed to a safe location, or that all exterior doors of all Academic, Administration and Residence Halls are being secured, known as a “Lock Down.”

Follow-up information will be distributed using identified communication systems, except for fire alarms.

The local news media may be utilized to disseminate emergency information to members of the larger community, including neighbors, parents, and other interested parties. This would be handled by the Vice President of Marketing and Communications or their designee. The larger community can also access emergency information via the Queens University of Charlotte homepage and/or social media.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, an institution must follow its emergency notification procedures. An institution that follows these procedures is not required to issue a timely warning based upon the same circumstances; however, the institution must provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

Q-Alert System

Queens University of Charlotte has an Emergency Notification System known as “Q-Alert” which contains multi-channel communication capabilities. In the event of confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employees and visitors occurring on the campus, the university will initiate and provide, without delay, immediate notification to the appropriate segment(s) of the university community.

The Queens University of Charlotte Police staff is responsible for responding to reported emergencies and confirming the existence of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, sometimes in conjunction with campus administrators, local first responders and/or the National Weather Service.

If the Chief of Police or their designee, in conjunction with other university administrators, local first responders, Public Health Officials and/or National Weather Service, confirms that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to health or safety, the following members of the Queens University of Charlotte community (individually or collaboratively):

- Dean of Students
- Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs
- Chief Financial Officer
- Title IX Coordinator
- Chief of Campus Police

will determine the content of the message and will use some or all the systems described below to communicate the threat to the Queens University of Charlotte community or to the appropriate segment of the community if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population. Once these communications are collaborated on by the various individuals/groups listed above, the final written communication will be distributed to the university community by either the Department of Marketing and Community Relations or PSCPD Communications Center. Preformatted messages exist in the Q-Alert system to facilitate notification. Confirmation means a university official(s) have verified that a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation exists. Confirmation does not necessarily mean that all the pertinent details are known or even available.

The university will inform the entire community whenever there is a possibility that a significant portion of the campus may be affected by a situation, or when a situation poses a threat to the overall operation of the campus. There will be a continuing assessment of the situation and additional segments of the campus community may be notified if a situation warrants such action. Examples include but are not limited to a

case of a gas leak, where the university chooses only to notify individuals in the affected buildings or possible surrounding buildings, whereas for a meningitis outbreak, the university may choose to notify the entire campus community.

Notification will be made by using some or all the following methods of communication depending on the type of emergency: Q-Alert, emails, mobile text messages, calling of office and mobile numbers, voicemail, and the outdoor siren/voice system. The university also has the option of posting on the campus website at: [Queens University of Charlotte](https://www.queens.edu). If any of these systems fail or if the university considers it necessary, in-person communication through flyers or posters may be used to communicate emergency information.

Faculty, staff, undergraduate and graduate students' email addresses are automatically populated into the Q-Alert system upon registration or employment. However, Queens community members are encouraged to update their cell phone numbers on a regular basis for text and phone notification. Current faculty, staff and students with an active Queens account can update their contact information in their [My Account](#).

Contract employees without an active Queens Account and any external guests who wish to be notified of Q-Alerts while on our campus, can text "Q-Alerts" to 78015 from their mobile device.

Timely Warnings

In the event a crime is reported, or a situation arises, within the Queens University of Charlotte Clery Geography (On Campus, Public Property and Noncampus property), that, in the judgement of the Chief of Police or their designee and in consultation with responsible authorities when time permits, constitutes a serious or continuing threat, a campus wide "timely warning" notice will be issued.

The issuance of a "Timely Warning" must be decided on a case-by-case basis considering all of the facts surrounding a crime, including factors such as:

- the nature of the crime.
- serious or ongoing threat to the campus community.
- risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

Timely Warnings are typically issued for any of the following Clery Act crime categories/classifications: Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter; Aggravated Assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two roommates fighting which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an ongoing threat to the larger Queens University community); Robbery involving force or violence; a string of Burglaries or Motor Vehicle Thefts that occur in a reasonably close proximity to one another; Sexual Assault (considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the PSCPD, or designee). In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute a "timely" warning notice to the community. All cases of sexual assault, including stranger and non-

stranger/acquaintance cases, will be assessed for potential issuance of a Timely Warning Notice); Major incidents of Arson and any other Clery crimes determined necessary by the Chief of Police, or his or her designee in his or her absence.

The university will issue a “Timely Warning” as soon as the pertinent information is available in a manner that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and with the goal of aiding in the prevention of similar occurrences. In the event of a violent crime where the suspect is still at large and there is a belief that the campus community is in danger or could be targeted a Timely Warning will be issued as soon as pertinent information is available. Accordingly, all “Timely Warnings” must include any information that would promote safety. Such information should include at a minimum:

- Nature and location of the crime
- Date/Time of the crime
- Suspect information, if available (victim name is withheld as confidential)
- Any additional information which may aid in protecting the campus community

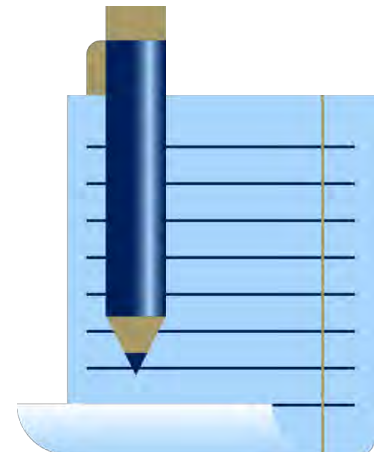
Timely Warning Notices are typically written and distributed by the Chief of Police or their designee.

Timely Warning Notices will be issued to the campus Community, by the Chief of Police or their designee, via the Q-Alert system which allows multiple forms of communication to be selected individually or in concert with each other. These include text messages, emails, and phone calls. Examples of crimes where timely warnings may be issued; however, not limited to are a number of incidents involving the possession of date rape drugs; threats to property such as a rash of dormitory burglaries or motor vehicles thefts that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community, robbery, or aggravated assaults.

The institution is not required to issue a Timely Warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Daily Crime Log

The Queens University of Charlotte PSCPD post all crimes in the Daily Crime Log within two business days of receiving an incident and reserves the right to exclude reports from the daily log if they are going to jeopardize an ongoing investigation, jeopardize the safety of an individual, cause the suspect to flee or evade detection or result in the destruction of evidence. This information summarizes incident reports and includes the nature of the crime, the date and time the crime occurred, the general (or specific) location of the crime, and the disposition of the complaint (if known). A copy is available for inspection in the PSCPD Communications Center Lobby, located in Watkins Hall, on the first floor.



Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Academic and Administrative Buildings

The Queens University of Charlotte Campus, while private property, is not gated and certain areas of the campus are open to the public. The academic and administrative buildings are open to the public, at a minimum, during normal business hours, and often into the evening hours for night activities. Most facilities have individual hours, and the hours may change at various times of the year. Access to some buildings is also controlled by card access after normal business hours, and all of these buildings have varied levels of access. Buildings do not have an individual police officer assigned to them; however, Queens PSCPD Department officers patrol the academic and administrative buildings routinely throughout their shifts.

Residence Halls

All Residence Halls are locked 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and entry can only be obtained using a Queens University of Charlotte access card (Q-Card). Access to residence halls is restricted to residents, their approved guests, and other approved members of the university community. Residents gain entry by swiping their cards in the card access readers. Residents are cautioned against permitting strangers to enter the building and are urged to require individuals seeking entry to use their access cards. PSCPD Officers and Residential Life personnel patrol the residence halls.

Residence Life professional live-in staff and Residence Assistants (RA's) also enforce security measures in the halls and work with residences to achieve a community respectful of individual and group rights and responsibilities.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Queens University of Charlotte is committed to campus safety and security. Exterior lighting and landscape control are 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. As a part of their assigned responsibilities, officers assess 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 Campus Services office. Other members of the university community are helpful when they report equipment problems to the PSCPD or to Campus Services.

Security Surveys

A lighting survey is conducted each fall by various members of the college community during a one-night safety walk. The safety walk includes employees from Public Safety & Campus Police, Campus Services, Student Life, and the Student Government Association. Information taken from that survey directs the

university into making improvements to lighting and landscaping, as well as addressing any other concerns related to safety on campus.

Sports Complex and Conference Center

The Sports Complex and Conference Center buildings are normally locked and controlled by card access, except during reserved rentals. Queens security officers are stationed at the Sports Complex and Conference Center. This property does not have any student residential buildings.



Personal Safety and the Safety of Others

At Queens University of Charlotte, you are the key to your own safety and the safety of others.

Be Alert

If you observe any suspicious activity or wish to report any criminal act, call the PSCPD immediately at 704-337-2306.

For police, fire, or medical emergencies, you may contact PSCPD by calling 704-337-2306. You may also use any of the emergency call boxes located throughout the campus. Simply push the button to be in direct contact with Public Safety & Campus Police. The campus community is encouraged to report all crimes and safety related incidents accurately and promptly to Public Safety & Campus Police.

If you become aware of a crime, observe a suspicious person or situation, or are a victim yourself, promptly report it to the PSCPD at 704-337-2306.

Timely reports increase the likelihood that critical evidence will be obtained, stolen property will be recovered, and the offender will be successfully apprehended. This is especially important in involving sexual offense cases. A prompt report to the police will also ensure that you are made aware of all available victim support services.

Avoid Walking Alone at Night

Plan to walk in groups. If you must travel alone at night, stay on well-lit paths and sidewalks. Upon request, Campus Police will provide an on-campus walking escort. To request an escort call Campus Police at 704-337-2306.

Keep Your Room Door Locked at All Times

Locking your door with your key, wherever you reside, is an effective way to reduce theft and enhance personal safety. The vast majority of thefts occur from unlocked rooms when the occupant is gone briefly. Do not prop open exterior doors and close any doors you find propped open. Propped doors are a substantial risk and greatly increase the chance of you becoming a victim. Propping doors could result in loss of campus housing and other sanctions. Do not open your door to someone you do not know.

Do Not Lend Your Key or Key Card to Anyone

Your action could result in both you and/or an innocent victim being referred to the campus judicial system. Report a lost or stolen key to the police and your R.A. immediately.

Report Obscene, Annoying, or Harassing Phone Calls, Email Messages and Social Media Immediately

PSCPD will investigate, and as patterns develop, they will work closely with the appropriate entities to apprehend offenders.

Report All Security Related Maintenance Problems

Locks, doors, windows, and exterior lights in need of repair, shrubbery in need of trimming or other unsafe conditions should be reported immediately to Campus Services at 704-337-2201. Campus facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner to minimize hazardous conditions. PSCPD routinely check for malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions. Any conditions found are reported to Campus Services.

Identify Your Valuables Using “Operation ID”

PSCPD can lend you (students) an engraving tool to permanently engrave unique identification numbers on your high-end personal items. Additional information and instructions can be found on the following link: [Operation ID](#).

Motor Vehicles

Park your car in a well-lit area and keep it locked. Lock all valuables in your trunk.

Bicycles

You must register your bicycle with the PSCPD. They will issue a registration sticker to affix to your bicycle to deter theft and aid in the recovery if it is stolen. PSCPD strongly recommends a U-Style lock. A registered and properly locked bicycle is much less likely to be stolen.

Participate in Personal Safety and Security Programs

The Queens University of Charlotte PSCPD as well as departments in the Division of Student Life provide educational programming under the general auspices of security awareness and crime prevention throughout each year. The programs include a general session where they discuss crime prevention and safety and security procedures/services available on campus; sexual assault awareness, alcohol and substance abuse awareness, active shooter, bystander awareness and other topics, as requested or deemed necessary. These programs are designed to inform students and employees about general security procedures and practices and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. For more information on this or any other program, please contact PSCPD or Student Life.

Crime Prevention and Other Educational Programs

Queens University of Charlotte offers many programs designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices. A common theme of all awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own safety and for the safety of others on campus. Crime Prevention Programs on personal safety and security are sponsored by various campus organizations throughout the year. During the Calendar year of 2024, Queens University of Charlotte offered approximately 52 crime prevention and security awareness programs. The programs include general crime prevention and security awareness programs, such as safety education forums, programs, and discussions about topics such as alcohol abuse, domestic violence, self-defense, fire safety, emergency response and evacuation procedures, sexual assault awareness and prevention, and theft prevention. Fire safety informational programs are presented during Freshman Orientation and throughout the year because the university recognizes that it is particularly important to be aware of potential threats. However, it is imperative that students and employees exercise responsibility for their own safety. Specific educational programs are also provided by the Public Safety & Campus Police. Customized programs on most security related topics such as Workplace and Active Shooter Violence are prepared for campus groups and organizations upon request.

The PSCPD is committed to the Community Oriented Policing (COPs) philosophy. Officers work closely with residence students, as well as Residence Assistants (RA) and Assistant Directors (AD) of the Office of Residence Life. COPs officers assist community members in defining problems, developing solutions, and implementing strategies to solve problems and prevent crimes. In addition to this, COPs officers conduct investigations and facilitate a variety of educational programs including bike safety and security, operation identification, drug and alcohol awareness, personal safety, and property security. Anyone interested in having a PSCPD Officer speak to his or her classroom or group should contact the department at 704-337-2306.



Education and Prevention Programs

Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Queens University of Charlotte engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that:

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

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

1. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
2. Defines using definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of North Carolina and using the definition of consent found in the Student Code of Conduct and the purposes for which that definition is used.
3. Provides a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.
4. Information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.
5. Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act. Specifically, information regarding:
 - a. procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking occurs (as described in “Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Occurs” elsewhere in this document)
 - b. how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties (as described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” elsewhere in this document);
 - c. existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both

within the institution and in the community (as described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” elsewhere in this document); and

- d. options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures (as described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” elsewhere in this document);
- e. procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking (as described in “Adjudication of Violations” elsewhere in this document);

Queens University of Charlotte has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to new students, participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation.

Queens University of Charlotte offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs for **all incoming students and returning athletes** in 2025:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?
Vector Training – RespectEDU for College	Ongoing	Online	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Vector Training – RespectEDU for Athletes	Ongoing	Online	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Vector Training – Sexual Violence Prevention Essentials	Ongoing	Online	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
ROAR Leader Training	6/17/25	Rex’s Lair	DoV, DaV, SA,
ROAR Skits	6/20/25; 6/27/25	Ketner Auditorium	DoV, DaV, SA,
International Student Orientation	8/19/25	Levine Center	SA, DaV, DoV
Campus Conduct & Safety	8/20/25	Gambrell Center	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Dramatic Dialogues	8/22/25	Gambrell Center	DoV, DaV, SA, S*

* DoV = Domestic Violence, DaV = Dating Violence, SA = Sexual Assault, and S = Stalking

Queens University of Charlotte offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs for **all new employees** in 2025:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?
Training for New or Existing Employees who fall under the Campus Security Authorities (CSA's)	Ongoing	Online	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Sexual Harassment & Discrimination	Ongoing	Online	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Student Life Graduate Assistant Training	7/23/25	Morrison Conference Rm	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
New Faculty Orientation	8/19/25	K.C. 002	DoV, DaV, SA, S*

* DoV = Domestic Violence, DaV = Dating Violence, SA = Sexual Assault, and S = Stalking

Queens University of Charlotte offered the following **ongoing awareness and prevention programs for students** in 2025:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location	Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?
Vector Training – RespectEDU: Healthy Relationships (Sophomores)	Ongoing	Online	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Vector Training – Navigating Online Relationships & Harm (Juniors)	Ongoing	Online	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Vector Training – Consent & Bystander Intervention (Seniors)	Ongoing	Online	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Stalking Awareness Month Tabling	1/20/25	Res Quad	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Homecoming Bonfire & Tabling	2/6/25	Fire Pit	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Cookies and Condoms	2/12/25	Trexler Lobby	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Sexual Assault Awareness Fair	4/7/25	Trexler Courtyard	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Denim Day	4/29/25	Trexler Courtyard	DoV, DaV, SA,
Domestic Violence Resource Fair	10/15/25	Trexler Courtyard	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Friendsgiving tabling	11/19/25	Gambrell Lobby	DoV, DaV, SA,

* DoV = Domestic Violence, DaV = Dating Violence, SA = Sexual Assault, and S = Stalking

Queens University of Charlotte offered the following **ongoing awareness and prevention programs for employees** in 2025:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Which Prohibited Behavior Covered
Training for New or Existing Employees who fall under the Campus Security Authorities (CSA's)	Ongoing	Online	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Title IX Training	2/24/25	DICE Lounge	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Sexual Assault Awareness Fair	4/7/25	Trexler Courtyard	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Faculty Orientation	8/19/25	Knight Crane 002	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
ON Call staff Title IX	8/5/25	Morrison Conference Rm	DoV, DaV, SA, S*
Athletics Staff Meeting	9/9/25	Claudia Belk	DoV, DaV, SA, S*

* DoV = Domestic Violence, DaV = Dating Violence, SA = Sexual Assault, and S = Stalking

Alcohol & Drug Education

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Queens University of Charlotte publishes information regarding the university's educational programs related to drug and alcohol abuse prevention; sanctions for violations of federal, state, and local laws as well as university Policy; a description of health risks associated with alcohol and other drug use, and a description of available treatment programs for Queens University of Charlotte students and employees. A complete description of these topics, as provided in the university's annual notification to students and employees, can be found in our [Honor Code](#).

Queens University of Charlotte is committed to providing a healthy, safe, and productive environment for our faculty, staff, and students. Part of the commitment entails establishing policy and providing information regarding drug and alcohol abuse prevention. The effectiveness of the institution's drug and alcohol abuse prevention programs are reviewed biennially to determine if any changes are needed to improve the program and to ensure that any disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

To ensure that students are educated regularly about responsible drinking and drug education, the university provided the following **programs for students**:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?
Vector Training – AlcoholEdu for College (First Years)	Ongoing	Online	A*
Vector Training – Bystander Intervention: Alcohol and Substance Misuse (Sophomores)	Ongoing	Online	A, D*
Vector Training – CannabisEDU (Sophomores)	Ongoing	Online	D*
Vector Training – Alcohol and Other Drugs (Junior)	Ongoing	Online	A, D*
Vector Training – Understanding Opioid and Fentanyl Misuse (Juniors)	Ongoing	Online	D*
Vector Training – Alcohol and Other Drugs Refresher (Seniors)	Ongoing	Online	A, D*
Consent, Cookies and Condoms	10/6/25	Claudia Belk	A, D*
Booze and Boos	10/29/25	Trexler Lobby	A*

*A – Alcohol, D – Drugs



Reporting A Crime

Campus community members - students, faculty, staff, and guests - are encouraged to report all criminal actions, emergencies, or other public safety related incidents occurring within the University's Clery geography to the PSCPD by calling 704-337-2306 or on campus extension 2306 in an accurate, prompt, and timely manner. The University's Clery geography includes on campus properties including campus residence halls, buildings, and/or facilities; designated non-campus properties and facilities; public property adjacent to or contiguous to on campus property, and leased, rented, or otherwise recognized and/or controlled buildings, spaces, and/or facilities. The Department of Public Safety and Campus Police has been designated by Queens University of Charlotte as the official office for campus crime reporting. Queens University of Charlotte PSCPD strongly encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of crimes and emergencies to our department and any other appropriate police agencies, including when the victim of the crime elects to, or is unable to make such a report. Accurate and prompt reporting ensures Queens University of Charlotte PSCPD can evaluate, consider and send timely warning reports and accurately document reportable crimes in its annual statistical disclosure.

- To report a crime on campus, dial 704-337-2306 or on campus extension 2306.
- To report a crime in person, go to the Department of Public Safety and Campus Police located at Watkins Hall on the first floor. The physical address is 2222 Radcliffe Avenue.
- To report a crime while off campus, call 911.
- A person reporting a crime to the PSCPD has the right to report the crime to the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department by calling 911.
- Public Safety and Campus Police Officers regularly collaborate with the victim of a crime and will assist the victim throughout the process. Crimes should be reported to police as soon as possible to ensure a rapid response.

Response to a Report

A member of the Campus Police Department is available 24 hours a day to answer calls at 704-337-2306. In response to a call, we will take the required action by either dispatching an officer to assist or by asking the victim to report to the Campus Police Department, located on the 1st floor of Watkins Hall, to file an incident report. All reported crimes will be investigated by the university. PSCPD incident reports, if relevant, are forwarded to the Dean of Students Office for review and referral to the Office of Student Judicial Services for potential action, as needed. PSCPD investigators will further investigate a report when it is deemed pertinent. Additional information obtained via the investigation will also be forwarded to the Office of Student Judicial Services. If assistance is required from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department or the Charlotte Fire Department, PSCPD will contact the appropriate unit. If a sexual assault or rape should occur, staff on the scene, including PSCP, will offer the victim a wide variety of services.

Campus Security Authorities (CSA's)

While Queens University of Charlotte prefers that the university community members promptly report all crimes, incidents, and other emergencies directly to PSCPD, it is understood that some people may prefer

to report to other individuals or offices within the university, The Clery Act recognizes certain university officials and offices as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs).

A Campus Security Authority or CSA is a Clery-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution.

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

CSA's receive their training and directives in accordance with their participation within the program from the PSCPD. For the purpose of Clery Act reporting, all alleged criminal incidents reported to a CSA must be included in the university's crime statistics. These reports are maintained by the PSCPD.

Campus Security Authorities are also informed in writing and through online training to report crimes to the PSCPD in a timely manner so those crimes can be evaluated for timely warning purposes. A written request for statistical information is also made at least on an annual basis to all Campus Security Authorities or CSA's.

To report a crime, emergency, or other incident, members of the community may contact any of the following primary report receivers (CSA's):

- Call Campus Police by dialing 704-337-2306 or using on-campus extension 2306.
- Report in person to Campus Police in Watkins Hall; 2222 Radcliffe Avenue.
- Call Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police at 911.
- Incidents specifically dealing with sex offenses or violence of a sexual or domestic nature can be reported directly to the office of the Title IX Coordinator, 704-337-2228 or on-campus extension 2228; or in person at Morrison Hall, Room 200.
- Contact Human Resources by dialing 704-337-2297 or on-campus extension 2297; or in person in Queens Hall in room 204.
- Contact Dean of Students by dialing 704-337-2227 or on-campus extension 2227; or in person in Morrison Hall in room 216.
- Utilizing Blue Emergency Phones located throughout campus to reach Campus Police.



Reporting to Meet Disclosure Requirements

Members of the community are helpful when they immediately report crimes or emergencies to the PSCPD and/or our primary report receivers (CSA's) listed above, for purposes of including them in the annual statistical disclosure and assessing them for issuing a Timely Warning Notice, when deemed necessary.

Emergency Blue Light Phones

Emergency blue light phones are located on the main campus. Once activated, a blue light strobe flashes from the top of the phone tower and the PSCPD Communications Center is notified immediately. If you need assistance, see something that is suspicious or see someone else who needs assistance, you should activate a blue light phone. Emergency Blue Light phones are routinely checked by PSCPD Officers, and repair requests are made.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

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

Anonymous Reporting

Queens offers a web-based program that allows anonymous reporting to the PSCPD. The senders' return address is blocked so the report is completely anonymous. The purpose of an anonymous report is to possibly take steps to promote safety. In addition, the university can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution. Anonymous reporting can be accessed by using [our form](#).

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

Campus "Pastoral Counselors" and "Professional Counselors," when acting as such, are not considered to be a campus security authority for Clery Act purposes and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. The trained professionals designated below can provide counseling, information, and support in a confidential setting. These Confidential Resources will not share information about an individual (including whether that individual has received services) without the individual's express permission, unless there is a continuing threat of serious harm to the patient/client or

to others or there is a legal obligation to reveal such information (e.g., suspected abuse or neglect of a minor). These professionals are also available to help an individual make a report to the university and are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform people counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary confidential basis to the Queens University of Charlotte PSCPD, for the purpose of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Pastoral Counselor - An employee of an institution, who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who functions within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Professional Counselor - An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community, and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

On Campus Pastoral and Professional Counselor Resources

Counseling	Watkins Hall	704-337-2556
Physical Health	Health & Wellness Center	704-337-2220
Spiritual Health	Chaplain's Office: Chapel	704-337-2290
	Rabbi's Office: Watkins Hall	704-337-2507

Monitoring and Recording Criminal Activity at Non-Campus Organizations

Queens University of Charlotte does not have any officially recognized student organizations that have housing facilities outside of Queens University of Charlotte core campus. Therefore, local PD is not used to monitor and record criminal activity since there are no non-campus locations of student organizations. However, the university relies on close working relationships with local law enforcement agencies to receive information about incidents involving students. However, local law enforcement agencies do this out of a courtesy, and they are not "required" to notify or involve the PSCPD when they respond to a call involving private property.

If the university is notified of a situation in which a campus community member is the victim of an off-campus crime, the PSCPD may issue a Campus Safety Advisory detailing the incident and providing tips so that other community members may avoid similar incidents.

Report Preparation, Crime Statistics & Clery Compliance

The following information provides context for the crime statistics reported as part of compliance with the Clery Act. The Public Safety and Campus Police Department (PSCPD) reports crime statistics in compliance with the Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC 1092(f)). All criminal incidents are classified in accordance with the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Guidelines. A copy of the Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting may be obtained at the US Department of Education's website.

The Queens University of Charlotte Public Safety & Campus Police Department is primarily responsible for preparing the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics include reporting statistics to the university community obtained from the following sources: PSCPD, designated Campus Security Authorities (CSA's), the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department, Mecklenburg County Alcohol Beverage Control Board, and the North Carolina Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE) Department of Public Safety. This report also includes reports of crimes provided by non-police authorities and anonymous reports, neither of which may have been reported to, nor investigated by the Queens University Public Safety & Campus Police Department. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year when the crime was reported. All the data gathered is maintained by the PSCPD.

All statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported to the university community via this report, entitled the "Annual Security and Fire Safety Report" which is published by the PSCPD. The Public Safety & Campus Police Department submits the annual crime statistics published in this brochure to the Department of Education (ED). The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education is available to the public through the ED website.

The PSCPD sends an email and notification via campus Q-News to every enrolled student and current employee on an annual basis. The email includes a summary of the contents of this report. The email also includes the address for the PSCPD website where the "Annual Security and Fire Safety Report" brochure can be found online. A physical copy may be obtained by making a request to Pam Peterson at peterpson@queens.edu or by calling 704-337-2481. A copy of the report is also available in the lobby of the PSCPD located in Watkins Hall on the 1st floor. The physical address is 2222 Radcliffe Avenue.

Geography Definitions from the Clery Act

On-Campus is defined as: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1), that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or retail vendor).

Note: Statistics for university housing facilities are recorded and included in both the all on-campus category and the on-campus student housing facilities only category.

Non-Campus Building or Property is defined as: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Property is defined as: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, which are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. Queens University of Charlotte Crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses within or adjacent to the campus boundaries.



Queens University of Charlotte Jeanne Clery Crime Statistics

Geographic Location

Type of Offense	Year	On- Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property	Total
Criminal Homicide						
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses)						
Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	1	0	1
	2023	3	3	0	0	3
Fondling	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	1	0	1
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Other Part I Offenses						
Robbery	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2025	2	1	0	1	2
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2025	1	1	0	0	1
	2024	4	3	1	0	4
	2023	4	4	0	0	4
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

Type of Offense	Year	On- Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property	Total
VAWA Violence Offenses						
Domestic Violence Offenses	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	3	0	2	0	5
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	3	0	1	0	4
	2023	4	0	0	0	4
Hazing Offenses						
Hazing	2025	1	0	0	0	1
	2024	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2023	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arrests: Type of Offense						
Weapons Violations: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Type of Offense						
Weapons Violations: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	3	1	0	0	3
	2023	1	1	0	0	2
Drug Abuse Violations	2025	1	1	0	0	1
	2024	8	7	0	1	8
	2023	6	3	0	1	10
Liquor Law Violations	2025	42	42	0	0	42
	2024	135	130	1	0	135
	2023	97	96	1	0	194

*A subset of "on-campus" crimes, which includes those crimes that were reported to have occurred in on-campus housing facilities.

Unfounded Crimes

Listed below are crimes classified by police as unfounded. A crime is considered “unfounded” for Clery Act purposes only if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless.

2025: Zero unfounded crimes

2024: Zero unfounded crimes

2023: Zero unfounded crimes

Definition of Crime Categories

Definitions as defined by the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual 2023. Does not include North Carolina General Statutes.

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a dangerous weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, or where there was a risk for serious injury/intent to seriously injure.

Arson: To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property of another person or entity by fire or incendiary device.

Burglary: The unlawful entry into a building or some other structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim:

- a. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party’s statement and consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the people involved in the relationship.
- b. For the purposes of this definition –
 - a. Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - b. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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

North Carolina does not have a separate Dating Violence Statute; it is encompassed within the Domestic and Family Violence Statute

Domestic and Family Violence: The use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force or a weapon; or the use of coercion or intimidation; or committing a Crime Against Property by:

- a. By a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim,
- b. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common,

- c. By a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim,
- d. By a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or
- e. By a person who is or has been similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.

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

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

Larceny: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft of a motor vehicle.

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Robbery: The taking of anything of value from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

Sexual Assault / Sex Offenses: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as issued in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the NIBRS User Manual, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

Rape: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by a sex-related object. This definition also includes instance in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (include due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

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

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

Statutory Rape: Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stalking: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct without displaying a dangerous weapon or subjecting the victim to an actual physical attack. In addition, the offender can make threats in person, over the telephone, or in writing.

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

Hate Crimes Statistics

Queens University of Charlotte strives to foster a safe and healthy learning environment that embodies diversity and inclusion of all members of the university community. The Hate Crime statistics are separated by the category of prejudice. Hate crimes are those crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin, or gender identity. Hate crimes are reported for the following crimes that are motivated by bias: Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, and any other crime involving bodily injury.

2024: No hate crimes reported

2023: No hate crimes reported

2022: No hate crimes reported

In the Department of Education 2016 edition of the Campus Safety & Security Reporting Handbook, Hate Crime Statistics also now includes the categories of National Origin and Gender Identity.

Definition of Hate Crime Categories

Definitions as defined by the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual 2023. Does not include North Carolina General Statutes.

Bias Crime: A criminal offense committed against a person, property, or society that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin; also known as a hate crime.

Hate Crime: see Bias Crime.

Additional Definitions

The following are additional legal definitions related to hate crimes.

Bias: A pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity.

Bisexual - (adjective) Of or relating to people who are physically, romantically, and/or emotionally attracted to both men and women.

Disability Bias - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Person with a Disability - (adjective) Of or relating to persons who have physical or mental impairments, whether temporary or permanent, due to conditions that are congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness; (noun) person with a disability.

Ethnicity Bias - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term race in that “race” refers to grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while “ethnicity” also encompasses additional cultural factors.

Gay - (adjective) Of or relating to people who are physically, romantically, and/or emotionally attracted to people of the same sex.

Gender - (noun) This term is used synonymously with sex to denote whether a newborn is male or female at birth, e.g., “it’s a boy” or “it’s a girl.”

Gender Bias – (noun) A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.

Gender Identity - (noun) A person’s internal sense of being male, female, or a combination of both; that internal sense of a person’s gender may be different from the person’s gender as assigned at birth.

Gender Identity Bias - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.

Gender Non-Conforming - (adjective) Describes a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society, e.g., a woman dressed in traditionally male clothing or a man wearing makeup.

Hate Group - An organization whose primary purpose is to promote animosity, hostility, and malice against persons of or with a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity which differs from that of the members or the organization, e.g., the Ku Klux Klan, American Nazi Party.

Heterosexual - (adjective) Of or relating to people who are physically, romantically, and/or emotionally attracted to people of the opposite sex.

Homosexual - (adjective) Of or relating to people who are physically, romantically, and/or emotionally attracted to people of the same sex.

Lesbian - (adjective) Of or relating to women who are physically, romantically, and/or emotionally attracted to other women.

LGBT - (noun) Common initialism for “lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender,” used here to refer to community organizations or events that serve lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and allied people.

Gender Identity - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.

National Origin - A preformed, negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.

Racial Bias - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair, facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, Blacks or African Americans, whites.

Religious Bias - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual Orientation - (noun) The term for a person’s physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.

Sexual-Orientation Bias - (noun) A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Transgender - (adjective) Of or relating to a person who identifies as a different gender from their gender as assigned at birth.

Hazing

Stop Campus Hazing Act

On December 23, 2024, the Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA) was signed into law. The SCHA amends the Clery Act and requires institutions to disclose statistics on hazing (to be included in the 2026 report), as well as other policies and procedures to support campus-wide anti-hazing efforts.

The SCHA defines hazing as:

Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that (1) is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization (e.g., a club, athletic team, fraternity, or sorority); and (2) causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the Institution of Higher Education (IHE) or the organization, of physical or psychological injury including:

- Whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body or similar activity;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
- Any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
- Any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
- Any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

For the purposes of classifying hazing as a Clery crime, a Student Organization is defined as an organization at an institution of higher education [such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government] in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

Queens University of Charlotte's Hazing Policy

Per federal guidelines, hazing is defined as any intentional, knowing or reckless action taken, committed, or situation created by a person (individually or in concert with others) against another person or persons, regardless of the willingness of the other person or persons to participate, which causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education

or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including:

- whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
- any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
- any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
- any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

Consistent with state law, it is a violation of the hazing policy for any person to 1) knowingly permit or assist any person in committing hazing activities or 2) fail to promptly report hazing activities to the appropriate university official. A person's implied or express consent to participate in hazing does not constitute a defense to violations of the hazing policy.

The university prohibits any action that subjects a recruit, initiate, or member of a student organization or group to activities that are personally demeaning or involve substantial risk of physical, emotional, or psychological injury. Such acts include both organized rites of initiation and informal activities. Hazing may include, but is not limited to, any brutality such as paddling, whipping, forced calisthenics, exposure to the elements, forced consumption of food, alcohol, or other substances, or any forced physical activity that could adversely affect the physical health and safety of an individual. Hazing shall also include any activity that would subject an individual to extreme mental stress, such as sleep deprivation, forced or coerced exclusion from social contact, or forced or intimidating conduct that could result in extreme embarrassment or adversely affect the mental health or dignity of an individual.

For purposes of the university's Hazing policy, the phrase "Student Organization" is defined as an organization at Queens University of Charlotte, (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government), in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the university, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by Queens University of Charlotte.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness

The university provides hazing prevention and awareness programs that are informed by research, campus-wide in scope, and designed to reach all students, staff, and faculty. Programs address various topics, including:

- The university's definition of hazing, including a clear statement that the university prohibits hazing;
- The definition of Student Organization, as it applies to the university's hazing policy;
- How to report hazing;
- Information on applicable local, State, and Tribal laws regarding hazing; and
- Primary prevention strategies intended to stop hazing before it occurs including bystander intervention.

These programs are part of the university's comprehensive strategy to prevent incidents of hazing before they occur. These programs also raise awareness about the university's Campus Hazing Transparency Report that summarizes findings concerning student organizations established or recognized by the university that have been found responsible for violating the university's hazing policy.

Queens University of Charlotte offered the following **primary and ongoing prevention and awareness programs for all students in 2025:**

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?
Hazing Awareness and Prevention for Students	Ongoing	Online	H*
Hazing Awareness and Prevention for Athletes	Ongoing	Online	H*
Bystander Intervention: Alcohol and Substance Misuse (Sophomores)	Ongoing	Online	H*

* H = Hazing

Queens University of Charlotte offered the following **primary and ongoing prevention and awareness programs for all employees in 2025:**

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?
Hazing Awareness and Prevention (Faculty & Staff)	Ongoing	Online	H*

* H = Hazing

How to Report Incidents of Hazing

Any individual who experiences or witnesses hazing is strongly encouraged to report the incident immediately. Any incident involving an in-progress crime or emergency should be reported immediately to the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction by dialing 911.

To file a report please complete the online reporting form at – or contact the Office of Community Standards & Support by calling 704-971-5963 or emailing OCSS@queens.edu. Individuals may also file a report in person at the Office of Community Standards & Support at 215 Morrison Hall. Anonymous reports are accepted; however, the university's ability to investigate anonymous reports may be limited.

Process Used to Investigate Hazing Reports/Incidents

The Office of Community Standards & Support (OCSS) investigates all reports of hazing. After a report is filed, a written notice of an administrative meeting will be sent to the student or student organization. In this administrative meeting, the student and/or student organization representative(s) will have the opportunity to respond to the allegation(s) of hazing and ask questions. After this meeting, OCSS may investigate further into the allegation to determine if there is sufficient evidence that hazing occurred. If there is sufficient evidence, the student or student organization may agree to a resolution agreement or be provided a formal hearing.

The Vice President of Student Affairs, or designee, may impose interim restrictions prior to the conclusion of the Honor Code process when the Vice President, or designee, has reasonable cause to believe that a student organization's continued presence poses a significant risk of substantial harm to the health, safety, or welfare of others or poses an imminent or ongoing threat to the disruption of, or interference with, the normal operations of the university. Interim restrictions are confirmed by notice to the organization that explains the basis for the interim restrictions and will remain in effect until the conclusion of the Honor Code process.

Campus Hazing Transparency Report

As required by the Stop Campus Hazing Act, the university publishes a Campus Hazing Transparency Report that summarizes findings concerning student organizations, established or recognized by the university, that have been found responsible for violating the university's Hazing policy. All reports of hazing involving student organizations that occur in the university's Clery Geography will be included in the crime statistics regardless of whether the organization is established or recognized by the university.

The Transparency Report will be updated to include new findings of organization responsibility no less than twice annually following a final determination that a student organization has violated the university's Hazing policy. The first Transparency Report will be published by December 23, 2025, unless no organizations have been found responsible for hazing at that time, as the university is not required to publish a Transparency Report until a student organization has been found responsible for violating the university's Hazing policy on or after July 1, 2025.

Each entry published to the Transparency Report will include, at a minimum, the following information:

- The name of the student organization;
- A general description of the violation that resulted in a finding of responsibility;
- Whether the violation involved the illegal use of alcohol or drugs;
- The findings of the institution (i.e., the rationale for finding the organization responsible for hazing);
- Any sanctions place on the student organization; and
- The dates on which:
 - The incident was alleged to have occurred;
 - The investigation into the incident was initiated;
 - The investigation ended with a finding that a hazing violation occurred; and
 - The student organization was provided notice that the incident resulted in a hazing violation.

The Transparency Report can be found at queens.edu/policies/hazing/. On this page, the university also publishes additional information, including:

- A statement notifying the public of the availability of hazing statistics that are published in the Annual Security Report;
- Information about the university's policies related to hazing;
- Information on applicable local and State laws regarding hazing;
- Information about hazing prevention efforts; and
- Additional hazing resources and support.

Applicable Local, State, and Tribal Laws on Hazing

North Carolina State Law - Article 9. Hazing. § 14-35.

Hazing; definition and punishment. It is unlawful for any student in attendance at any university, college, or school in this State to engage in hazing, or to aid or abet any other student in the commission of this offense. For the purposes of this section hazing is defined as follows: "to subject another student to physical injury as part of an initiation, or as a prerequisite to membership, into any organized school group, including any society, athletic team, fraternity or sorority, or other similar group." Any violation of this section shall constitute a Class 2 misdemeanor. (1913, c. 169, ss. 1, 2, 3, 4; C.S., s. 4217; 1969, c. 1224, s. 1; 1993, c. 539, s. 19; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c); 2003-299, s. 1.)

There are no applicable Tribal laws relating to Hazing in the university's jurisdiction.

Title IX and Sexual Misconduct Policy

Queens University of Charlotte strives to provide a safe environment for the campus community and support the institution's educational mission. The university does not tolerate acts of sexual harassment, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, sex-based stalking, sexual exploitation, complicity, or retaliation. All members of our community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that reflects personal integrity and respect for others. The university recognizes the serious and negative impacts sexual harassment, in all its forms, has on individuals and the university community. To that end, the university endeavors to eliminate and prevent sexual harassment and to address its effects.

Consistent with Queen's Notice of Non-Discrimination, the university prohibits all forms of sexual harassment and related retaliation committed against employees, enrolled students, or third parties, including contractors, vendors, visitors, guests, and others. Sexual harassment under this policy encompasses harassment based on sex, and includes:

- Pregnancy and related conditions
- Sex characteristics

Title IX Coordinator

At Queens University, the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for monitoring the university's compliance with Title IX; ensuring appropriate education and training; coordinating the university's investigation, response, and resolution of all reports under this policy; and ensuring appropriate actions to eliminate sexual harassment, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects. The Title IX Coordinator is also charged with responding to other forms of sexual and gender-based misconduct that fall outside the definition of the Title IX definition of sexual harassment. The Title IX Coordinator does not act alone. The Title IX Coordinator may appoint a designee to fulfill the functions of the Title IX Coordinator under this policy. When this policy references actions of the Title IX Coordinator, these actions may be fulfilled by the Title IX Coordinator or the Title IX Coordinator's designee.

University's Title IX Coordinator is:

Amber Slack, Ed.D.
Phone: 704-301-5098
Email: slacka@queens.edu
Location: Morrison 216

Confidential Employees

Confidential Employees are employees (such as a qualified mental health or sexual assault counselors, domestic violence counselors, medical professional, ordained clergy, or attorneys who are not university employees) who can receive confidential communications which, by law, cannot be disclosed to another person without the consent of the individual who provided the information, except in very limited circumstances such as allegations of the abuse or neglect of a minor or the imminent threat to the life of

any person. The employee's confidential status is only with respect to information received while functioning within the scope of their duties to which a privilege or confidentiality applies.

The university has designated individuals who have the ability to have confidential communications as "Confidential Employees," as defined below. When information is shared by an individual with a Confidential Employee or a community professional with the same legal protection, the Confidential Employee (and/or such community professional) cannot reveal the information to any third party except when an applicable law or a court order requires or permits disclosure of such information.

Generally, confidential information may be disclosed when the individual gives written consent for its disclosure. The following staff are Confidential Employees:

- Student Health Services staff when acting in their role in Student Health Services
- Counseling Services staff when acting in their role as a counselor
- Staff in the Spiritual Life department who are ordained and acting in their role as a clergy-counselor within their respective faith tradition

Confidential Resources (On & Off-Campus)

University Resources

The university has trained staff with whom an individual may discuss an alleged violation of this policy without the information being reported to the Title IX Coordinator and who can provide an immediate confidential response in a crisis situation.

- Queens University Counseling Services: QUCounseling@atriumhealth.org, 24/7 Hotline: 704-337-2556, Watkins Hall (Behind Campus Safety and Police)
- Chaplain Adrian Bird, Belk Chapel, birda@queens.edu, 704-337-2290
- Rabbi Judy Schindler, schindlerj@queens.edu, 704-337-2507, Watkins 204
- Health and Wellness Center/Atrium, 2322 Wellesley Avenue, Charlotte, NC 28274, 704-337-2220, [Health and Wellness Center webpage](#)

Community Resources (Mecklenburg County and National)

- Safe Alliance – 601 East Fifth Street, Suite 400, Charlotte, NC 28202
<https://www.safealliance.org/>
- Greater Charlotte HOPE line – 601 East Fifth Street, Suite 400, Charlotte, NC 28202
<https://www.safealliance.org/programs/greater-charlotte-hope-line/>
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN) National Sexual Assault Hotline - 601 East Fifth Street, Suite 400, Charlotte, NC 28202 RAINN
- National Sexual Assault Hotline at 1-800-656-4673

Student Conduct Amnesty Related to Sexual Harassment

Students involved in the reporting, investigation, and/or adjudication process for incidents of alleged Prohibited Conduct will not face Code of Conduct charges related to alcohol or drug use or possession in connection with any reported incident. Educational and supportive options will be explored, but no conduct proceedings or conduct record will result.

Definitions

Complainant refers to an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could violate this policy.

Respondent refers to an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute a violation of this policy.

A **report** is an account of conduct prohibited by this policy that has allegedly occurred that has been provided to the university by the Complainant, a third party, or an anonymous source.

A **formal complaint** is a document filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging a violation of this policy and requesting that the university investigate the allegation of the policy violation. A formal complaint begins with the formal resolution process as set forth below.

Pregnancy or Related Conditions means: (1) Pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or lactation; (2) Medical conditions related to pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or lactation; or (3) Recovery from pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, lactation, or related medical conditions.

Consent is clear, knowing, and voluntary words or actions that give permission for specific sexual activity. Consent is active, not passive. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable permission regarding willingness to engage in sexual activity. There is no consent when force, coercion, intimidation, or threats are used. There also cannot be consent when an individual is incapacitated, or if one is below the legal age (16 years of age in North Carolina) to grant consent. Consent to any one form of sexual activity does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity, nor can previous relationships or previous consent imply consent to any future sexual acts. Consent can be withdrawn at any time. Consent is considered in context. Explicit and contemporaneous consent by all parties is required in advance for any behaviors that fall under bondage and discipline, dominance and submission, and sadism and masochism (BDSM). If consent is established for these behaviors, the evaluation of consent will be considered within the context of compliance with established boundaries or other mechanisms to revoke consent (i.e., safe words).

Coercion or Force includes conduct, intimidation, and expressed or implied threats of physical or emotional harm that would reasonably place an individual in fear of immediate or future harm and that are used in order to compel someone to engage in sexual contact.

Any sexual contact occurring after a person has engaged in coercion or force will be presumed non-consensual, even if the particular sexual contact that occurs is different from the form of sexual contact in which the individual was attempting to engage, and even if the other individual uses words or actions that would otherwise appear to convey consent.

Examples of coercion or force include causing the deliberate incapacitation of another person; conditioning an academic benefit or employment advantage on submission to the sexual contact; threatening to harm oneself if the other party does not engage in sexual contact; or threatening to disclose an individual's sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or other personally sensitive information if the other party does not engage in the sexual contact.

Incapacitation is the physical and/or mental inability to understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation. Incapacitation may result from mental or physical disability, sleep, unconsciousness, involuntary physical restraint, or from the influence of drugs or alcohol. With respect to incapacitation due to the influence of alcohol or other drugs, incapacitation requires more than being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs; a person is not incapacitated just because they have been drinking or using other drugs. Where alcohol and other drugs are involved, incapacitation is determined based on the facts and circumstances of the particular situation, looking at whether the individual was able to understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation; whether the individual was able to communicate decisions regarding consent, non-consent, or the withdrawal of consent; and whether such condition was known or reasonably should have been known to the Respondent or a reasonable, sober person in the Respondent's position. Use of drugs or alcohol by the Respondent is not a defense to any violation of this policy.

Prohibited Conduct under Title IX Sexual Harassment

Title IX Sexual Harassment includes the offenses of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and sex-based stalking. This definition applies to all formal complaints that fall within Title IX jurisdiction as determined by the Title IX Coordinator.

Sex-Based Harassment is a form of sex discrimination and means sexual harassment and other harassment on the basis of sex, including on the basis of sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity, that is:

1. **Quid pro quo harassment** is an employee, agent, or other person authorized by Queens University to provide an aid, benefit, or service under Queens University's Education Program or Activity explicitly or impliedly conditioning the provision of such aid, benefit, or service on a person's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
2. **Hostile environment harassment** is unwelcome sex-based conduct that, based on the totality of the circumstances, is subjectively and objectively offensive and is so severe or pervasive that it limits or denies a person's ability to participate in or benefit from Queens University's Education Program or Activity (i.e., creates a hostile environment). Whether a hostile environment has been created is a fact-specific inquiry that includes consideration of the following:
 - i. The degree to which the conduct affected the Complainant's ability to access Queens University's Education Program or Activity;

- ii. The type, frequency, and duration of the conduct;
 - iii. The Parties' ages, roles within Queens University's Education Program or Activity, previous interactions, and other factors about each Party that may be Relevant to evaluating the effects of the conduct;
 - iv. The location of the conduct and the context in which the conduct occurred; and
 - v. Other Sex-Based Harassment in the Queens University's Education Program or Activity; or
3. **Sexual Assault** means an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As for the effective date of this policy, those offenses are defined as follows:
- i. Forcible sex offense: any sexual act, including rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object or fondling, directed against another person, without the Consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving Consent. (1) Forcible rape (except statutory rape (defined below)) - the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving Consent because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. (2) Forcible sodomy - oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving Consent because of their youth or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. (3) Sexual assault with an object - to use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving Consent because of their youth or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. (4) Forcible fondling - the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving Consent because of their youth or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - ii. Nonforcible sex offense: unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse. (1) Incest - nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. (2) Statutory rape - nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of Consent.

Sexual Assault An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

- **Rape** is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- **Fondling** is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is

incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

- **Incest** is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape** is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

4. **Dating violence** means violence committed by a person:

- a. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- b. Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 1. The length of the relationship;
 2. The type of relationship; and
 3. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship;

For the purposes of this definition, Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

5. **Domestic violence** means felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a person who:

- a. Is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction of Queens University or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;
- b. Is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- c. Shares a child in common with the victim; or
- d. Commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction; or
- e. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- f. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

6. **Stalking** means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- a. Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- b. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. Substantial emotional distress means

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

Dating Violence is defined as:

1. violence,
2. on the basis of sex,
3. committed by a person,
4. who is in or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant.

The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the Complainant's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Domestic Violence is defined as:

1. violence,
2. on the basis of sex,
3. committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant,
4. by a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common, or
5. by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner, or
6. by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the Complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of North Carolina, or
7. by any other person against an adult or youth Complainant who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of North Carolina.

To categorize an incident as Domestic Violence under this policy, the relationship between the Respondent and the Complainant must be more than just two people living together as roommates. The people cohabitating must be current or former spouses or have an intimate relationship.

Retaliation means any adverse action, or any action likely to deter a reasonable person from engaging in protected activity, taken against a person for making a good faith report of Prohibited Conduct, participating in any proceeding under this policy, and/or acting in good faith to oppose conduct that constitutes a violation of this policy. Retaliation includes threatening, intimidating, harassing, coercing, or discriminating against an individual because the person made a report or complaint, assisted, participated in, or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, and/or hearing. Retaliation may be present even where there is a finding of "no responsibility" on the allegations of Prohibited Conduct. Retaliation does not include good faith actions lawfully pursued in response to a report of Prohibited

Conduct, or the exercise of rights protected under this or other university policy. Any reports of retaliation related to this policy should be made to the Title IX Coordinator and will be adjudicated by the Title IX Office.

Reporting Incidents of Sexual Harassment

A report can be made by any person who has experienced sexual harassment, who has been affected by sexual harassment, or who has knowledge of sexual harassment happening to or affecting someone in our community. After making a report, an individual may choose to (1) pursue resolution under the Sexual Harassment policy; or (2) if applicable, pursue an informal resolution involving the Respondent; or (3) choose to end involvement in the resolution process. Additional information about reporting and our team members can be found on the [Title IX website](#). The university encourages the reporting of sexual harassment.

Any person may report conduct that they believe may violate this policy to the Title IX Coordinator at any time (including during non-business hours) by telephone, mail, and email, or in person (during regular office hours) directly to the Title IX Coordinator.

Online Reporting

Any individual can make an online report of conduct they believe may violate this policy using the university's [Online Report Forms](#).

Although reports can be made anonymously, the university's ability to investigate and respond to an anonymous report may be limited.

If an incident involves alleged misconduct by the Title IX Coordinator, or other Title IX Staff, reports should be made directly to the Associate Vice President for Human Resources at 336-278-5795.

Concerns about the application of Title IX and its implementing regulations also may be referred to the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights (OCR):

Office for Civil Rights (OCR)
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202-1475
Telephone: 202-452-6020
Email: OCR.DC@ed.gov
Website: <http://www.ed.gov/ocr>

Law Enforcement Reporting Options

Conduct that violates this policy may also constitute a crime under the laws of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred or violate other civil laws. Complainants have the right to notify (or decline to notify) law enforcement, although the university encourages Complainants who believe they have been

subjected to a crime of sexual violence, particularly sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or sexual exploitation, to report to local law enforcement as soon as possible.

Individuals have the right to decline reporting to law enforcement. They may also choose to file a report at a later time. They may also choose to pursue a complaint through a grievance process provided by this policy, regardless of whether they file a criminal report with law enforcement.

The university is available to assist Complainants in notifying law enforcement. If a member of the university community reports an incident of sexual or interpersonal misconduct to University Campus Police and Public Safety, the department can contact the Charlotte Mecklenburg Police Department (or other department). Reporting to law enforcement carries no obligation for the Complainant to initiate a complaint or investigation as part of the university's grievance process.

Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report criminal misconduct to law enforcement (including on campus law enforcement and/or local police), it is the Complainant's choice whether to make a report and Complainants have the right to decline involvement with the police. The Chief of Campus Police, a Campus Police Officer or the Title IX Coordinator/Deputies will assist any Complainant with notifying local police if they so choose. Charlotte Mecklenburg Police Department (CMPD) may be contacted by dialing 911, dialing (704) 336-7600, or in person at 601 E Trade St, Charlotte, NC 28202. If a Complainant does come to Campus Police Department directly to report a crime, the officer on duty will immediately contact CMPD to request assistance from their Sexual Assault division. One or more CMPD officers will come to our campus and be provided with an interview space in which to meet with the Complainant and our department will assist CMPD in any capacity requested during the investigation.

Formal Complaint

The filing of the formal complaint typically begins the formal or informal resolution process. Upon receiving a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will make a preliminary determination of the procedures that will apply. In some cases, the university may move forward with the formal resolution process even if the Complainant chooses not to file one or move forward with a formal complaint. If the university decides that it has an obligation to move forward with its process, the Title IX Coordinator will sign the formal complaint, and the university will notify the Complainant before proceeding.

Regardless of a request that an investigation not be pursued, the university may still provide supportive measures and resources to a Complainant and Respondent (if the Respondent is aware of the allegations). The university will not only take steps to prevent retaliation and will take strong responsive action if retaliation occurs, even if a formal complaint is not pursued.

Complainants can withdraw their formal complaint at any time in the process up until a determination about responsibility has been made.

Initial Assessment

Following intake, receipt of notice, or a complaint of an alleged violation of Non-Title IX or Title IX Sexual Harassment Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Coordinator engages in an initial assessment. The steps in an initial assessment can include:

- The Title IX Coordinator reaches out to the Complainant to offer supportive measures.
- Notify the Complainant of the right to an advisor of their choice.
- The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to determine which of three options to pursue: A Supportive Response, an Alternative Resolution, or a Formal Resolution.
 - If Supportive Measures are preferred, the Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to identify their wishes and then seeks to facilitate implementation. An Informal or Formal Resolution process is not initiated though the Complainant can elect to initiate it later, if desired.
 - If an Alternative Resolution option is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator assesses whether the complaint is suitable for Alternative Resolution and may seek to determine if the Respondent is also willing to engage in Alternative Resolution.
 - If Formal Resolution is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator will review a Formal Complaint as described in these procedures.

When a report of an allegation of Prohibited Conduct is received, the Title IX Coordinator will offer to meet with the Complainant, if available, and coordinate the university's response. If the Complainant does not allege any violation of this policy; if other resolution options are appropriate; or if a Complainant does not want to pursue further action or does not respond, then the report will not move forward under this policy unless circumstances dictate the university must act. These instances will be considered on a case-by-case basis, and the Complainant will be informed when the university may take action. The university reserves the right to pursue its own investigation when it has reason to believe the Respondent is an imminent threat to the health and safety of the Complainant and/or the university.

Consolidation of Formal Complaints

The university reserves the right to consolidate formal complaints into one formal resolution process as to allegations of Prohibited Conduct against more than one Respondent, by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of Prohibited Conduct arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

Complaint Dismissal

Queens University may dismiss a Complaint of sex discrimination if:

- Queens University is unable to identify the Respondent after taking reasonable steps to do so;
- The Respondent is not participating in I.N.'s Education Program or Activity and is not employed by Queens University;
- The Complainant voluntarily withdraws any or all of the allegations in the Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator declines to initiate a Complaint, and Queens University determines that, without the

Complainant's withdrawn allegations, the conduct that remains alleged in the Complaint, if any, would not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX even if proven; or

- Queens University determines the conduct alleged in the Complaint, even if proven, would not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX. Before dismissing the Complaint, Queens University will make reasonable efforts to clarify the allegations with the Complainant.
- Upon dismissal, Queens University will promptly notify the Complainant of the basis for the dismissal. If the dismissal occurs after the Respondent has been notified of the allegations, then Queens University will also notify the Respondent of the dismissal and the basis for the dismissal promptly following notification to the Complainant, or simultaneously if notification is in writing. Queens University will provide the Complainant with an opportunity to appeal the dismissal of a Complaint. And, if the dismissal occurs after the Respondent has been notified of the allegations, then Queens University will also notify the Respondent that the dismissal may be appealed.

Dismissals may be appealed on the following bases:

- Procedural irregularity that would change the outcome;
- New evidence that would change the outcome and that was not reasonably available when the dismissal was made; and/or
- The Title IX Coordinator had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that would change the outcome.

When a Complaint is dismissed, Queens University will, at a minimum:

- Offer Supportive Measures to the Complainant as appropriate;
- If the Respondent has been notified of the allegations, offer Supportive Measures to the Respondent as appropriate; and
- Take other prompt and effective steps, as appropriate, through the Title IX Coordinator to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within Queens University Education Program or Activity.

Investigation

Appointment of the Investigator/Decisionmaker

Unless a Complaint is dismissed or the Parties elect to participate in informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly appoint an investigator, who may be the Title IX Coordinator, and who will also serve as the decisionmaker, as expressly permitted by Title IX. The investigator/decisionmaker may be a Queens University employee or a non-employee contractor.

The Title IX Coordinator will contemporaneously share the investigator/decisionmaker name with the Complainant and/or Respondent. Within two business days of that notification the Complainant or the Respondent may identify to the Title IX Coordinator in writing any alleged conflicts of interest or bias on the part of the assigned investigator/decisionmaker.

The Title IX Coordinator will consider such statements and will promptly assign a different investigator/decisionmaker if the Title IX Coordinator determines that a material conflict of interest or material bias exists.

Evidence Gathering and Party Participation

The burden of gathering sufficient evidence to determine responsibility rests solely on the university, not on the parties involved. The investigator/decisionmaker will compile all relevant and not inadmissible evidence (including items such as the complaint, written statements of position, summaries or transcripts of all interviews conducted, photographs, descriptions of relevant evidence, and summaries of relevant electronic records) and send to each Party an electronic or hard copy of such evidence.

The investigator typically begins by interviewing each party to obtain their accounts. Complainants and Respondents are granted equal opportunities to:

- Suggest questions to be asked of the opposing party.
- Identify and suggest relevant fact witnesses.
- Provide both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.

The investigator may consult medical, forensic, technological, or other experts if specialized knowledge is required. Any relevant information obtained from these experts must be shared with the parties.

Due to the sensitive nature of the evidence in question, the Parties may not copy, publish, photograph, print, image, record, or in any other manner duplicate the evidence or any part thereof. Parties who violate these restrictions may be disciplined. Nothing in this document restricts the ability of either Party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather, preserve, and/or present Relevant evidence.

Review Period and Finalization of the Report

Upon concluding the initial evidence collection, the investigator must provide the parties and their advisors access to inspect and review all evidence directly related to the allegations, including evidence that may not be relied upon in the final determination. The parties are allocated ten (10) business days to submit written responses and comments regarding the evidence. Following the comment period, the investigator evaluates whether further investigation is necessary, integrates relevant elements of the parties' responses, and finalizes the report.

The final investigation report must be securely transmitted to all parties, their advisors, and the Hearing Officer/Decision Maker at least ten (10) business days prior to the scheduled hearing.

Appeals

Either the Complainant or Respondent may appeal a decision to dismiss a Formal Complaint or any allegations therein. The Hearing Officer/Decision Maker's decision regarding responsibility is also appealable. Appeals must be submitted by the party in writing through the online appeal form by the designated deadline in the issuance of an appealable decision within five (5) business days. If neither

party requests a timely appeal, any outcome imposed will take effect immediately at the end of the five (5) business day appeal timeline. Any exceptions to the timeline are made at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator.

Appeal requests are subject to the procedures outlined below. The written appeal must be clear, specific, and contain a detailed statement regarding the grounds for appeal. Appeals are not re-hearings of the case or evidence. The decision will be based solely on the investigation and hearing record, including the written appeal, the Investigation Report(s), any responses to the Investigation materials, and the Notice of Determination and included rationale.

Grounds for Appeal

Only appeals based on the following grounds will be considered by the Appeal Board. Appeal requests that do not allege one of the following grounds will not be considered and will be summarily denied by the Appeal Board:

1. **New Evidence** - Discovery of new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that substantially affected the outcome. Withholding or not identifying relevant information or declining to participate in the original investigation is not grounds for an appeal based on the discovery of new evidence. If the appeal is based on new evidence the request must outline the following:
 - Source of new information and complete explanation of that information;
 - Name(s) of who can present this information;
 - Reason(s) why this information was not presented at the original investigation and;
 - How this new evidence would substantially affect the outcome.
2. **Procedural Irregularity** - If it is believed there was an irregularity in the Formal Resolution Procedures (outlined above) that substantially impacted the outcome (e.g., material deviation from established procedures that substantially affected the outcome of the hearing, etc.), the appeal request must outline the following:
 - Citation of specific procedural errors with appropriate reference;
 - Reason(s) why procedural error was not mentioned in the original investigation; and
 - How the procedural irregularity would substantially affect the outcome.
3. **Conflict of Interest or Bias** - If there was an actual conflict of interest or bias exhibited by the Investigator, Title IX Coordinator, or Hearing Officer/Decision Maker for or against Complainants or Respondents generally, or the individual Complainant or Respondent that substantially affected the outcome. The appeal request must outline the following:
 - Citation of facts demonstrating the bias or actual conflict of interest exhibited by the Investigator, Title IX Coordinator, or Hearing Officer;
 - Reason(s) why the bias or conflict of interest was not mentioned in the original investigation; and
 - How the bias or actual conflict of interest substantially affected the original finding or outcome.

Appeal Procedures

Once a request for an Appeal is submitted, the Title IX Coordinator will review the appeal to determine whether the appeal states a permissible ground for appeal (as set forth above), such that the appeal will be considered. If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the appeal states a permissible ground for appeal, the non-appealing party will be notified of the appeal and provided an opportunity to respond within five (5) business days of receipt of the appeal.

Appeal will be decided by an Appeal Board appointed by the Title IX Coordinator. The Appeal Board will be comprised of three members trained in both this policy and appeal process, and the issues related to sexual harassment. The Appeal Board will be:

- Free from conflict of interest or bias and;
- Not involved in the initial investigation in any way including the hearing.

Prior to the Appeal Board review, the Title IX Coordinator will provide both parties with the names of the Appeal Board members to address any concerns of bias or conflict of interest. Should any party be concerned about the bias or conflict of interest of a panel member, that party must raise all objections, in writing, to the Title IX Coordinator. Appeal Board members will only be replaced if the Title IX Coordinator concludes that they have a conflict of interest or bias that may preclude an impartial review of the appeal.

The Appeal Board has the authority to:

- Uphold the original decision;
- Uphold the original decision but change the sanction to be more or less severe based upon a finding that an appealable issue had a substantial impact on the sanction;
- Remand the case to the original or another Hearing Officer; or
- Remand the case to the investigative team.

The Appeal Board will simultaneously issue to both parties a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result within thirty (30) business days after receipt of the appeal files. The decision of the Appeal Board is final.

Informal Resolution

In lieu of resolving a Complaint through Queens University's Title IX grievance procedures, the Parties may instead elect to participate voluntarily in an informal resolution process facilitated by the Title IX Coordinator or the Coordinator's designee. Queens University has discretion to determine whether it is appropriate to offer an informal resolution process and, even when such process may be applicable to conduct that reasonably may constitute sex discrimination under Title IX, may decline to offer informal resolution despite one or more of the Parties' wishes.

Queens University does not offer informal resolution to resolve a Complaint that includes allegations that an employee engaged in Sex-Based Harassment of an elementary or secondary school Student or when such a process would conflict with Federal, State, or local law.

Before the initiation of an informal resolution process, Queens University will explain in writing to the Parties:

- The allegations;
- The requirements of the informal resolution process;
- That any Party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and initiate or resume grievance procedures at any time before agreeing to a resolution;
- That if the Parties agree to a resolution at the end of the informal resolution process, they cannot initiate or resume grievance procedures arising from the same allegations;
- The potential terms that may be requested or offered in an informal resolution agreement, including notice that an informal resolution agreement is binding only on the Parties;
- That measures the Parties agree to in the informal resolution process may include (but are not limited to): alcohol education classes for the Respondent; completion of online sexual harassment training; completion of an intervention program; regular meetings with an appropriate individual, unit or resource; permanent or temporary no contact order; restrictions for participation in certain activities, organizations, programs or classes; change in residential assignment or restrictions on access to certain residence halls or apartments; restriction of participation in certain events; reflection paper or written apology; counseling sessions; and/or Respondent's completion of an educational or behavioral plan; and
- The fact that any statements that the Parties make during the informal resolution process cannot be introduced in any other investigative or adjudicative proceeding, including if informal resolution is terminated and formal Complaint processing resumes under Queens University's Title IX grievance procedures.

A resolution reached pursuant to the informal resolution process is final and not subject to appeal.

Supportive Measures

The Title IX Coordinator will offer and coordinate Supportive Measures as appropriate for the Complainant and/or Respondent to restore or preserve that person's access to Queens University's Education Program or Activity or provide support during Queens University's Title IX grievance procedures or during the informal resolution process.

Supportive Measures will vary depending on specific circumstances and may include but are not limited to: counseling; extensions of deadlines and other course-related adjustments; campus escort services; increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus; restrictions on contact applied to one or more Parties; leaves of absence; changes in class, work, housing, or extracurricular or any other activity, regardless of whether there is or is not a comparable alternative; and training and education programs related to sex discrimination.

Supportive Measures will not unreasonably burden either Party and are designed to protect the safety of the Parties or Queens University's educational environment and/or to provide support during Title IX grievance procedures or informal resolution. Such measures may, as appropriate, be modified or terminated at the conclusion of the grievance procedures or informal resolution process.

Complainants or Respondents may seek modification or reversal of Supportive Measures applicable to them by submitting a written request—within three business days of notification of the measure(s) in question—to the Title IX Coordinator, who will assign an impartial Queens University employee to evaluate and respond to the request.

Queens University will not disclose information about any Supportive Measures to persons other than the person to whom they apply, including informing one Party of Supportive Measures provided to another Party, unless necessary to provide the supportive measure or restore or preserve a Party's access to the Education Program or Activity.

If any Party has a disability, the Title IX Coordinator may consult, as appropriate, with Queens University's Office of Accessibility Services in the implementation of Supportive Measure.



Grievance Procedures for General Complaints of Sex Discrimination¹

Queens University has adopted grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of Complaints made by Students, employees, or other individuals who are participating or attempting to participate in its Education Program or Activity, or by the Title IX Coordinator, alleging any action that would be prohibited by Title IX or the Title IX regulations.

4.01 Complaints

The following people have a right to make a Complaint of sex discrimination, including Complaints of Sex-Based Harassment, requesting that Queens University investigate and make a determination about alleged discrimination under Title IX:

- (1) A “Complainant,” which includes:
 - a Student or employee of Queens University who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX; or
 - a person other than a Student or employee of Queens University who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX at a time when that individual was participating or attempting to participate in Queens University’s Education Program or Activity;
- (2) A parent, guardian, or other authorized legal representative with the legal right to act on behalf of a Complainant; or
- (3) Queens University’s Title IX Coordinator.

Note that a person is entitled to make a Complaint of Sex-Based Harassment only if they themselves are alleged to have been subjected to the Sex-Based Harassment, if they have a legal right to act on behalf of such person, or if the Title IX Coordinator initiates a Complaint.

With respect to Complaints of sex discrimination other than Sex-Based Harassment, in addition to the people listed above, the following persons have a right to make a Complaint:

- Any Student or employee Queens University; or
- Any person other than a Student or employee who was participating or attempting to participate in Queens University’s Education Program or Activity at the time of the alleged sex discrimination.

¹ This Section IV. addresses Queens University’s grievance procedures for Complaints of sex discrimination other than Complaints of Sex-Based Harassment involving a Student Complainant or Student Respondent. The grievance procedures for Complaints of Sex-Based Harassment involving a Student Complainant or Student Respondent are addressed in Section V. and are similar to, but different in important respects from, those in Section IV. Queens University’s Title IX Coordinator is responsible for determining whether Section IV. or Section V. applies to a given Complaint, based on the identities of the Parties and on how the allegations of the Complaint compare to the specific definition of Sex-Based Harassment contained in this document’s Appendix.

4.02 Initiation of Complaint by Title IX Coordinator

In the absence of a Complaint or the withdrawal of any or all of the allegations in a Complaint, and in the absence or termination of an informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether to initiate a Complaint of sex discrimination.

To make this fact-specific determination, the Title IX Coordinator must consider, at a minimum, the following factors:

- (1) The Complainant's request not to proceed with initiation of a Complaint;
- (2) The Complainant's reasonable safety concerns regarding initiation of a Complaint;
- (3) The risk that additional acts of sex discrimination would occur if a Complaint is not initiated;
- (4) The severity of the alleged sex discrimination, including whether the discrimination, if established, would require the removal of a Respondent from campus or imposition of another Disciplinary Sanction to end the discrimination and prevent its recurrence;
- (5) The age and relationship of the Parties, including whether the Respondent is an employee of Queens University;
- (6) The scope of the alleged sex discrimination, including information suggesting a pattern, ongoing sex discrimination, or sex discrimination alleged to have impacted multiple individuals;
- (7) The availability of evidence to assist a decisionmaker in determining whether sex discrimination occurred; and
- (8) Whether Queens University could end the alleged sex discrimination and prevent its recurrence without initiating its Title IX grievance procedures.

If, after considering these and other Relevant factors, the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct as alleged presents an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of the Complainant or other person, or that the conduct as alleged prevents Queens University from ensuring equal access on the basis of sex to its Education Program or Activity, the Title IX Coordinator may initiate a Complaint.

If initiating a Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant prior to doing so and appropriately address reasonable concerns about the Complainant's safety or the safety of others, including by providing Supportive Measures and, regardless of whether a Complaint is initiated, taking other appropriate prompt and effective steps, in addition to steps necessary to effectuate the Remedies provided to an individual Complainant, if any, to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within Queens University's Education Program or Activity.

A Title IX Coordinator is not required to consider initiating a Complaint upon being notified of conduct that may constitute sex discrimination if the Title IX Coordinator reasonably determines that the conduct as alleged could not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX.

4.03 Complaint Consolidation

Queens University may consolidate Complaints of sex discrimination against more than one Respondent, or by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or by one Party against another Party, when the allegations of sex discrimination arise out of the same facts or circumstances; provided,

however, that the affected Parties consent to the disclosure of their education records in accordance with FERPA requirements. When more than one Complainant or more than one Respondent is involved, references below to a Party, Complainant, or Respondent include the plural, as applicable.

4.04 Evidentiary Issues

Queens University will objectively evaluate all evidence that is Relevant and not otherwise impermissible including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. Credibility determinations will not be based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.

The following types of evidence, and questions seeking that evidence, are impermissible (i.e., will not be accessed or considered, except by Queens University to determine whether one of the exceptions listed below applies; will not be disclosed; and will not otherwise be used), regardless of whether they are Relevant:

- Evidence that is protected under a privilege recognized by Federal or State law or evidence provided to a Confidential Employee, unless the person to whom the privilege or confidentiality is owed has voluntarily waived the privilege or confidentiality,
- A Party's or witness's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional in connection with the provision of treatment to the Party or witness, unless Queens University obtains that Party's or witness's voluntary, written consent for use in its grievance procedures, and
- Evidence that relates to the Complainant's sexual interests or prior sexual conduct, unless evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual conduct is offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct or is evidence about specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual conduct with the Respondent that is offered to prove Consent to the alleged Sex-Based Harassment. The fact of prior consensual sexual conduct between the Complainant and Respondent does not by itself demonstrate or imply the Complainant's Consent to the alleged Sex-Based Harassment or preclude determination that Sex-Based Harassment occurred.

4.05 Notice of Allegations

Upon initiation of Queens University's Title IX grievance procedures, Queens University will notify the Complainant, or if the Complainant is unknown, the individual who reported the conduct, and the Respondent of the following:

- Queens University's Title IX grievance procedures and informal resolution process
- Sufficient information available at the time to allow the Parties to respond to the allegations, including the identities of the Parties involved in the incident(s), the conduct alleged to constitute sex discrimination, and the date(s) and location(s) of the alleged incident(s);
- Retaliation is prohibited, and allegations of Retaliation in connection with a Title IX grievance process will be addressed under this document's Section IV. grievance procedures; and
- The Parties are entitled to an equal opportunity to access the Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence or an accurate description of this evidence. If I.N. provides a description of

the evidence, the Parties are entitled to an equal opportunity to access the Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence upon the request of any Party.

If, during an investigation, Queens University decides to investigate additional allegations of sex discrimination by the Respondent toward the Complainant that are not included in the notice provided or that are included in a Complaint that is consolidated, Queens University will notify the Parties of the additional allegations.

4.06 Complaint Dismissal

Queens University may dismiss a Complaint of sex discrimination if:

- Queens University is unable to identify the Respondent after taking reasonable steps to do so;
- The Respondent is not participating in I.N.'s Education Program or Activity and is not employed by Queens University;
- The Complainant voluntarily withdraws any or all of the allegations in the Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator declines to initiate a Complaint, and Queens University determines that, without the Complainant's withdrawn allegations, the conduct that remains alleged in the Complaint, if any, would not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX even if proven; or
- Queens University determines the conduct alleged in the Complaint, even if proven, would not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX. Before dismissing the Complaint, Queens University will make reasonable efforts to clarify the allegations with the Complainant.
- Upon dismissal, Queens University will promptly notify the Complainant of the basis for the dismissal. If the dismissal occurs after the Respondent has been notified of the allegations, then Queens University will also notify the Respondent of the dismissal and the basis for the dismissal promptly following notification to the Complainant, or simultaneously if notification is in writing. Queens University will provide the Complainant with an opportunity to appeal the dismissal of a Complaint. And, if the dismissal occurs after the Respondent has been notified of the allegations, then Queens University will also notify the Respondent that the dismissal may be appealed.

Dismissals may be appealed on the following bases:

- Procedural irregularity that would change the outcome;
- New evidence that would change the outcome and that was not reasonably available when the dismissal was made; and/or
- The Title IX Coordinator had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that would change the outcome.

When a Complaint is dismissed, Queens University will, at a minimum:

- Offer Supportive Measures to the Complainant as appropriate;
- If the Respondent has been notified of the allegations, offer Supportive Measures to the Respondent as appropriate; and

- Take other prompt and effective steps, as appropriate, through the Title IX Coordinator to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within Queens University Education Program or Activity.

4.07 Investigation Parameters

Queens University will provide for adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of Complaints.

The burden is on Queens University—not on the Parties—to conduct an investigation that gathers sufficient evidence to determine whether sex discrimination occurred.

Queens University will provide an equal opportunity for the Parties to present fact witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence that are Relevant and not otherwise impermissible.

Queens University will review all evidence gathered through the investigation and determine what evidence is Relevant and what evidence is impermissible regardless of relevance.

Queens University will provide each Party with an equal opportunity to access the evidence that is Relevant to the allegations of sex discrimination and not otherwise impermissible.

Queens University will provide each Party with a reasonable opportunity to respond to the evidence; and

Queens University will take reasonable steps to prevent and address the Parties' unauthorized disclosure of information and evidence obtained solely through the grievance procedures. Disclosures of such information and evidence for purposes of administrative proceedings or litigation related to the Complaint of sex discrimination are authorized.

4.08 Appointment of the Investigator/Decisionmaker and Challenging of the Same

Unless a Complaint is dismissed or the Parties elect to participate in informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly appoint an investigator, who may be the Title IX Coordinator, and who will also serve as the decisionmaker, as expressly permitted by Title IX. The investigator/decisionmaker may be a Queens University employee or a non-employee contractor.

The Title IX Coordinator will contemporaneously share the investigator/decisionmaker name with the Complainant and/or Respondent. Within two business days of that notification the Complainant or the Respondent may identify to the Title IX Coordinator in writing any alleged conflicts of interest or bias on the part of the assigned investigator/decisionmaker.

The Title IX Coordinator will consider such statements and will promptly assign a different investigator/decisionmaker if the Title IX Coordinator determines that a material conflict of interest or material bias exists.

4.09 The Investigator/Decisionmaker's Activities, Including Questioning of Parties and Witnesses

The investigator/decisionmaker will take steps such as interviewing the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses (including expert witnesses, where applicable); recording, transcribing, and/or summarizing such interviews in writing; collecting and reviewing relevant documents; visiting, inspecting, and taking

or reviewing photographs of Relevant sites; and collecting and reviewing other Relevant and not impermissible evidence.

The investigator/decisionmaker will question the Parties and witnesses in individual meetings to gather evidence and to assess credibility to the extent credibility is both in dispute and Relevant to one or more allegations of sex discrimination.

4.10 Evidence Review

The investigator/decisionmaker will compile all Relevant and not inadmissible evidence (including items such as the Complaint, written statements of position, summaries or transcripts of all interviews conducted, photographs, descriptions of Relevant evidence, and summaries of Relevant electronic records) and send to each Party an electronic or hard copy of such evidence.

The Parties then will have ten business days from the time that the evidence is provided to submit to the investigator/decisionmaker a written response to the evidence. In the response, the Parties may address the relevancy of any evidence that the Parties believe should be included in or excluded from the investigator/decisionmaker's analysis and may also address any further investigation activities or questions that they believe are necessary. If a Party wishes to submit additional evidence at this stage, they should explain how the evidence is Relevant and why it was not previously provided.

Due to the sensitive nature of the evidence in question, the Parties may not copy, publish, photograph, print, image, record, or in any other manner duplicate the evidence or any part thereof. Parties who violate these restrictions may be disciplined. Nothing in this document restricts the ability of either Party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather, preserve, and/or present Relevant evidence.

4.11 Determination Whether Sex Discrimination Occurred

Following an investigation and evaluation of all Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence, the investigator/decisionmaker will:

- Use the preponderance of the evidence standard of proof to determine whether sex discrimination occurred by (1) evaluating Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence for its persuasiveness and, (2) determining whether the evidence establishes that it is more likely than not that sex discrimination occurred. If the investigator/decisionmaker is not persuaded under the applicable standard by the evidence that sex discrimination occurred, whatever the quantity of the evidence is, the decisionmaker will not determine that sex discrimination occurred.
- Notify the Parties in writing of the determination whether sex discrimination occurred under Title IX, including the rationale for such determination and the procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal.
- Not impose discipline on a Respondent for sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX unless there is a determination at the conclusion of the grievance procedures that the Respondent engaged in prohibited sex discrimination.
- If there is a determination that sex discrimination occurred, the Title IX Coordinator will, as appropriate:

- Coordinate the provision and implementation of Remedies to a Complainant and other people Queens University identified as having had equal access to Queens University's Education Program or Activity limited or denied by sex discrimination;
- Coordinate the imposition of any Disciplinary Sanctions on a Respondent, including notification to the Complainant of any such Disciplinary Sanctions; and
- Take other appropriate prompt and effective steps to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within Queens University's Education Program or Activity.
- Comply with the grievance procedures before the imposition of any Disciplinary Sanctions against a Respondent; and
- Not discipline a Party, witness, or others participating in the grievance procedures for making a false statement or for engaging in consensual sexual conduct based solely on the determination whether sex discrimination occurred.²

² Queens University may address false statements by initiating a disciplinary process under its code of conduct so long as there is evidence of such independent of the determination whether sex discrimination occurred.

4.12 Appeal of Dismissal and/or Determination

The Complainant or the Respondent may appeal Complaint dismissal and/or the investigator/decisionmaker's determination.

The following are the only permissible grounds for appeal: (1) procedural irregularity that affected the outcome; (2) new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the dismissal or determination and that could affect the outcome; and (3) the Title IX Coordinator or investigator/decisionmaker had a conflict of interest or bias that affected the outcome.

Appeals must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within three business days of the Party's receipt of notification of the dismissal or determination. The Title IX Coordinator will promptly inform the other Party of the filing of the appeal, and the other Party will have three business days from such notification to submit a written response to the appeal.

Upon receipt of an appeal, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint an appeal officer, who is someone other than the person who made the dismissal or determination in question and will notify the Parties of that appointment.

Within two business days of receiving notification of the appointment, the Complainant or the Respondent may identify to the Title IX Coordinator in writing alleged conflicts of interest or bias posed by assigning that appeal officer. The Title IX Coordinator will carefully consider such statements and will promptly assign a different appeal officer if the Title IX Coordinator determines that a material conflict of interest or material bias exists.

Within ten business days of the receipt of the appeal or the written response to such appeal, whichever is later, the appeal officer will determine (a) that the dismissal or determination should stand; or (b) that the dismissal or determination should be overturned and will issue a written explanation of that result and the rationale behind it.

4.13 Informal Resolution

In lieu of resolving a Complaint through Queens University's Title IX grievance procedures, the Parties may instead elect to participate voluntarily in an informal resolution process facilitated by the Title IX Coordinator or the Coordinator's designee. Queens University has discretion to determine whether it is appropriate to offer an informal resolution process and, even when such process may be applicable to conduct that reasonably may constitute sex discrimination under Title IX, may decline to offer informal resolution despite one or more of the Parties' wishes.

Queens University does not offer informal resolution to resolve a Complaint that includes allegations that an employee engaged in Sex-Based Harassment of an elementary or secondary school Student or when such a process would conflict with Federal, State, or local law.

Before the initiation of an informal resolution process, Queens University will explain in writing to the Parties:

- The allegations;
- The requirements of the informal resolution process;
- That any Party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and initiate or resume grievance procedures at any time before agreeing to a resolution;
- That if the Parties agree to a resolution at the end of the informal resolution process, they cannot initiate or resume grievance procedures arising from the same allegations;
- The potential terms that may be requested or offered in an informal resolution agreement, including notice that an informal resolution agreement is binding only on the Parties;
- That measures the Parties agree to in the informal resolution process may include (but are not limited to): alcohol education classes for the Respondent; completion of online sexual harassment training; completion of an intervention program; regular meetings with an appropriate individual, unit or resource; permanent or temporary no contact order; restrictions for participation in certain activities, organizations, programs or classes; change in residential assignment or restrictions on access to certain residence halls or apartments; restriction of participation in certain events; reflection paper or written apology; counseling sessions; and/or Respondent's completion of an educational or behavioral plan; and
- The fact that any statements that the Parties make during the informal resolution process cannot be introduced in any other investigative or adjudicative proceeding, including if informal resolution is terminated and formal Complaint processing resumes under Queens University's Title IX grievance procedures.

A resolution reached pursuant to the informal resolution process is final and not subject to appeal.

4.14 Supportive Measures

The Title IX Coordinator will offer and coordinate Supportive Measures as appropriate for the Complainant and/or Respondent to restore or preserve that person's access to Queens University's Education Program or Activity or provide support during Queens University's Title IX grievance procedures or during the informal resolution process.

Supportive Measures will vary depending on specific circumstances and may include but are not limited to: counseling; extensions of deadlines and other course-related adjustments; campus escort services; increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus; restrictions on contact applied to one or more Parties; leaves of absence; changes in class, work, housing, or extracurricular or any other activity, regardless of whether there is or is not a comparable alternative; and training and education programs related to sex discrimination.

Supportive Measures will not unreasonably burden either Party and are designed to protect the safety of the Parties or Queens University's educational environment and/or to provide support during Title IX grievance procedures or informal resolution. Such measures may, as appropriate, be modified or terminated at the conclusion of the grievance procedures or informal resolution process.

Complainants or Respondents may seek modification or reversal of Supportive Measures applicable to them by submitting a written request—within three business days of notification of the measure(s) in question—to the Title IX Coordinator, who will assign an impartial Queens University employee to evaluate and respond to the request.

Queens University will not disclose information about any Supportive Measures to persons other than the person to whom they apply, including informing one Party of Supportive Measures provided to another Party, unless necessary to provide the supportive measure or restore or preserve a Party's access to the Education Program or Activity.

If any Party has a disability, the Title IX Coordinator may consult, as appropriate, with Queens University's Office of Accessibility Services in the implementation of Supportive Measures.

4.15 Emergency Removal

Queens University may remove a Respondent from its Education Program or Activity on an emergency basis, provided that Queens University undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis; determines that an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of a Complainant or any Students, employees, or other persons arising from the allegations of sex discrimination justifies removal; provides the Respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal; and does so in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable.

4.16 Administrative Leave

Queens University may place an employee Respondent on administrative leave from employment responsibilities during the pendency of the grievance procedures, if it does so in accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

4.17 Disciplinary Sanctions and Remedies

Following a determination that sex discrimination occurred, Queens University may impose Disciplinary Sanctions. Sanctions depend upon the nature and gravity of the misconduct, any record of prior discipline, or both.

Sanctions for employees may include, but are not limited to, withholding a promotion or pay increase, reassigning employment, terminating employment, temporary suspension without pay, and compensation adjustments.

Sanctions for Students may include, but are not limited to, expulsion or suspension, disciplinary probation, social restrictions, expulsion or suspension from campus housing, suspension or revocation of admission, suspension or revocation of degree, written warning, mandated counseling, completion of an intervention program, completion of violence risk assessment, parental notification, and/or education sanctions (such as community service, reflection paper(s), and/or fines).

Queens University may also provide Remedies to the Complainant and others affected by the sex discrimination in question. Those Remedies will vary depending on specific circumstances and may include, but are not limited to: counseling; extensions of deadlines and other course-related adjustments; campus escort services; increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus; restrictions on contact applied to one or more Parties; leaves of absence; changes in class, work, housing, or extracurricular or any other activity, regardless of whether there is or is not a comparable alternative; and training and education programs.

Grievance Procedures for Complaints of Sex-Based Harassment Involving a Student Complainant or Student Respondent

Queens University has adopted Title IX grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of Complaints made by Students, employees, or other individuals who are participating or attempting to participate in its Education Program or Activity, or by the Title IX Coordinator.

These Section V. grievance procedures address Complaints of Sex-Based Harassment that involve a Student Party.

When a Party is both a Student and an employee, Queens University's Title IX Coordinator will make a fact-specific inquiry to determine whether the Section IV. grievance procedures or Section V. grievance procedures apply. In making this determination, the Title IX Coordinator will, at a minimum, consider whether the Party's primary relationship with Queens University is to receive an education and whether the alleged Sex-Based Harassment occurred while the Party was performing employment-related work.

5.01 Complaints

The following people have a right to make a Complaint of sex discrimination, including Complaints of Sex-Based Harassment, requesting that Queens University investigate and decide about alleged discrimination under Title IX:

- A "Complainant," which includes:
 - a Student or employee of Queens University who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX; or
 - a person other than a Student or employee of Queens University who is alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute sex discrimination under Title IX at a time when that

individual was participating or attempting to participate in Queens University's Education Program or Activity;

- A parent, guardian, or other authorized legal representative with the legal right to act on behalf of a Complainant; or
- Queens University's Title IX Coordinator.

Note that a person is entitled to make a Complaint of Sex-Based Harassment only if they themselves are alleged to have been subjected to the Sex-Based Harassment, if they have a legal right to act on behalf of such person, or if the Title IX Coordinator initiates a Complaint.

5.02 Initiation of Complaint by Title IX Coordinator

In the absence of a Complaint or the withdrawal of any or all of the allegations in a Complaint, and in the absence or termination of an informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether to initiate a Complaint of Sex-Based Harassment.

To make this fact-specific determination, the Title IX Coordinator must consider, at a minimum, the following factors:

1. The Complainant's request not to proceed with initiation of a Complaint;
2. The Complainant's reasonable safety concerns regarding initiation of a Complaint;
3. The risk that additional acts of Sex-Based Harassment would occur if a Complaint is not initiated;
4. The severity of the alleged Sex-Based Harassment, including whether the Sex-Based Harassment, if established, would require the removal of a Respondent from campus or imposition of another disciplinary sanction to end the discrimination and prevent its recurrence;
5. The age and relationship of the Parties, including whether the Respondent is an employee of Queens University;
6. The scope of the alleged Sex-Based Harassment, including information suggesting a pattern, ongoing sex discrimination, or Sex-Based Harassment alleged to have impacted multiple individuals;
7. The availability of evidence to assist a decisionmaker in determining whether Sex-Based Harassment occurred; and
8. Whether Queens University could end the alleged Sex-Based Harassment and prevent its recurrence without initiating its Title IX grievance procedures.

If, after considering these and other relevant factors, the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct as alleged presents an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of the Complainant or other person, or that the conduct as alleged prevents Queens University from ensuring equal access on the basis of sex to its Education Program or Activity, the Title IX Coordinator may initiate a Complaint.

If initiating a Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant prior to doing so and appropriately address reasonable concerns about the Complainant's safety or the safety of others, including by providing Supportive Measures and, regardless of whether a Complaint is initiated, taking other appropriate prompt and effective steps, in addition to steps necessary to effectuate the Remedies

provided to an individual Complainant, if any, to ensure that Sex-Based Harassment does not continue or recur within Queens University's Education Program or Activity.

A Title IX Coordinator is not required to consider initiating a Complaint upon being notified of conduct that may constitute Sex-Based Harassment if the Title IX Coordinator reasonably determines that the conduct as alleged could not constitute Sex-Based Harassment under Title IX.

5.03 Complaint Consolidation

Queens University may consolidate Complaints of Sex-Based Harassment against more than one Respondent, or by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or by one Party against another Party, when the allegations of Sex-Based Harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances; provided, however, that the affected Parties consent to the disclosure of their education records in accordance with FERPA requirements. When more than one Complainant or more than one Respondent is involved, references below to a Party, Complainant, or Respondent include the plural, as applicable.

5.04 Complaint Processing Parameters

Queens University will treat Complainants and Respondents equitably.

Queens University requires that any Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent.

As expressly permitted by Title IX, under these grievance procedures the investigator and decisionmaker are the same person and may either be the Title IX Coordinator or someone so designated by the Title IX Coordinator. And, as set forth below, the Parties have an opportunity to challenge the participation of the investigator/decisionmaker for alleged conflict of interest or bias.

Queens University presumes that the Respondent is not responsible for the alleged Sex-Based Harassment until a determination is made at the conclusion of its grievance procedures.

Queens University has established the following timeframes for the major stages of the grievance procedures:

- decision whether to dismiss or investigate a Complaint within 15 business days after the Title IX Coordinator's receipt of the Complaint;
- completion of any investigation within 45 business days after the Title IX Coordinator's receipt of the Complaint;
- issuance of any responsibility determination within 60 business days after the Title IX Coordinator's receipt of the Complaint; and
- decision on any timely-filed appeal within 15 business days after the Title IX Coordinator's receipt of the Party's appeal materials.

The timelines set forth above may be altered for good cause with written notice to the Parties of any delay or extension and the supporting reasons. Good cause may include considerations such as the absence of a

Party, a Party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; natural disasters, pandemic restrictions, and similar occurrences; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities.

Either Party may request an extension of any deadline by providing the Title IX Coordinator with a written request that includes the length of the proposed extension and the basis for the request. The Title IX Coordinator will review the request and decide whether to grant or deny within three business days.

Queens University will take reasonable steps to protect the privacy of the Parties and witnesses during its grievance procedures. These steps will not restrict the ability of the Parties to obtain and present evidence, including by speaking to witnesses; consult with their family members, confidential resources, or advisors; or otherwise prepare for or participate in the grievance procedures. The Parties cannot engage in Retaliation, including against witnesses.

5.05 Evidentiary Issues

Queens University will objectively evaluate all evidence that is Relevant and not otherwise impermissible including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. Credibility determinations will not be based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.

The following types of evidence, and questions seeking that evidence, are impermissible (i.e., will not be accessed or considered, except by Queens University to determine whether one of the exceptions listed below applies; will not be disclosed; and will not otherwise be used), regardless of whether they are Relevant:

- Evidence that is protected under a privilege recognized by Federal or State law or evidence provided to a Confidential Employee, unless the person to whom the privilege or confidentiality is owed has voluntarily waived the privilege or confidentiality;
- A Party's or witness's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional in connection with the provision of treatment to the Party or witness, unless Queens University obtains that Party's or witness's voluntary, written consent for use in its grievance procedures; and
- Evidence that relates to the Complainant's sexual interests or prior sexual conduct, unless evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual conduct is offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct or is evidence about specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual conduct with the Respondent that is offered to prove Consent to the alleged Sex-Based Harassment. The fact of prior consensual sexual conduct between the Complainant and Respondent does not by itself demonstrate or imply the Complainant's Consent to the alleged Sex-Based Harassment or preclude determination that Sex-Based Harassment occurred.

5.06 Written Notice of Allegations

Upon initiation of these Sex-Based Harassment Title IX grievance procedures, Queens University will notify the Parties in writing of the following with sufficient time for the Parties to prepare a response before any initial interview:

- Queens University's Title IX grievance procedures and any informal resolution process;

- Sufficient information available at the time to allow the Parties to respond to the allegations, including the identities of the Parties involved in the incident(s), the conduct alleged to constitute Sex-Based Harassment, and the date(s) and location(s) of the alleged incident(s);
- Retaliation is prohibited, and allegations of Retaliation in connection with a Title IX grievance process will be addressed under this document's Section IV. grievance procedures;
- The Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged Sex-Based Harassment until a determination is made at the conclusion of these grievance procedures. Prior to such a determination, the Parties will have an opportunity to present Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence to a trained, impartial decisionmaker;
- The Parties may have an advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney. Parties must provide the name and contact of their advisor to the Title IX Coordinator in writing as soon as reasonably possible and must provide updated information if their advisor changes. All advisors will be required to assent to Queens University's Expectations for Advisors;
- The Parties are entitled to an equal opportunity to access the Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence or an investigative report that accurately summarizes this evidence.
- Section 9 of Queens University's Honor Code prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during grievance procedures.³

If, during an investigation, Queens University decides to investigate additional allegations of Sex-Based Harassment by the Respondent toward the Complainant that are not included in the written notice or that are included in a consolidated Complaint, it will provide written notice of the additional allegations to the Parties.

5.07 Complaint Dismissal

Queens University may dismiss a Complaint if:

- Queens University Is unable to identify the Respondent after taking reasonable steps to do so;
- The Respondent is not participating in Queens University's Education Program or Activity and is not employed by Queens University;
- Queens University obtains the Complainant's voluntary withdrawal in writing of any or all of the allegations, the Title IX Coordinator declines to initiate a Complaint, and Queens University determines that, without the Complainant's withdrawn allegations, the conduct that remains alleged in the Complaint, if any, would not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX even if proven; or
- Queens University determines the conduct alleged in the Complaint, even if proven, would not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX.

Before dismissing the Complaint, Queens University will make reasonable efforts to clarify the allegations with the Complainant. Upon dismissal, Queens University will promptly notify the Complainant in writing of the basis for the dismissal.

³ Queens University may address false statements by initiating a disciplinary process under its code of conduct so long as there is evidence of such independent of the determination whether sex discrimination occurred.

If the dismissal occurs after the Respondent has been notified of the allegations, then Queens University will notify the Parties simultaneously in writing.

Queens University will notify the Complainant that a dismissal may be appealed on the bases outlined in the Appeals section of this Section V.

If dismissal occurs after the Respondent has been notified of the allegations, then Queens University will also notify the Respondent that the dismissal may be appealed on the same basis. If a dismissal is appealed, Queens University will follow the procedures outlined in the Appeals section of this Section V.

When a Complaint is dismissed, Queens University will, at a minimum:

- Offer Supportive Measures to the Complainant as appropriate;
- If the Respondent has been notified of the allegations, offer Supportive Measures to the Respondent as appropriate; and
- Take other prompt and effective steps, as appropriate, through the Title IX Coordinator to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within Queens University's Education Program or Activity.

5.08 Investigation Parameters

Queens University will provide for adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of Complaints.

The burden is on Queens University—not on the Parties—to conduct an investigation that gathers sufficient evidence to determine whether Sex-Based Harassment occurred.

Queens University will provide to a Party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all meetings or proceedings with sufficient time for the Party to prepare to participate.

Queens University will provide the Parties with the same opportunities to be accompanied to any meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.

- Queens University will not limit the choice or presence of the advisor for the Complainant or Respondent in any meeting or proceeding.
- Queens University may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in these grievance procedures, if the restrictions apply equally to the Parties.
- Queens University will provide the Parties with the same opportunities, if any, to have people other than the advisor of the Parties' choice present during any meeting or proceeding.
- Queens University does/does not allow the Parties to present expert witnesses.

Queens University will provide an equal opportunity for the Parties to present fact witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence that is Relevant and not otherwise impermissible.

Queens University will review all evidence gathered through the investigation and determine what evidence is Relevant and what evidence is impermissible regardless of relevance.

Queens University will provide each Party and the Party's advisor, if any, with an equal opportunity to access the evidence that is Relevant to the allegations of Sex-Based Harassment and not otherwise impermissible, in the following manner:

- Queens University will provide an equal opportunity to access either the Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence, or the same written investigative report that accurately summarizes this evidence. If Queens University provides access to an investigative report, it will further provide the Parties with an equal opportunity to access the Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence upon the request of any Party;
- Queens University will provide a reasonable opportunity to review and respond to the evidence or the investigative report.; and
- Queens University will take reasonable steps to prevent and address the Parties' and their advisors' unauthorized disclosure of information and evidence obtained solely through the Sex-Based Harassment grievance procedures.

5.09 Appointment of the Investigator/Decisionmaker and Challenging of the Same

Unless a Complaint is dismissed or the Parties elect to participate in informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly appoint an investigator, who may be the Title IX Coordinator, and who will also serve as the decisionmaker, as expressly permitted by Title IX. The investigator/decisionmaker may be a Queens University employee or a non-employee contractor.

The Title IX Coordinator will contemporaneously share the investigator/decisionmaker name with the Complainant and Respondent. Within two business days of that notification the Complainant or the Respondent may identify to the Title IX Coordinator in writing any alleged conflicts of interest or bias on the part of the assigned investigator/decisionmaker.

The Title IX Coordinator will consider such statements and will promptly assign a different investigator/decisionmaker if the Title IX Coordinator determines that a material conflict of interest or material bias exists. If the Title IX Coordinator is the designated investigator/decisionmaker, Queens University's Assistant Vice President for Academic Success and Operations, Kristina Siarzynski-Ferrer, 704-337-2579, siarzynski-ferrerk@queens.edu, will consider any alleged conflicts of interest or bias submitted by the Parties pursuant to the previous paragraph and, if the Associate Provost for Academic Affairs determines that a material conflict of interest or material bias exists, will appoint a new investigator/decisionmaker.

5.10 The Investigator/Decisionmaker's Activities, Including Questioning of Parties and Witnesses

The investigator/decisionmaker will take such steps as interviewing the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses (including expert witnesses, where applicable); recording, transcribing, and/or summarizing such interviews in writing; collecting and reviewing Relevant documents; visiting, inspecting, and taking or reviewing photographs of Relevant sites; and collecting and reviewing other Relevant and not impermissible evidence.

The investigator/decisionmaker will question the Parties and witnesses in individual meetings to gather evidence and to assess credibility to the extent credibility is both in dispute and Relevant to one or more allegations of sex discrimination.

Queens University's process for proposing and asking Relevant and not otherwise impermissible questions and follow-up questions of Parties and witnesses, including questions challenging credibility, will:

- Allow the investigator/decisionmaker to ask such questions during individual meetings with a Party or witness;
- Allow each Party to propose such questions that the Party wants asked of any Party or witness and have those questions asked by the investigator/decisionmaker during one or more individual meetings, including follow-up meetings, with a Party or witness, subject to the procedures for evaluating and limiting questions discussed below; and
- Provide each Party with an audio or audiovisual recording or transcript with enough time for the Party to have a reasonable opportunity to propose follow-up questions.

5.11 Procedures for the Investigator/Decisionmaker to Evaluate the Questions and Limitations on Questions

The investigator/decisionmaker will determine whether a proposed question is Relevant and not otherwise impermissible before the question is posed and will explain any decision to exclude a question as not Relevant or otherwise impermissible. Questions that are unclear or harassing of the Party or witness being questioned will not be permitted. The decisionmaker will give a Party an opportunity to clarify or revise a question that the decisionmaker determines is unclear or harassing. If the Party sufficiently clarifies or revises the question, the question will be asked.

5.12 Refusal to respond to questions and inferences based on refusal to respond to questions

The investigator/decisionmaker may choose to place less or no weight upon statements by a Party or witness who refuses to respond to questions deemed Relevant and not impermissible. The investigator/decisionmaker will not draw an inference about whether Sex-Based Harassment occurred based solely on a Party's or witness's refusal to respond to such questions.

5.13 Evidence Review

The investigator/decisionmaker will compile all Relevant and not inadmissible evidence (including items such as the Complaint, written statements of position, summaries or transcripts of all interviews conducted, photographs, descriptions of Relevant evidence, and summaries or copies of Relevant electronic records) and send to each Party an electronic or hard copy of such evidence and also provide each Party with an audio or audiovisual recording or transcript of Party and witness interviews with enough time for the Party to have a reasonable opportunity to propose follow-up questions.

The Parties then will have ten business days from the time that the evidence is provided to submit to the investigator/decisionmaker a written response to the evidence. In their responses, the Parties may address the relevancy of any evidence that the Parties believe should be included in or excluded from the

investigator/decisionmaker's analysis and may also address any further investigation activities or questions that they believe are necessary. If a Party wishes to submit additional evidence at this stage, they should explain how the evidence is Relevant and why it was not previously provided.

Due to the sensitive nature of the evidence in question, the Parties may not copy, publish, photograph, print, image, record, or in any other manner duplicate it. Parties who violate these restrictions may be disciplined. Nothing in this document restricts the ability of either Party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather, preserve, and/or present Relevant evidence.

5.14 Post-Evidence-Review Follow-Up Meetings

Following the Parties' review of and response to the evidence, the investigator/decisionmaker may need to meet again with the Parties (and with witnesses, as necessary and appropriate) to ask follow-up questions, including those raised by the Parties' response to the evidence and/or specifically suggested by the Parties in that response.

5.15 Written Determination Whether Sex-Based Harassment Occurred

Following an investigation and evaluation of all Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence, Queens University will:

- Use the preponderance of the evidence standard of proof to determine whether Sex-Based Harassment occurred. The standard of proof requires the investigator/decisionmaker to evaluate Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence for its persuasiveness. If the investigator/decisionmaker is not persuaded under the applicable standard by the evidence that Sex-Based Harassment occurred, whatever the quantity of the evidence is, the decisionmaker will not determine that Sex-Based Harassment occurred.
- Notify the Parties simultaneously in writing of the determination whether Sex-Based Harassment occurred under Title IX including:
 - A description of the alleged Sex-Based Harassment;
 - Information about the policies and procedures that Queens University used to evaluate the allegations;
 - The decisionmaker's evaluation of the Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence and determination whether Sex-Based Harassment occurred;
 - When the decisionmaker finds that Sex-Based Harassment occurred, any Disciplinary Sanctions Queens University will impose on the Respondent, whether Remedies other than the imposition of Disciplinary Sanctions will be provided by Queens University to the Complainant, and, to the extent appropriate, other Students identified by Queens University to be experiencing the effects of the Sex-Based Harassment; and
 - Queens University's procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal.
- Queens University will not impose discipline on a Respondent for sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX unless there is a determination at the conclusion of the Title IX grievance procedures that the Respondent engaged in prohibited Sex-Based Harassment.

- If there is a determination that sex discrimination occurred, as appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator will:
 - Coordinate the provision and implementation of Remedies to a Complainant and other people Queens University identifies as having had equal access to Queens University's Education Program or Activity limited or denied by Sex-Based Harassment;
 - Coordinate the imposition of any Disciplinary Sanctions on a Respondent, including notification to the Complainant of any such Disciplinary Sanctions; and
 - Take other appropriate prompt and effective steps to ensure that Sex-Based Harassment does not continue or recur within Queens University's Education Program or Activity.
- Comply with the Title IX grievance procedures before the imposition of any Disciplinary Sanctions against a Respondent; and
- Not discipline a Party, witness, or others participating in the Title IX grievance procedures for making a false statement or for engaging in consensual sexual conduct based solely on the determination whether Sex-Based Harassment occurred.

The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date Queens University provides the Parties with the written determination of the result of any appeal, or, if no Party appeals, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

5.16 Appeal of Dismissal and/or Determination

The Complainant or the Respondent may appeal Complaint dismissal and/or the investigator/decisionmaker's determination whether Sex-Based Harassment occurred.

The following are the only permissible grounds for appeal: (1) procedural irregularity that would change the outcome; (2) new evidence that would change the outcome and was not reasonably available at the time of the dismissal or determination; and (3) the Title IX Coordinator or investigator/decisionmaker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that would change the outcome.

Appeals must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within three business days of the Party's receipt of notification of the dismissal or determination. The Title IX Coordinator will promptly inform the other Party in writing of the filing of the appeal, and the other Party will have three days from such notification to submit a written response to the appeal.

Upon receipt of an appeal, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint an appeal officer who is someone other than the person who investigated and made the dismissal or determination in question and will notify the Parties of that appointment.

Within two business days of receiving notification of the appointment, the Complainant or the Respondent may identify to the Title IX Coordinator in writing alleged conflicts of interest or bias posed by assigning that appeal officer. The Title IX Coordinator will carefully consider such statements and will promptly assign a different appeal officer if the Title IX Coordinator determines that a material conflict of interest or material bias exists.

Within ten business days of the receipt of the appeal the appeal officer will determine (a) that the dismissal or determination should stand; or (b) that the dismissal or determination should be overturned and will issue a written explanation of that result and the rationale behind it.

5.17 Informal Resolution

In lieu of resolving a Complaint through Queens University's Title IX grievance procedures, the Parties may instead elect to participate voluntarily in an informal resolution process facilitated by the Title IX Coordinator or the Coordinator's designee. Queens University has discretion to determine whether it is appropriate to offer an informal resolution process and, even when such process may be applicable to conduct that reasonably may constitute sex discrimination under Title IX, may decline to offer informal resolution despite one or more of the Parties' wishes.

Queens University does not offer informal resolution to resolve a Complaint that includes allegations that an employee engaged in Sex-Based Harassment of an elementary or secondary school student or when such a process would conflict with Federal, State, or local law.

Before the initiation of an informal resolution process, Queens University will explain in writing to the Parties:

- The allegations;
- The requirements of the informal resolution process;
- That any Party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and initiate or resume grievance procedures at any time before agreeing to a resolution;
- That if the Parties agree to a resolution at the end of the informal resolution process, they cannot initiate or resume grievance procedures arising from the same allegations;
- The potential terms that may be requested or offered in an informal resolution agreement, including notice that an informal resolution agreement is binding only on the Parties;
- That measures the Parties agree to in the informal resolution process may include (but are not limited to): alcohol education classes for the Respondent; completion of online sexual harassment training; completion of an intervention program; regular meetings with an appropriate individual, unit or resource; permanent or temporary no contact order; restrictions for participation in certain activities, organizations, programs or classes; change in residential assignment or restrictions on access to certain residence halls or apartments; restriction of participation in certain events; reflection paper or written apology; counseling sessions; and/or Respondent's completion of an educational or behavioral plan; and
- The fact that any statements that the Parties make during the informal resolution process cannot be introduced in any other investigative or adjudicative proceeding, including if informal resolution is terminated and formal Complaint processing resumes under Queens University's Title IX grievance procedures.

A resolution reached pursuant to the informal resolution process is final and not subject to appeal.

5.18 Supportive Measures

The Title IX Coordinator will offer and coordinate Supportive Measures as appropriate for the Complainant and/or Respondent to restore or preserve that person's access to Queens University's Education Program or Activity or provide support during Queens University's Title IX grievance procedures or during the informal resolution process. For Complaints of Sex-Based Harassment, these Supportive Measures may include counseling; extensions of deadlines and other course-related adjustments; campus escort services; increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus; restrictions on contact applied to one or more Parties; leaves of absence; changes in class, work, housing, or extracurricular or any other activity, regardless of whether there is or is not a comparable alternative; and training and education programs related to Sex-Based Harassment.

Supportive Measures will not unreasonably burden either Party and are designed to protect the safety of the Parties or Queens University's educational environment and/or to provide support during Title IX grievance procedures or informal resolution. Such measures may, as appropriate, be modified or terminated at the conclusion of the grievance procedures or informal resolution process.

Complainants or Respondents may seek modification or reversal of Supportive Measures applicable to them by submitting a written request—within three business days of notification of the measure(s) in question—to the Title IX Coordinator, who will assign an impartial Queens University employee to evaluate and respond to the request.

Queens University will not disclose information about any Supportive Measures to persons other than the person to whom they apply, including informing one Party of Supportive Measures provided to another Party, unless necessary to provide the supportive measure or restore or preserve a Party's access to the Education Program or Activity.

5.19 Emergency Removal

Queens University may remove a Respondent from its Education Program or Activity on an emergency basis, provided that Queens University undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of a Complainant or any Students, employees, or other persons arising from the allegations of Sex-Based Harassment justifies removal, provides the Respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal, and does so in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable.

5.20 Administrative Leave

Queens University may place an employee Respondent on administrative leave from employment responsibilities during the pendency of the grievance procedures, if it does so in accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

5.21 Disciplinary Sanctions and Remedies

Following a determination that Sex-Based Harassment occurred, Queens University may impose Disciplinary Sanctions which may include: expulsion or suspension, disciplinary probation, social restrictions, expulsion or suspension from campus housing, suspension or revocation of admission, suspension or revocation of degree, written warning, mandated counseling, completion of an intervention program, completion of violence risk assessment, parental notification, and/or education sanctions (such as community service, reflection paper(s), and/or fines).

Queens University may also provide Remedies which may include: counseling; extensions of deadlines and other course-related adjustments; campus escort services; increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus; restrictions on contact applied to one or more Parties; leaves of absence; changes in class, work, housing, or extracurricular or any other activity, regardless of whether there is or is not a comparable alternative; and training and education programs.

On occasion, additional violations (including retaliation, other Sexual Misconduct and Interpersonal Violence Policy, or knowingly false testimony) are discovered during the investigative process and/or the panel deliberation. The Title IX Coordinator will notify parties in writing of additional violations that will be investigated promptly after discovery. These violations may not go through the normal process and therefore may be adjudicated at the time they are discovered. The university will work to use all policies respectively to address the violations and will coordinate investigation and resolution efforts.

Standard of Evidence: The standard of proof used to determine whether a violation of policy has occurred is a preponderance of evidence, which means whether it is more likely than not the misconduct occurred based on the evidence presented.

Possible Sanctions: The purpose of administering a sanction is to hold students accountable for their actions, promote the safety and well-being of all members of the university community (not just the complainant) and facilitate learning. The following sanctions may be applied, alone or in combination, in resolving complaints of sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence.

Deferred Disciplinary Probation: An official written notification that a student's behavior is a serious violation of university regulations and standards and that the student's standing with the university is in jeopardy. Any additional violations during the Deferred Disciplinary Probation period will automatically result in at least Disciplinary Probation for the minimum of one semester. The Sexual Misconduct and Interpersonal Violence Panel may issue a more severe sanction in addition to Disciplinary Probation if it sees fit. Students may continue to represent the university (e.g., in university athletic competitions, by serving in a student leadership position, etc.) while on Deferred Disciplinary Probation.

Disciplinary Probation: Probation for a period equivalent to at least one semester, but no more than three semesters or one academic year, indicating that the individual's standing with the university is in jeopardy and that further negligent or willful violation will normally result in suspension, dismissal, or expulsion. During this period of Disciplinary Probation, the student may not represent the university in any form or fashion, including university athletic competition, student leadership positions or any non-academic pursuit. However, the student may attend social, athletic, or non-academic events as a spectator.

Social Probation: Probation for a period determined at the discretion of the hearing body, indicating that the individual is not to participate in social activities at the university. Social Probation restricts the student from attending programs and activities sponsored by and/or for the university community unless such attendance is an academic requirement.

Removal from Residence Halls: Prohibits the student from residing in any university-operated residence hall on either a temporary (as a guest) or permanent basis. The student may reapply for housing after the stated period of suspension. Specific restrictions on access to residence halls during this period of suspension may also be invoked. Suspension usually includes forfeiture of any fee rebate for the remainder of the semester.

Educational/Rehabilitative Sanction: When deemed appropriate, the Sexual Misconduct and Interpersonal Violence panel may require performance of a variety of educational or rehabilitative sanctions which could include preparing a personal essay, participating in sexual misconduct prevention training, personal counseling and/or alcohol and drug assessments. These services, if provided off campus, are to be at the student's expense.

Restitution: When deemed appropriate, the Sexual Misconduct and Interpersonal Violence panel may require restitution for damages or other payment of expenses incurred as a result of the student's actions. Restitution may be required to the university, a specific department or a specific individual as determined by the panel.

Suspension: Separates the student from the university for a specific period of time. Such separation prohibits attendance at any class, social event or other function or visiting university grounds or buildings unless by written permission. Reapplication for admission to the university is not required following a term of suspension.

Dismissal: Separates the student from the university for a period (between two and four semesters, not including summer). Such separation prohibits attendance at any class, social event or other function or visiting university grounds or buildings unless by written permission. An individual wishing to resume studies after having been dismissed must reapply for admission to the university.

Expulsion: Separates the student from the university. Such separation prohibits attendance at any class, social event or other function or visiting university grounds or buildings. An individual who has been expelled is ineligible for readmission to the university.

Range of Protective Measures Available to a Victim Alleging Misconduct

The Title IX Coordinator or their designee will determine whether interim interventions and protective measures should be implemented, and, if so, take steps to implement those protective measures as soon as possible. Examples of interim protective measures include but are not limited to: a university order of no contact, residence hall relocation, adjustment of course schedules, a leave of absence, or reassignment to a different supervisor or position. These remedies may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved. Violations of the Title IX Coordinator's directives and/or protective measures may constitute related violations that may lead to additional disciplinary action. Protective measures imposed may be

temporarily pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined by Queens University.

Range of Interim Supportive Measures Available to a Victim and Complainant Alleging Misconduct

The Title IX Coordinator or their designee will determine whether interim interventions and protective measures should be implemented, and, if so, take steps to implement those protective measures as soon as possible. Examples of interim protective measures include but are not limited to: a university order of no contact, residence hall relocation, adjustment of course schedules, a leave of absence, or reassignment to a different supervisor or position. These remedies may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved. Violations of the Title IX Coordinator's directives and/or protective measures may constitute related violations that may lead to additional disciplinary action. Protective measures imposed may be temporarily pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined by Queens University.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

Queens University of Charlotte is an equal opportunity employer and is firmly committed to supporting and celebrating all forms of diversity. Queens does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, gender, sex (including pregnancy, childbirth and conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth), sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, religion, age, national origin, disability, political beliefs, veteran status, genetic information or any characteristic protected by law in the administration of its educational and admissions policies, scholarship and loan programs, athletic programs, employment and hiring policies, or other university-administered programs. Sexual misconduct, as described in this policy, is a form of sexual harassment, which is a form of discrimination and is prohibited by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Domestic violence, dating violence and stalking are also prohibited conduct as defined by the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*, as amended by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.

Queens University of Charlotte prohibits the offense of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act) and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the university community. Toward that end, Queens University of Charlotte issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking which will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a university official.

For a complete copy of Queens' policy governing sexual misconduct, visit [our Sexual Misconduct webpage](#).

Domestic Violence

Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Occurs

1. Get to a safe place if the assault is recent (for example -- someone's home, the nearest hospital, or police department).
2. Call 911 to be taken to an emergency room for medical care and/or for immediate police protection and assistance. A complete medical evaluation will include a physical examination, treatment, evidence collection, and/or counseling. Remember, you will not be made to do anything you do not want to do and may decline any of the elements of this evaluation. You may have collected evidence without making an immediate report to law enforcement. It is your decision whether to make a report, but that should not inhibit you from having evidence collected. If you have been raped, it is important to seek medical care, especially if you have been physically injured. Even if you do not have any visible physical injuries from the assault, there may be physical injuries that you cannot see, and medical and health centers can provide additional services such as testing for sexually transmitted diseases and emergency contraception, if appropriate.
3. When you call 911, explain what has happened and request to be sent to an emergency department that has a SANE nurse (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner.) In the meantime, do not change clothes, bathe, douche, or brush your teeth. This is important for the evidence collection process that will occur at the hospital.
4. If you seek to place a report with the police or cooperate with a criminal investigation into your assault, it is best for evidence collection to occur within 96 hours of the assault. Evidence collection does not require you to place a report with the police or press charges; it just preserves these options for the future. Your right to have evidence collected without cost to you and without initially cooperating with law enforcement is afforded to you under the Violence Against Women Act (originally of 1994.) Check with the hospital or local prosecuting attorney's office to determine how long your evidence will be preserved, absent a formal report to law enforcement as this varies from state to state.
5. Alternatively, go directly to the nearest Emergency Room. If you go to the nearest emergency department that does not have SANE services, you can be transferred to the nearest facility.

Preserving Evidence

After an incident of sexual assault and domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at the closest emergency room. Victims who agree to have forensic evidence collection conducted as part of their care can locate hospitals with such emergency rooms in the Resources section of this policy or by calling the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department at 911 or 704-336-7600.

In the State of North Carolina, evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement.⁴ It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that

evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal activity may be preserved. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

Under the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, starting in 2009, states must certify that they do not “require a victim of sexual assault to participate in the criminal justice system or cooperate with law enforcement in order to be provided with a forensic medical exam, reimbursement for charges incurred on account of such an exam, or both.”

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs, or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to university administrators/investigators or police.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with the university Chief of Police or local law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event the victim changes her/his mind at a later date to assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

Anonymous reports are also accepted and should be directed to the Title IX Coordinator, but the supplier of the anonymous report should be mindful that failure to disclose identifying information about the accused party, the victim of the misconduct, or the facts and circumstances regarding the misconduct severely limits the university’s ability to respond to, address, and remedy the effects of sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence. Anonymous reports that provide enough information to constitute a criminal offense will be reported to the university Chief of Police sans any identifying information regarding the complainant for purposes of inclusion in the Annual Security Report and to assess for purposes of sending out a Timely Warning Notice as required by the Clery Act.

Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, Queens will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options.

In North Carolina, a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has the following rights: [North Carolina Crime Victims' Rights Act 15A-830](#)

Domestic Violence Protection Orders

In North Carolina, one can get legal protection from domestic violence through a Domestic Violence Protective Order which is also referred to as a [Restraining Order or 50-B protective order](#). These are orders from the court that stop the abuser from harassing, threatening, stalking, or otherwise interfering with the victim. In general, this legal protection is intended for a victim who is or was married to the abuser, have a child or grandchild in common, living with the abuser, or dating the abuser. The abuser

must have caused or tried to cause the victim physical harm, or the conduct of the abuser has placed the victim in imminent fear of serious bodily injury.

Process for Obtaining a Domestic Violence Protection Order and Civil No-Contact Order

Queens University of Charlotte complies with North Carolina law in recognizing Domestic Violence Protection Orders (50B orders) as well as Civil No-Contact Order (50C orders) by complying with court orders. For example, any person who obtains an order of protection from North Carolina or any state in the US should provide a copy to Campus Police and the Office of the Title IX Coordinator (students) or Human Resources (employees). A complainant may then meet with Campus Police and the Dean of Students Office to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for PSCPD and the Dean of Students Office and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc. Queens University of Charlotte cannot apply for a legal order of protection, no contact order or restraining order for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s).

The victim is required to apply directly for these services at the Mecklenburg County Magistrate's Office in Charlotte. Protection from abuse orders may be available through the following [process in North Carolina](#).

To find contact information for the courthouse in your area, visit the [WomensLaw.org website](#).

The abused can obtain the forms needed from the Clerk or obtain the forms beforehand online at: [NC Judicial Forms](#) in the Civil Section.

Types of Restraining Orders in North Carolina

<https://www.womenslaw.org/laws/nc/restraining-orders>

In North Carolina, there are two types of domestic violence protective orders:

1. **ex parte temporary protective orders** - a court order designed to provide you and your family members with *immediate protection* from the abuser.
2. final domestic violence protective orders, also called a DVPO or a 50B order, which *lasts up to one year*.

To learn more about each type, visit the [WomensLaw.org website](#).

The University may issue an institutional no contact order if deemed appropriate or at the request of either the complainant or the accused. If the University receives a report that such an institutional no contact order has been violated, the university will initiate disciplinary proceedings appropriate to the status of the accused (student, employee, etc.) and will impose sanctions if the accused is found responsible for violating the no contact order.

Confidentiality

Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim and other necessary parties will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant (for example, publicly available record-keeping for purposes of Clery Act reporting and disclosures will be made without inclusion of identifying information about the victim, as defined in 42 USC 1395 (a) (20).) Further, Queens University of Charlotte will maintain as confidential, any accommodation or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of Queens University of Charlotte to provide accommodation or protective measures.

Queens University of Charlotte does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the PSCPD Daily Crime Log or in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus crime Statistic Act. Furthermore, if a Timely Warning Notice is issued based on a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the name of the victim and other personally identifiable information about the victim will be withheld. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from public sources by contacting the Dean of Students.

Accommodation and Supportive Measures Available for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, Queens University, through the Title IX Coordinator, will provide written notification to students and employees about accommodations available to them, including academic, living, transportation, protective orders and working situations. The written notification will include information regarding the accommodation options, available assistance in requesting accommodation, and how to request accommodation and protective measures.

At the victim's request, and to the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, university offices will work cooperatively to assist the victim in obtaining accommodations. If reasonably available, a victim may be offered changes to academic, living, working, protective measures or transportation situations regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may be to transfer to a different section of a class, withdraw and take a class at another time if there is no option for moving to a different section, etc. Potential changes to living situations may include moving to a different room or residence hall. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours. Possible changes in transportation may include having the student or employee park in a different location, assisting the student or employee with a safety escort, etc.

To request changes in academic, living, transportation and/or working situations or protective measures, a victim should contact the Title IX Coordinator by phone, 704-337-2227, or email at slacka@queens.edu.

Procedures the university Will Follow When a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking is Reported

The university has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to victims who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges and/or a Report and/or a Complaint with the Title IX Office. Queens University also has in place the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services on and/or off campus as well as additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as changes to housing, academic, protective orders, transportation and working situations, if reasonably available. The university will make such accommodations or protective measures, if the victim requests them and if they are reasonable available, regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the crime to the Campus Safety and Police at 704-337-2306, Watkins Hall, or local law enforcement (Charlotte Mecklenburg Police Department at 911). Students and employees should contact Queens University's Title IX Office at 704-337-2228 or Morrison Hall 200.



Resources for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking

On-Campus Resources

The following resources are PRIVATE but NOT confidential. These people are required to share information about your complaint (including your name) with the Title IX Coordinator who will have a duty to respond to your complaint.

Resource	Physical Address	Phone & Web Address
Public Safety/Police Department	Campus Police Department Watkins Hall 2222 Radcliffe Avenue Charlotte, NC 28274	704-337-2306 Campus Police & Public Safety
Title IX Coordinator	Amber Slack 2227 Wellesley Avenue Charlotte, NC 28274	704-337-2227 slacka@queens.edu
Vice President of Student Engagement & Dean of Students	Amber Slack 2227 Wellesley Avenue Charlotte, NC 28274	704-337-2227 slacka@queens.edu
D.I.C.E	Jo Mercado 1928 Selwyn Avenue Charlotte, NC 28274	704-337-2264 mercadoj@queens.edu
Office of Student Accessibility Services	Amanda Barrier Knight-Crane Hall 102-F 1920 Selwyn Avenue Charlotte, NC 28274	704-337-2350 Student Accessibility
International Student Resource	Knight-Crane Hall 1920 Selwyn Avenue Charlotte, NC 28274	704-337-2533 International Student Services
Financial Aid Assistance	Linda Stein Jernigan Hall 1850 Selwyn Avenue Charlotte, NC 28274	704-337-2359 Student Financial Services

Legal Assistance	Resource not available on campus. See off-campus resources.	n/a
Visa & Immigration Assistance	Resource not available on campus. See off-campus resources.	n/a

The following resources are CONFIDENTIAL. These people cannot share information about your complaint (including your name) unless 1) you allow them to; or 2) you are at risk of self-harm; or 3) you have threatened to harm another.

Resource	Physical Address	Phone & Web Address
Physical Health	Health and Wellness Center 2322 Wellesley Avenue Charlotte, NC 28274	704-337-2220 Health and Wellness Center
Mental Health/Counseling	Health and Wellness Center 2222 Radcliffe Avenue Charlotte, NC 28274	704-337-2220 or 704-337-2556 Health and Wellness Counseling
Pastoral Counseling	Chaplain Belk Chapel 1840 Selwyn Avenue Charlotte, NC 28274	704-337-2290 Spiritual Life

Off-Campus Resources

Resource	Physical Address	Phone & Web Address
LOCAL Police Department	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police 601 E. Trade Street Charlotte, NC 28202	704-336-7600 City of Charlotte
North Carolina Department of Public Safety	North Carolina Department of Public Safety 512 North Salisbury Street Raleigh, NC 27604	State Highway Patrol: 919-733-7952 NC Highway Patrol State Bureau of Investigation: 919-662-4509 NC SBI
Closest Emergency Room #1	Novant Health - Presbyterian Medical Center 200 Hawthorne Lane Charlotte, NC 28204	704-384-4000 Novant Health – Presbyterian Medical Center
Closest Emergency Room #2	Atrium Health - Carolina Medical Center 1000 Blythe Boulevard Charlotte, NC 28203	704-355-2167 Atrium Health - Carolinas Medical Center
Closest Emergency Room #3	Atrium Health - Carolina Medical Center - Mercy 2001 Vail Avenue Charlotte, NC 28207	704-304-5000 Atrium Health Mercy
Hospital w/ SANE Services (sexual assault evidence collection services; rape kits) #1	Novant Health (Presbyterian Medical Center) 200 Hawthorne Lane Charlotte, NC 28204	704-384-4000 Novant Health – Presbyterian Medical Center
Hospital w/ SANE Services (sexual assault evidence collection services; rape kits) #2	Atrium Health (Carolina Medical Center) 1000 Blythe Boulevard Charlotte, NC 28203	704-355-2000 Atrium Health - Carolinas Medical Center
Hospital w/ SANE Services (sexual assault evidence collection services; rape kits) #3	Atrium Health (Carolina Medical Center—Mercy) 2001 Vail Avenue Charlotte, NC 28207	704-304-5000 Atrium Health Mercy

District Attorney's Office	Mecklenburg County District Attorney 700 East Trade Street Charlotte, NC 28202	704-686-0700 Charlotte Mecklenburg DA
Where to obtain a protective order	Mecklenburg County Superior Court 832 E 4th St #2132 Charlotte, NC 28202	704-686-0400 Mecklenburg County Superior Court
Victim Advocacy	Safe Alliance Charlotte Children and Family Services Center 601 E. Fifth Street, Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28202	704-375-9900 Safe Alliance
Mental Health/Counseling Services	Safe Alliance Charlotte Children and Family Services Center 601 E. Fifth Street, Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28202	704-375-9900 Safe Alliance
Legal Assistance	Safe Alliance Charlotte Children and Family Services Center 601 E. Fifth Street, Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28202	704-375-9900 Safe Alliance
Visa & Immigration Assistance	N/A	
Rape Crisis Line	U.S. Department of Homeland Security 6130 Tyvola Centre Dr. Charlotte, NC 28217	Homeland Security – Study in the States
Battered Women's Shelter	24-Hour Mecklenburg County Rape Crisis Line	704-375-9900 Safe Alliance
Resources Specific to Male Victims	Safe Alliance (Confidential Charlotte location)	704-375-9900 Safe Alliance
Resources for the LGBTQ Community	Safe Alliance Charlotte Children and Family Services Center 601 E. Fifth Street, Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28202	704-375-9900 Safe Alliance

Other	Time Out Youth 3800 Monroe Road Charlotte, NC 28205	704-344-8335 Time Out Youth
Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network		RAINN
Department of Justice		NC DOJ
Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights		Office of Civil Rights - DOE
Student Financial Aid		Student Aid

How to be an Active Bystander

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are “individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it”.⁴ We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. The following is a list⁵ of ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone else are in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

1. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
2. Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
3. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
4. Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
5. Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

⁴ Burn, S.M. (2009). A situational model of sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention. *Sex Roles*, 60, 779-792.

⁵ Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford University's Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse

Tips for Risk Reduction

Most sexual assaults are perpetrated by friends, acquaintances, or partners of the victim. To prevent similar crimes from happening, we recommend everyone familiarize themselves with what constitutes sexual misconduct and, as a community, be vigilant in stopping it:

1. Know your sexual desires and limits and communicate them clearly with your partner.
2. Be aware of social pressures. There is nothing wrong with not scoring or hooking up.
3. Always seek consent and accept your partner's decisions. Stop your sexual advances if the other person indicates no interest, and especially if they say "no." Do not assume that previous permission for sexual contact applies to the current situation. Engaging in any type of sexual activity without the consent of your partner is sexual assault. The absence of a "no" is not a "yes."
4. People who are incapacitated by alcohol or drugs (i.e., highly intoxicated, passed out or asleep) cannot give consent. Do not have sex or take advantage of someone who is passed out, incoherent, sleeping or otherwise incapacitated.
5. Drink responsibly. Remember that alcohol can interfere with your ability to read body language and can lead you to misinterpret your surroundings. It can also increase aggression and interfere with self-control. Intoxication is not a defense for perpetrating sexual assault.
6. Do not use threats or coercion to engage in sexual activity.
7. Be aware if someone is deliberately trying to intoxicate, isolate, or corner someone. Get in the way or create a distraction by drawing attention or separating them.

Sex Offender Registry

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers' services or is a student. In North Carolina, this information is accessible at [NC Sex Offender Registry](#).

The North Carolina Department of Justice has released a free Sex Offender mobile app that can be downloaded to your Apple or Android device. This app will allow you to search registered sex offenders in your neighborhood within a radius you select within the app. This mobile application can be downloaded from the [registry website](#).

You may also sign up to receive email alerts when an offender registers to an address in your community, or to track a specific offender. You can map all offenders' addresses up to five miles away from any site you choose such as home, school, childcare center, or park. The subscription service is available at [NC Sex Offender Notifications](#).

Alcohol & Drug

Alcohol Policy

Students are expected to be acquainted with and abide by state laws and university regulations regarding alcohol and drugs. Students also are encouraged to be aware of the social, physiological, and psychological consequences of excessive drinking. The university regularly provides educational programs on alcohol and drug abuse as well as counseling services. The university's alcoholic beverage policy is designed to be consistent with the laws of the State of North Carolina, which, in general, prohibit the possession, use, consumption, sale of alcohol beverages, and serving of alcoholic beverages by and to persons less than 21 years of age. Queens University of Charlotte Campus Police & Public Safety Officers enforce the above state alcoholic beverage laws. This is accomplished through citations, arrest, or referrals to the Student Life Office.

Students who are 21 years of age or older may possess and/or consume alcohol in their residence hall room or in the room of another student who is 21 years of age or older. Students who are of legal drinking age, living with students who are not of legal drinking age, are permitted to possess alcohol in their rooms. Students who are of legal drinking age living off campus are held to state and federal laws regarding alcohol consumption and subsequent behavior, but certain behavior that occurs because of excessive drinking can be considered a violation of the university Honor Code or criminal law (state citation and/or arrest) (e.g., fighting, sexual misconduct, property damage). Please refer to the [Honor Code](#) for a complete description of policies and sanctions for violations.

Drug Policy

Queens University of Charlotte prohibits illegal drugs on campus. The PSCPD is responsible for the enforcement of Federal and State drug laws. The use, possession, presence, sale and/or distribution of illegal drugs (as defined by federal, state, and local laws) and/or drug paraphernalia (including hookah pipes) on and/or off campus can lead to disciplinary action and/or criminal action (state citation and/or arrest). The use of illegal drugs is physically and mentally harmful and often interferes with the user's ability to function adequately in his/her academic and social life and often impinges upon the social and academic rights of the rest of the community. Special efforts are made to keep drugs off campus and to prevent the presence of illegal drugs on campus. Please refer to the [Honor Code](#) for a complete description of policies and sanctions for violations.

Weapons

Prohibiting Weapons on Campus Executive Summary

Consistent with North Carolina General Statute 14-260.2 banning weapons on campus, it is a violation of Queens University of Charlotte (the “university”) policy to possess, store carry or use any Weapon, as defined below, on the university Campus or at a curricular or extracurricular activity sponsored by the university, except as otherwise specifically provided by law.

I. Policy

University policy specifically prohibits the possession, storage, carrying or use of any Weapon on the university campus or at a curricular or extracurricular activity sponsored by a school, including in personal vehicles, except as otherwise specifically provided by law.

For clarity, North Carolina General Statute 14-269.2(i) requires a private college or university to opt out of the specific provision pertaining to employees’ ability to have handguns in their dwellings on campus. As such, the university specifically opts out of the North Carolina General Statute 14-269.2(i), thereby prohibiting employees from having weapons in their dwellings on campus.

For clarity, North Carolina General Statute 14-415.11(c) states: a concealed handgun permit **does not authorize** a person to carry a concealed handgun in following areas (among other areas):

- Areas prohibited by G.S. 14-269.2, including “Educational property”: Any school building or bus, school campus, grounds, recreational area, athletic field, or other property owned, used, or operated by any board of education or school board of trustees, or directors for the administration of any school. “School” is defined as a public or private school, community college, college, or university.
- On any private premises where notice that carrying a concealed handgun is prohibited by the posting of a conspicuous notice or statement by the person in legal possession or control of the premises.

As such, the university posts conspicuous notices that concealed weapons are prohibited.

Violators will be referred for criminal prosecution, and faculty, staff, or student violations are also subject to university disciplinary action.

II. Policy Details

It is a violation of university policy to possess, store, carry or use any Weapon on the university campus, except under the following circumstances:

1. Law enforcement personnel, firefighters, emergency service personnel, and military personnel, carrying out their official duties;
2. A registered armored car service guard or registered armed courier service guard with the permission of the university;
3. Ceremonial or educational uses specifically authorized by the Assistant Vice President for PSCPD or the Chief of Campus Police.

III. Procedures

Any person who witnesses a violation of this Policy should report such violation immediately to Public Safety & Campus Police. Any violation of this Policy will be referred for criminal prosecution and for appropriate university disciplinary action applicable to faculty, staff, or students.

IV. Definitions

As used within this Policy, the following terms have the meanings provided below:

1. **Campus:** All property owned or leased by Queens University of Charlotte.
2. **Weapon:** Any object or substance used, attempted to be used, or intended to inflict a wound, cause injury or incapacitate, including, but not limited to, all firearms, explosive agents, chemicals, air or canister propelled guns, knives with blades over four (4) inches, martial arts weapons, or any other “weapon” as defined by NC General Statutes §14-269.2.

Toy weapons that look like real weapons are similarly prohibited on campus.

Campus Disciplinary Action for Students

Although responsibility rests upon the student for his or her own conduct, the Board of Trustees has specifically charged the faculty and administration with the responsibility of prescribing requirements for the orderly behavior and government of all undergraduate students. The university judicial system (community and academic violations only) is jointly administered by the Dean of Students and the Assistant Vice President of University Programs. A complete description of the judicial system is contained in the [Honor Code](#) which is available in the Office of the Dean of Students and on our website.

The Board of Trustees has empowered the President with the authority to suspend students from the university in “cases of clear and present danger to lives and property...and in instances of violence to persons...”

If you decide to take part in the university adjudication process, you should contact the Vice President of Student Affairs and Dean of Students for community violations and the Assistant Vice President of University Programs for academic violations. Charges may either be filed directly by you or by the university based on your written statement. Such a charge would be handled in accordance with the procedures relating to violations of the university’s Honor Code. Individuals could be subject to disciplinary action pending review by the university. Those students found responsible for violating the Honor Code in this way could be suspended, dismissed, or expelled. Pursuant to the university’s disciplinary procedures, both the accuser and the accused are entitled to have an advisor or support person present during the hearing. Students who allege sexual assault by another student may request a change in their academic and living situations on campus after the alleged incident takes place if such changes are reasonably available. Finally, in accordance with federal regulations, both the accuser and the accused will be informed of the outcome of any campus disciplinary proceeding alleging sexual assault.

The university will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or any non-forcible sex offense, the report

on the results of any university disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim will be treated as the alleged victim for the purpose of this policy.

Missing Persons

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, Queens University of Charlotte has developed and implemented certain procedures to be followed when residential students are determined to be missing for 24 hours. Suspected missing students, who have been missing for 24 hrs., should be reported immediately to the PSCPD. Any person who believes or has received a report of a missing person in reference to a student who resides in on campus housing that is missing should immediately report this information to the PSCPD at 704-337-2306.

Queens University of Charlotte PSCPD will notify any missing student's confidential contact(s), if provided, within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing for 24 hours. Students are advised that, in the event a student under 18 years of age and not emancipated, PSCPD must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination at the student is missing, students are also advised that in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. Students are also advised that for all missing students, PSCPD will notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made that determination.

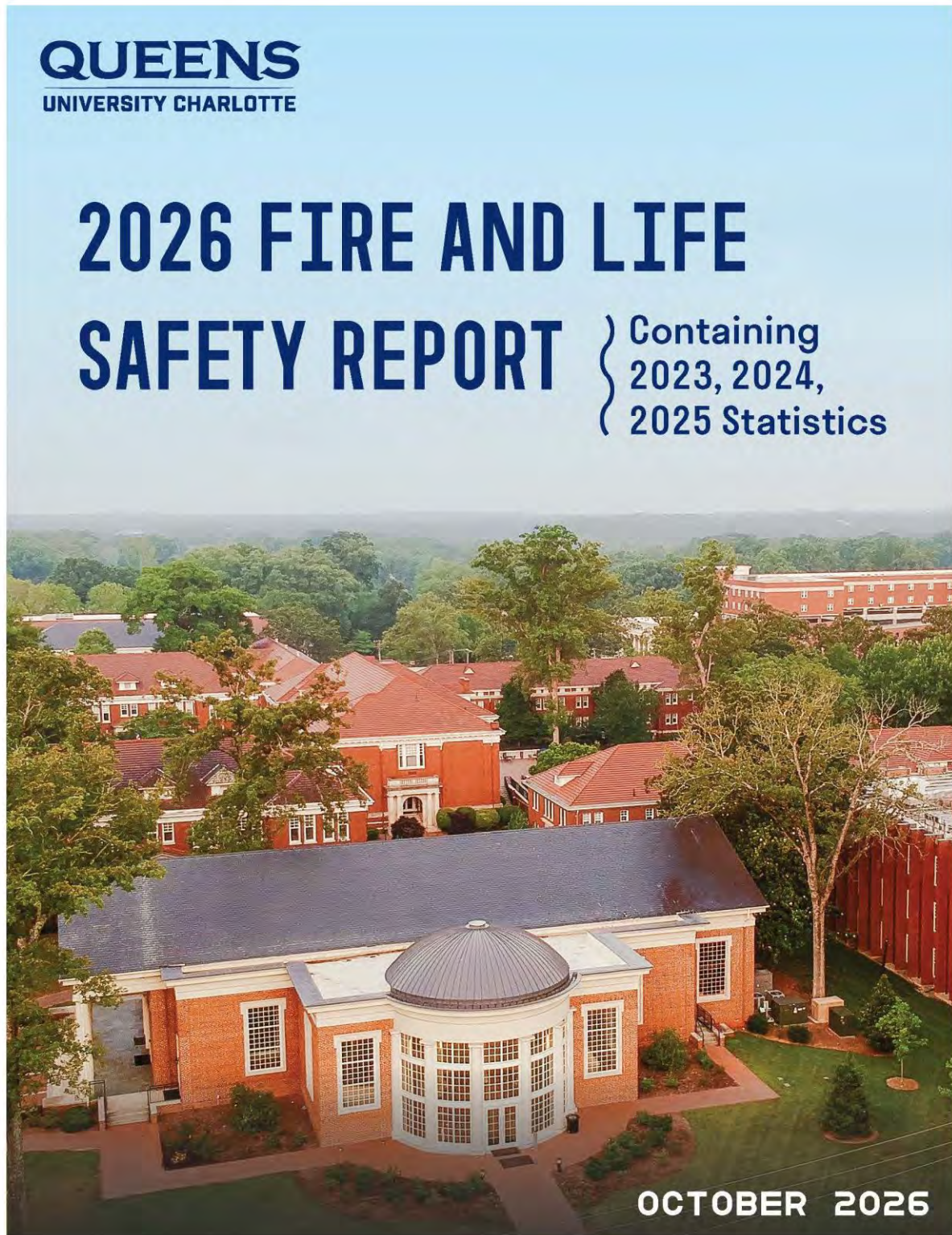
Once the report of a possible missing student is made with Public Safety & Campus Police, officers will immediately initiate a missing persons' investigation in accordance with North Carolina Law, Campus Police General Order 316 (Missing Persons) and mandated Clery requirements. If it is determined a student is missing, PSCPD will take the following actions:

1. PSCPD will notify Student Life personnel;
2. PSCPD will notify the student's contact person within 24 hours of the determination the student is missing;
3. If the student is under 18 years of age and is not an emancipated minor, PSCPD will notify the student's custodial parent or guardian and any other designated contact person within 24 hours of the determination the student is missing. Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor PSCPD will inform any other appropriate law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction within 24 hours of the determination the student is missing;
4. PSCPD and any other appropriate law enforcement agencies will continue to investigate the missing person report.

Nothing above prevents the PSCPD from making notifications earlier than noted above if deemed appropriate under the circumstances. In addition, nothing above prevents Campus Police from contacting other individuals if deemed necessary to prevent harm to a student or others, necessary to the investigation, or otherwise appropriate under the circumstances.

Appendix: NC Statutes, Definitions, etc.

- Dating Violence - The state of North Carolina does not have a definition of dating violence. Dating partners are protected under the jurisdictional family violence laws. See North Carolina State Definition for Domestic Violence Section (b)(6).
- [Domestic Violence Protection Orders](#) - Restraining Order or 50-B protective order
- North Carolina Crime Victims' Rights Act – [Chapter 15A, Article 46: 15A-830: Definitions](#)
- North Carolina State Definition for Domestic Violence – [Chapter 50B, 50B-1: Domestic violence; definition](#)
- North Carolina State Definition for Sex Offenses – [Chapter 14, Article 7A: Rape and Other Sex Offenses](#)
- North Carolina State Definition for Stalking – [Chapter 14, Article 35: 14-277.3A: Stalking](#)
- North Carolina does not have a formal, positive statutory definition for the word “Consent” in its criminal code



Fire and Life Safety Information

Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008

On August 14, 2008, President George W. Bush signed the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. This law requires any institution maintaining on-campus student housing to issue an annual fire safety report. The report is to include statistics regarding the number and causes of fires, the number of fire injuries and deaths and value of property damage. It must also include information on each on-campus student housing fire safety system, the number of regular mandatory fire drills, fire safety policies, education programs, and plans for any fire safety improvements needed.

The university developed this report to comply with this act and to better inform the Queens University of Charlotte community - students, prospective students, parents, faculty, and staff - on how fires affect the university's residence facilities. It includes all the required information on fires, preventative actions, campus guidelines, and training that is conducted to reduce the likelihood and impact of campus fires. Queens University of Charlotte PROHIBITS smoking in all its buildings and on its campus properties.

In the case of fire or any other emergency, all inquiries from the media shall be referred to the Marketing and Communications Public Relations person.

Fire Alarm and Sprinkler System Policies

Giving false fire alarms or tampering with a fire alarm or sprinkler equipment is an offense under State of North Carolina criminal law.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to wantonly and willfully give or cause to be given, or to advise, counsel, or aid and abet anyone in giving a false alarm of fire, or to break the glass key protector, or to pull the side arm, or lever of any station or signal box of any fire station, or willfully, misuse or damage a portable fire extinguisher or in any way to willfully interfere with, damage, deface, molest, or injure any part or portion of any fire alarm, fire detection, smoke detection, or fire extinguishing system.
- B. Any person violating this statute or any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), imprisonment for not more than six months, or both and is punishable under Queens University of Charlotte policy.
- C. Any student who does not leave the residence hall during a fire alarm will be subject to a maximum penalty of \$200 and/or mandatory participation in a work program, imposed by the campus judicial system and/or Housing Agreement.
- D. Students should take special precautions to avoid tampering with, molesting, or accidentally activating the building sprinkler or smoke detection system. For example, sprinkler heads should not be used to hang items in the room. Students may be held liable for damages that occur in rooms/common areas and may be cited by the PSCPD or the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Fire Department.

Emergency Procedures

Emergency events that threaten the welfare, safety, or health of staff, faculty, students, and visitors, though unforeseeable situations, may be dealt with in such a way as to minimize the likelihood of injury or loss of life. Queens University of Charlotte has developed procedures to help its personnel respond to a variety of emergencies.

In the event of fire or potential emergency events such as severe medical situations, bomb threats, extreme weather conditions and power loss, the procedure for evacuation outlined in this policy shall be followed. Following this plan will ensure a safe and orderly evacuation of the building in the shortest time. It should be noted that all buildings are equipped with fire extinguishers, emergency lighting and lighted EXIT signs, as required by law. The university requires the cooperation of all staff, faculty, guests, and students in conducting training and drills and responding according to established procedures, if such events arise. Training will be provided to ensure that all employees follow appropriate emergency procedures. The university relies upon the coordinated action of an extensive emergency response team to evacuate campus buildings quickly and effectively in emergencies. This team includes but is not limited to Public Safety & Campus Police, Building Captains, Charlotte Fire Department, and the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department.

Procedures for Student Housing Evacuation in Case of a Fire

In the event of a fire, Queens University of Charlotte 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 PSCPD.

In the event fire alarms sound, the 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, as well as activating the alarm as the exit. At no time should the closing of doors or the activation of an alarm delay the exit from the building.

General Procedures

Faculty, staff, and students shall familiarize themselves with the location of emergency exits, the locations of fire alarm pull stations and emergency telephones near the areas where they live, work, or study.

Immediate Response Procure in the Event of Fire

Any faculty, employee, or student discovering smoke and/or fire should perform the following activities as appropriate.

If the **fire is small**:

- a. Report the findings at once to the PSCPD if time permits.
- b. Attempt to extinguish the fire with a fire extinguisher.
- c. Activate the nearest alarm by pulling a fire alarm pull-station or, in buildings where there is no fire alarm system, alert building occupants by word of mouth.

If the **fire is severe and threatening**, dial 911 and provide the following information:

- a. Your name and location,
- b. Location of fire,
- c. Details as requested,
- d. Leave the building as quickly as possible.

In case of **electrical or other serious fire**, no attempt should be made to deal with the fire unless such action is compatible with the safety of all concerned.

Evacuation Procedures of Floor or Building

If an emergency situation requires the complete evacuation of the floor or building, the following procedures will apply to all departments, employees, students, and visitors:

1. An employee or student discovering a fire or other emergency necessitating a general alarm shall activate the fire or necessary alarm; and once safely outside the building, will call the PSCPD at 704-337-2306 or 911 and give appropriate information.
2. Everyone must leave the building immediately, in an orderly fashion, by the closest possible exit. Exit from emergency stairwells where indicated. Do not use elevators.
3. The first person to reach any exit door should touch it to determine if it is hot. If the door feels hot, direct evacuating persons to an alternate exit route.
4. In smoke areas, stay low (out of highest concentration of smoke).
5. Maintain a single file and keep to the right on stairways so that persons entering the stairwell from lower floors can merge safely into the line and emergency response personnel can use the opposite side.
6. Once outside report to the designated assembly area or move far away from the building. Do not obstruct the exit doors at street level. Clear the area.

7. Remain in the assigned assembly area until instructed by the appropriate authority to return to the building or to move to a safer location.
8. Do not re-enter the building until the Charlotte Fire Department or the PSCPD gives an “All Clear” signal.
9. Always obey the directions of the PSCPD Officers.

Students with Accessibility Needs

At the beginning of each semester, the Office of Student Accessibility Services shall provide the PSCPD with a comprehensive list of all students with accessibility issues and the type of accessibility issue to enable the department plan for eventual evacuation. Faculty, staff, and students are encouraged to communicate to PSCPD or Fire Officials, as they exit, the location of any disabled person within the building.

In the event of a fire:

- a. Disabled persons are to be evacuated by the stairwells with the assistance of PSCPD or the Charlotte Fire Department personnel.
- b. Generally, wheelchairs should not be carried down the stairs; a person who, for reasons of personal health or safety, may not be removed from his or her wheelchair must inform the fire or police officials.
- c. Evacuation chairs, if available, should be brought to assist the non-ambulatory.

Prohibited Items in University Buildings & Residence Halls

The following are prohibited items (e.g., sources of open flames, such as candles; non-surge protected extension cords; halogen lamps; portable cooking appliances in non-kitchen areas, etc.) or prohibited activities (e.g., smoking in the rooms, tampering with life safety equipment).

Items not allowed in Residence Halls

While not all inclusive, the following is a list of things that are not allowed in the residence halls and would result in a student failing a Health and Safety Inspection:

- Additional refrigerator or microwave (apart from Micro fridge unit in each room)
- Large appliances
- Appliances with exposed heating coils
- Hotplates
- Toaster ovens
- Sun lamp
- Halogen lamp
- Candles and/or incense (lit or unlit)
- Room-heating devices, including all space heaters, kerosene or oil lamps, and alcohol burners
- Gasoline-powered items, such as motorcycles, mopeds, or parts thereof
- Pressurized tanks (e.g., helium tanks)

- Flammable and/or combustible liquids and/or chemicals, including gasoline and charcoal
- Grills of any type (except UL-listed Foreman-style grills in apartments)
- Extension cords
- Pets other than fish (except approved Emotional Support Animals or Service Animals)
- Christmas Lights (string lights)
- Live trees
- Extra furniture
- Weapons
- Fireworks
- Hover Boards
- Drugs and/or drug paraphernalia
- Alcohol (if you are under 21)

Daily Fire Log

The PSCPD publishes a daily fire log summary available each business day in the Campus Police Lobby in Watkins Hall from 8 am to 4:30 pm Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. The fire log includes information about fires that occur in resident facilities, including nature, date, time, and general location. A fire is defined as any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner. A copy is available for inspection during routine business hours in the PSCPD located in the Withers House. If a fire occurs in a university building, community members should immediately notify PSCPD at 704-337-2306. When calling, please provide as much information as possible about the location, date, time, and cause of the fire. If a member of the Queens University of Charlotte community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is not sure whether the PSCPD has already responded, the community member should immediately notify the PSCPD to investigate and document the incident.

Who to Call During a Fire Emergency

If a fire occurs in a Queens University of Charlotte building, community members should immediately notify the local fire department by dialing 911. PSCPD can be contacted at 704-337-2306. PSCPD will initiate a response to all fire alarms or reports it receives. Upon confirmation of the fire, the Public Safety & Police Dispatch Center will immediately contact the Charlotte Fire Department.

Fires should be immediately reported to the Department of Public Safety & Campus Police. If a member of the Queens University of Charlotte community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is not sure whether a member of the PSCPD has already responded, the community member should immediately notify PSCPD to investigate and document the incident. For example, if a housekeeper finds evidence of a fire in a trashcan in the hallway of a residence hall, they should not touch the trashcan and should report the incident to PSCPD immediately and wait for an officer's response. The officer will document the incident prior to removing the trashcan.

Fire alarms alert community members of potential hazards, and community members are required to heed their warning and evacuate buildings immediately upon hearing a fire alarm in a facility. Use the nearest stairwell and/or exit to leave the building immediately. Do not use the elevator. Community members should familiarize themselves with the exits in each building.

Training & Fire Drills

All Residence Life and Housing Professional Staff and Resident Assistants (RA's) are provided with training at the beginning of the academic year that will enable them to prevent, escape, report or handle any fire emergency within the residence halls.

Training consists of fire alarm systems, evacuation procedures, extinguisher locations, types of extinguishers, classes of fires and hands on experience with portable extinguishers. Training is conducted by Residence Life. Residence Life and Housing covers procedures/policies on the following:

1. Required fire drills for residence halls and off campus housing.
2. Hall staff responsibilities.
3. Individual student responsibilities.
4. Sanctions for not evacuating.
5. Steps for reporting a fire.
6. Fire extinguisher use.
7. Fire incident reporting.
8. Fire safety.
9. Fire alarm and sprinkler policies.
10. Fire evacuation assembly areas.

All residential students are required to attend hall meetings at the start of the academic year. An overview of fire safety procedures is covered by the Resident Assistants. Fire safety training can be provided upon request by calling the PSCPD at 704-337-2306.

Fire Drills

Fire Drills are conducted in university residence halls twice per year. The first drill is scheduled early in the fall semester and the second drill is conducted during the spring semester. All fire drills are unannounced.

1. Individual Student Responsibilities
 - a. Wear shoes and something to protect you from the elements.
 - b. Close all windows and doors and exit quietly and orderly.
 - c. Leave through the pre-assigned exit or alternate and report to the determined evacuation area.
2. Sanctions for not evacuating
 - a. Fine, not to exceed \$200.
 - b. Educational sanctions.
3. Steps for reporting a fire

- a. Activate the fire alarm/pull station.
- b. Evacuate the building.
- c. Call Public Safety & Campus Police, 704-337-2306 and provide the following information:
 - i. Your name,
 - ii. Your building, location of fire, nature of fire.
- d. Inform officials of any students unable to evacuate.
- e. Go to your evacuation area so Residence Life staff will know you are evacuated.
- f. Wait for further instructions from emergency personnel or Residence Life staff.

4. Fire Extinguisher Use

- a. At no time should you risk your own safety by attempting to extinguish a fire or to return to a burning building.
- b. Be familiar with the location and proper methods for using the extinguishers in your building.
- c. Check all fire extinguishers periodically and report any problems promptly to maintenance.
- d. Fire extinguishers are located throughout the residence halls.

5. Fire Incident Report

- a. All fires (active or extinguished) and false alarms must be reported to the PSCPD at 704-337-2306. The PSCPD and the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Fire Department will be dispatched.
- b. The Fire Department will ensure that everything has been properly extinguished.
- c. The PSCPD officer on duty will contact the Residence Life Coordinator immediately following a fire alarm.
- d. Reports are completed and returned by the responding staff member and submitted to the Residence Life Coordinator within 24 hours of the incident.

6. Fire Safety

Students and employees should be thoroughly familiar with your building, the fire lanes around your building, fire safety equipment, and emergency procedures. Your attitude and knowledge towards fire safety helps create a safety-conscious student body. Each residence hall is equipped with a range of fire and safety equipment. The university takes fire safety seriously and has established fire safety programs for students living in campus residence halls. A door can be the first line of defense against the spread of smoke or fire from one area to another. Some doors, such as fire doors in corridors or stairwells of residence halls, are designed to stand up to fire longer than those of an individual room. It is important that these doors are closed for them to work. Additionally, if a door has a device that automatically closes the door, it should NOT be propped open. Sprinklers are 98% effective in preventing the spread of fire when operating properly. DO NOT obstruct the sprinkler heads with materials like clothing hanging from the piping. Smoke detectors cannot do their job if they are disabled or covered by the occupant, which is a violation of university policy. Smoking is NOT PERMITTED in any Queens University of Charlotte building or anywhere in its properties. Fire evacuation plans have been developed for each residence hall and copies of these plans can be found in the hallways.

Future Improvements for Fire Safety

The university continues to assess and upgrade fire safety equipment as an ongoing process, to ensure that all equipment meets National Fire Safety standards. Future improvements will be made as needed as part of the ongoing assessment and budget process. The university does not have any planned improvements in fire safety currently.



Fire Safety Systems in Residential Facilities during 2025

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done by Third Party Vendor	Partial*1 Sprinkler System	Full *2 Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills Calendar Year 2025
Albright Residence Hall 2234 Radcliffe Avenue	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Barnhardt Residence Hall 2328 Wellesley Avenue	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Belk Residence Hall 2214 Radcliffe Avenue	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Hall Brown Overcash (HBO) Residence Hall 2216 Radcliffe Avenue	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Hayes Residence Hall 2232 Radcliffe Avenue	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Northwest Residence Hall 2210 Radcliffe Avenue	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Porter B. Byrum Residence Hall 2205 Wellesley Avenue	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Wireman Residence Hall 2218 Radcliffe Avenue	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2

*1. Sprinkler System is defined as having sprinklers in the common areas only.

*2. Full Sprinkler System is defined as having sprinklers in both the common areas and individual room.

Residence Hall Fire Statistics

In effort to keep all residents safe in the residence halls, Residence Life conducts Health and Safety Inspections at least once each semester. Notice, including flyers and posters in the halls, will be given before building-wide inspections are carried out. On rare occasions, an individual Health and Safety inspection will occur when there is enough concern that a safety issue exists in a specific room.

Location	Year	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause and category of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value Ranges for Estimated Property Damage Due to Fire	Case Number
Albright Residence Hall 2234 Radcliffe Avenue	2025	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2024	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barnhardt Resident Hall 2328 Wellesley Avenue	2025	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2024	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Belk Residence Hall 2214 Radcliffe Avenue	2025	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2024	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brown Overcash (HBO) Residence Hall 2216 Radcliffe Avenue	2025	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2024	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hayes Residence Hall 2232 Radcliffe Avenue	2025	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2024	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Residence Hall 2210 Radcliffe Avenue	2025	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2024	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Porter B. Byrum Residence Hall 2205 Wellesley Avenue	2025	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2024	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wireman Residence Hall 2218 Radcliffe Avenue	2025	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2024	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	1	1	Small Server fire in the baseman	0	0	\$7155.06	2023-252