

2025 ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

In Compliance with

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act

(20 USC §1092 (f), 34 CFR 668.46)

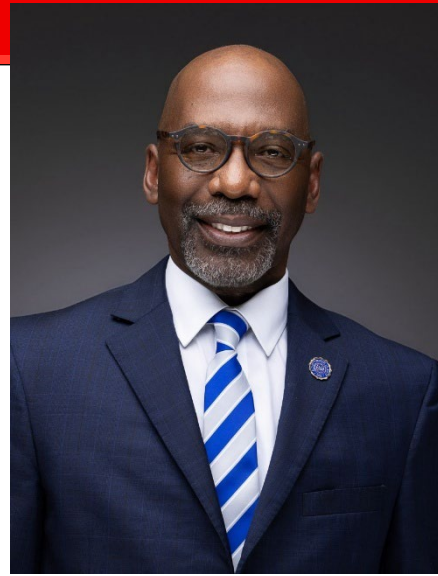


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Message From Chancellor



Greetings ECSU Community,

I am Dr. S. Keith Hargrove, and I am thrilled to serve as Chancellor of Elizabeth City State University (ECSU). At ECSU, the safety and well-being of our students, faculty, staff, and visitors remain our highest priority. We are committed to fostering a secure learning and working environment where every member of our community can thrive.

This Annual Security and Fire Safety Report reflects our dedication to transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement. Within these pages, you will find important information about campus safety policies, crime prevention initiatives, emergency preparedness, and fire safety protocols. These efforts are the result of strong collaboration among our university police department, campus safety teams, facilities staff, and the entire Viking community. Safety is a shared responsibility. I encourage you to review this report carefully and take advantage of the resources and support services available. By staying informed and engaged, each of us contributes to a safer ECSU.

Thank you for doing your part to uphold our values of accountability, care, and responsibility. Together, we ensure that Elizabeth City State University remains not only a place of academic excellence, but also one where our students, faculty, and staff love where they live, learn and work.

With Viking Pride,

S. Keith Hargrove, Ph.D., MBA
Chancellor



Message From the Chief of Police

I am Ernest Cuthbertson, Ph.D., and I am proud to serve the Elizabeth City State University community as their Chief of Police. I am pleased to offer this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASFSR) for your review and understanding of the level of safety and security transpiring on the campus of Elizabeth City State University. This succinctly covers all salient security data of the campus and surrounding community.

In this current climate, competent and caring law enforcement service is paramount to the success of every institution of higher learning. University safety is an ever-evolving concern, requiring proactive measures to ensure the well-being of students, staff and faculty. Modern campuses face diverse challenges, including potential threats, behavioral concerns, and mental health crisis. To address these, universities are increasingly integrating practices, which emphasize repairing harm and fostering community dialogue over punitive measures.

The Elizabeth City State University Police Department accomplishes this by utilizing aspects of Restorative Justice, Integrated Communication, approach. All combined can de-escalate conflicts and improve campus relationships by promoting healing and accountability, creating safer environments for learning and growth for all students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

The Elizabeth City State University Police Department is a duly sworn law enforcement agency, ensuring the safety and security of all on campus. We look forward to you visiting Elizabeth City State University, to see how we strive to be the best and safest campus nationally.

Sincerely,

Ernest Cuthbertson, Ph.D.
Chief of Police

Message From the Director of Title IX Compliance

Elizabeth City State University is a public institution that is fully committed to providing an inclusive and welcoming environment for all students, faculty, staff, and visitors free from sexual discrimination, which includes sexual harassment and related offenses. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 is a federal mandate that protects individuals from discrimination on the basis of sex in federally funded education programs and activities. The University prohibits its students, faculty, and staff from engaging in any form of gender-based discrimination and harassment, sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and retaliation and expects these individuals to refrain from committing these acts of sexual misconduct as these offenses jeopardize the health and welfare of our students, employees, and visitors. In compliance with federal and state law and university policy, ECSU maintains processes to promptly and effectively provide redress and remediation to individuals or groups who believe they have been the victim of sexual misconduct. The Office of Title IX will continue to ensure that the Title IX grievance process is prompt, fair and equitable for both the complainant and the respondent.

We will continue to keep the university community informed and knowledgeable about sexual discrimination through prevention and awareness programs, as well as resources and training for students, faculty, and staff. The Office of Title IX and various campus partners are constantly engaging and educating members of the campus community about prevention techniques and bystander intervention strategies. Please review the information in this report to stay abreast of ECSU's programs, policies, and grievance procedures for addressing the numerous forms of sex-based discrimination at ECSU.

Thank you for reading this very important report about the safety and security of our campus community.

Sincerely,

Brittany W. Clinton
Director of Title IX Compliance



Message From the Clery Coordinator

Your safety and security are our highest priority. A safe campus depends on the engagement and active participation of every member of our community. The University Police Department is committed to building strong partnerships with students, faculty, staff, and local law enforcement agencies to maintain a safe, welcoming, and supportive environment.



The Clery act is a federal law that requires colleges and universities to provide accurate, complete and timely information about campus safety. One of the primary ways this is accomplished is through the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASFSR), published each year by October 1. This report equips students, families, and employees with information that supports informed decisions about safety on campus.

In accordance with the Clery Act, institutions of higher education must:

- Publish campus safety and security policies.
- Provide timely warning of crimes that may pose a threat to the community.
- Collect and share campus crime data with the public and the U.S. Department of Education.

Clery compliance goes far beyond statistics or an annual report. It requires year-round collaboration. Through partnerships across the institution, we work to develop effective policies, gather accurate information, and present it clearly and accessible to everyone. This comprehensive approach ensures that the right information is shared at the right time and that records are properly maintained.

If you would like more information about the Clery Act or Violence Against Women Act, please feel free to contact me at (252) 335-3711 or shchivers@ecu.edu.

Sincerely,

Shara Chivers
Clery Coordinator/Accreditation Manager

Message From Environmental Health and Safety/Emergency Management

On behalf of the faculty and staff of Elizabeth City State University, I want to thank you for your interest in our Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. ECSU is committed to ensuring our campus is a safe environment for all. While no community is immune from potential hazards, The Office of Environmental Health & Safety seeks to prevent or mitigate through a proactive approach and the implementation of services and programs. Environmental Health & Safety along with Emergency Management is dedicated to supporting the University's educational mission and creating a safe learning environment. It is our collective responsibility to keep our campus as safe as possible, as we encourage all to follow safety guidelines to protect yourself and your fellow Vikings.

We encourage you to review the information we have made available to you in this comprehensive report. I urge you to become familiar with many safety and security efforts and programs throughout the University. Remember, campus safety is a collective responsibility, and you play a vital role. Together, we can improve safety on the campus of ECSU and even throughout Elizabeth City. If you have any questions or suggestions concerning this publication, please feel free to contact the Office of Environmental Health & Safety at (252) 335-4607 or drclipper@ecsu.edu.



Sincerely,

Danny Clipper
Environmental Health and Safety/Emergency Manager

Annual Security Report

Preparation of the Annual Security Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Clery Compliance Committee prepared the 2025 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act using information maintained by the University Police, information provided by other University offices such as Student Affairs, Housing and Residence Life, The Officer of the Dean of Students, and other Campus Security Authorities and information provided by the Elizabeth City Police Department, Pasquotank County Sheriff's Department, North Carolina Highway Patrol and Alcohol Law Enforcement. Each of these officers provides updated policy and crime information.

This report provides statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus, in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Elizabeth City State University, and on public property on or immediately adjacent to the main campus. Elizabeth City State University Police Departments Patrol zone encompasses all of our Clery Geography. This report also includes certain ECSU policies concerning campus security, such as policies regarding sexual assault, alcohol and other drugs.

ECSU distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report by October 1 of each year to every member of the University community. Anyone, including prospective students and employees, may obtain a copy of this report by contacting University Police (252) 335-3095 or by visiting <https://www.ecsu.edu/police/ecsuasfr2025.pdf>

Equal Employment Opportunity

Consistent with the policy of the State of North Carolina, Elizabeth City State University reaffirms that it has been, and will continue to be, the policy of this University to be an equal opportunity employer. Elizabeth City State University is committed to equality of educational opportunity and prohibits discrimination against students, applicants, employees, or visitors based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, genetic information, political affiliation, veterans' status, sexual orientation or disabling condition.

Elizabeth City State University supports the protections available to members of its community under all applicable federal laws, including Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; sections 799A and 845 of the Public Health Service Act; the Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended; the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978; the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1988, the Vietnam Era Veteran's Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended; the Civil Rights Act of 1991; the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008; Title II of the Genetic Information Non-Discrimination Act of 2008; Executive Order 11246, as amended; the North Carolina General Statutes Section 126-16, as amended; and other applicable federal and state laws. The University's policy is also consistent with the

Code of University of North Carolina, Section 103. In compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, accommodations of the disabled extend to student programs, employment practices, elimination of physical barriers, and special assistance to disabled students and employees within the university.

Elizabeth City State University will provide reasonable accommodations for applicants and/or employees with a documented disability as defined by the ADA when doing so will enable them to successfully perform job duties or benefit from training. Job discrimination of veterans shall be prohibited and affirmative action shall be undertaken to employ and advance in employment eligible veterans in accordance with Article 13 of North Carolina General Statute 126 and North Carolina General Statute 128-15.

Elizabeth City State University will not harass, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against employees or applicants for employment who make a charge of employment discrimination, testify, assist, or participate in any manner in a hearing, proceeding, or investigation of employment discrimination, oppose an illegal act, or exercise any other right. The University has developed policies and programs such as Unlawful Workplace Harassment Policy and Prevention Plan (200.1.4); Equal Employment Opportunity Plan; Reasonable Accommodation Policy (200.1.19); Recruitment and Posting of Vacancies Policy (200.1.30); and Policy on Sex and Gender Based Discrimination and Harassment, Interpersonal Violence and Stalking (900.4.1.5) in order to promote and achieve EEO and diversity. All other policies ensuring non-discriminator practices by the university can be found in Sections 200, 300 and 900 of the ECSU Policy Manual at <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/policy-manual.php>

Title IX Program

The Division of Legal Affairs is responsible for overseeing and administering ECSU's Title IX Program. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 is a federal law that protects students, employees, and third parties (such as vendors, parents, etc.) from sex discrimination.

Complainants are encouraged to report incidents of sexual harassment in a timely manner. The University is committed to implementing prompt and appropriate remedies to prevent sex or gender-based discrimination and/or harassment along with its effects. An impartial investigation will be conducted and ECSU strives to complete this investigation within a timely manner from receipt of the written complaint. At the conclusion of the investigation, ECSU will notify the complainant and respondent in writing of the findings. The complainant and the respondent are both entitled to have an advisor present during the disciplinary proceeding and the complainant may withdraw a complaint at any time in writing to Brittany Clinton, the Director of Title IX Compliance. Upon finding of Title IX violation against the respondent, the accused student may be expelled or suspended from the University.

Upon a finding of a Title IX violation by an employee, that employee may be subject to termination, suspension, or other disciplinary action. Upon a finding of a Title IX violation by a third party, the university may immediately terminate any contractual relationship, access to the campus, and relationship with the third party. All of these actions for students, third parties, and employees are in addition to notifying university police for a criminal investigation if there is a violation of North Carolina law.

To the extent possible, the University will keep the complaint, respondent, and investigation private. Retaliation, or engaging in an adverse action against a person who is involved in a Title IX complaint, is strictly prohibited. Any individual within the university community who engages in retaliation shall be subject to disciplinary action. Upon request, Elizabeth City State University will make any reasonable change to a party's academic, living, transportation, and/or working situation. If desired, University Police will assist the victim in contacting local law enforcement authorities. Students who have been subject to sexual assault, sexual violence or sexual harassment may request to withdraw for a semester from individual courses.

Any victim of a sexual assault should report these incidents to University Police immediately at (252) 335-3266. Victims of sexual discrimination or sexual assault may also contact Brittany Clinton, Director of Title IX Compliance by phone at (252) 335-3907 or by email at bwclinton@ecsu.edu. Ms. Clinton's office is located in C.W. Griffin Hall Room 119. You may also contact the Office of Civil Rights by calling 1-800-421-3481 or by visiting the OCR website which provides instructions for how to file a complaint at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/know.html?src=ft.tml>

Professional counseling services are also available on and off campus, through the Student Counseling Services (252) 335-3267, ComPsych (ECSU's Employee Assistance Program Provider) (866) 511-3365 and the Albemarle Hopeline (252) 338-3011. The Albemarle Hopeline telephone service is available 24 hours a day. The Title IX webpage can be found at <https://www.ecsu.edu/titleix/index.php>

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

The University has numerous ways for campus community members and visitors to report crimes, serious incidents, and other emergencies to the appropriate ECSU officials. Regardless of how and where you decide to report these incidents, it is critical for the safety of the entire ECSU community that you immediately report all incidents to the University Police at (252) 335-3266 to ensure an effective investigation and appropriate follow-up actions, including issuing a crime alert or emergency notification.

Voluntary, Confidential Reporting

If crimes are never reported, little can be done to help other members of the community from being victims. We encourage University community members to report crimes promptly to University Police and to participate in and support crime prevention efforts. The University community will be much safer when all community members participate in safety and security initiatives.

The University does not have procedures for voluntary, confidential reporting.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

Professional and Pastoral counselors acting within the scope of their professional license are not considered CSAs and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in this report. However, they are encouraged to share information about the various resources, support, and reporting options on campus and within the local community.

The University does not have procedures that encourage pastoral and professional counselors, at their discretion, to inform those they counsel to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential manner for purposes of collecting crime statistics. As previously disclosed, the University does not have procedures for voluntary, confidential reporting.

Reporting to University Police

We encourage all members of the University community to report all crimes and other emergencies to University Police in a timely manner. For emergencies, you may contact the University Police dialing 911 that connects the caller to the Pasquotank/Camden Communications Center. They will dispatch the appropriate personnel to your location. University Police are available 24 hours a day year-round. For non-emergencies, members of the campus community should dial (252)335-3266 for assistance. University Police is located at the Thomas-Jenkins Building on Muldrow Way. Though there are many resources available, University Police should be notified of any crime, whether or not an investigation continues, to ensure the University can address any and all security concerns and inform the community if there is a significant threat to the University community.

Emergency Phones

The University installed 37 emergency call boxes (blue light phones) strategically placed in public areas outside of buildings including residence hall complexes, administration buildings, and also numerous other locations throughout campus for use when immediate police assistance is needed. By pressing the red button on the phone, users can communicate directly with our Emergency Dispatch Center. The location of the emergency call box is digitally displayed to the Emergency Communications Officer to ensure a prompt and accurate response by University Police Officers and Security Personnel.



Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities

While the University prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to the University Police at 911 or (252) 335-3266, we also recognize that some may prefer to report to other individuals or University offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain University officials and offices as “Campus Security Authorities (CSA).”

The Act defines these individuals as 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.”

About University Police

Role, authority, and training

University Police protects and serves the ECSU community 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Department is responsible for a number of campus safety and security programs including community safety and security education, physical security, including security technology, behavioral threat assessment, and special event management.

The Department is comprised of:

- 14 Sworn Police Officers
- 3 Security Officers
- 3 Full time telecommunicators
- 4 Part time telecommunicators
- 1 Police Service Assistant
- 1 Police K-9

University Police officers are commissioned under North Carolina law and have the same authority as municipal police officers in North Carolina, being authorized to carry firearms and empowered to make arrests. Elizabeth City State University Police Department’s patrol zone encompasses all of our Clery Geography. All criminal incidents on Elizabeth City State University Campus are investigated by the University Police and/or in conjunction with the Elizabeth City Police Department or Pasquotank County Sheriff’s Office.

We encourage all ECSU community members to immediately report all crimes that occur on campus or University property to the University Police at (252) 335-3266 or immediately by dialing 911.

All sworn police officers complete a Basic Law Enforcement Training course and re-certify annually as required by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Division for all municipal police officers in North Carolina. Officers undergo more than 24 hours per year of in-service training which consist of basic criminal investigation, domestic violence, ethics, law enforcement intelligence, legal update, sexual assault response, interview and interrogation, crime prevention, fingerprint and crime scene investigation, evidence collection, hazardous material, emergency first aid, Crisis Intervention Training, Use of Force and Clery Act, CPR/AED, firearms, subject control arrest techniques and juvenile minority sensitivity training.

University Police Mission Statement

The mission of the Elizabeth City State University Police Department is to support educational partnerships among students, faculty, and staff for a crime free campus environment.

Safety, Our Number One Priority

The University takes great pride in the community and offers students, faculty and staff many advantages. This community is a great place to live, learn, work, and study; however, this does not mean that the campus community is immune from all of the other unfortunate circumstances that arise in other communities. With that in mind, ECSU has taken progressive measures to create and maintain a reasonably safe environment on campus.

Though the University is progressive with its policies, programs and education, it is up to each one of us to live with a sense of awareness and use reasonable judgement when living, working or visiting on campus.

Working Relationship with Local, State, and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

The University Police maintain a cooperative relationship with the State Bureau of Investigations, North Carolina Highway Patrol, Elizabeth City Police Department, Pasquotank County Sheriff's Department and other surrounding law enforcement agencies. This includes joint training programs, Alcohol Law Enforcement, special events coordination, and the investigation of serious crimes. The University has Mutual Aid Agreements with local law enforcement agencies that authorized police officers and supervisors of the participating agencies to request mutual aid for incidents based upon a reasonable belief that such aid will enhance public and/or officer safety and efficiency. The agencies participating in the agreement include Elizabeth City Police Department, Pasquotank County Sheriff's Department, Camden County Sheriff's Office and all Campus Police Departments from the University of North Carolina constituent institutions.

Timely Warning & Emergency Notifications – ECSU Alert

In an effort to provide timely warning to the campus community in the event that a Clery Act crime occurs within ECSU's Clery geography that, in the judgment of the Chief of University Police or designee, constitutes a serious or continuing threat, a campus wide "timely warning" will be issued. The warning will be issued through the University alert notification system to students, faculty, and staff via email and/or text message subscribers. Timely warnings will be made without delay and are issued for crimes including, but not limited to, murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

The determination whether a serious or continuing threat exists, and therefore whether a safety message should be sent to the campus community, shall be made pursuant to the Clery Act. These factors include the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts or the identity of the victim.

The University may also consider additional relevant factors, including but not limited to the following:

- If the crime reported to the ECSUPD is a Clery crime
- If the crime was reported to have occurred on ECSU's Clery Geography
- The duration of time between the alleged occurrence and the reporting of the incident
- The relationship between the victim and the alleged perpetrator
- Whether the crime represents a pattern (has occurred two or more times within a specific area or period of time)

- Whether there is a substantial risk to the physical safety or property of others
- The number and location of students and employees present on campus

In all situations that are determined to be a serious and/or continuing threat to the community and individuals, the ECSU Police Department may post an alert through the ECSU Alert Notification System. The alert may be broadcast over computer screens and text messages to subscribers, ECSU Alert website

<https://www.ecsu.edu/ecsu-alert.php> or various other outlets.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the ECSU Police Department, by phone at (252) 335-3266, by activating a blue-light emergency telephone, or in person at ECSU Police Department located in the Thomas-Jenkins Building @ 41 Muldrow Way Elizabeth City, NC.



The purpose of an alert is to notify the campus community of a serious incident and to provide information that may enable community members to protect themselves from similar incidents. The University will issue alerts whenever the following criteria are met: 1) a crime is committed; 2) the perpetrator has not been apprehended; and 3) there is a substantial risk to the physical safety of other members of the campus community because of this crime. ECSU withholds names and other identifying information of victims from timely warnings.

All campus members should register their mobile phone number in the banner https://ssbprod-ecsu.uncecs.edu/pls/ECSUPROD/twbkwbis.P_GenMenu?name=homepage. To register for mobile phone emergency notifications, enter your User ID and PIN into the banner webpage. Click on the "Personal Information" tab and then click on the "Update Addresses and Phones" link. Under the "Phones" heading, click on the "Primary" link to register your mobile phone number. Scroll to the bottom of the webpage and enter your information under the "Phone Type" heading.

By registering your mobile phone number, you will receive an ECSU ALERT text message when you need to be notified of a campus emergency or serious incident. Community members are encouraged to check the ECSU homepage and the ECSU Alert page <https://www.ecsu.edu/ecsu-alert.php> for updates regarding serious events that affect campus.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Emergency Management at Elizabeth City State University

The Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This plan is designed to be an all-hazards disaster response and emergency management plan that includes planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions.

Our priorities are:

- Life safety, infrastructure integrity, and environmental protection during an emergency
- Coordination with university departments to write, maintain, test, and exercise the EOP
- Cooperation, Integration, and Mutual Aid with local, state and federal planning, response, and public safety agencies and their EOPs

Information regarding ECSU's emergency response procedures is located at <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section900/900-4-1-1.pdf>.



Drills, Exercises and Training

Annually, ECSU conducts an emergency management exercise to test emergency procedures. The scenarios for these exercises change from year-to-year and include several University departments.

To ensure ECSU's emergency operation plans remain current and actionable, the University will conduct an emergency management exercise, once a year. These exercises may include tabletop drills, emergency operations center exercises, or full-scale emergency response exercises. The University conducts after action reviews of all emergency management exercises.

In conjunction with at least one emergency management exercise each year, ECSU will notify the community of the exercise and remind the community of the information included in the University's publicly available information regarding emergency response procedures. Dates and other information regarding evacuation procedure can be found at <https://www.ecsu.edu/emergency-management/index.php>.

2024 TABLETOP DRILL	
TYPE OF DRILL	DATE OF DRILL
Viking Valor Full-Scale	June 5, 2024
Winter Weather	January 18, 2024
Fire Safety & Evacuation	February 7, 2024
Active Assailant & Bomb Threat Discussion	February 13, 2024

Emergency Notification

ECSU is committed to ensuring that the campus community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus or in the local area that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of campus community members. ECSU uses the emergency notification system (RAVE) to send mass notifications via email, text message, and streaming emergency notifications for the ECSU webpage. The RAVE System is an emergency notification service available to students, staff, and anyone in the University community who wants to subscribe. RAVE can be used to send emergency messages within minutes of the occurrence of an incident. Alerts sent by RAVE are simulcast to the University community via our alert webpage at <https://www.ecsu.edu/ecsu-alert.php>, ECSU's Facebook page or at the subscriber's choice their e-mail account.

ECSU performs a monthly university-wide test of the system as directed by policy on the third Wednesday of each month at 3:00 p.m. The following procedures outline the process the University uses when issuing emergency notifications.

Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation and Initiating the Emergency Notification System

University Police and/or other campus first responders may become aware of a critical incident or other emergency situation that potentially affects the health and/or safety of the campus community. Generally, campus first responders become aware of these situations when they are reported to the University Police Communications Center or upon discovery during patrol or other assignments.

Once first responders confirm that there is, in fact, an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all of the campus community, first responders will notify supervisors at University Police to issue an emergency notification.

ECSU's authorized representatives will immediately initiate all or some portions of the University's emergency notification system. If, in the professional judgment of first responders, issuing a notification potentially compromises efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency, ECSU may elect to delay issuing an emergency notification. As soon as the condition that may compromise efforts is no longer present, the University will issue the emergency notification to the campus community.

Determining the Appropriate Segment or Segments of the Campus Community to Receive an Emergency Notification

ECSU and/or local first responders on the scene of a critical incident or dangerous situation will assist those preparing the emergency notification with determining what segment or segments of the University community should receive the notification. Generally, campus community members in the immediate area of the dangerous situation (i.e. the building, adjacent buildings, or surrounding area) will receive the emergency notification first. The University may issue subsequent notifications to a wider group of community members. In addition to the emergency notification that may be issued via ECSU's RAVE notification system, the University will also post applicable messages about the dangerous conditions on the University webpage on the ECSU Alert webpage to ensure the rest of the campus is aware of the situation and the steps they should take to maintain personal and campus safety. If the emergency affects a significant portion of the entire campus, University officials will distribute the notification to the entire campus community.

Determining the Contents of the Emergency Notification

University Police, in concert with University Communications & Marketing and local first responders, is responsible for issuing the emergency notification and will determine the contents of the notification. The University has developed a wide range of template messages addressing several different emergency situations. The individual authorizing the alert will select the template message most appropriate to the on-going situation and modify it to address the specifics of the present incident. In those cases where there are no pre-determined template messages in the system, the individual authorizing the alert will develop the most succinct message to convey the appropriate information to the community. The goal is to ensure individuals are aware of the situation and that they know the steps to take to safeguard their personal and community safety.

Procedures Used to Notify the Campus Community

In the event of a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, the University has various methods in place for communicating information quickly. Some or all these methods of communication may be activated in the event of an emergency to all or a segment of the campus community. These methods of communication include the ECSU Alert e-mail system, text message, ECSU Alert webpage messages. The University will post important updates during critical incidents on the ECSU homepage. If the situation warrants, the University will establish a telephone call-in center to communicate with the University community during an emergency situation.

Security of and Access to University Facilities

The University's campus administrative buildings are open from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and academic buildings are open from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. Academic buildings are scheduled to be open on weekends only as needed. Access to individual classrooms and laboratories is limited to those enrolled in the courses meeting there. Likewise, access to most programs is limited to those that enrolled in the program or otherwise authorized to access.

Many cultural and athletic events held in university facilities are open to the public. Other facilities such as the bookstore and library are likewise open to the public. Only those who have demonstrated a need are issued keys to a building.

Special Considerations for Residence Hall Access

On campus, all residence halls operate under a computerized Access Control and Monitoring System. Identification cards are coded so that only students who are residents in a particular hall are authorized electronic access entry to that hall; the system denies entry to all unauthorized persons. Resident Hall Staff Members are responsible for checking and securing doors, when needed. Most residence hall and apartment exterior doors are equipped with locks and with crash bars to ensure a quick emergency exit. Remember to lock your doors and windows.

Only residents and their invited guests are permitted in the living areas of the residence halls. It is the resident's responsibility to ensure that his/her guest is aware of the University and residence hall policies. Guests are not provided with room keys or door access cards. A resident of the building must escort guests of the opposite sex at all times.

All exterior doors are locked 24 hours a day. It is the responsibility of residents and staff members to challenge or report individuals who cannot be identified as residents or the guests of the residents.

When University Police receive a report of an unescorted person in a residence hall, a police officer is dispatched to identify that person. Most of these officers spend much of their time patrolling in and around the residence hall complexes. Contracted Security Officers are assigned to patrol the residence hall areas from 12:00 a.m. until 7:00 a.m.

During low-occupancy periods such as holidays and scheduled breaks, students are consolidated into designated buildings and gain access via the University's electronic access control system. During the summer when groups who are not regularly associated with the University are using the University residence halls, exterior doors are locked 24 hours a day. Each guest is issued an identification card that allows him or her to gain access to their assigned building via the electronic access control system. Residence Halls are staffed 24 hours per day. University Police personnel also conduct regular checks of residence hall areas.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities Elizabeth City State University is committed to campus safety and security. At ECSU, locks, landscaping and outdoor lighting are designed for safety and security. Sidewalks are designed to provide well-traveled, lighted routes from parking areas to buildings and from building to building. Sidewalks and building entrances are illuminated to provide well-traveled, lighted routes from parking areas to buildings and from building to building.

We encourage community members to promptly report any security concern, including concerns about locking mechanism, lighting, or landscaping to University Police.

ECSU's Response to Sexual and Gender Violence

Sexual & Gender Violence Annual Security Report Policy

Introduction

Elizabeth City State University is committed to providing a safe learning and working environment, and in compliance with federal law has adopted policies and procedures to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual violence including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. These guidelines apply to all students, faculty, staff, contractors and visitors.



Reporting an Incident

If a student, employee or visitor has been the victim of an incident of sexual violence they should immediately report it to the Elizabeth City State University Police Department, located in the Thomas-Jenkins Building, at (252) 335-3266. In case of an emergency or ongoing threat, if possible, get to a safe location and please report the incident by call 911. Local police may be contacted via 911 and are located at 305 East Main Street, Elizabeth City, NC 27909.

Students and employees may also report to Brittany Clinton, the Director of Title IX Compliance, located in C.W. Griffin Hall Office 119, at (252) 335-3907. Students may also report to the Dean of Students office, located in Suite 200 C.W. Griffin Hall, at (252) 335-3276. Elizabeth City State University officials will assist any victim in notifying law enforcement, including local police, if they elect to do so. Victims are also entitled not to report to law enforcement. Any student or employee, who reports an incident of sexual violence, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall receive a written explanation of their rights and options. A sexual assault is any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent, as well as incest or statutory rape.

Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim. Dating violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim. Stalking is engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Written Notice of Rights & Options

Any student or employee who reports an incident of sexual or gender violence, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall receive a written explanation of their rights and options. This written explanation identifies existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community; and describes options for available assistance in; and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures.

Procedures Victims Should Follow/Preservation of Evidence

If an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking occurs it is important to preserve evidence to aid in the possibility of a successful criminal prosecution. The victim of a sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical exam. Any clothing removed should be placed in a paper bag. Evidence of violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries, following an incident of domestic or dating violence should be documented including through the preservation of photographic evidence. Evidence of stalking including any communication, such as written notes, voice mail or other electronic communications should be saved and not altered in any way.

On & Off Campus Resources

Both Elizabeth City State University and Elizabeth City also offer other important resources to the victims of sexual violence including medical treatment, counseling and advocacy they may wish to utilize. The Office of Violence Against Woman, located at Griffin Hall-Suite 302, can be reached at (252) 335-3275 and is available to assist any student or employee free of charge and will help individuals consider their options and navigate through any resources or recourse they elect to pursue. A victim need not make a formal report to law enforcement or Elizabeth City State University to access the following:



RESOURCES	
Safe Haven- 500 Griffin Hall	In person only
Office of Violence Against Woman- Griffin Hall-Suite 302	(252) 335-3275
Student Counseling Services - Griffin Hall-Suite 302	(252) 335-3275
Student Health Services – Griffin Hall (Confidential)	(252) 335-3267
Albemarle Hopeline	(252) 338-5538; 24-hour line (252) 338-3011
Sentara Albemarle Medical Center – 1144 N Road St. (Confidential)	(252) 335-0531

Accommodations

Whether or not a student or employee reports to law enforcement and or pursues any formal action, if they report an incident of sexual violence, Elizabeth City State University is committed to providing as safe a learning and/or working environment as possible. Upon request, Elizabeth City State University will make any reasonable available change to a party's academic, living, transportation, and or working situation. Students, Employees and visitors may contact The Office of Title IX at (252) 335-3907/C.W. Griffin Hall Room 119.

If a victim reports to law enforcement, law enforcement may assist the victim in obtaining an Ex-Parte (no-contact order). Elizabeth City State University is committed to ensuring that any such order is fully upheld on all institutionally owned and controlled property.

Elizabeth City State University is also committed to protecting victims from any further harm, and the University may issue a separate campus-wide no-contact order pending the outcome of any conduct proceeding.

Victim Confidentiality

Elizabeth City State University recognizes the sensitive nature of sexual violence and is committed to protecting the privacy of any individual who reports an incident of sexual violence. Different officials on campus are, however, able to offer varying levels of privacy protection to victims. Reports made to law enforcement, including if criminal prosecution is pursued, may be made public, and while every effort will be made not to identify the victim in incident reports and media (under North Carolina law), reports made to law enforcement will lead to the name of the victim being shared with the accused.

Reports made to Elizabeth City State University officials will be kept as private as possible, with identifying information about the victim only shared with university officials on a need-to-know basis.

Victims may report confidentially to a counselor or an adviser in the Student Counseling Services (252) 335-3275 or Student Health Services (252) 335-3267. Reports made to advocates and counselors in these locations will not be shared with any third party.

Under North Carolina Law, individuals under the age of 18 are classified as minors, and reports related to these individuals must be shared with their legal guardians.

Education Programs

Elizabeth City State University is committed to increasing the awareness of and preventing sexual violence. All incoming students and new employees are provided with programming and strategies intended to prevent rape, acquaintance rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking before it occurs through the changing of social norms and other approaches; that includes a clear statement that Elizabeth City State University prohibits such acts, their definitions, the definition of consent, options for bystander intervention, information about risk reduction, and our policies and procedures for responding to these incidents. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are also offered throughout the year. These programs include:

- Freshmen Survival Skills at New Student Orientation
- Residence Hall workshops for on-campus students about sexual violence
- Seminars on Title IX, the Violence Against Women Act, and the Clery Act
- Bystander Intervention Training

Conduct Proceedings

Elizabeth City State University strictly prohibits all acts of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. In addition to facing criminal action, students, employees and other affiliates may also face disciplinary action by Elizabeth City State University. Individuals found responsible for having committed such a violation face permanent expulsion, termination of employment, suspension, probation, no-contact orders, restitution, and/or mandatory counseling. Incidents involving accused students will be handled by the Title IX Office and Office of the Dean of Students, and incidents involving accused employees/affiliates will be handled by the Title IX Officer and Human Resources.



All conduct proceedings, whether the conduct is reported to have occurred on or off campus, shall provide a prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution by officials who have received annual training on the nature of the types of cases they are handling, on how to conduct an investigation, and conduct a hearing in a manner that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. Determination of responsibility shall be made by the Title IX Decision Maker Panel using the preponderance of the evidence standard (which means that it is more likely than not that the alleged misconduct occurred). In all proceedings, including any related meetings, both the accused and accuser are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present including the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice. Both the accused and accuser shall simultaneously be informed in writing of the outcome made by Decision Maker Panel, of procedures for appealing the results of the outcome, of any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that they become final, and when such results become final. Disclosure of the outcome shall be made to both parties unconditionally, and each shall be free to share or not share the details with any third parties.

For additional information about conduct proceedings for both students and employees, please consult the full Policy on Sex and Gender Based Discrimination and Harassment, Interpersonal Violence and Stalking
<https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section900/900-4-1-5.pdf>.

Personal Safety

Despite law enforcement's efforts, serious crimes do occur on campuses. It is important to report any suspicious incidents to police and always remain alert and vigilant.

One of the more serious crimes that too often are unreported is sexual assault. It is important to know what these crimes are because in many cases, victims do not realize that they have been victimized. Additionally, crimes of this nature are very difficult for victims to report for a number of very complex reasons. We provide the following information to help those who may have been victims of sexual assault or who have a friend who has been sexually assaulted.

There are many guidelines to help you be more alert and aware of the situation to prevent serious crimes. Such as:

Know your surroundings

- Be alert
- Call for help
- Report any suspicious people and/or activity, immediately

Defining Rape and Sexual Assault in North Carolina

NC General Statute 14-27 defines rape and sexual assault as the following:

First Degree Rape – a person is guilty of rape in the first degree if the person engages in vaginal intercourse:

1. With a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years and the defendant is at least 12 years old and is at least 4 years older than the victim;
2. With another person by force and against the will of the other person and; employs a dangerous or deadly weapon or an article which the other person reasonably believes to be a dangerous or deadly weapon; or inflicts serious personal injury upon the victim or another, by one or more other persons.

Second Degree Rape – a person is guilty of rape in the second degree if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with another person:

1. By force and against the will of the other person; or
2. Who is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know the other person is mentally, or physically helpless.



First Degree Sexual Assault – a person is guilty of a sexual offense in the first degree if the person engages in a sexual act:

1. With a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years and the defendant is at least 12 years old and is at least 4 years older than the victim.
2. With another person by force and against the will of the other person, and; (a) employs a dangerous or deadly weapon or an article which the other person reasonably believes to be a dangerous or deadly weapon, or (b) inflicts serious personal injury upon the victim or another, by one or more other persons, or (c) the person commits

the offense aided and abetted by one or more other persons.

Second Degree Sexual Assault – a person is guilty of a sexual offense in the second degree if the person engages in a sexual act:

1. By force and against the will of the other person, or
2. Who is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know the other person is mentally, or physically helpless.

Statutory Rape is a crime in which a minor is manipulated to engage in intercourse with someone older. Many victims do not understand this is a crime because statutory rape considers age difference and not the consent of the individuals.

NC General Statute 14-27 defines statutory rape as:

Statutory Rape – a person is guilty of statutory rape if the person engages in vaginal intercourse or a sexual act with another person:

1. Who is 13, 14, or 15 years old and the defendant is at least six years older than the person except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person.
2. Who is 13, 14, or 15 years old and the defendant is more than four but less than six years older than the person except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person.

While these definitions are clear, victims often have difficulty reporting a sexual assault for numerous reasons such as knowing the perpetrator, fear of retaliation, fear of parents knowing about the incident, or fear of getting in trouble with law enforcement. Despite these concerns. It is vital to report such incidents in order to get help.



The following information provides steps to follow should a sexual assault occur:

- Get to a safe place as soon as possible!
- Try to preserve all physical evidence – The victim should not bathe, shower, brush teeth, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing until he or she has a medical exam. Contact a close friend or relative, if available, who can provide support and accompany the victim to the medical exam and/or police department. Advocates from the Women's Resource Center can be available to the victim to provide support.
- Get medical attention as soon as possible – An exam may reveal the presence of physical injury of which the victim is unaware. Following a sexual assault, antibiotics are typically given at the time of the exam to help prevent the victim from acquiring certain sexually transmitted diseases. Emergency contraceptive pills are offered to all victims at the time of the exam (if the victim presents within 120 hours) to help prevent pregnancy from occurring as a result of the rape. If the victim reports memory loss, loss of consciousness or other circumstances suspicious for a drug-facilitated assault, a urine test may be done if the victim presents within 96 hours. Some of the commonly used "date rape" drugs, however, are only detectable in the urine for 6-8 hours after ingestion.
- Contact the police – Sexual assault is a crime, it is vital to report it. It is important to remember reporting a crime is not the same as prosecuting the crime. The decision to prosecute may be made at another time. The final decision to prosecute is determined by the District Attorney.
- Consider talking to a counselor – Seeing a counselor may be important in helping the victim understand his/her feelings and begin the process of recovery.

Defining Consent in North Carolina

North Carolina has no definition of consent, therefore we use the Institutional Definition of Consent. Consent is an affirmative decision to engage in mutually acceptable sexual activity given by clear actions or words. It is an informed decision made freely and actively by all parties. Relying solely upon nonverbal communication can lead to miscommunication. **Conduct will be considered "without consent," if no clear consent, verbal or nonverbal, is given.**

Under North Carolina law, sexual contact, including touching and intercourse, is prohibited when it is against the will of another person; i.e., without the presence of consent. Under Elizabeth City State University policy, consent is further defined as informed, freely and actively given, mutually understandable words or actions, which indicate a willingness to participate in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. In the absence of mutually understandable words or actions it is the responsibility of the initiator, that is, the person who wants to engage in the specific sexual activity, to make sure that they have consent from their partner(s). Consent is mutually understandable when a sober, reasonable person would consider the words or actions of the parties to have manifested a mutually understandable agreement between them to do the same act, in the same way, at the same time, with each other. Consent must be knowing, active, voluntary, and present and ongoing. Under University policy, the following should also be considered in determining consent:

- Consent may not be inferred from silence, passivity or lack of active resistance alone.
- A current or previous dating or sexual relationship (or the existence of such a relationship with anyone else) may not, in itself, be taken to imply consent.
- Consent cannot be inferred by an individual's manner of dress, the giving or acceptance of gifts, the extension or acceptance of an invitation to go to a private room or location or going on a date.
- Consent to one type of sexual act may not, in itself, be taken to imply consent to another type of sexual act.
- Consent may be withdrawn at any time.

Consent must be freely given and cannot be the result of force, violence, physical restraint, or the presence of a weapon, threats, indications of intent to harm, whether direct or indirect, intimidation, extortion, menacing behavior, bullying, coercion (undue pressure) or fraud (misrepresentation or material omission about oneself or the situation in order to gain permission for sexual or intimate activity). Consent may never be given by any of the following: minors (under the age of 16 in North Carolina), mentally disabled persons, and/or individuals who are incapacitated as a result of alcohol or other drugs, or who are unconscious, asleep or otherwise physically helpless. Incapacitation means being in a state where an individual lacks the capacity to appreciate the nature of giving consent to participate in sexual activity. Additionally, an individual may not engage in sexual activity with another whom one knows, or should reasonably have known, is incapacitated as a result of alcohol or other drugs. The perspective of a reasonable person will be the basis for determining whether an individual should have known about the impact of the use of alcohol or drugs on another's ability to give consent. Being intoxicated or high does not diminish an individual's responsibility to obtain consent and is never an excuse for sexual misconduct.



Our Commitment to Addressing Sexual Harassment, Including Sexual Assault

ECSU does not tolerate sexual misconduct or abuse, such as sexual assault, rape or any other forms of nonconsensual sexual activity. Sexual misconduct in any form violates the Student Code of Conduct, University policies (Policy on Sex and Gender Based Discrimination and Harassment, Interpersonal Violence and Stalking) <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section900/900-4-1-5.pdf> and may violate Federal and State Laws. Violations of this policy are subject to disciplinary sanctions through the Office of Student Conduct and/or those outlined in applicable University policies (please refer to the Policy on Sex and Gender Based Discrimination and Harassment, Interpersonal Violence and Stalking). Please visit <https://www.ecsu.edu/titleix/index.php> to review procedures, policies and protocols for reporting and addressing allegations of student sexual misconduct. The University provides the following rights to all sexual assault victims:

- Upon request, Elizabeth City State University will make any reasonable change to a victim's academic, living, transportation, and/or working situation.
- The victim and the accused will receive a written explanation of their rights and options.
- Both the complainant and the respondent will have the same opportunities to have others present during the Title IX Conduct proceedings.
- The University will ensure that the complainant and the respondent both receive a written notice of the final determination of the investigation.
- If desired, University Police will assist the victim in contacting local law enforcement authorities.
- On campus counseling services are available to students through the Counseling and Testing Center as well as Student Health Services.
- Students who have been subject to sexual assault, sexual violence or sexual harassment may request to withdraw from a semester or individual courses.

University Procedures for Responding to Reports of Sexual Assault

If you or someone you know is the victim of a sexual assault, the victim has several rights, including:

- The right to report the incident to the University Police or local authorities. The University will assist victims in notifying either the University or local police. Filing a police report does not mean the victim must pursue criminal charges. The victim maintains his or her rights throughout the process.
- In addition to the campus services listed below, there are also several community service organizations that can provide counseling, mental health, and other related services to sexual assault victims. The Office of Title IX can assist with connecting victims to these services.
- You can also contact the Office of Civil Rights by calling 1 (800) 421-3481 or by visiting the OCR website which provides instructions for how to file a complaint at <https://www.ed.gov/laws-and-policy/civil-rights-laws/file-complaint/how-file-discrimination-complaint-ocr>

Campus Resources

Student Counseling Services	(252) 335-3275
Student Health Services	(252) 335-3267
Student Affairs	(252) 335-3276
University Police	(252) 335-3266

Off Campus Resources

Albemarle Hopeline (24-hour crisis line)	(252) 338-3011
Sentara Albemarle Medical Center	(252) 335-0531
Elizabeth City Police	(252) 335-4321
North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault	(919) 956-9124
Pasquotank County Sheriff Office	(252) 338-2191

University Title IX Coordinators/Deputies

Director of Title IX Compliance	(252) 335-3907
Title IX Investigator	(252) 335-3089
Human Resources	(252) 335-3785
Athletics	(252) 335-3847
Student Affairs	(252) 335-3276
Academic Affairs	(252) 335-3583

If a victim of sexual assault or relationship violence incident requests a change in her or his living arrangements or academic schedule, The Office of Title IX or the Office of the Dean of Students, and other offices at ECSU, will assist the individual with making these changes, as long as they are reasonably available.

University Disciplinary Procedures in Sexual Assault Incidents

If you have been sexually assaulted, you have options for addressing such conduct. You may wish to discuss the problem privately with a counselor or an advisor in Student Counseling Services, or Student Health Services. University Police is always available to assist a victim with getting the support she/he requests.

The University's Title IX process is designed to afford a complainant (the person who is bringing a charge) and a respondent (the person who is answering a charge) a fair, prompt, and appropriate resolution process. The process is designed to help persons who need support as they address these incidents.

The Office of Title IX manages the resolution proceeding in which a student is the alleged perpetrator. The full text of the protocol for how the University responds to sexual assault complaints through the campus conduct process can be found at <https://www.ecsu.edu/titleix/index.php> and the Policy on Sex and Gender Based Discrimination and Harassment, Interpersonal Violence and Stalking found at <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section900/900-4-1-5.pdf>. The Office of Title IX is responsible for managing proceedings for those cases in which an employee is the respondent.



In determining whether the alleged conduct constitutes sexual harassment or assault, the full context in which the alleged incident occurred must be considered. In any case, both the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during any disciplinary proceeding. Both the accuser and the accused will be informed of the outcome of any proceeding.

During any sexual assault complaint proceeding, the University has a range of sanctions available. Those sanctions may range from probation to expulsion from the University, depending upon the nature and circumstances of the specific incident. In some cases, interim sanctions may be put in place to ensure student safety.



Sexual Assault Prevention Education Programs

The Division of Legal Affairs and the Title IX Office are primarily responsible for sexual assault education and awareness in collaboration with many offices at the University. Together, these officers offer a variety of programming during the academic year which focuses on sexual and gender violence. Below is a list of some of the programs offered by ECSU:

- *Student Information & Awareness Programs*
 - Stalking Awareness & Suicide Prevention
 - Date Rape
 - Dating Violence & Sexual Assault
 - Staying Safe on Campus
 - Alcohol, Drugs and Sexual Assault Prevention
- *Welcome Back Weekend Seminar* – The seminar will educate students about the elements of a healthy relationship, the importance of sexual consent and the role of bystanders in creating safe and healthy communities.
- *Freshmen Survival Skills* – The Counseling Center and the Viking Voyage Leader will utilize peer theatre and a video to discuss the topics of sexual assault, sexual harassment and bystander intervention.
- *Substance Abuse Committee* – Committee of Faculty, Staff and Student leaders who promote substance abuse and sexual assault awareness through programs and fairs.

Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Intervention

Elizabeth City State University offers bystander training intervention courses and sessions through the Office of Title IX. Bystander intervention is about enabling community members to prevent and intervene in violence. In this approach, whole communities are part of the solution to end abuse. Bystander intervention does not always have to be direct and/or confrontational. If you see a friend, acquaintance, or even a stranger in a dangerous situation, you can intervene safely and positively by working together with others to stop the situation, or by indirectly intervening (e.g., turning on the lights at a dark party). Remember that you do not have to respond to violence with violence. Bystander intervention is about stepping up and speaking out to protect others in the community.

Additionally, active bystander intervention can occur before violence even begins. Leading up to every incident of abuse are all kinds of behaviors, words, and actions that can normalize and condone violence in a community. Examples of safe bystander intervention include letting a friend know that a sexist or racist joke is not acceptable or reminding a colleague or coworker that a victim-blaming remark will not be tolerated in the workplace.

Additional information on bystander intervention, including information on how to schedule bystander intervention training for an individual or a group, can be found at <https://www.ecsu.edu/titleix/index.php>.

Sex Offender Registration – Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

The North Carolina General Assembly created the North Carolina Sex Offender and Public Protection Registry in January 1996. This law outlines registration requirements for persons living in North Carolina, non-resident students and non-resident workers. The Registry serves as a resource to help protect and inform the public.

A list of registered sex offenders is made available by the state authorities to the local law enforcement agency (Elizabeth City Police Department) that has jurisdiction where the institution of higher education is located. For information about registered sex offenders in the State of North Carolina, you may visit the website of the North Carolina Offender Registry at <https://sexoffender.ncsbi.gov/> and the U.S. Department of Justice National Sex Offender website at <https://www.nsopw.gov/>.

Campus Security Policies, Crime Prevention & Safety Awareness Programs

In addition to the many programs offered by the University Police and other University officers, the University has established a number of policies and procedures related to ensuring a reasonably safe campus community. These policies include:

Behavioral Management Team

In order to extend our efforts on emergency preparedness and prevention, ECSU has established a Behavioral Management Team. The objective of the Behavioral Management Team (BMT) is to put in place a structured process for evaluating potentially threatening situations that occur at the University. The multi-disciplinary team is comprised of members from around the University community. If you would like further information about the members and the purpose of the BMT please visit the Boards, Councils and Committees webpage <https://www.ecsu.edu/>.

Weapons Policy

ECSU Policy Weapons on Campus Property

<https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section900/900-4-1-4.pdf>

prohibits the possession and the use of weapons at ECSU, except as allowed by law. N.C.G.S. § 14-269.2 grants the possession of weapons on state property in the following circumstances:

Employees Who Reside on Campus Property

An employee, who resides in a detached, single-family campus residence either alone or with immediate family members, may possess a handgun on campus only in the following manner:

With a Valid Concealed Handgun Permit

If the employee has a valid concealed handgun permit or is exempt from obtaining a concealed handgun permit, the employee may have his/her handgun:

1. On the premises of the employee's campus residence; or
2. In a closed compartment or container within the employee's locked vehicle in a campus parking lot;
3. Except for direct transfer between the campus residence and the employee's vehicle, the handgun must remain at all times either on the premises of the employee's campus residence or in the closed compartment of the employee's locked vehicle. The employee may unlock the vehicle to enter or exit but must lock the vehicle immediately following the entrance or exit if his/her handgun is in the vehicle.

Without a Concealed Handgun Permit

If the employee does not have a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun, the employee may have his/her handgun:

1. On the premises of the employee's campus residence; and
2. In the employee's vehicle only when the vehicle is occupied by the employee and the employee is immediately leaving the campus or is driving directly to their campus residence from off campus; and,
3. On the employee's person outside the premises of the employee's campus residence when making a direct transfer of the handgun from the employee's campus residence to the employee's vehicle when the employee is immediately leaving the campus or from the employee's vehicle to the employee's campus residence when the employee is arriving at the campus residence from off campus.



Individuals With Valid Concealed Handgun Permits or Exempt

Any person who has a valid concealed handgun permit or who is exempt (see N.C.G.S. § 14.269) from obtaining a concealed handgun permit may possess a handgun on campus only in the following manner:

1. Locked Vehicles or Containers

The handgun must be in a closed compartment or container within the person's locked vehicle or in a locked container securely affixed to the person's vehicle.

2. Entry or Exit of Vehicle

The person may unlock his/her vehicle for entry or exit provided the handgun remains in the closed compartment at all times and the vehicle is locked immediately following the entrance or exit.

Student Conduct

The Office of Student Affairs

The Division of Student Affairs is organized and administered by the Chief Student Affairs Officer to augment strengthen and support the university's commitment for the total development of students. Student Affairs provides many opportunities for students to develop personally and socially through active engagement in community service, career exploration, health and fitness, peer mentor education and student life.

The Student Code of Conduct

The Office of the Dean of Students is responsible for administering the Student Code of Conduct, which articulates the behavioral standards and the equitable procedures employed by the University to respond to allegations of student misconduct.

Students who are found responsible for violations may be subject to sanctions ranging from Disciplinary Warning, Disciplinary Probation, to Suspension or Expulsion from the University. Students residing in university housing may also lose the privilege of living on campus for violating University rules and regulations or conditions of the housing contract.

The Office of the Dean of Students in conjunction with campus partners will assign developmental and educational interventions designed to promote greater awareness and improved decision-making for students in an effort to deter future misconduct.

In instances where there is reasonable cause to believe a student is an immediate threat to the safety of themselves, other persons or property or is an immediate threat to disrupt essential campus operations, the Chief Student Affairs Officer and/or Dean Students may assign an interim action designed to protect the health and safety of the community and members therein. Students are granted the right to appeal the suspension within five day of the decision.

Any individual or entity may submit reports alleging student misconduct to the Office of the Dean of Students or in person by visiting Griffin Hall Suite 200, online using the incident reporting form https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?ElizabethCityStateUniv&layout_id=3, or by phone at (252) 335-3281.

The Division of Student Affairs also provides outreach programming designed to inform and educate students and to promote ECSU principles. Please visit the Student Affairs webpage where you can view the Student Handbook at <https://www.ecsu.edu/student-life/studentcodeofconduct062220.pdf>. Here, you can find the Student Code of Conduct, Parental Notification Procedures, Student Records Policy and links to all policy and procedural guidelines related to the Student Conduct process.

Additional Information Regarding the Student Code of Conduct

ECSU is obligated to provide all students with the University regulations, policies, and procedures, including the policies referenced in the Code of Conduct for Students, are published in the ECSU Policy Manual located at <https://www.ecsu.edu/student-life/studentcodeofconduct062220.pdf>.

If you have additional questions, special needs, or wish to request a hard copy of this information, please contact the Office of the Dean of Students.

Parental Notification

The University reserves the right to report student discipline information to the parents or legal guardians of students.

Federal legislation authorizes ECSU to disclose disciplinary records concerning violations of the University's rules and regulations governing the use or possession of alcohol or controlled substances that involve students who are under the age of 21 regardless of whether the student is a dependent.

The University may also report non-alcohol or drug related incidents to parents or legal guardians of dependent students under circumstances described in the ECSU Student Policy on Illegal Drugs <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section500/500-1-10.pdf> and the ECSU Alcoholic Beverage Policy <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section900/900-1-3.pdf> located in the ECSU Policy Manual and the Student Code of Conduct. Links to both resources were provided in the previous sections.



Missing Student Notification Policy

In accordance with other general institutional emergency notification procedures, when a University student is thought to be missing from the campus, University Police should be immediately notified. Specifically, the Chief of Police or the Supervising Police Officer on duty should be contacted so that they can coordinate efforts to locate the student. This office has the authority and the responsibility for coordinating the efforts made by the University to assist the student's family in locating the missing student. In addition, University Police will coordinate with the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs to take any appropriate actions deemed necessary after the student is determined to be missing.

If a member of the campus community learns that a student is missing, that person should contact University Police so that a formal missing student report and investigation is properly initiated and documented at University Police.

Annually, each residential student of the University has the option to designate an individual to be contacted by ECSU no later than 24 hours after the time that University Police determines the student is missing. ECSU provides each student with the means and opportunity to register their confidential Missing Student Contact Person by logging into Banner and filling out the Missing Student Contact Person information or filling out the Missing Student Contact Section on the Campus Housing Agreement. This information is only accessible to ECSU employees who are authorized campus officials and this information will not be disclosed to others with the exception of law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing student investigation.

In accordance with the ECSU's Missing Student Policy, it should be noted that ECSU notifies each student who is under 18 years of age (and not an emancipated individual), that ECSU is required to contact the student's parents or guardian in addition to the person identified as the missing student contact person. This contact will be made not later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing.

In accordance with ECSU procedures, it should be noted that ECSU will inform each residential student that ECSU will notify the appropriate local law enforcement agency or University Police, when a student has gone missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student was missing. This notification will be made no later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined missing.

If University Police has been notified that a student has gone missing, and makes a determination that student who is the subject of a missing person report has been missing for more than 24 hours, ECSU staff will initiate missing student procedures as outlined in ECSU Policy Manual.

A copy of this policy can be found in the ECSU Policy Manual at www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section500/500-2-11.pdf.

As required in the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, and as outlined in ECSU's Policy Manual related to missing students, ECSU's Policy Manual related to missing students, ECSU's missing student investigative procedures include the following:

- Communication procedures for official notification of appropriate University Police personnel that a student has been missing for more than 24 hours
- Requires any official missing person report relating to a University student to be referred immediately to University Police
- If through the investigation of an official report, University Police determines a student has been missing for more than 24 hours, they will:
 - Contact those individuals provided by the student, as their missing student contact person
 - If a student is under 18 years of age, and not an emancipated minor, ECSU will immediately contact the custodial parents(s) or legal guardian(s) of the student, in addition to the student's missing student contact person

Students may provide their missing student contact person in Banner as seen below:

Students may also provide their missing student contact person information on the Campus Housing Lease Agreement as seen below:

Daily Crime and Fire Log

University Police maintain a combined Daily Crime and Daily Fire Log of all incidents reported to the Department. University Police publish an activity log every day, which is available to members of the press and public. This log identifies the type, location, and time of each criminal incident reported to University Police.

The most current 60 days of information is available in the lobby of the University Police Building located at the Thomas-Jenkins Building on Viking Drive. Upon request of any maintained Daily Crime and Fire Log will be made available for viewing, within 48 hours' notice. The Daily Crime and Fire Log is also displayed on the University Police webpage:

<https://psp.uncg.edu/CARDS/crimelog/ECSU/>.

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs

In an effort to promote safety awareness, the University offers programming (poster campaign, mocktails, Online training) that directly addresses campus safety issues. Programs address, but are not limited to, Alcohol Abuse, prevention & education, recognizing & responding to mental health issues (Depression, Suicide) as well as issues related to relationship, sexual health, and general safety. The University Police is available to discuss safety awareness and crime prevention programs with students and staff. If you or your organization would like to request a specific program, please contact University Police at (252) 335-3691. Below are some of the programs and services available:



Education and Prevention Programs

The University engages in comprehensive educational programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all students and employees.

The University 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; participating in Spring and Fall Faculty orientation program; presenting programs throughout the year on at least a quarterly basis, including sessions such as: skits, clothes line projects, a residence hall speaker, series, an annual poster series and web-based training programs regarding the Role of Faculty in Assisting Students Who Disclose Abuse or an Assault.

Elizabeth City State University Police Department offered the Campus Security Authority training to all who are classified as a Campus Security Authority (CSA), which is a university police or security official or other official with significant responsibility for campus and student activities.

The University offered the following primary prevention and awareness for all Students and Employees in 2024:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held
Wear Blue: Human Trafficking Awareness	January 11, 2024	Campuswide
Wear Yellow: Stalking Awareness	January 18, 2024	Campuswide
Human Trafficking Forum and Movie Night	January 29, 2024	Ridley Student Center Room 216
Wear Orange: Teen Dating Violence Awareness	February 6, 2024	Campuswide
What's Luv: A love language discussion	February 13, 2024	Ridley Student Center Room 206
Preconception Peer Education Training: Healthy Relationships	March 20, 2024	Ridley Student Center
Wear Teal: Sexual Assault Awareness	April 2, 2024	Campuswide
Viking Voyage Leader Title IX Training	April 5, 2024	Ridley Student Center
Denim Day: Ending Sexual Violence	April 24, 2024	Campuswide
Ballin' Out Again Sexual Assault	April 25, 2024	Vaughn Center Gymnasium
Preconception Peer Education Training: Sexual Assault	April 26, 2024	Virtual
New Student Orientation	April 24, 26; June 18, 21, 25; July 16; August 12, 2024	Ridley Student Center
Fall Faculty Staff Institute Title IX Training	August 21, 2024	Ridley Student Center Rm 216
Nacho Consent	August 21, 2024	Ridley Student Center Theater
New Employee Orientation Title IX Training	September 10; October 8; December 3, 2024	G.R. Little Library
Men's Football Title IX Training	October 21, 2024	Ridley Student Center Room 216
Homecoming Hoopla Safety Forum-Title IX Training	October 16, 2024	Ridley Student Center Room 216
Stop Domestic Violence Forum	October 22, 2024	Ridley Student Center Room 216
New Student Orientation	November 7, 2024	Virtual

Information on Risk Reduction/Recognize Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior

Relationship violence is defined as any hurtful or unwanted physical, sexual, verbal, or emotional act inflicted by a casual or intimate partner with the intention, either real or perceived, of causing pain or injury on the other partner. Relationship violence can occur in any intimate relationship, regardless of the gender of the perpetrator an/or victim, and affects LGBTQ relationships as well as heterosexual relationships. Relationship violence is about one partner attempting to control the actions, behavior, and emotions of another partner.

Examples of abusive behavior (i.e., “red flags”) in a relationship can include, but are not limited to:

- Being sworn at (verbal)
- Statements such as “nobody else would want you” (verbal)
- Continuous criticism of behavior and/or appearance (verbal)
- Withholding of affection (emotional)
- Manipulation with lies and/or broken promises (emotional)
- Having objects thrown at you (physical)
- Being threatened with a weapon (physical)
- Being hit, bitten, punched, slapped, or shoved (physical)
- Rape (sexual)
- Intense jealousy (sexual)

ECSU has many resources available if you have been or are currently a victim of relationship violence. If you are still in a violent relationship, resources are available to help you safely plan please see <https://www.ecsu.edu/student-life/counseling.php>.

Additional information on risk reduction and on warning signs of abusive behavior, particularly within the context of relationships, can be found at <https://www.ecsu.edu/student-life/counseling.php>. The National Dating Abuse Hotline can be reached at 1 (866) 331-9474 and offers a variety of services, including peer counseling and text counseling, to determine whether a relationship is healthy and safe.

ECSU Rights and Resources

Elizabeth City State University is committed to the safety and well-being of its students and to responding to incidents of sexual violence (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, all of which are prohibited under ECSU policy), whether on- or off- campus. If you experienced any kind of sexual violence, please know that you have options that you have rights, and that support is available for you on campus and in the wider community.



You have options:

- About where you report what happened to you:
 - Law enforcement* (University Police or Elizabeth City Police or neither; an advocate and/or other campus authority can accompany you)
- About medical treatment:
 - Student Health Services
 - Sentara Albemarle Medical Center (medical services can still be received even if no report is filed with law enforcement)
- About what you do next:
 - Academic and working accommodation (e.g., changing your class or work study schedule)
 - Housing and transportation accommodations (e.g., changing your on-campus housing or travel schedule)
 - Counseling
 - Legal options (including seeking orders of protection, information about which can be found under Off-Campus Resources)
 - Medical assistance
 - University complaint process (Title IX)

*While you may decline to continue with law enforcement proceedings at any point, please know the importance of preserving evidence if you think you may at some point decide to pursue this path.

ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES

Office of Violence Against Woman	<p>The Office of Violence Against Woman is a resource for all ECSU students and provides advocacy services, as well as preventative and educational programming provided annually to new students and on request to students, staff, and faculty.</p> <p>The Office of Violence Against Woman serves students who have experienced sexual violence by providing information about resources and options, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counseling • Health care • Changing class schedules • Legal assistance and medical advocacy • Changing housing arrangements • Reporting to police and/or filing criminal charges • Filing a complaint through the Office of Student Affairs/Dean of Students • Resources for special populations (e.g., LGBTQ individuals, veterans) <p>Programming provided by the Office of Violence Against Woman is available upon request to any interested individual and/or organization and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bystander intervention training • Software on sexual violence and drug/alcohol use • Workshops on stalking, dating violence, consent, sexual assault, and domestic violence • Events such as Take Back the Night and Clothesline Project • Road shows on campus and community resources available to survivors, families, and friends 	<p>Schedule a meeting by calling (252) 335-3275</p> <p>The Office of Violence Against Woman is open 9:00AM - 5:00PM Monday - Friday. Griffin Hall-Suite 302 Elizabeth City, NC 27909 (252) 335-3275</p> <p><i>Walk-ins are welcome, but staff availability cannot be guaranteed without an appointment. Please contact the Center if you are interested in programming.</i></p>
STUDENT COUNSELING SERVICES	<p>Student Counseling Services is a confidential resource for all ECSU students providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health screenings • Free counseling sessions • Alcohol and drug risk assessments • Stress reduction programming <p>Student Counseling Services provides individual, group, and couples counseling and variety of workshops/presentation.</p> <p>Student Counseling Services can provide counseling services on-site and/or referrals to off-campus options.</p>	<p>Student Counseling Services is open 8:00AM-5:00PM Monday-Friday.</p> <p>Griffin Hall-Suite 302 Elizabeth City, NC 27909 (252) 335-3275</p>

24-HOUR RESOURCES

If a student needs help after hours or wants additional immediate help, options are available.	<p>University Police (252) 335-3266</p> <p>Albemarle Hopeline Crisis Hotline (252) 338-3011</p> <p>Sentara Albemarle Medical Center (252) 335-0531</p> <p>Domestic Violence HotLine: 1 (800) 799-7233</p> <p>LGBTQ Survivor Hotline: (212) 714-1141</p>	<p>Learn more about these and other resources at: https://www.ecsu.edu/student-life/counseling.php</p>
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OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES

ALBEMARLE HOPELINE	<p>Albemarle Hopeline is a domestic violence shelter and rape crisis counseling center. Hopeline can provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Emergency housing ▸ Counseling services ▸ Medical advocacy ▸ Legal advocacy (including information on seeking orders of protection) ▸ Resources for immigration/visa aid, including LegalAid of North Carolina 	<p>Albemarle Hopeline can be reached during business hours at: (252) 338-5338</p> <p>and 24/7 on their crisis line: (252) 338-3011</p>
SENTARA ALBEMARLE MEDICAL CENTER	<p>Sentara Albemarle Medical Center can provide health services related to the aftermath of sexual violence. The Center staffs a trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) and provides a private room and services for survivors of sexual violence, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Medical attention for any physical injuries sustained ▸ Evidence collection kit (for law enforcement purposes, though please note that you do not have to decide immediately whether you wish to turn the kit over to law enforcement with your name on it) ▸ Testing for sexually transmitted infections ▸ Emergency contraception <p>Note that some of these services, under federal and state law, are provided free of charge to victims of sexual violence. Ask an advocate or SANE for more information.</p>	<p>3050 Halstead Blvd Elizabeth City, NC 27909 (252) 335-0531</p> <p>24-hour services are provided.</p>

On-Campus proceedings overview

Procedures

- A prompt and timely investigation between complaint and resolution
- A fair and impartial investigation
- Thorough investigation, including fact-finding investigation, witness reports and statements from both complainant and respondent, and a live hearing, coordinated by the Director of Title IX Compliance to determine whether a policy violation occurred
- Outcome based on the standard of “preponderance of evidence,” meaning that it is more likely than not that the accused committed the crime
- Informal Resolution Process
- Findings will be determined by the Title IX Decision Maker’s Panel, and in the event there is a finding of responsible, the case will be referred to the Office of Student Conduct for Sanctions to be determined.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the reporting or responding parties. University officials involved in the investigation or adjudication of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking complaints are trained annually on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims, promotes accountability, and is in line with ECSU policies.
 - The complainant and the respondent are entitled to the same opportunities to:
 - Change academic and/or living situations upon request
 - Notified of counseling services
 - Have an advisor of your choosing present during all proceedings
 - Appeal the Decision Maker’s Panel decision and sanctions to an Appellate Officer’s Hearing Panel
 - Be informed simultaneously in writing of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding, of any change to results, and of the results when such become final

Possible Sanctions and Protective Measures

An individual found responsible by on-campus disciplinary proceedings or off-campus criminal court may be, if a student, either placed on probation, suspended or expelled, and if a faculty member/employee, removed and reassigned from contact with students or staff, suspended or expelled, or terminated.

Confidentiality

To the extent permissible by law, no identifying information about you or the case will be revealed to non-essential personnel.

Confidentiality Rights and Limitations

Title IX prohibits discrimination based on sex (including sexual violence) at federally funded educational programs and activities. The Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Clery Act require institutions to develop policies prohibiting sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence. The university must respond to complaints concerning Title IX and the Violence Against women Act. Because of this, the Clery Act and Title IX impact confidentiality limitations and duty-to-report. Please be aware of these when you are speaking with individuals in position of authority on campus. Ask about their duty to report and their confidentiality limitations.

Please note that these laws do also attempt to ensure your confidentiality as far as possible. Your name and any other personally identifying information may not be revealed to any irrelevant University personnel, nor to the general public (University and the broader community).

On-campus

For information about Title IX investigations or to submit a complaint, please contact ECSU's Director of Title IX Compliance, Brittany Clinton at (252) 335-3907 or via email at bwclinton@ecsuh.edu. You may also submit a complaint to the Office of Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education at <https://www.ed.gov/laws-and-policy/civil-rights-laws/file-complaint/ocr-discrimination-complaint-form> or via telephone at (202) 245-8300. For more information on the Clery Act, please contact ECSU's Clery Compliance Coordinator, Shara Chivers at (252) 335-3711 or via email at shchivers@ecsuh.edu. You may also access ECSU's Clery Crime report on the website of Campus Safety website at <https://www.ecsu.edu/police/ecsuasfsr2025.pdf>.



Key terms defined in accordance with Elizabeth City State University and federal policy:

CONSENT	Informed and voluntary permission given through clear words and actions; under NC law, cannot be given when intoxicated, on drugs, or asleep
SEXUAL ASSAULT	Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
DATING VIOLENCE	Any violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined on a case-by-case basis of the following factors: <div style="text-align: center;"> (a) reporting party's statement (b) length of relationship (c) type of relationship (d) frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship </div>
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	Any felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabitated with victim as a spouse or intimate partner
STALKING	Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: <div style="text-align: center;"> (a) fear for his/her safety or the safety of others; or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress </div>

ECSU'S NO-RETALIATION POLICY	ECSU'S AMNESTY POLICY RELATED TO SEXUAL MISCONDUCT
Retaliation, intimidation, threats, coercion, and/or discrimination by the University, or by an officer, employee, or agent of the University, is prohibited against individuals for filing complaints with law enforcement, Title IX, and any other body, and for exercising any rights or responsibilities contained within this document. Retaliation by any University community member against any individual accusing OR accused of sexual violence is strictly prohibited.	Students reporting being the victim of sexual violence, or students reporting another individual being the victim of sexual violence, will not be prosecuted under school or legal policy if it is discovered during the course of the investigation that drugs or alcohol were involved in the event. Full amnesty will be provided to the victim and/or parties concerned about the victim (e.g., a friend who reports the incident) under these circumstances.

Remember, you have options about what happens next. What happened to you was not your fault, on-campus and off-campus resources are available to help you.

Distributed in compliance with Clery Act (668.46), Title IX and Campus SAVE (Violence Against Women Act) regulation

ECSU Policies Governing Alcohol and Other Drugs

Federal law requires ECSU to notify annually all faculty, staff, and students that the University prohibits the unlawful possession, use, manufacturing or distribution of alcohol or controlled substances by students, faculty, staff, and guests in buildings, facilities, grounds or property controlled by the University or used as part of university activities. For students, this includes the possession and consumption of any beverage containing alcohol in a residence hall room. In addition, smoking of any material is prohibited in all facilities of Elizabeth City State University at all locations.

Crime Prevention Tips

While the ECSU campus is a reasonably safe environment, crimes occur. In addition to the Clery Act crime statistics below, other common crimes that occur on campus are outlined below.

Drug-Free Workplace

ECSU is required to certify that it is providing a drug-free workplace as a result of receiving federal funds. Any employee reporting to work under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs or using alcohol or illegal drugs on the job is subject to appropriate disciplinary action. In addition to the ECSU's Illegal Drugs Policy, the University is required to adhere to all federal policies. It is extremely important that you are aware of the policies on illegal drugs and alcohol, which have been implemented by the federal government and the University's governing bodies.

Areas Open to the Public

ECSU prohibits the possession and use of alcoholic beverages in areas open to the public, including, the outside of buildings open to the public. However, the use of alcoholic beverages subject to the laws of North Carolina may be permitted at ECSU sponsored activities in areas designated by, and with the prior approval of, the Chancellor.

Private or Closed Areas

The possession and use of alcoholic beverages are prohibited in conference rooms, offices, office reception rooms, closed buildings, and areas of buildings not open to the public or from which the public has been excluded, except: the use of alcoholic beverages, subject to the laws of North Carolina, may be permitted in specific private or closed areas designated by, and with the prior approval of, the Chancellor.

Education and Research Areas

ECSU specifically prohibits the use, possession and dispensing of alcoholic beverages in classrooms, lecture halls, laboratories, libraries, research areas, or within buildings, areas where there are lectures or concerts held. Permission will not be granted to use or possess alcoholic beverages in a facility which is used for one of the above functions unless with the express prior approval of the Chancellor. (Please consult the ECSU Alcoholic Beverage Policy 900.1.3) More information can be found in the ECSU Policy Manual at <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section900/900-1-3.pdf>.

Policies Specific to Elizabeth City State University Students

Any student who violates this ECSU Alcoholic Beverage Policy <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section900/900-1-3.pdf>, the Student policy on Illegal Drugs <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section500/500-1-10.pdf>, or the ECSU Residence Life Drugs, Smoke, and Alcohol Zero Tolerance Policy in Residence Halls <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section500/500-2-3.pdf> is subject to disciplinary action including sanctions as outlined in the Student Code of Conduct in addition to any penalties resulting from violating local, state and or federal law. Disciplinary sanctions may include: Students who are found responsible for violations may be subject to sanctions ranging from Fines, Disciplinary Warnings, Disciplinary Probation, Suspension or Expulsion from the University. Students residing in University housing may also lose the privilege of living on campus for violating University rules and regulations or conditions of the housing contract. In most cases the Office of the Dean of Students will also assign developmental and educational interventions designed to promote greater awareness and improved decision-making for students and to further deter future misconduct.

The ECSU Residence Life Drugs, Smoke, and Alcohol Zero Tolerance Policy In Residence Halls can be found at <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section500/500-2-3.pdf>.

Alcohol & Illegal Substances

Alcohol Policy

The possession of or use of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in all University on-campus undergraduate residence hall buildings. It is a violation of state law and university policy for a student under 21 years of age to attempt to purchase, consume, possess, or transport alcoholic beverages. It is unlawful to sell, furnish, and give alcoholic beverages or to permit alcoholic beverages to be sold, furnished or given to any minor.

Students are prohibited from any tailgating activities in the residential quad areas or residence hall parking lots where alcoholic beverages are being served on any football game/event weekend including all home football games. Students tailgating with alcoholic beverages in these defined areas will be confronted and will likely be charged with “open alcoholic containers”.

Residents will be held responsible for activities that occur in their rooms and will be referred to the Office of the Dean of Students and/or University Police if guests are violating state law and the on-campus alcohol policies.

Failure to comply with the direction or to present identification to University Officials acting in the performance of their duties is a violation of the Student Code of Conduct and will result in referral to the Office of the Dean of Students and/or University Police or arrested.

Illegal Substances (Drugs)

It is a violation of state law and university policy to illegally possess, use, distribute, manufacture, sell or be under the influence of other drugs. Students who violate this policy will be referred to the Office of the Dean of Students and/or University Police.

It is against residence hall policy for a student to be in a residential area (room, common area, common building, building entryway, or quad area immediately adjacent to the residence halls) and in the presence of an illegal substance. Students who are in the presence of an illegal substance in these areas will be referred to the Office of the Dean of Students and/or University Police.

Know the signs:

- Passed out or difficult to awaken
- Cold, clammy, pale or bluish skin
- Slowed breathing
- Vomiting (asleep or awake)

Know how to help:

- Turn a vomiting person on his/her side to prevent choking
- Clear vomit from the mouth
- Keep the person awake
- NEVER leave the person unattended



Policies Specific to Faculty and Staff

As a condition of university employment, every employee shall abide by the terms of the Policy on Illegal Drugs. Any employee who violates this policy is subject to university sanctions, including dismissal, as well as criminal sanctions provided by federal, state, or local law. An employee may be required to participate in a drug abuse or drug rehabilitation program. The Policy on Illegal Drugs can be found in the ECSU Policy Manual at this link <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section200/200-1-29.pdf>.

North Carolina Alcohol Related Offenses

Underage Drinking

It is illegal for anyone under 21 years of age to attempt to possess, purchase or attempt to purchase alcohol. It is also illegal to lie about age to obtain alcohol and to carry a false identification card. The penalties include fines or possible imprisonment and court costs.

By law, the local police department and University Police are required to notify parents or guardians of all underage-drinking violations.

As previously noted, ECSU has a zero-tolerance policy associated with students consuming alcoholic beverages under the age of twenty-one. Not only is this against North Carolina law, but it is also a violation of the student code of conduct.

The North Carolina General Statute is as follows:

Carrying False I.D.

§ 18B-302. Sale to or purchase by underage persons

- a) Sale – It shall be unlawful for any person to:
 - 1) Sell malt beverages or unfortified wine to anyone less than 21 years old; or
 - 2) Sell fortified wine, spirituous liquor, or mixed beverages to anyone less than 21 years old.
- b) Give – It shall be unlawful for any person to:
 - 1) Give malt beverages or unfortified wine to anyone less than 21 years old; or
 - 2) Give fortified wine spiritous liquor, or mixed beverages to anyone less than 21 years old.
- c) Purchase, Possession, or Consumption – It shall be unlawful for:
 - 1) A person less than 21 years old to purchase, to attempt to purchase, or to possess malt beverages or unfortified wine; or
 - 2) A person less than 21 years old to purchase, to attempt to purchase, or to possess fortified wine, spirituous liquor, or mixed beverages; or
 - 3) A person less than 21 years old to consume any alcoholic beverage.
- d) Aider and Abettor
 - 1) By Underage Person – Any person who is under the lawful age to purchase and who aids or abets another in violation of subsection a), b), or c) of this section shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

It is illegal for anyone under 21 to possess an identification card falsely identifying that person by name, age, date of birth, or photograph as being 21 or older to attempt to obtain liquor, malt, or brewed beverage by using the identification card of another or by using an identification card that has not been lawfully issued to or in the name of the person who possesses the card.

The North Carolina General Statute as follows:

N.C. Gen. Stat § 18B-302 (e)

- e) Fraudulent Use of Identification – It shall be unlawful for any person to enter or attempt to enter a place where alcoholic beverages are sold or consumed, or to obtain or attempt to obtain alcoholic beverages, or to obtain or attempt to obtain permission to purchase alcoholic beverages, in violation of subsection b) of this section, by using or attempting to use any of the following:
 - 1) A fraudulent or altered driver's license.
 - 2) A fraudulent or altered identification document other than a driver's license.
 - 3) A driver's license issued to another person.
 - 4) An identification document other than a driver's license issued to another person.
 - 5) Any other form or means of identification that indicates or symbolizes that the person is not prohibited from purchasing or possessing alcoholic beverages under this section.
- f) Allowing Use of Identification. -It shall be unlawful for any person to permit the use of the person's driver's license or any other form of identification of any kind issued or given to the person by any other person who violates or attempts to violate subsection b) of this section.

Intoxication

Intoxication leads to other behaviors and important health concerns. In some cases, Intoxication contributes to many criminal mischiefs and disorderly conducts on campus. Persons must be responsible for their own actions and know their limits and tolerance levels before consuming alcohol.

The North Carolina General Statute is as follows:

§ 14-444. Intoxicated and disruptive in public.

- a) It shall be unlawful for any person in a public place to be intoxicated and disruptive in any of the following ways:
 - 1) Blocking or otherwise interfering with traffic on a highway or public vehicular area, or
 - 2) Blocking or lying across or otherwise preventing or interfering with access to or passage across a sidewalk or entrance to a building, or
 - 3) Grabbing, shoving, pushing or fighting others or challenging others to fight, or
 - 4) Cursing or shouting at or otherwise rudely insulting others, or
 - 5) Begging for money or other property.
- b) Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 7A-273(1), a magistrate is not empowered to accept a guilty pleas and enter judgement for this offense. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1134, s. 1; 1993, 539, s. 292; 1994, EX.Sess., c.24, s.14(c)).

Driving While Impaired (DWI) & Refusing a Chemical Test

In North Carolina the illegal level for DWI is .08% Blood Alcohol Content (BAC). Also, drivers with any amount of a Schedule I, II, or III controlled substance not medically prescribed (or their metabolites) may not drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of a vehicle. Any person who drives a motor vehicle automatically gives consent to one or more chemical test (e.g. breath, blood, or urine). If a person refuses to submit to a chemical test: 1) the test will not be done; 2) the person's license will be suspended for one year; 3) the person will most likely be charged with DWI.

The North Carolina General Statute is as follows:

§ 20-138.1. Impaired driving.

- a) Offense – A person commits the offense of impaired driving if he/she drives any vehicle upon any highway, any street, or any public vehicular area within this State:
 - 1) While under the influence of an impairing substance; or
 - 2) After having consumed sufficient alcohol that he has at any relevant time after the driving, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more. The results of a chemical analysis shall be deemed sufficient evidence to prove a person's alcohol concentration; or
 - 3) With any amount of a Schedule I controlled substance, as listed in G.S. 90-89, or its metabolites in his blood or urine.
- b) A person who has submitted to a chemical analysis of a blood sample, pursuant to G.S. 20-139.1(d), may use the result in rebuttal as evidence that the person did not have at a relevant time after driving, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.

ECSU Alcoholic Beverage Policy

It prohibits to possess or consume alcohol while on ECSU campus, except at approved events. Penalties for employees could result in disciplinary action up to and including termination. Penalties for students may include fines and in some cases expulsion from the University. Please review the Alcoholic Beverage Policy (900.1.3) in the ECSU Policy Manual located at <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section900/900-1-3.pdf>.

Federal and North Carolina Drug Related Offenses

Federal Illegal Drug Laws

Federal law penalizes the manufacture, distribution, possession with intent to manufacture or distribute, and simple possession of drugs ("controlled substances"). Federal penalties and sanctions for the simple possession of a controlled substance are quite severe. The law sets forth sentences and fines that include the following:

- First conviction: up to one-year imprisonment, a fine of at least \$1,000, or both. After one prior drug conviction: at least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years, and a fine of at least \$2,500. After two or more prior drug convictions: at least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years, and a fine of at least \$5,000. A special, harsher sentencing provision applies for possession of flunitrazepam (Rohypnol) (21 U.S.C. §844(a))
- Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one-year imprisonment, as well as forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance. (21 U.S.C. §853(a) & 881(a))
- Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grant, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to five years for the first offense, up to 10 years for the second offense, and permanently upon the third offense. (21 U.S.C. § 862)
- Ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm. (18 U.S.C. §922(g))

Moreover, revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits (e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy) are vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies.

These penalties may be doubled, however, when a person at least 18 years old: (1) distributes a controlled substance to a person under 21 years of age (a term of imprisonment for this offense shall not be less than one year), and/or (2) distributes, possesses with intent to distribute, or manufactures a controlled substance in or on, or within 1,000 feet of, the real property comprising a public or private elementary or secondary school, or a public or private college. (21 U.S.C. § 859 & 860)

Federal penalties and sanctions for trafficking in controlled substances are considerably more severe than those outlined previously for simple possession. The Drug Enforcement Agency outlined the federal drug trafficking penalties cover under the Controlled Substance Act on their webpage at <https://www.dea.gov/drug-information>.



North Carolina Drug Laws & Penalties

Each illegal drug in the State of North Carolina is characterized in the chart below to make you aware of the potential penalty for possession or trafficking illegal drugs.

TYPES OF DRUGS	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO SELL OR DELIVER; TO MANUFACTURE; OR TO SELL AND/OR DELIVER	NORTH CAROLINA STATUTE
Schedule I: Heroin, LSD, Peyote, Mescaline, Psilocybin (Shrooms), other Hallucinogens, Methaqualone (Quaaludes), Phencyclidine (PCP), and MDA	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	Maximum Penalty: Ten (10) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-89
Schedule II: Morphine, Demerol, Codeine, Percodan, Percocet, Fentanyl, Dilaudid, Secondal, Nembutal, Cocaine, Amphetamines and other opium and opium extracts and narcotics	Maximum Penalty: Two (2) years in prison and/or \$2,000 fine (misdemeanor) –UNLESS- 1. Exceeds 4 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity of Hydromorphone. 2. Exceeds 100 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity. 3. One gram or more of Cocaine Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	Maximum Penalty: Ten (10) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-90
Schedule III: Certain barbiturates such as amobarbitol and codeine containing medicine such as Fiorinal #3, Doriden, Tylenol #3, Empirin #3, and codeine-based cough suppressants such as Tussionex and Hycomine, and all anabolic steroids	Maximum Penalty: Possession of less than 100 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity: Two (2) years in prison and/or fine (misdemeanor) To possess more than 100 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-91
Schedule IV: Barbiturates, narcotics, and stimulants including Valium, Talwin, Librium, Equanil, Darvon, Darvocet, Placidyl, Tranzene, Serax, Ionamin (yellow jackets)	Maximum Penalty: Same as Schedule III	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-92
Schedule V: Compounds that contain very limited amounts of codeine, dihydrocodeine, ethylmorphine, opium, and atropine, such as Terpine Hydrate with codeine, Robitussin AC	Maximum Penalty: Six (6) months in prison and/or fine (misdemeanor)	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-93

TYPES OF DRUGS	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO SELL OR DELIVER; TO MANUFACTURE; OR TO SELL AND/OR DELIVER	NORTH CAROLINA STATUTE
Schedule VI: Marijuana, THC, Hashish, Has Oil, Tetrahydrocannabinol	Maximum Penalty: Possession of less than ½ ounce of Marijuana or 1/20 ounce Hashis: Thirty (30) days in prison and/or \$100 fine (misdemeanor) Possession of more than ½ ounce of Marijuana or 1/20 ounce Hashish: Two (2) years in prison and/or fine (misdemeanor) Possession of more than 1½ ounce of Marijuana or 3/20 ounce of Hashish or consists of any quantity of synthetic Tetrahydrocannabinols or Tetrahydrocannabinols isolated from the resin of marijuana: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-94
Drug Paraphernalia	Maximum Penalty: One hundred twenty (120) days in prison and/or fine. (misdemeanor)	Maximum Penalty: One hundred twenty (120) days in prison and/or fine. (misdemeanor) However, delivery of drug paraphernalia by a person over 18 years of age to someone under 18 years of age who is at least three years younger: One (1) year in prison and/or fine. (felony) It is unlawful for any person to purchase or otherwise procure an advertisement in any newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication, or purchase or otherwise procure an advertisement on a billboard, sign, or other outdoor display, when he knows that the purpose of the advertisement, in whole or in part, is to promote the sale of objects designed or intended for use as drug paraphernalia. Sixty (60) days in prison and/or fine. (misdemeanor)	§90-113.22- §90-113.24

Alcohol & Drugs Health Risks

Alcohol: This depressant slows down your heart, nervous system, and brain, and high doses can cause you to stop breathing. Prolonged immoderate use can cause artery disease, heart failure, and liver damage including cancer, cirrhosis, and hepatitis. Women may develop alcohol-related health problems sooner than men, and from drinking less alcohol than men. Because alcohol affects nearly every organ in the body, long-term heavy drinking increases the risk of many serious health problems.

Marijuana: Because it damages short-term memory and decreases concentration and learning abilities, marijuana is particularly detrimental to students. It contains more than 400 chemicals and has 2 ½ times as much tar as tobacco. Extensive research has been devoted to studying the dangers and potential harm associated with the use of this drug. Research shows that marijuana users experience the same health problems as tobacco smokers such as bronchitis, emphysema, bronchial asthma, and throat and lung cancer; tend to have more chest colds than non-users; and are at greater risk of getting lung infections like pneumonia. Studies show that someone who smokes five joints per day may be taking in as many cancer-causing chemicals as someone who smokes a full pack of cigarettes every day. Effects also include increased heart rate, dryness of the mouth, reddening of the eyes, and impaired motor skills, and concentration.

Anabolic steroids: Steroids have side effects ranging from insomnia to death. Using them increases your risk of cancer and cardiovascular, kidney, and liver disease. Users may exhibit aggressive, combative behavior, and use may cause impotence, sterility, or fetal damage.

Amphetamines: The drugs cause acute psychoses and malnutrition. They also can make you nervous, hyperactive, and sleepless and can elevate your pulse rate and blood pressure.

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

Barbiturates: Both physiologically and psychologically addictive, these drugs can cause death in high doses. Infants born to barbiturate users may suffer congenital deformities. Other effects include nausea, dizziness, lethargy, allergic reactions, and possible breathing difficulties.

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

Heroin and opium: An overdose of these psychologically and physiologically addictive drugs can cause death. Users feel sluggish and fall asleep at inappropriate and fall asleep at inappropriate and dangerous times. Intravenous users risk contracting Hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, and other infections.

LSD: LSD causes hallucinations, perception distortions, and anxiety. Users cannot function normally and are accident-prone. LSD also can cause elevated body temperature and respiration and a rapid heartbeat.

MDMA (Ecstasy): This drug produces both stimulant and psychedelic effects including increased heart rate, elevated blood pressure, nervousness, and hyperactivity. Because users may experience feelings of increased confidence, sensitivity, arousal, and confusion, use of Ecstasy makes them more vulnerable to crime, especially robbery, sexual assault, and other unwanted sexual encounters.

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

Psilocybin: This substance, found in certain mushrooms, causes hallucinations and perception distortions. Users cannot function normally and are accident-prone. This drug also can produce anxiety, elevated body temperature, rapid heartbeat, and elevated respiration.

Drug & Alcohol Abuse Online Resources

For more information regarding drug abuse, please visit these online resources:

- <https://nida.nih.gov/>
- <https://www.samhsa.gov/>
- <http://www.drugfreenc.org/>
- <https://www.samhsa.gov/substance-use/prevention/iccpud>
- <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/>
- <https://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/>

On-Campus Drug and Alcohol Abuse Committees & Education Programs

Below is the list of some of the programs and committees ECSU conducts annually to keep students informed about drug and alcohol abuse:

- ECSU Substance Abuse Committee
- Texting While Under the Influence
- Drug & Alcohol Awareness
- Alcohol & Drug Prevention Education
- Mocktails with the Vice Chancellor
- Annual Alcohol, Drug and Sexual Assault Prevention Fair
- Staying Safe on Campus
- Drug & Alcohol Policy on Campus

Resources for Faculty and Staff

ECSU Employees are encouraged to use the Employee Assistance Program offered by the University at no cost. These professional counseling services are available as needed through ComPsych at (866) 511-3365.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

While the ECSU campus is a reasonably safe environment, crimes do occur. In addition to the Clery Act crimes statistics below, other common crimes that occur on campus are outlined below:

Theft

Theft is a common occurrence on college campuses. Oftentimes this is due to the fact theft is a crime of opportunity. Confined living arrangements, recreation facilities, and many open classrooms and laboratories provide thieves with effortless opportunities. Occupants of the residence halls often feel a sense of security and home atmosphere and become too trusting of their peers, while others leave classrooms and laboratories unlocked when not occupied for short periods of time.

- It is important to be very vigilant when it comes to suspicious persons. Never leave items and valuables lying around unsecured. Doors should be locked at all times. The following is a list of suggestions to help you not fall victim to theft:
 - Keep doors to residence halls, labs, and classrooms locked when not occupied.
 - Don't provide access to unauthorized persons in the buildings or classrooms.
 - Do not keep large amounts of money with you.
 - Lock all valuables, money, jewelry, checkbooks in a lock box or locked drawer.
 - Keep a list of all valuable possessions including the makes, models and serial numbers.
 - Take advantage of Engraving Programs to have all valuables engraved with specific identifying marks.
 - Don't leave laptop computers or textbooks unattended in labs or libraries, even if it is for a short period of time.
 - Don't lend credit cards or identification cards to anyone.
 - Report loitering persons or suspicious persons to police immediately; don't take any chances.

Identity Theft

Identity theft is a crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal information in some ways that involve fraud or deception, typically for economic gain. This personal data could be a social Security number, bank account or credit card information.

Persons involved in identity theft often use computers or other forms of media to assist them.

There are measures you can take to prevent this from happening to you:

- Do not give anyone your personal information unless there is a reason to trust them and the release is for good reason.
- Never give your credit card information, date of birth, or other information over the telephone, unless you can confirm the person receiving that information.
- Complete a credit check frequently to assure there is no suspicious activity.
- Examine financial information often to assure all transactions are authorized and accounted for.
- Computer security software and firewall help keep systems safe.

Clery Act Crimes

Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (20 USC § 1092 (f)) requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. The University Police maintain a close relationship with all police departments where ECSU owns or controls property to ensure that crimes reported directly to these police departments that involve the University are brought to the attention of University Police.

The University Police collects the crime statistics disclosed in charts through several methods. Police dispatchers and officers enter all reports of crime incidents made directly to the department through an integrated computer aided-dispatch system and records management system. After an officer enters the report in the system, a department administrator reviews the report to ensure it is appropriately classified in the correct crime category. The Department periodically examines the data to ensure that all reported crimes are recorded in accordance with the crime definitions outlined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System Handbook (sex offenses only). In addition to the crime data that the University Police maintain, the statistics below also include crimes that are reported to various campus security authorities, as defined in this report. The statistics reported here generally reflect the number of criminal incidents reported to the various authorities. The statistics reported for the subcategories on liquor laws, drug laws and weapons offenses represented the number of people arrested or referred to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented.

Definitions of Reportable Crimes

Primary Crimes

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter – defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.

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

Sex offenses – Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hate Crimes

Hate Crimes – includes all the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that victim was chosen based on one of the categories of bias listed below, plus the following crimes.

Larceny/Theft – includes, pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny.

Simple Assault – an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation – to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (except Arson) – to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Categories of Prejudice:

Race – A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.

Gender – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.

Gender Identity – refers to a person's innate, deeply felt psychological identification as a man, woman or some other gender, which may or may not correspond to the sex assigned to them at birth (e.g., the sex listed on their birth certificate).

Religion – 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.

Sexual Orientation – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex.

Ethnicity/national origin – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin who share common or similar traits, languages, customs and traditions.

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



Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

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.

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

Domestic Violence – A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- 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
- 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.

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

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- 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.

Hazing

At Elizabeth City State University, we believe in the power of student involvement to foster personal growth, academic achievement, and lifelong success. Whether it's through athletics, student organizations, Greek life, or academic clubs, participation in campus life plays a vital role in helping students feel connected and supported.

However, when hazing becomes a part of that experience, it undermines the very foundation of our community. Hazing can cause emotional, physical, and psychological harm. It introduces unnecessary risk, disrupts academic focus, and fosters an environment of secrecy, exclusion, and fear rather than belonging and support.

Hazing has no place at ECSU.

It does not build loyalty, trust, or leadership. Instead, it increases vulnerability, often involves reckless or negligent behavior, and interferes with our shared mission of academic excellence and personal development.

In alignment with ECSU's core values of Accountability, Commitment, Excellence, Collaboration, and Inclusion, we are committed to maintaining a campus environment that is safe, respectful, and free from hazing in any form. This means working together—students, faculty, staff, and organization leaders—to create a culture of care, transparency, and shared responsibility.

Understanding National Updates to Campus Hazing Prevention

On January 1, 2025, the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act went into effect for colleges and universities across the country. The Stop Campus Hazing Act details specific actions required by institutions of higher education related to the reporting of alleged hazing and to hazing prevention and awareness programs.

The Stop Campus Hazing Act now adds hazing to the list of reportable incidents in the renamed Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. This new federal law requires universities to include reports of hazing allegations from any student organization on the campus crime and fire log whether they are ultimately substantiated or not. If circumstances warrant, immediate action can be taken by the university and/or the organization's national organization to cease its activities while an investigation takes place.

Laws and Policies

1. Hazing is prohibited by Elizabeth City State University Policy <https://www.ecsu.edu/legalaffairs/section500/500-3-3-2.pdf>:
 - A. Hazing is defined as any intentional known 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:
 - i. Is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
 - ii. 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, but not limited to:
 - a. Whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
 - b. Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
 - c. Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
 - d. Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
 - e. Any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;

- f. Any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
 - g. 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.
 - B. Notwithstanding any other definition for “student organization” in any other university policy, as it relates to this Hazing policy, Student Organization is defined as the following:
 - i. An organization at an institution of higher education including, but not limited to, a social or academic club, society, association, athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band choral group, or student government, is on in which two or mor of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized or registered by the institution.
- 2. North Carolina Law (Effective until December 1, 2025)
 - A. Hazing is prohibited by North Carolina law which states as follows
https://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/PDF/ByArticle/Chapter_14/Article_9.pdf:
 - i. NCGS § 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 purpose 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.
 - ii. NCGS § 14-38. Witnesses in Hazing Trials: In all trials for the offense of hazing, any student or other person subpoenaed as a witness on behalf of the State shall be required to testify if called upon to do so: Provided, however, that no student or other person so testifying shall be amenable or subject to indictment on account of, or by reason of, such testimony.
- 3. North Carolina Harrison’s Law (Effective December 1, 2025):
 - A. Hazing is prohibited by North Carolina Harrison’s Law which states as follows
<https://www.ncleg.gov/EnactedLegislation/SessionLaws/HTML/2025-2026/SL2025-73.html>:
 - i. NCGS § 14-35. Hazing; definition and punishment.
 - 1. 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. Any violation of this subsection shall constitute a Class A1 misdemeanor.
 - 2. It is unlawful for any school personnel, including, but not limited to, a teacher, school administrator, student teacher, school safety officer, or coach, at any university, college, or school in this State to engage in hazing or to aid or abet any other person in the commission of this offense. Any violation of this subsection shall constitute a Class I felony.
 - 3. For the purposes of this section, hazing is defined as subjecting a student to physical or serious psychological 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.
- 4. Stop Campus Hazing Act (S. 2901, H.R. 5646) <https://www.congress.gov/118/bills/hr5646/BILLS-118hr5646enr.xml>

Campus Hazing Transparency Report

Pursuant to the Section 485 (f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092 (f) ("Stop Campus Hazing Act), the Campus Hazing Transparency Report required by the Stop Campus Hazing Act is currently being updated and will include details of any student organization found responsible for violating the University's hazing policy after January 1, 2025. The University will provide a report of past hazing misconduct involving student organizations. Information about student organizations that are found responsible for a hazing violation will be listed here, including:

- The name of the student organization;
- A general description of the violation, including whether it involved the abuse or illegal use of alcohol or drugs, the findings of the institution, and any sanctions issued;
- Date of the hazing incident(s);
- Date the investigation was initiated;
- Date the investigation ended with a finding that hazing occurred; and
- Date that notice of the outcome was issued to the student organization.

Reports of hazing that did not result in a finding of responsibility will not be included.

The Hazing Transparency Report can be found <https://www.ecsu.edu/student-life/hazing/violations-report.php>

Reporting Incidents of Hazing

- A. A faculty member, staff member, currently enrolled ECSU student or any other person who observes the physical or psychological abuse or intentional public embarrassment of any student or students should immediately report the matter to the Office of the Dean of Students or to the Department of Police or Public Safety.
- B. Students who are the victims of such behavior should also immediately report the matter to the Office of the Dean of Students or to the Department of Police and Public Safety. Those offices are charged to take appropriate action to respond to such a report.
- C. Under the Clery Act those persons designated as Campus Security Authorities are required to report any allegations or suspicions of hazing.
- D. Students and employees who know, or suspect, that hazing has taken place are strongly encouraged to report it. Individuals may confidentially report such information by doing the following:
 - i. Providing a detailed description online at https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?ElizabethCityStateUniv&layout_id=1 of the incident the individual believes to be hazing.
 - ii. Providing such information to the Dean of the Students via the form attached to the Policy as Attachment A.

Prevention Awareness Programs

The University provides mandatory anti-hazing training bi-annually. All members, potential members, and organization advisors must participate in these workshops prior to being authorized to conduct any intake process. However, this training is open to all members of the campus community.

- A. The Office of the Dean of Students. The Office of the Dean of Students facilitates training workshops for members of athletic teams and residential life staff annually regarding expectations and penalties for violating the Student Code of Conduct and related policies.
- B. The University has annual Clery training that includes reporting requirements related to the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

Hazing Campus Resources

RESOURCES	
Office of the Dean of Students Suite 200 Griffin Hall	(252) 335-3281
Student Counseling Services - Griffin Hall-Suite 302	(252) 335-3275
Student Health Services – Griffin Hall (Confidential)	(252) 335-3267
Student Engagement & Leadership	(252) 335-3868

Hazing Resources

The following are national resources with a variety of hazing-related information. They include current research on hazing prevention, histories of hazing in different settings, strategies to reduce hazing, and tips for students and family members.

- StopHazing’s mission is to promote safe and inclusive school, campus, and organizational environments through research, resource sharing, and the development of data-driven strategies for hazing prevention and the promotion of positive and inclusive climates. <https://stophazing.org/about/>
- HazingPrevention.Org, is a nonprofit dedicated to empowering people to prevent hazing. Our goal is to educate people about the dangers of hazing, advocate for change, and engage the community in strategies to prevent hazing. <https://hazingpreventionnetwork.org/about/>
- Clery Center is a national nonprofit dedicated to helping college and university officials meet the standards of the Jeanne Clery Act. By equipping professionals with the training and resources they need to understand compliance requirements. <https://www.clerycenter.org/about>
 - Piazza Center for Fraternity and Sorority Research emphasizes campus-based preventive strategies to combat hazing, risky drinking, and violence; empower students to enhance their learning, develop leadership, and take action; and strengthen accountability that prioritizes prevention and students doing the right thing. <https://studentaffairs.psu.edu/piazzacenter>

Clery Crimes

OFFENSE		ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	ADJACENT PUBLIC PROPERTY	NON CAMPUS BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
Rape	2022	1	1	0	0
	2023	2	2	0	0
	2024	6	2	0	0
Fondling	2022	2	1	0	0
	2023	5	5	0	0
	2024	4	2	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	1	0	0	0
	2023	2	0	0	0
	2024	1	0	1	0
Burglary	2022	9	8	0	0
	2023	2	2	0	0
	2024	1	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
Arson	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	2022	1	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	1	0	0	0

Under the Clery Act, in institution that has on-campus student housing facilities must separately disclose two sets of on-campus statistics: 1) The total number of crimes that occurred on campus, including crimes that occurred in student housing facilities; and 2) The number of crimes that occurred in on-campus student housing facilities as a subset of the total. 34 CFR 668.46(c)(4)(ii)

Arrests and Referrals

		ARREST				JUDICIAL REFERRAL			
OTHER OFFENSES		ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	ADJACENT PUBLIC PROPERTY	NON-CAMPUS BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY	ON CAMPUS	ON-CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	ADJACENT PUBLIC PROPERTY	NON-CAMPUS BUILDING AND PROPERTY
Liquor Law Violations	2022	2	0	0	0	32	22	0	0
	2023	2	2	0	0	26	26	0	0
	2024	1	1	0	0	28	25	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2022	10	0	0	0	20	12	0	0
	2023	8	6	0	0	17	15	0	0
	2024	2	2	0	0	30	30	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2022	3	1	0	0	7	7	0	0
	2023	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

The were no crimes reported unfounded for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024.

Hate Crimes

There were no reported hate crimes for the year 2023.

2022 – There was one report of Intimidation based on ethnicity on campus.

2024 – There was one report of Intimidation based on ethnicity on campus.

Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Statistics

OFFENSE		ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	ADJACENT PUBLIC PROPERTY	NON-CAMPUS BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	2	1	0	1
	2024	10	5	0	0
Dating Violence	2022	6	6	0	0
	2023	6	4	0	0
	2024	1	1	0	0
Stalking	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	5	3	0	0
	2024	1	0	0	1

Annual Fire Safety Report

The Higher Education Opportunity Act enacted on August 14, 2008, requires institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that contains information about campus fire safety practices and standards of the institution. The following report details all information required by this act for ECSU.

Definitions

The following terms are used within this report. Definitions have been obtained from the Higher Education Opportunity Act:

On-Campus Student Housing – A student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within a reasonable contiguous area that makes up the campus.

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

Residence Hall Fire Drills

Quarterly fire drills are conducted in all on-campus residence halls during the school year to allow occupants to become familiar with and practice their evacuation skills. The drills are conducted by the Office of Emergency Management and University Police.

Fire Safety

ECSU takes Fire Safety very seriously and continues to enhance its programs to the university community through education, engineering and enforcement. Educational programs are presented throughout the year to faculty, staff and students so they are aware of the rules and safe practices. These programs, which are available at all campus locations, include identification and prevention of fire hazards, actual building evacuation procedures and drills, specific occupant response to fire emergencies and hands-on use of fire extinguishers.

All University residence halls have emergency evacuation plans and conduct frequent fire drills during the school year to allow occupants to become familiar with and practice their evacuation skills.

ECSU has been a leader in ensuring the safety of students, faculty, staff and visitors who live and work in university operated residences. Automatic sprinkler systems and fire alarm systems are recognized engineered building features that help to provide for a fire safe living environment. All University operated residence halls, and apartments are provided with automatic sprinkler systems, smoke detectors and building fire alarm systems to provide early detection and warning of possible fire emergency. Additionally, Food Service staff members at the University are trained on emergency procedures in the event of a fire.

ECSU maintains and tests all fire alarms and automatic fire suppression systems in accordance with the appropriate National Fire Protection Association Standard to ensure system readiness and proper operation in the event of a fire emergency.

ECSU has adopted and developed numerous Safety Policies and Guidelines to help promote a safe living and working environment at the University. These guidelines and other fire safety information can be accessed at <https://www.ecsu.edu/emergency-management/index.php>.

Additional protection is provided by University Police Officers who are trained for initial response to fire incidents occurring at University facilities. Officers provide assistance in building evacuation and extinguishment/containment of small fires. In addition, laboratory safety and evacuation plans are also part of the Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) mission. EHS is dedicated to maintaining the safety of our community by conducting annual inspections, plan reviews, and ensuring evacuation drills are in all laboratories on campus.

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities

ECSU RESIDENTIAL HALLS		TOTAL FIRES IN EACH BUILDING	FIRE NUMBER	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES THAT REQUIRED TREATMENT AT A MEDICAL FACILITY	NUMBER OF DEATHS RELATED TO FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE CAUSED BY FIRE
BIAS HALL	2022	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
BUTLER HALL	2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UNIVERSITY SUITES	2022	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
UNIVERSITY TOWERS	2022	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
VIKING TOWERS	2022	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
VIKING VILLAGE	2022	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	1	0	Cooking	1	0	N/A

New Dorm opened Fall 2025

NEW DORM	2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Description of On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems-Residence Halls/Apartments

2024 DESCRIPTION OF ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITY FIRE SAFETY						
Elizabeth City State University Residential Facilities	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On Site (by UPD)	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	# of evacuation (fire) drills each calendar year
Bias Hall	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
Butler Hall**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A
University Suites	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
University Towers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
Viking Towers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
Viking Village	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
New Dorm	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A
*Full Sprinkler System includes common areas and individual rooms. **These halls are currently offline						

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs for Students, Faculty and Staff

Environmental Health and Safety (EHS), in coordination with Housing & Residence Life and Food Service, provides annual training to Resident Assistants (RA), Residential Security Officers and Community Directors.

Topics addressed during this training include:

- Fire prevention in the residence hall
- What to do in the event of a fire
- How to report a fire or other emergency
- How residence hall fire safety systems operate

Resident Assistants and Community Directors coordinate additional fire safety training and education programs for residence hall students. The following webpage lists the Upcoming Training and Announcements for all Fire Safety Training efforts: <https://www.ecsu.edu/emergency-management/index.php>.

Other general safety and fire safety information is available to students, faculty and staff on the Environmental Health and Safety website at <https://www.ecsu.edu/environmental-health-safety/index.php>.

Fire Evacuation

In the event of a fire, the University expects that all campus community members will evacuate by the nearest exit, closing doors and activating the fire alarm system (if one is present) as they leave. Once safely outside a building, it is appropriate to contact 911 and the University Police by dialing 911. Students and/or staff are informed where to relocate to by staff if circumstance warrants at the time of the alarm. In the event fire alarms sound, University policy requires that all occupants must evacuate from the building, closing doors as they leave. No training is provided to students or employees in firefighting or suppression activity as this is inherently dangerous and each community member's only duty is to exit safely and quickly, shutting doors along the exit path as they go to contain the spread of flames and smoke, and to activate the alarm as they exit. At no time should the closing of doors or the activation of the alarm delay the exit from the building.

Fire Incident Reporting

Students, faculty and staff are instructed to call 911 to report a fire emergency.

Non-emergency notifications (e.g. evidence that something burned) are made to University Police (252) 335-3266.

Inspections and Prohibited Items

The Office of Housing and Residence Life performs Residence Hall Health and Safety Inspections four to five times a year in the fall, spring and summer semesters. Inspections may be at random or announced. Residence Life inspections are primarily designed to find and eliminate safety violations. Students are required to read and comply with all the Housing & Residence Life Policies, which include inspection and other rules and regulations for residential buildings. The inspections include, but are not limited to, a visual examination of electrical cords, sprinkler heads, smoke detectors, fire extinguishers and other life safety systems.

In addition, each room will be examined for the presence of 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 activity (e.g. smoking in the room; tampering with life safety equipment; possession of pets; etc.). This inspection will also include a general assessment of food and waste storage and cleanliness of the room. Prohibited items will be immediately disabled with a locking device or confiscated and donated/discarded if found, without reimbursement.



Clery Geography

