



OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

2025 ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

All statements and policies contained in the report are applicable to the Norfolk Main, Virginia Beach Higher Education, Tri-Cities, and Peninsula Campuses of Old Dominion University properties unless otherwise noted.

Dear Monarchs and Prospective Monarchs,

At Old Dominion University, keeping our campus safe is something we do together. Our strongest defense against crime comes from building a community where everyone stays aware, informed, and looking out for one another.

This annual report, published in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Statistics Act and provides essential safety information and crime statistics for our Norfolk Main, Virginia Beach Higher Education, Tri-Cities, and Peninsula campuses.

We're committed to creating a safe and welcoming environment where everyone in our community can succeed. In this report, you'll find detailed information about our safety and security policies, on-campus housing fire statistics, Clery crime statistics for all our campuses, prevention and protection programs, and other resources that help foster a safe and inclusive atmosphere at ODU.

While most Monarchs never experience crime at ODU, we can make our campuses even safer by working together, staying alert, and promptly reporting any suspicious or criminal behavior to the Old Dominion University Police Department. I encourage you to read through this report, get involved in our safety and educational programs, and take full advantage of the resources the University provides.

Old Dominion University Police Department operates as a professional law enforcement agency with two international accreditations. These accreditations represent our voluntary commitment to upholding best practice standards in our policies and procedures aimed at delivering policing that's efficient, effective, and fair while building the trust and confidence our community deserves.

Additionally, our Office of Fire Safety within the Department of Emergency Management continually works to enhance its services. Through our certified Storm Ready program, emergency and continuity planning, fire safety initiatives, and community engagement efforts, we're focused on one goal: creating a safe and secure environment for everyone, students, faculty, staff, and visitors. We remain dedicated to strengthening our outreach and initiatives to support this essential mission.

Sincerely,



Garrett Shelton
Chief of Police & Assistant Vice President of Public Safety



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PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

At Old Dominion University (ODU), the safety and security of students, faculty, staff and visitors is a top priority. Many programs and services have been designed to enhance a safe and secure living and learning environment in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, also known as the Clery Act.

The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to:

1. Publish an annual report by October 1 that contains three most recent calendar years of campus crime and fire statistics, certain campus security policies and fire prevention statements.
2. Disclose crime statistics for campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, non-campus facilities, and remote classrooms.
3. Issue campus alerts to provide the campus community with information necessary to make informed decisions about their health and safety.
4. Publish on-campus housing fire statistics from the three most recent calendar years, and fire drills from the previous year.
5. Compile, prepare, and distribute this report by working with local law enforcement and other university officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.
6. Provide annual, mandatory training for all Campus Security Authorities (CSA).
7. Maintain a daily crime and fire log of all criminal incidents reported to the ODU Police Department that are alleged to have occurred within the University's Clery Act geography or otherwise within the patrol jurisdiction of the Police Department. This log will be available for public inspection during normal business hours at the ODU Police department and online, when, as, and to the extent required by the Clery Act.
8. Establish a Missing Student Policy, and issue notification to an emergency contact and/or parent/legal guardian, and local law enforcement agency, within 24 hours after a student who lives in on-campus housing has been determined to be missing, as well as generate a missing person report; and issue notification to an emergency contact and/or parent/legal guardian when advised by local law enforcement that a student who lives off campus has been determined to be missing.

The Old Dominion University Police Department (ODUPD) has overall responsibility for the preparation and distribution of the University's Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report (ASR), which is reviewed and updated annually. To ensure the ASR is accurate and comprehensive, ODUPD analyzes its records and requests Clery crime statistics from any law enforcement agency that have jurisdiction over properties owned or controlled by the university. Additionally, ODUPD collaborates with, and collects Clery Act information and data from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) such as the Office of Student Accountability and Integrity, the office of Talent Management and Culture, the Women and Gender Equity Center, and various other University departments and organizations designated as having significant responsibilities for students, employees, and University activities.

As such, this report provides a multitude of policy statements regarding safety, reporting rights and options, as well as resources available to the campus community. ODU community members and prospects are encouraged to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus. The crime data collected, relative to the Clery Act, is electronically submitted annually to the Department of Education, as required by university policy and the federal law. Fire statistics are compiled by gathering reports from ODU Emergency Management. For a printed copy of this report, please visit the ODUPD located at 4516 Monarch Way, Norfolk, VA 23508, or one may be requested by contacting cleryact@odu.edu.

In Memory of Jeanne Clery



The Clery Act is named in memory of 19-year-old Lehigh University freshman Jeanne Clery who was brutally raped and murdered by a fellow student in her residence hall room on April 5, 1986. Shortly after Jeanne's murder, her parents discovered that in the three years prior to her murder, 38 violent crimes had occurred on Lehigh campus which went largely unannounced. In response to the tragedy of Jeanne's murder, her parents, Howard and Connie Clery worked relentlessly to champion a bill originally enacted by Congress and signed into law by President George Bush in 1990 as the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990.

The spirit of the Clery Act is direct, **knowledge is power**. The Clery Act promotes campus safety and transparency by ensuring that students, employees, parents, prospective students, and the broader community are well informed about important public safety and crime prevention matters. The Clery Act requires the University to report specified crime statistics on and around Grounds, support victims of violence, and publicly outline the policies and procedures in place to improve campus safety. Choosing a postsecondary institution is a major decision for students and their families. Along with academic, financial and geographic considerations, the issue of campus safety is a vital concern.

CLERY GEOGRAPHY

The Clery Act requires Old Dominion University to disclose crime statistics based on where the reported crimes occurred on campus, non-campus locations or buildings, or public property as defined below.

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

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

Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses within or adjacent to the campus boundaries.

Since ODU Clery Geography is adjacent to water at the main Norfolk Campus, the boundaries are extended 1 mile into the Elizabeth River on the West side of campus and 1 mile into the Colley Bay and the Lafayette River on the east side of campus.



CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY

Old Dominion University is a dynamic public R1 research institution that serves its students and enriches the Commonwealth, the nation, and the world through rigorous academic programs, strategic partnerships, and active civic engagement. Our curriculum is designed to bring your talents, ideas, and goals to life. You will gain the knowledge, tools, and perspective needed to land your dream job, or launch your own business. The academic and administrative buildings are open to the public during normal business hours and at other times for a diverse range of educational lectures, classes, and activities. However, building accessibility is controlled by card or key after normal business hours, and buildings have varied types and levels of access.

Campus safety and security at the Old Dominion University is a shared responsibility. The best protection against campus crime is to be aware, informed, alert, and report. Most of our students, faculty, staff, and visitors do not experience crime at any of ODU campuses. However, despite our best efforts, crimes may occur.

ACCESS TO ACADEMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

ODUPD's officers and security personnel patrol the academic and administrative buildings regularly, with the exceptions of ODU's Peninsula Center and partner institutions accessed through [ODUGlobal](#). Administrative buildings are generally open, to include to the public, from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and academic buildings generally are open from 7:00 a.m. until 11:00 p.m., unless otherwise posted. In addition, many athletic events held in university facilities, other facilities, such as the bookstore, libraries, and performance centers, are likewise open to the public unless otherwise posted. Certain programs, schools, and facilities may vary from these general times based on programs, unique needs, and other factors, regardless of campus.

Should a student, staff, or faculty member need access to a secured building after hours, they should call ODU Police at 757-683-5665. If approved, a campus safety officer will unlock a specific door. Should this facility not be on the security rotation, ODUPD may dispatch an officer to assist with the request. In all cases, the person making the request will be required to show a valid Old Dominion University ID card to the responding officer before being given access to the facility.

ACCESS TO RESIDENCE HALLS

The Norfolk Campus residence halls are restricted to residents, their approved guests, and other approved members of the university community. Regional higher education centers and distance learning sites do not have residence halls owned or controlled by ODU. Residents are required to use their access cards to gain entry and are cautioned against permitting strangers to enter the building and propping doors open. In addition to ODUPD, Housing and Residence Life personnel are available 24/7, and a duty schedule exists for all campus housing facilities. Staff members are available to support the overall success of students and are available in case of an emergency. Housing and Residence Life staff also enforce security measures in the residence halls and work with residents to achieve a community



respectful of individual and group rights and responsibilities. Additional information regarding Old Dominion University residence halls and apartment communities can be found at the [Housing & Residence Life](#) website.

SECURITY AND MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

ODUPD works with the University Architect to develop and implement Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies, which include safety and security-related design standards for new buildings and conducts ongoing evaluations of existing structures. Strategies include ensuring proper exterior lighting around the campus, including around buildings, along sidewalks, and roadways, to create a well-lit, attractive, and safe environment. Furthermore, shrubbery maintenance is carried out with both security and aesthetics in mind. This approach considers environmental conditions and the potential for crime or other unwanted behaviors, aiming to minimize or eliminate opportunities for such incidents.

The department also collaborates with University Facilities Management and Information Technology Services (ITS) to recommend security and safety hardware and technologies for all campus buildings. Residential exterior doors, except in those buildings that house University offices, and dorm room entry doors in all residence hall buildings, are equipped with auto-locks and some include a secondary self-locking mechanism, except during official move-in hours each fall. Residents of a building and their escorted guests, as well as authorized personnel, access the building by utilizing either the electronic card access or an ODU specific proprietary key. Additionally, all academic and administrative building entries are equipped with an electronic lock, a proprietary key, or both. These buildings remain unlocked during the hours described previously.

Everyone is encouraged to report any security or maintenance emergencies, damage, or other concerns to ODUPD. Specifically, members of the university community can do so by contacting Facilities Management through their website at <https://www.odu.edu/facilities>, reaching out to Housing Staff in residential facilities, or using the ODU Safe app with ODUPD. Maintenance of distance learning sites is handled by the partner institution.

GENERAL SAFETY TIPS

- 👑 Download the ODU SAFE app on your Android or iOS cell phone.
- 👑 Program the ODU Police telephone number (757-683-4000) into your cell phone.
- 👑 Stay alert and attuned to people and circumstances around you.
- 👑 Immediately notify the ODUPD of suspicious activity or people.
- 👑 Avoid excessive use of alcohol and other drugs. Persons under the influence are much more likely to be the victims of a serious crime.
- 👑 Do not allow non-residents into residential facilities.
- 👑 Lock your room when you are out – even for just a few minutes.
- 👑 Keep your door locked when sleeping.
- 👑 Never lend your room or apartment key to anyone.
- 👑 Keep your valuables in a safe place.
- 👑 Do not leave valuables in the open and unattended.
- 👑 Utilize GPS or “locate” software for your electronics.
- 👑 Do not prop open locked outside doors and stairwell doors; ensure they close and lock behind you.
- 👑 Do not allow anyone other than your personal guests to enter the building behind you.
- 👑 Be aware of your surroundings.
- 👑 Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- 👑 Ride sharing apps: when using these transportation apps, always make sure that the vehicle and driver match the descriptions provided. Do not get into a vehicle if the driver and/or vehicle does not match the image and description provided by the company. Have your driver confirm their name and your name and sit in the back seat to ensure a safe distance between you and the driver. For additional

safety, share your location with a friend or family member via your cellphone ODUSAFE app when using these services.

- 👑 When using Cash Apps such as Venmo, Zelle, Apple Pay, or Cash App, protect your private information and be aware there are various fraudulent offers and scams. You should only use these applications with people you know and trust. However, if you do attempt to make a purchase using a cash application, do not transfer money to the seller before obtaining what you are seeking to purchase. When purchasing items on applications such as Offer Up, Marketplace, etc., consider taking a friend and meeting in a public place, ODUPD, or where there are plenty of people to witness or observe the transaction.
- 👑 Extortion is on the rise. Typical signs include the person does not have a working camera, but they still want you to share yours. The person contacts you immediately after they follow you and quickly tries to get you to send them images or join a video call. The person you are talking to uses fear tactics to attempt to get you to pay them money. Their person's profile has only a few images available and/or the profile has common words misspelled. The profiles are often new and do not have a lot of followers/friends.



FIREARMS, WEAPONS, AND CERTAIN RELATED DEVICES

The university seeks to provide a safe and secure environment for our community. In furtherance of that goal, the University Board of Visitors had adopted a regulation on the use of privately-owned firearms and prohibits firearms, weapons, and related devices to the extent permitted by Virginia law. Firearms, weapons, and related devices are not permitted on university property, including in automobiles parked on campus for students, employees, volunteers, and invitees. Rules and regulations regarding firearms and weapons are found in ODU's Policies and Procedures at [Gun & Weapon Regulation | Old Dominion University](#). Weapons are defined as (i) firearms; (ii) knives, machetes, straight razors, spring sticks, metal knucks, or blackjacks; (iii) any flailing instrument composed of two or more rigid parts connected in such a manner as to allow them to swing freely, which may be known as a nun chackka, nun chick, nunchaku, shuriken, or fighting chain; (iv) any disc, of whatever configuration having at least two points or pointed blades, that is designed to be thrown or propelled and that may be known as a throwing star or oriental dart; and (v) any electrical conduction weapon including Tasers. "Weapon" does not mean knives used for domestic purposes, pen, or folding knives with blades less than three inches in length, or box cutters and utility knives kept or carried for use in accordance with the purpose intended by the original seller.

8VAC65-10-20. POSSESSION OF WEAPONS PROHIBITED.

Possession or carrying of any weapon by any person, except a Police officer, is prohibited on university property, in academic building, administrative office buildings, student residence buildings, or dining facilities, or while attending sporting, entertainment, or educational events. Entry upon the university property described in this section in violation of this chapter is expressly forbidden.

8VAC65-10-30. PERSON LAWFULLY IN CHARGE

In addition to individuals authorized by university policy, Old Dominion University police officers are lawfully in charge for the purposes of forbidding entry upon or remaining upon university property while possessing or carrying weapons.

DAILY CRIME AND FIRE LOG

Old Dominion University Police maintain the University's combined Daily Crime and Fire Log of all incidents of a criminal nature occurring within the Old Dominion Police patrol jurisdiction. This log also lists all fires occurring in university residential facilities that have been reported to the University Police Department or to the ODU Fire Marshal. This log will include the incident type, the date the incident was reported, date and time of occurrence, and a general location of each reported incident, as well as the disposition of the incident, if this information is known.

ODUPD posts these entries in the Daily Crime and Fire Log within two business days of receiving a report of an incident and reserves the right to exclude reports from the log in certain circumstances as permitted by law. The most recent 60 days of information is available online at the ODU PD website, or at ODU PD Headquarters, located at 4516 Monarch Way, during normal business hours. Requests for logs older than 60 days will be available within two business days. The ODU Daily Crime and Fire Log is located at <https://www.odu.edu/police/clery>.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

The safety of the ODU community is of utmost importance, and we offer several ways for community members and visitors to report crimes, serious incidents, and other emergencies to the appropriate authorities, if they choose to do so. By not reporting crimes, ODU is limited in its ability to prevent potential future incidents from occurring. Together, we can create a safer community for everyone. ODU and the ODU PD strongly encourages all Monarchs, visitors, and community members to report all crimes, emergencies, potential threats, or risks, accurately and promptly to the ODU PD or appropriate law enforcement agency, when the victim of a crime elects to, or by third party if the victim is unable to. Your report equates to ensuring a prompt and effective investigation can be conducted. Every effort will be made to respect and safeguard the privacy interests of all individuals involved in a manner consistent with the need for a careful assessment of the allegation and any necessary steps to eliminate the conduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects. Information related to a report will only be shared with those University employees who "need to know" to assist in the active review, investigation, or resolution of the matter, consistent with FERPA, Title IX, and other applicable privacy laws. While not bound by confidentiality, individuals must be discreet and respect the privacy of all individuals involved in the process. Additionally, reporting helps ODU make determinations in issuing emergency notifications or timely warnings.

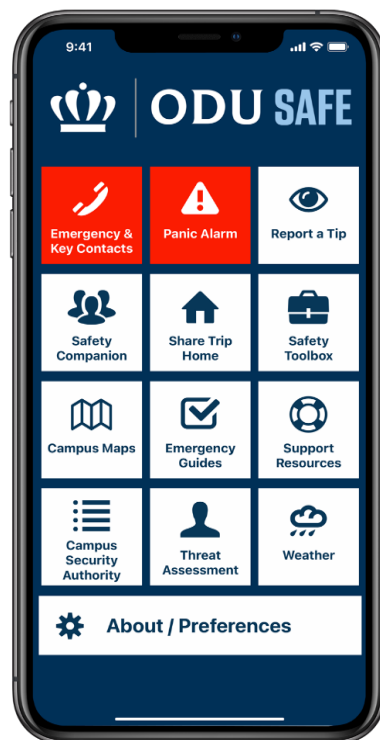
TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

Monarchs and community members should report any criminal activity or emergencies promptly to the ODUPD, by calling 911 from a campus phone, by dialing 757-683-4000, or utilizing the ODU SAFE app. Alternatively, reports can be made in person, round-the-clock, at 4516 Monarch Way, Norfolk, VA 23508. ODUPD is available 24 hours a day to initiate a report and answer questions. In response to a call regarding a reported crime, a police officer will accurately assess the reported incident, take appropriate measures to ensure the safety of the reporting party, the

community, and the scene, arrange for necessary resources to manage the incident, arrange for victim services as needed or requested, and investigate the crime. Crimes will be thoroughly documented in an incident report and investigated with a goal of ensuring adequate resources are available to the victim, correctly identifying the offender, closing the case through arrest or other appropriate means, and diligently pursuing the matter through a successful prosecution.

Individuals attending the Tri-Cities Higher Education Center and the Virginia Beach Higher Education Center should also refer requests for police services to the ODUPD Communications Center and/or 911 for emergency response. An onsite Security Officer may also be contacted to facilitate ODUPD response. The Old Dominion Police Department will investigate criminal incidents with the jurisdictional law enforcement agencies.

Criminal incidents occurring at the Peninsula Center are investigated by the VA Peninsula Community College Police Department (VAPCC) or the Hampton Police Department. Additional information on safety and security policies for the VAPCC PD can be found at <https://www.vpcc.edu/about/safety/index.html>. Criminal incidents or safety concerns at an ODU distance learning site should be reported to the local jurisdictional police department by calling 911.



Contact numbers for security offices and local police departments are listed in Appendix A.

Crimes that occur outside the jurisdiction of ODU Police should be immediately reported to the appropriate local law enforcement agency (911 for emergency) where the crime occurred.

We recommend that you report any crime, regardless of whether an investigation is ongoing and location, to ODUPD so they can evaluate all security concerns and alert the community if there is any significant threat.

EMERGENCY PHONES AND BLUE LIGHT TOWERS

In addition, red emergency phones are located on the main campus throughout various university buildings and emergency call boxes are available outside. Blue light tower phones/emergency phones are placed strategically around the main campus and in the parking garages where they can be located at each stairwell entrance. These emergency phones ring directly into the ODU Police Communications Center.

A CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITY (CSA)

While the University strongly encourages community members to promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to ODUPD, the University also recognizes 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" (CSAs). Under the Clery Act and implementing regulations, CSAs at the University include individuals such as:

- 👑 A member of the ODUPD;
- 👑 Someone responsible for campus security but not part of the ODUPD;
- 👑 University officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings; and
- 👑 Any individual or organization specified in a statement of the University's security policies as a place to report criminal offenses.

An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to act or respond to issues on behalf of the University. Examples of CSA may include Residence Assistance, Conduct Officers, Staff within the Women and Gender Equity Center, Athletics Directors and Coaches, Advisors to Student Organizations, and any faculty or staff employee that leads or participates in education travel experiences sponsored or organized primarily by ODU that include students, whether credit-bearing or non-credit bearing, including international or domestic travel. Conversely, individuals such as faculty members who do not have any responsibilities for student and campus activities beyond the classroom and clerical or cafeteria staff may not qualify to be CSAs.

Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) must report Clery Act crimes or alleged Clery Act crimes that occur in ODU defined Clery locations as illustrated on pages 3-4 within 48 hours. CSAs must report to the University directly to an ODU police officer or through the [Campus Security Authority Report](#).

ANONYMOUSLY & CONFIDENTIALITY

The Clery Act requires that the University disclose any available provisions for “confidential reporting.” ODU adheres to this requirement by providing the option to report incidents to the university and ODUPD without disclosing personal information. This is also referred to as an anonymous report to ODUPD.

ANONYMOUS REPORTING

To enhance campus safety and security, ODUPD has introduced an anonymous crime reporting function on the ODUSAFE app. This feature empowers the ODU community to anonymously report suspicious activities, incidents, or provide tips to ODUPD. Through anonymous reporting, the university can maintain accurate records of incidents that occur on university property while respecting individual privacy. The information gathered from these reports helps identify trends, assess potential dangers, and counts and discloses statistics of the report filed in this manner in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING¹

Should a reporting party prefer to maintain the confidentiality of a report, they are required to report it to a certified health care provider or licensed counselor. These officials are regarded as confidential personnel and are employed by the University Counseling Services and Student Health Services. These officials are available to provide advice and assistance and are not required to report any information about the incident to anyone else at the University. However, the university will be unable to investigate or take disciplinary action against the perpetrator if you only speak to the individuals. Additionally, while these officials can still help you receive other necessary protection and support, they may not be able to assist you with academic support, or accommodations, changes to living or working arrangements, or adjustments to course schedules. Its worth noting that victim who initially requests confidentiality may later decide to file a complaint with the University or report the incident to the police. Furthermore, a certified health care provider, pastoral, and professional counselors, when they deem it appropriate, are encouraged to inform the individuals they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. This exemption allows for victims of crime to seek guidance and/or support without having the crime reported to university officials.

¹ For community safety reasons, there are exceptions to confidentiality, which may require notifying other school officials or sharing personally identifying information about you. These include: 1. If you show signs that you intend to harm yourself or others. 2. In certain cases where there is suspected abuse or neglect of a minor, elders, or other vulnerable adults. 3. Under state and federal law, such as in response to a subpoena or court order. 4. If there is a medical emergency. 5. For the purposes of Clery Act reporting determined by the geographical location of the crime and are not required to include personally identifying information.

DEFINING PASTORAL² AND PROFESSIONAL COUNSELOR

Pastoral Counselor: A person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Professional Counselor: A person whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community, and who is functioning within the scope of their license or certification.

TITLE IX FOR INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

You may report to the Office of Talent Management and Culture (Compliance), specifically the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinators under circumstances specific to students and employees. The complaint procedure³ and complaint form can be found at [Submit a Complaint or Report | Old Dominion University](#).

FOR STUDENTS

If you are a student and believe you have been subjected to:

- ☞ Sexual harassment (including sexual assault, sexual violence or other forms of sexual misconduct); or
- ☞ Any other form of gender discrimination under Title IX.

FOR EMPLOYEES

Sexual harassment including sexual assault and violence, is a form of gender discrimination prohibited by Title IX. A university employee who believes they may have been subjected to discrimination or harassment in the workplace because of their sex may also file a complaint with the Title IX Coordinator.

LOCAL AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

There are several local and national resource agencies that provide support and assistance to victims. These agencies are not subject to the University's reporting policy, and they will not disclose identifiable information to the University. Please refer to Appendix A for the list of resources.



² ODU currently does not provide access to pastoral counselors, although such resources are available within the community.

³ Additional information regarding complaint procedures for reporting to Title IX is covered in the reporting sexual misconduct section of this document.



ODU Police department is a service oriented, nationally, and internationally accredited and state certified law enforcement agency. ODU Police officers are committed to providing professional police and safety services to the university community and to the residents within the concurrent patrol area. The department operates twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The average daily population served by the ODUPD is 50,000 including students, faculty, staff, visitors, and community members living within the concurrent jurisdiction. The department proactively addresses safety and security-related issues and educates members of our university community regarding their role in maintaining a safe campus environment. The University's main campus is known to be safe; however, it is in an urban area not completely free from criminal activity. Members of the campus community are encouraged to use common sense in making decisions that may affect their personal safety. The ODU police department has implemented a multitude of safety and security initiatives; however, the most extensive plan cannot succeed without the awareness and cooperation of those who work, study, and live on our campuses.

ROLE, AUTHORITY, AND CERTIFICATION

ODUPD has statutory arrest jurisdiction for property owned and controlled by the University as well as an extended jurisdiction contiguous to the university through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the City of Norfolk. Please refer to the maps on pages 4 and 5 outlining ODUPD jurisdiction. ODUPD patrols by vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, and on foot. ODUPD consists of 168 employees, including sworn police officers certified by the Commonwealth of Virginia, unarmed campus safety officers, unarmed security officers through a private security contractor, dispatchers, and civilian administrative staff. Sworn police officers have arrest powers, whereas the campus safety officers, and the security officers do not. Campus safety and security officers patrol areas frequented by students on campus. ODUPD is the primary responder to all calls for service and is responsible for providing safety and security services for the Virginia Beach Higher Education Center in Virginia Beach and the Tri-Cities Higher Education Center in the cities of Portsmouth and Suffolk. Virginia Peninsula Community College Police Department, whom have the same law enforcement authority as ODUPD, is responsible for patrolling the ODU Peninsula Center. The Old Dominion University Police Department headquarters is located at 4516 Monarch Way, Norfolk, VA 23508.

At ODU, ensuring safety and security is not just a reaction to incidents, it is a proactive approach that involves a range of measures aimed at creating a secure campus environment. To achieve this objective, the university community is also encouraged to play an active role in upholding the safety and security of the campus. Members of the campus community are encouraged to use common sense in making decisions that may affect their personal safety. If you "See Something, Say Something."

Some of the measures that ODUPD has put in place include:

- 👑 Patrol, Selective Enforcement and Surveillance: ODUPD personnel patrol on campus and off campus regularly to monitor any suspicious activities. Additionally, the campus is equipped with surveillance cameras in strategic locations to enhance security.
- 👑 Emergency response protocols: ODUPD has established clear emergency response protocols to ensure that any incidents are responded to promptly and effectively. The protocols provide guidance on how to respond to a range of emergencies, including natural disasters, medical emergencies, and security threats.

- 👑 Safety awareness campaigns: ODUPD regularly with the university community through safety awareness campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of upholding a secure campus environment. The campaigns cover a range of topics, including personal safety, cyber safety, and emergency preparedness.
- 👑 Collaborative partnerships: ODUPD works closely with other university departments, local law enforcement agencies, and community organizations to ensure that safety and security concerns are addressed collaboratively. Educate members of the community about safety strategies, risk awareness, relevant laws and ordinances, safety services and liaisons with the local civic league, to create a better environment for all community members residing on campus and near ODU.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

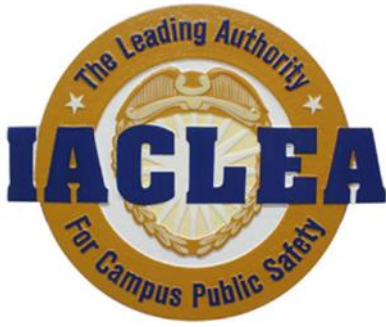
As mentioned, ODUPD works in collaboration with the City of Norfolk through a mutual aid and cooperative patrol agreement which enables ODUPD officers to have jurisdiction in the Norfolk Main Campus' surrounding areas. This agreement allows ODUPD to provide a full range of police services, including enforcement of traffic violations, criminal laws, and city code enforcement, as well as addressing quality of life issues. ODUPD can also request assistance from other Virginia-based college and university Police Departments, in line with the Code of Virginia. A mutual aid agreement with the Virginia State Police is also in place in compliance with VA Code Section 23.1-815(C) to define procedures and practices for cooperation in the investigation of any felony sexual assault, medically unattended death or any death resulting from an incident occurring at facilities or upon lands owned or operated by the University.

ODUPD has established cooperative relationships with the City of Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Suffolk, and Portsmouth police departments, which includes intraoperative radio capability with Norfolk, training programs, special events coordination, and joint investigation of serious incidents. Additionally, ODUPD maintains effective partnerships with Virginia law enforcement agencies, such as the Virginia State Police and the Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, as well as several federal agencies including the Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NCIS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), and the United States Secret Service. During large-scale events at the Norfolk main campus, ODUPD often seeks assistance from the City of Norfolk Sheriff's Office and the Norfolk Police Department. These agencies have full arrest powers but will inform ODUPD upon making an arrest. While local law enforcement agencies at each campus possess arrest authority, they typically do not use this authority without informing or enlisting the aid of ODUPD.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCREDITATION – “THE GOLD STANDARD IN PUBLIC SAFETY”



Old Dominion University Police Department has been awarded by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA), advanced law enforcement accreditation in May 2019 and re-accredited in the advanced law enforcement accreditation in July 2023. Achieving accreditation represents the completion of a four-year department-wide period of self-evaluation which concluded with a thorough review by a team of independent assessors. In receiving the status, CALEA has confirmed that the department met or exceeded 459 standards established by CALEA and accepted by the international law enforcement community as best practices. The CALEA Law Enforcement Accreditation Program was developed to enhance law enforcement as a profession. The program is open to all types of law enforcement agencies and provides a process to systematically assess agency policies, procedures, and practices with top law enforcement agencies across the world. Participating agencies demonstrate courage to transform processes when presented with unquestionable operating principles. The quest for accreditation represents a desire to achieve professional excellence.



ODUPD is also accredited through the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA). Overall, accreditation programs require an agency to develop a comprehensive, well thought-out, uniform set of written directives or policies and procedures to reach administrative and operational goals, while also providing direction to personnel. Continued compliance and achievement of accredited status strengthens an agency's accountability, both within the agency and the community, through a continuum of standards that clearly define authority, performance, and responsibilities.

CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Old Dominion University police officers and public safety staff provide crime prevention and safety awareness programs through seminars, forums, and training classes for ODU students, faculty, and staff. These programs are designed to inform members of the community about campus resources, safety related information, and to encourage individuals to be cognizant of their role in personal safety and in maintaining a safe campus environment for all members of the campus community.

Programming is delivered throughout the year to various members of the campus community on and off campus. The groups include, but are not limited to, the annual incoming student/transfers, residence halls, fraternity and sorority groups, athletic teams, and Student Government Association orientation as well as monthly new employee orientations, student and neighborhood civic league meetings, and Housing and Residence Life meetings. Events include National Night Out and neighborhood safety walks in support of community action.

There are several programs and services that are available upon request and are *annually scheduled such as:

- 👑 *Adopt-a-Cop – In the interest of fostering good relations with community members residing in university residence halls, the program entails the assignment of a specific officer to each hall. Officers participate in hall activities and deliver presentations on topics such as alcohol awareness, safety and security, identity theft, etc. They may also provide statistical crime information to their respective residential halls.
- 👑 Report It – Online Tool for Registering Valuables: The Old Dominion University Police Department encourages all Monarch community members to protect their personal property by registering valuables online through reportit.leadsonline.com. This free and secure service, operated by LeadsOnline, allows you to:
 - Record serial numbers, detailed descriptions, and photos of your items.
 - Upload receipts or other proof of ownership.
 - Easily access your records anytime, anywhere.
 - Help law enforcement quickly identify and recover your property in the event of theft or loss.
- 👑 *Run-Hide-Fight (Active Shooter) – As part of ODUPD's proactive active shooter preparedness strategy, training is provided on the actions to take to prevent and prepare for potential active shooter incidents which is framed by the FBI's "Run-Hide-Fight" Training. Active threat training is regularly presented at adjunct faculty orientations, annual staff trainings, and to student groups and organizations. Individual or customized training sessions are also available upon request.
- 👑 *Rape Aggression Defense – The Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) System is a program of realistic, self-defense tactics and techniques. The RAD system is a comprehensive course that begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction, and avoidance, and progresses to the basics of hands-on self-defense training. RAD is not a martial arts program. Courses are taught by certified RAD instructors and participants (students, employees, and community members) are provided with a workbook/reference manual.
- 👑 *Citizen's Police Academy – Provides an excellent opportunity for citizens who work or live in the area surrounding ODU to become familiar with the day-to-day operations of their Police Department. It will






enable participants to gain a better understanding of the procedures, guidelines, responsibilities, demands, personnel, equipment, policies, and laws that guide the Police Department's decision-making process.

- 👑 *Bicycle Registration – This service is provided free of charge and is available 24 hours a day. Registering your bicycle may increase the chances of your bicycle being returned if it is lost or stolen and subsequently recovered.
- 👑 CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) is a crime prevention method that uses the environment itself to help deter crime. Through CPTED, modification(s) of the environment encourage “desirable behavior and decrease antisocial criminal behavior.”
- 👑 *Party Registration – Party registration is a program that allows for students to register their parties with the University and ODU Police Department. The program is an effort to enhance the relationship between ODUPD and the ODU student community.
- 👑 Residential Safety Assessments – As part of the ODUPD proactive protection philosophy, we offer FREE Residential Safety Assessments (Safety Surveys) to off-campus residents who request it. Safety Surveys assess areas of risk that you may not be aware of and identify ways to address them. The evaluation includes an inspection of your doors, locks, windows, and lights with recommendations for safety devices and procedures that could reduce or eliminate your home's exposure to criminal activity.
- 👑 *Community Civic Partnerships – Monthly meetings with the surrounding communities Civic Leagues assist in reducing crime, enhancing positive relationships between off-campus students and the local community, as well as identifying ways to improve the economic and social vitality of these neighborhoods.
- 👑 Child Seat Safety Check – ODUPD provides safety seat inspections to the University and community at-large. As Norfolk's only recognized Virginia Department of Health Safety Seat Check Station, certified car seat technicians will check your child safety seat for recalls, ensure it is properly sized for your child, and verify that both the harness and vehicle installation are correct. Scheduled inspections are held periodically on campus and are also available by appointment.
- 👑 Neighborhood Knock and Talks – Police officers along with various city representatives walk the surrounding campus neighborhoods periodically distributing safety information.
- 👑 *Start by Believing – a global awareness campaign designed to end the cycle of silence and change the way we respond to sexual assault. It is based on decades of research documenting that disclosures by sexual assault victims often elicit responses of doubt and blame, rather than compassion and support.
- 👑 Driver Improvement Program – facilitates two types of Driver Improvement Training courses; the DMV Training program which is open to the public for \$60/attendee; and the ODU Employee Training which is a condensed training (based on the DMV program) and offered at no charge to ODU employees, such as those who are required in order to drive state-issued vehicles.
- 👑 *TIPS (Training for Intervention Procedures) – TIPS is a dynamic, skills-based training program designed to prevent intoxication, drunk driving, and underage drinking by enhancing the fundamental “people skills” or servers, sellers, and consumers of alcohol. TIPS gives individuals the knowledge and confidence they need to recognize potential alcohol-related problems and intervene to prevent alcohol-related tragedies.
- 👑 ODUPD also offers the community with special safety presentations and demonstrations on a number of topics including, Threat Assessment, Safe Space (LGBTQ resources), Drunk Goggles, Drug/Alcohol Awareness, Hazing, Campus Safety (in an urban environment), Bar & House Party Safety, Off-Campus Living, social media/Cyber Safety, Terrorism Awareness, Active Threat and more.




VIRGINIA CRIME VICTIM AND WITNESS RIGHTS

The Crime Victim and Witness Rights Act was made law by the Virginia General Assembly in 1995. The purpose of this law is to ensure that victims and witnesses of crime:

-  are treated with dignity, respect, and sensitivity, and that their privacy is protected where the law allows;
-  are informed of their rights;
-  have the opportunity to make the courts aware of the full impact of the crime;
-  receive authorized services; and
-  have the opportunity to be heard at all stages of the criminal justice process.

COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

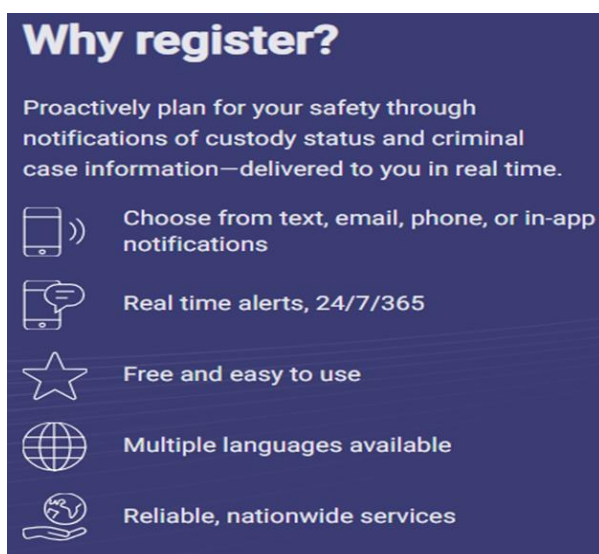
If you are the victim of a crime in Virginia; physically/emotionally injured during a crime; injured trying to stop a crime; injured trying to catch a person who committed a crime; or are the surviving spouse, parent, grandparent, sibling, or child of a victim who was killed, then you may be awarded benefits up to a maximum award of \$15,000 for certain unreimbursed losses, such as wages, medical expenses, mental health counseling expenses, funeral/burial expenses up to \$3,500, moving expenses up to \$1,000, crime scene clean-up expenses, pregnancy expenses resulting from rape, and other reasonable/necessary expenses incurred as a result of the crime (e.g., prescriptions). To be eligible to apply you must:

-  Report ⁴ the crime to law enforcement within 120 hours (5 days) after the crime (or show good cause for not doing so), cooperate with law enforcement agencies, be willing to press criminal charges, and file a compensation claim within one year from the date of the crime (or show good cause for not doing so).

For more [information](#) or an application contact the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund at 800-552-4007 or SSAC at 703-993-3686.






VINELINK: RELIABLE, CONFIDENTIAL NOTIFICATIONS

VINE is the nation's leading victim notification network. It allows survivors, victims of crime, and other concerned citizens to access timely and reliable information about offenders or criminal cases in U.S. jails and prisons. Click [here](#) to learn more.



Why register?

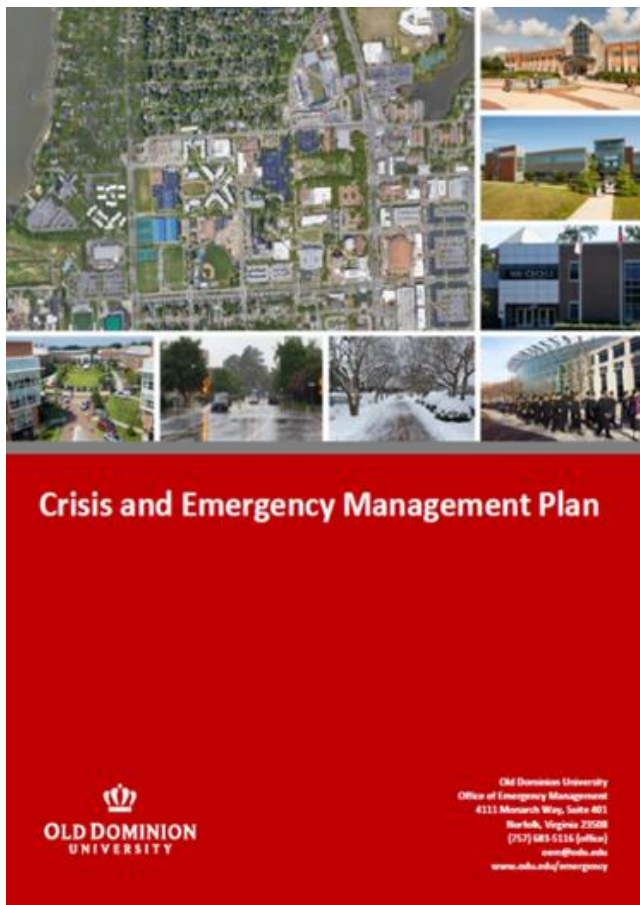
Proactively plan for your safety through notifications of custody status and criminal case information—delivered to you in real time.

-  Choose from text, email, phone, or in-app notifications
-  Real time alerts, 24/7/365
-  Free and easy to use
-  Multiple languages available
-  Reliable, nationwide services

⁴ A victim of child sexual assault has 10 years past the date of their 18th birthday to file a claim.

CRISIS AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Old Dominion University's Crisis and Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes a framework within which the University coordinates the prevention of, mitigation against, preparation for, response to, and recovery from threats to life, health, safety, property, continuance of the University's mission, and a communal sense of normalcy. The CEMP provides flexible, scalable, all-hazards guidance applicable to the management of incidents, emergencies, and planned events regardless of campus location.



The CEMP includes information about known and potential threats and hazards to the University community, how the response to these is organized and managed, and who is responsible for what actions. Further, the CEMP overviews functional roles in alignment with existing State and Federal incident management guidance, and details specific actions to be taken in the event of a series of plausible events, including but not limited to active threats, fires, public health and hazardous materials incidents, weather emergencies, evacuations and sheltering or securing-in-place. Complementary to guidance set forth within the CEMP and in accordance with University Policy 1021 (Emergency Management), all University buildings/departments are responsible for developing standalone Emergency Action Plans and Continuity Plans for their staff and areas of responsibility.

The University conducts emergency response and evacuation exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, drills, field exercises, and announced and unannounced tests of the emergency notification system or university announcements.

These exercises and tests are designed to assess and evaluate the plans and capabilities of the institution, serve as a unique training opportunity for members of and partners to the University community, and provide a means to understand and practice roles and responsibilities relative to realistic scenarios to

enhance the institution's preparedness and resiliency posture. Additionally, all exercises and tests are subject to an after-action review process that assesses exercise performance and highlights areas for sustainability and improvement in existing policies, plans, procedures, and protocol.

Each test is documented and includes a description, the date and time of the exercise and whether it was announced or unannounced. ODU Public Safety publicizes a summary of the emergency response and evacuation procedures via University Announcements at least once each year in conjunction with the test (exercise and drill) as part of the institution's Clery Act compliance efforts. In an actual emergency, the University will use the ODU Alerts emergency notification system to communicate hazards and threats, protective actions, and impacts to the University; updates would be issued to the ODU Alerts system as well. General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for ODU are available on the ODU Emergency Management website at <http://www.odu.edu/emergency>.

ODU ALERTS – EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

Old Dominion University is committed to ensuring that its community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of an emergency or dangerous situation that affects the health and safety of ODU

community members. The University has a multitiered notification system employing various means for communicating information quickly. The University's Emergency Management System (ODU Alert) utilizes; a siren/public address system; text messaging; email; desktop notifications; and ODU's home page. ODU uses some or all these methods of communication in the event an emergency notification is needed. Additionally, at least twice a year, the University will test the emergency notification systems. The campus community will be notified in advance of such tests.

These exercises and tests are designed to assess and evaluate the plans and capabilities of the institution, serve as a unique training opportunity for members and partners to the University community, and provide a means to understand and practice roles and responsibilities relative to realistic scenarios to enhance the institution's preparedness and resiliency posture. Additionally, all exercises and tests are subject to an after-action review process that assesses exercise performance and highlights area for sustainability and improvement in existing policies, plans, procedures, and protocol.

Each test is documented and includes a description, the date and time of the exercise and whether it was announced or unannounced. ODU Public Safety publicizes a summary of the emergency response and evacuation procedures via University Announcements at least once per year in conjunction with the test (exercise and drill).

Members of the ODU community with active ODU email accounts are automatically enrolled to receive email alerts and can add a mobile number to their account to receive emergency text messages. To best reach the University student community during incidents and emergencies, all ODU students are automatically registered with their provided primary cell phone in the ODU Alerts system. Students can manage their account and add additional numbers to receive notifications using the "Update Me Now" button on the My Information panel in the [ODU Portal](#). All faculty and staff can opt-in to receive alerts via <https://getrave.com/login/odu>. Using your Midas ID and password to log-in, you can register the contact methods that are best for you. Users may select up to six different methods of contact from ODU Alerts.



ODU URGENT ALERT: EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

Emergency Notifications are reserved for incidents on campus that pose a significant threat to the health or safety of the campus community, in whole or in part, and include but are not limited to: Extreme weather conditions such as a tornado or hurricane; Gas leak Terrorist incident Armed intruder Bomb threat or explosion Chemical or hazardous substance exposure Civil unrest or rioting. Any member of the ODU community that is aware of an emergency or a potential for an incident on campus that poses a threat to the health and safety of the community should contact ODU Police immediately. The University has developed a wide range of template messages addressing several types of emergencies. The individual authorizing the alert will select the template message most appropriate to the ongoing situation and modify it to address the specifics of the present incident. In those cases where there are no predetermined template messages in the system, the individual authorizing the alert will develop a succinct message to convey the appropriate information to the community. Emergency Notifications will contain the following minimum information: The nature of the emergency, the location of the emergency action to be taken by affected community. When time permits, emergency communications from ODUPD are coordinated by the Chief of Police.

CONFIRMING THE EXISTENCE OF A SIGNIFICANT EMERGENCY OR DANGEROUS SITUATION AND INITIATING THE EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

Should a situation arise within the Clery geography that is confirmed to pose an **immediate threat** to the health and safety of students or employees on-campus, an ODU Emergency Notification will be issued immediately. The goal of an Emergency Notification is to notify as many people as possible, as rapidly as possible, of potential life safety information, with adequate follow-up information provided as needed. As per the requirements of the law, or when time permits ODUPD will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the first responders (including, but not limited to: ODUPD, local PD, and/or the local Fire and Emergency Medical Services), compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency response. In protracted or large-scale incidents, the university website will provide updates and serve as a central reference point for official, vetted information.

WHO CONFIRMS?

Generally, ODUPD becomes aware of these situations through reports to the emergency communications center or during the course of executing official duties as public safety officials. It is possible that the initial and primary responder may be different, particularly for incidents such as an outbreak of serious illness; extreme weather conditions; earthquake; gas leak; or chemical or hazardous waste spill. In either situation, the ranking or senior officer/administrator on the scene will quickly assess the situation and notify the Chief of Police or the highest-ranking officer-on-duty. The Chief of Police or their designee in their absence, will 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 members of the campus community.

WHO ISSUES? (RESPONSIBLE PARTY)

The Chief of Police, Vice President for Student and Campus Life, and University President or their designee will make the notification to the university. If time permits, the Chief of Police or designee may consult with other senior administrators at the University. However, if the consultation would result in a significant delay in disseminating the information, ODUPD will send alerts on its own initiative, using predetermined templates.

- 👑 All Campuses – University President, Vice President for Student and Campus Life, Assistant Vice President for Public Safety and Chief of Police, or their designee in their absence.
- 👑 Norfolk Main Campus – The on-duty police supervisor.
- 👑 Virginia Beach Higher Education Center – The on-duty campus safety officer or the Executive Officer of VA Beach Higher Education Center.
- 👑 Tri-Cities Higher Education Center – The on-duty campus safety officer, or the Executive Officer of Tri-Cities Higher Education Center.
- 👑 Peninsula Higher Education Center – Communication via the VA Peninsula Community College Police Department, to the ODU Police Department or the Executive Officer of the Peninsula Higher Education Center.

DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE SEGMENT OR SEGMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY TO RECEIVE AN EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

In the event of a critical incident or dangerous situation, ODUPD supervisors or an authorized representative from a campus present will aid in preparing the emergency notification by determining which segments of the University community should be informed. Typically, University community members in the immediate vicinity of the danger (such as individuals in the building, nearby buildings, or surrounding areas) will receive the emergency alert. The University may issue follow-up notifications and may broaden the notification to a larger group of community members if necessary. Should the emergency impact a significant portion of the campus, University officials will

ensure that the notification reaches the entire ODU community. Additionally, the University's mass notification system will inform local media, who opt in to receive such messages, ensuring the broader community is aware of the situation and understands the necessary steps to ensure personal and community safety. Local media who do not opt in will still receive emergency notifications through publicly accessible channels such as the official social media accounts and press releases. Relevant messages regarding emergencies will also be posted on the University's main website, www.odu.edu.

ODU SAFETY ALERT: TIMELY WARNING

To provide timely notice to the ODU community in the event of a Clery Act crime, that may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the community, the Chief of Police, or designee, may direct the issue of a timely warning, which are titled "ODU Safety Alert: Timely Warning," for the following crimes: Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter; Manslaughter by Negligence; Sexual Assault; Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; Arson; Fondling; Incest; Statutory Rape; Hate Crimes; and Alcohol; Drug; and Weapons Law Violations; and Hazing. The purpose of a timely warning is to notify the university community of the incident and provide information that may enable community members to better protect themselves from similar incidents.



The Chief of Police or designee will coordinate with the University Public Information officer or designee to issue a timely warning whenever the following criteria are met: 1) a Clery Act crime is reported to a CSA; 2) the crime occurred in a Clery-reportable location; 3) the perpetrator has not been apprehended; 4) there is a **serious or ongoing threat** to the university community because of this crime. The decision to issue a timely warning shall be decided on a case-by-case basis considering the following criteria:

- 👑 Was the suspect identified?
- 👑 Was the suspect apprehended?
- 👑 If known, does the suspect have prior arrests, reports, or complaints or any other history of violent behavior?
- 👑 If known, does the suspect have a history of failure to comply with a University No Contact Directive, other protective measures or judicial protective order?
- 👑 Did the incident involve physical violence?
- 👑 Has the suspect threatened to commit physical violence?
- 👑 Did the incident involve multiple victims?
- 👑 Does it appear to be an isolated incident involving a specifically "targeted" victim?
- 👑 Does the report reveal a pattern of behavior (e.g., by the suspect, by a particular group or organization, around a particular recurring event or activity or at a particular location)?
- 👑 Did the suspect use "date rape" or similar drugs or intoxicants?
- 👑 Did the incident occur while the victim was unconscious, physically helpless or unaware that it was occurring?
- 👑 Was the victim under 18 years of age?
- 👑 Were there other aggravating circumstances or signs of predatory behavior that may constitute a serious or ongoing threat?

Campus security authorities (CSAs) must report Clery Act crimes or alleged Clery Act crimes that occur in ODU defined Clery locations as illustrated on pages 4-5 within 48 hours. CSAs must report to the University directly to an ODU police officer or through [Campus Security Authority Reporting Form](#). Additionally, for instances that may pose an **immediate threat**, CSAs are instructed to call ODUPD or local law enforcement immediately.

When the criteria for issuing a timely warning are met, a notice will be prepared utilizing specific crime templates. This notice will be revised as relevant information becomes available and subsequently disseminated by the Chief of Police, a designee, or another designated official. Timely warnings are typically communicated via email; however, they may also be shared through press releases, text messages, posters, desktop alerts, and messages on the ODUPD website as deemed appropriate. It is important to note that not all distribution methods will be deployed for every timely warning.

CONTENT OF AN ODU TIMELY WARNING

The following information is typically included in an ODU Timely Warning if applicable:

- 👑 Date and time or timeframe of the incident.
- 👑 A brief description of the incident.
- 👑 The location of the incident.
- 👑 Information that will promote safety and potentially aid in the prevention of similar crimes (crime prevention or safety tips).
- 👑 Suspect description(s) when deemed appropriate and if there is sufficient detail.
- 👑 Police/Public Safety agency contact information.
- 👑 Other information as deemed appropriate by the Chief of Police or designee.

When issuing ODU Timely Warnings, some specific information may be withheld if there is a possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts to investigate and/or solve the crime.

ODU COMMUNITY ALERT

In certain circumstances, an incident may not meet the criteria of a Clery Reportable Crime occurring in Clery Reportable Geography but may constitute a serious or ongoing threat to the campus community or general safety and security information needs to be shared. For instances in which an ODU Timely Warning is not required, the Chief of Police or designee may choose to issue an “ODU Community Alert” via email notifying the campus community of safety and security information. The content of a community alert may vary depending on the type of incident reported and the location in which it occurred.



UNIVERSITY RESPONSE TO SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

The University is committed to providing and promoting safe and non-discriminatory learning, living, and working environments for all members of the University community. The University does not discriminate on the basis of sex or gender in any of its education or employment programs and activities. To that end, the University prohibits specific forms of behavior that violate Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX); Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII); and/or the Virginia Human Rights Act. When the University receives reports of prohibited conduct, it is also required to fulfill certain obligations under the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 and the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (Clery Act).

Old Dominion University has adopted policies on [Title IX and Sexual Misconduct](#) and [Discrimination Policy](#) with a commitment to the following:

- 👑 Eliminating, preventing, and addressing the effects of Title IX Prohibited conduct, which includes sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, and Gender-Based Prohibited Conduct, which includes quid pro quo harassment, sexual and/or gender-based hostile environment harassment, non-consensual sexual contact and non-consensual sexual intercourse, sexual exploitation, intimate partner violence, complicity in the commission of any act prohibited by the Sexual Misconduct Policy, and retaliation against a person for the good faith reporting of any of these forms of conduct or participation in any investigation or proceeding under the Sexual Misconduct Policy (collectively, Prohibited Conduct).
- 👑 Fostering the University's community of trust, in which Prohibited Conduct is not tolerated.
- 👑 Cultivating a climate where all individuals are well-informed and supported in reporting Prohibited Conduct.
- 👑 Providing a fair and impartial process for all parties.
- 👑 Identifying the standards by which violations of the Sexual Misconduct Policy will be evaluated and disciplinary action may be imposed.



Employees (faculty and staff) or students who violate the Sexual Misconduct Policy may face disciplinary action up to and including termination or expulsion. The University will take prompt and equitable action to eliminate Prohibited Conduct, prevent its recurrence and remedy its effects. The University conducts ongoing prevention, awareness and training programs for employees and students to facilitate the goals of the Sexual Misconduct Policy.

RESPONSIBLE EMPLOYEES

A "responsible employee" means a person employed by a public institution of higher education or private nonprofit institution of higher education who has the authority to take action to address incidents of sexual violence and harassment, dating and domestic violence, and stalking, who has been given the duty of reporting such acts or any other misconduct by students to the Title IX Coordinator or designee; or whom an employee or student could reasonably believe has the authority or duty. All teaching and research faculty, graduate teaching assistants,

graduate research assistants, residential assistants, law enforcement, campus security personnel, and all employees in a supervisory role are Responsible Employees. Under VA code §23.1-806, and university policy 1008 on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct, any responsible employee who in the course of their employment obtains information that an act of sexual violence and harassment, dating and domestic violence, and stalking may have been committed against a student attending the institution or may have occurred on campus, in or on a non-campus building or property, or on public property shall report such information to the Title IX Coordinator as soon as practicable after addressing the immediate needs of the victim. The reports can be made in person, by mail, by telephone, by electronic mail, or through the online reporting form to any of the individuals identified above.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING

ODU provides training to all employees likely to witness or receive reports of sexual harassment, including faculty. ODUPD employees, administrators, counselors, general counsel, athletic coaches, health personnel, and housing and residence life staff. Training for employees will include practical information about how to prevent and identify sexual misconduct; the behaviors that may lead to and result in sexual misconduct; the attitudes of bystanders, that may allow conduct to continue and bystander intervention methods; the potential for re-victimization by responders and its effect on victims; appropriate methods for responding to a victim who may have experienced sexual misconduct, including the use of nonjudgemental language; the impact of trauma on victims; and, as applicable, the person(s) to whom such misconduct must be reported. Additionally, the training included in a report and any consequences for the failure to report, the procedure for responding to Complainant's requests for confidentiality, and the process to provide the contact information for the University's Title IX Coordinator. The University will train Responsible Employees to inform Complainants and/or Respondents of the reporting obligations of Responsible Employees; options to request confidentiality and available confidential advocacy, counseling, or other support services; and the right to file a complaint with Talent Management and Culture and to report a crime to campus or local law enforcement.

Individuals who conduct the complaint procedures receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to investigate, how to conduct Title IX hearings, and how to conduct an appeal process in a way that protects the safety of individuals involved and promote accountability. Additionally, all ODUPD Detectives receive annual training on issues related to sexual and gender-based harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking and how to investigate that is fair and impartial, provides parties with notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard, and protects the safety of complainants and the University community while promoting accountability.

The University will publish training received by the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinators, Title IX Liaisons, investigators, decision-makers, and persons who facilitate informal resolutions on the University's website or make the materials available upon request for inspection by members of the public.

Largely, it is the responsibility of every member of the University community to foster an environment free of Sexual Misconduct. All members of the University community are encouraged to take reasonable and prudent actions to prevent or stop an act of Prohibited Conduct. The University will support and assist community members who take such actions.

Conduct included under the Sexual Misconduct Policy is prohibited regardless of the sex, sexual orientation and/or gender identity/expression of the complainant or respondent. Prohibited Conduct includes the following specifically defined forms of behavior: Qui Pro Quo Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, Sexual and/or Gender-Based Hostile Environment Harassment, Exploitation, Intimate Partner Violence, Complicity and Retaliation. Dating Violence and Domestic Violence are defined by VAWA. Consistent with VAWA, the University will evaluate the existence of an intimate relationship based upon the Complainant's statement and taking into consideration the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

DEFINING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

- A. Sexual Misconduct – any form of sexual harassment (Title IX and non-Title IX sexual harassment) and sexual exploitation.
- B. Sexual Harassment – As defined by Title IX, it is any of three types of misconduct on the basis of sex which jeopardize equal access to education:
 - B.1. Quid pro quo – an employee of the University conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
 - B.2. Any unwelcome sex-based conduct that a reasonable person would find so persistent/pervasive, severe, and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal educational access. Unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex should be reviewed from the perspective of a reasonable person in the shoes of the Complainant such that age, abilities, and relative positions of authority of the individuals involved in an incident are taken into account.
 - B.3. Any instance of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.
- C. Sexual Assault is defined as the following forcible and nonforcible sex offenses:
 - C.1. Forcible Sex Offenses
 - a. Rape is penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration of a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the Complainant.
 - b. Sodomy is oral and anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly, and/or against that person's will (non-consensually) or, not forcibly or against a person's will (non-consensually) in instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - c. Sexual Assault with an Object is the use of an object or instrument to penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly, and/or against the person's will (non-consensually), or not forcibly or against the person's will (non-consensually) in instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - d. Fondling is the touching of the private body parts of another person (buttocks, groin, breasts), for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly, and/or against that person's will (non-consensually), or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - C.2. Nonforcible sex offenses
 - a. Incest is the nonforcible sexual intercourse, between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by Virginia Law.
 - b. Statutory Rape is the nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent in the Commonwealth of Virginia, which is 17.
- D. Sexual Exploitation – Any act of taking non-consensual, unjust, or abusive sexual advantage of another person for one's own advantage or benefit or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the person being exploited. Sexual exploitation includes, but is not limited to:
 - D.1. Causing or attempting to cause another person to be incapacitated in order to gain a sexual Advantage over such person;
 - D.2. Prostituting another person (i.e. personally gaining money, privilege, or power from the sexual activities of another);
 - D.3. Non-consensual videotaping, photographing, or audiotaping of sexual activity or a person's intimate body parts (e.g., genitalia, breasts, buttocks), and/or non-consensual distribution of these materials via media such as, but not limited to, the Internet, or the threat of such distribution;

- D.4. Exceeding the boundaries of consent (e.g., allowing another person to observe consensual sex without the knowledge of or consent from all participants); Facilitating a violation of the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct through, for example, the intentional use of drugs or alcohol to incapacitate another person's ability to give consent to sexual activity, or aiding, promoting, encouraging, or being complicit in a violation of the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct by another person.
 - D.5. Failing to use contraception, or deliberately removing or compromising contraception (Stealthing) without the other party's knowledge.
 - D.6. Voyeurism; and
 - D.7. Knowingly or recklessly transmitting a sexually transmitted disease to another individual.
- E. Non-Title IX Sexual Harassment – Defined as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other conduct of a sexual nature including: verbal (e.g. specific demands for sexual favors, sexual innuendoes, sexually suggestive comments, jokes of a sexual nature, sexual propositions, or sexual threats); non-verbal (e.g. sexually suggestive emails, other writings, articles or documents, objects or pictures, graphic commentaries, suggestive or insulting sounds or gestures, leering, whistling, or obscene gestures); or physical (e.g., touching, pinching, brushing the body, any unwelcome or coerced sexual activity, including sexual assault). This conduct is sexual harassment when it constitutes a term or condition of employment and/or hostile environment as described above. Sexual harassment can involve persons of the same or different sexes. Sexual harassment may also include sex-based harassment directed toward stereotypical notions of gender identity or a failure to conform to those gender stereotypes. The types of non-Title IX sexual harassment prohibited by University policy are (1) Term or condition of Employment (often referred to as "quid pro quo" harassment), which occurs when the terms or conditions of employment, educational benefits, academic grades or opportunities, living environment or participation in a University activity are conditioned upon, either explicitly or implicitly, submission to or rejection of unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors, or such submission or rejection is a factor in decisions affecting that individual's employment, education, living environment, or participation in a University program or activity; and (2) Hostile Environment, which occurs when verbal, non-verbal and/or physical conduct is sexual and/or based on sex, gender, gender identity or sexual orientation (actual or perceived), and is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive and objectively offensive that it interferes with, limits, or denies the ability of an individual to participate in or benefit from the educational programs, services, opportunities, or activities or the individual's employment access, benefits, or opportunities. Mere subjective offensiveness is not enough to create a hostile environment. In determining whether conduct is severe, persistent, or pervasive and thus creates a hostile environment, the following factors will be considered: (a) the degree to which the conduct affected one or more individuals' education or employment; (b) the nature, scope, frequency, duration and location of the incident(s); (c) the identity, number and relationships of persons involved; and (d) the perspective of a "reasonable person" in the same situation as the person subjected to the conduct. Petty slights, annoyances, and isolated incidents (unless extremely serious) will not rise to the level of a violation.
- F. Consent – is knowing, voluntary and clear permission, by word or action, which a reasonable person would interpret as a willingness to participate in mutually agreed-upon sexual acts.
- F.1. Important points regarding consent:
- a. Past consent to sexual activities, or a current or previous dating relationship, does not imply ongoing or future consent.
 - b. Consent to some sexual activity (such as kissing or fondling) cannot be presumed to be consent for other sexual activity (such as intercourse).
 - c. Consent may be withdrawn at any time.
 - d. The existence of consent is based on the totality of the circumstances, including the context in which the alleged incident occurred.

- e. Incapacitation of an individual to consent to sexual activity, whether caused by age, disability, use of drugs or alcohol, or any other reason, may result in a determination that the individual was unable to provide necessary consent. The use of alcohol or drugs does not diminish one's responsibility to obtain consent and does not excuse conduct that constitutes a violation of the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct.
- F.2. Consent cannot be inferred from:
- a. Silence, passivity, or lack of resistance alone.
 - b. Accepting a meal, a gift, or an invitation for a date.
 - c. A person's manner of dress or flirtatious behavior.
- G. Intimate Partner Violence includes any act of violence or threatened act of violence that occurs between individuals who are involved or have been involved in a sexual, dating, spousal, domestic or other intimate relationship. Intimate Partner Violence includes "dating violence" and "domestic violence," as defined by VAWA. Consistent with VAWA, the University will evaluate the existence of an intimate relationship based upon the Complainant's statement and taking into consideration the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- G.1. Physical violence means that a person is exerting control over another person through the use of physical force. Examples of physical violence include hitting, punching, slapping, kicking, restraining, strangling, and brandishing or using any weapon. Physical Assault is defined as threatening or causing physical harm or engaging in other conduct that threatens or endangers the health and safety of any person. Physical Assault will be addressed under the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct if it involves Sexual or Gender-Based Harassment, Intimate Partner Violence, or is part of a course of conduct under the Stalking definition.
- G.2. As noted above, when parties consent to BDSM or other forms of kink, non-consent may be shown by the use of a safe word. Resistance, force, violence, or even saying "no" may be part of the kink and thus consensual, so the evaluation of communication in kink situations should be guided by reasonableness, rather than strict adherence to policy that assumes non-kink relationships as a default.
- H. Dating Violence is conduct defined as violence committed by a person (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors (1) length of relationship, (2) type of relationship, and (3) frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- I. Domestic Violence is defined as 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 who has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Virginia, or by any other person against an adult or youth Complainant who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of Virginia.
- J. Stalking is a course of conduct⁵ directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person⁶ to:
- J.1. Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others.

⁵ "Course of Conduct" means two or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a person directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any actions, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about another person, or interferes with another person's property.

⁶ Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

- J.2. Suffer substantial emotional distress⁷.
- J.3. Stalking includes “cyber stalking,” a particular form of stalking in which a person uses electronic media, such as the internet, social networks, blogs, cell phones, texts, or other similar devices or forms of contact.



DEFINING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT IN VIRGINIA

The Commonwealth of Virginia criminalizes and punishes some behavior that violates the Sexual Misconduct Policy. There is no statutory definition of consent in Virginia, but the definition for rape in §18.2-67.1 describes “mental incapacity” and “physical helplessness” in the context of sexual violence. Additionally, Virginia does not define dating violence or consent to engage in sexual activity. In determining whether a person gave consent, or could give consent, the facts of the situation will be assessed. The compilation of criminal statutes may not be exhaustive but is offered to notify the University community that some behaviors may also constitute crimes under Virginia law, which may subject a person to criminal prosecution and punishment in addition to any sanctions under university policies

Criminal Sexual Assault

§ 18.2-61. Rape

- A. If any person has sexual intercourse with a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in sexual intercourse with any other person and such act is accomplished (i) against the complaining witness's will, by force, threat or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person; or (ii) through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness; or (iii) with a child under age 13 as the victim, he or she shall be guilty of rape.
- B. A violation of this section shall be punishable, in the discretion of the court or jury, by confinement in a state correctional facility for life or for any term not less than five years; and in addition:
 - a. For a violation of clause (iii) of subsection A where the offender is more than three years older than the victim, if done in the commission of, or as part of the same course of conduct as, or as part of a common scheme or plan as a violation of (i) subsection A of § 18.2-47 or § 18.2-48, (ii) § 18.2-89, 18.2-90, or 18.2-91, or (iii) § 18.2-51.2, the punishment shall include a mandatory minimum term of confinement for life.

⁷ “Substantial Emotional Distress” means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

- b. For a violation of clause (iii) of subsection A where it is alleged in the indictment that the offender was 18 years of age or older at the time of the offense, the punishment shall include a mandatory minimum term of confinement for life. The mandatory minimum terms of confinement prescribed for violations of this section shall be served consecutively with any other sentence. If the term of confinement imposed for any violation of clause (iii) of subsection A, where the offender is more than three years older than the victim, is for a term less than life imprisonment, the judge shall impose, in addition to any active sentence, a suspended sentence of no less than 40 years. This suspended sentence shall be suspended for the remainder of the defendant's life, subject to revocation by the court. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that a juvenile over the age of 10 but less than 12, does possess the physical capacity to commit a violation of this section. In any case deemed appropriate by the court, all or part of any sentence imposed for a violation under this section against a spouse may be suspended upon the defendant's completion of counseling or therapy, if no already provided, in the manner prescribed under § 19.2-218.1 if after consideration of the views of the complaining witness and such other evidence as may be relevant, the court finds such action will promote maintenance of the family unit and will be in the best interest of the complaining witness.
- C. Upon a finding of guilt under this section, when a spouse is the complaining witness in any case tried by the court without a jury, the court, without entering a judgment of guilt, upon motion of the defendant who has not previously had a proceeding against him for violation of this section dismissed pursuant to this subsection and with the consent of the complaining witness and the attorney for the Commonwealth, may defer further proceedings and place the defendant on probation pending completion of counseling or therapy, if not already provided, in the manner prescribed under § 19.2-218.1. If the defendant fails to complete such counseling or therapy, the court may make final disposition of the case and proceed as otherwise provided. If such counseling is completed as prescribed under § 19.2-218.1, the court may discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings against him if, after consideration of the views of the complaining witness and such other evidence as may be relevant, the court finds such action will promote maintenance of the family unit and be in the best interest of the complaining witness.

Code 1950, § 18.1-44; 1960, c. 358; 1972, c. 394; 1975, cc. 14, 15, 606; 1981, c. 397; 1982, c. 506; 1986, c. 516; 1994, cc. 339, 772, 794; 1997, c. 330; 1999, c. 367; 2002, cc. 810, 818; 2005, c. 631; 2006, cc. 853, 914; 2012, cc. 575, 605; 2013, cc. 761, 774.

§ 18.2-63. Carnal Knowledge of Child Between thirteen and fifteen years of age.

- A. If any person carnally knows, without the use of force, a child thirteen years of age or older but under fifteen years of age, such person shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.
- B. If any person carnally knows, without the use of force, a child thirteen years of age or older but under fifteen years of age who consents to sexual intercourse and the accused is a minor and such consenting child is three years or more the accused's junior, the accused shall be guilty of a Class 6 felony. If such consenting child is less than three years the accused's junior, the accused shall be guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor. In calculating whether such child is three years or more a junior of the accused minor, the actual dates of birth of the child and the accused, respectively, shall be used.
- C. For the purposes of this section, (i) a child under the age of thirteen years shall not be considered a consenting child and (ii) "carnal knowledge" includes the acts of sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, anilingus, anal intercourse, and animate and inanimate object sexual penetration.

1978, c. 803; 19871, c.397.

§ 18.2-67.1. Forcible Sodomy

- A. An accused shall be guilty of forcible sodomy if he or she engages in cunnilingus, fellatio, anilingus, or anal intercourse with a complaining witness whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse to engage in such acts with any person, and
 - 1. The complaining witness is less than 13 years of age; or
 - 2. The act is accomplished against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person, or through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness.
- B. Forcible sodomy is a felony punishable by confinement in a state correctional facility for life or for any term not less than five years; and in addition;

1. For a violation of subdivision A 1, where the offender is more than three years older than the victim, if done in the commission of, or as part of the same course of conduct as, or a part of a common scheme or plan as a violation of (i) subsection A of § 18.2-47 or § 18.2-48 (ii) § 18.2-89, § 18.2-90, or § 18.2-91, or (iii) § 18.2-51.2, the punishment shall include a mandatory minimum term of confinement of 25 years; or
 2. For a violation of subdivision A 1 where it is alleged in the indictment that the offender was 18 years of age or older at the time of the offense, the punishment shall include a mandatory minimum term of confinement of life. The mandatory minimum terms of confinement prescribed for violation of this section shall be served consecutively with any other sentence. If the term of confinement imposed for any violation of subdivision A 1, where the offender is more than three years older than the victim, is for a term less than life imprisonment, the judge shall impose, in addition to any active sentence, a suspended sentence of no less than 40 years. This suspended sentence shall be suspended for the remainder of the defendant's life, subject revocation by the court. In any case deemed appropriate by the court, all or part of any sentence imposed for a violation under this section against a spouse may be suspended upon the defendant's completion of counseling or therapy, if not already provided, in the manner prescribed under § 19.2-218.1 if, after consideration of the views of the complaining witness and such other evidence as may be relevant, the court finds such action will promote maintenance of the family unit and will be in the best interest of the complaining witness.
- C. Upon finding of guilt under this section, when a spouse is the complaining witness in any case tried by the court without a jury, the court, without entering a judgment of guilt, upon motion of the defendant who has not previously had a proceeding against him for violation of this section dismissed pursuant to this subsection and with the consent of the complaining witness and the attorney for the Commonwealth, may defer further proceedings and place the defendant on probation pending completion of counseling or therapy, if not already provided, in the manner prescribed under § 19.2-218.1. If the defendant fails to complete such counseling or therapy, the court may make final disposition of the case and proceed as otherwise provided. If such counseling is completed as prescribed under § 19.2-218.1, the court may discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings against him if, after consideration of the views of the complaining witness and such other evidence as may be relevant, the court finds such action will promote maintenance of the family unit and be in the best interest of the complaining witness.

1981, c. 397; 1986, c. 516; 1994, cc. 772, 794; 1999, c. 367; 2005, C. 631; 2006, cc. 853, 914; 2012, cc. 575, 605; 2013, cc. 761, 774.

§ 18.2-67.2 Object Sexual Penetration

- A. An accused shall be guilty of inanimate object sexual penetration if he or she penetrates the labia majora or anus of a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, other than for a bona fide medical purpose, or causes such complaining witness to so penetrate his or her own body with an object or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in such acts with any person or to penetrate, or to be penetrated by, an animal, and
1. The complaining witness is less than 13 years of age; or
 2. The act is accomplished against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat, or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person, or through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness.
- B. Inanimate or animate object sexual penetration is a felony punishable by confinement in the state correctional facility for life or for any term not less than five years; and in addition;
1. For a violation of subsection A 1, where the offender is more than three years older than the victim, if done in a commission of, or as part of the same course of conduct as, or as part of a common scheme or plan as a violation of (i) subsection A of § 18.2-47 or § 18.2-48, (ii) § 18.2-89, § 18.2-90, or § 18.2-91, or (iii) § 18.2-51.2, the punishment shall include a mandatory minimum term of confinement of 25 years; or
 2. For a violation of subdivision A 1 where it is alleged in the indictment that the offender was 18 years of age or older at the time of the offense, the punishment shall include a mandatory minimum term of confinement for life. The mandatory minimum terms of confinement prescribed for violations of this section shall be served consecutively with any other sentence. If the term of confinement imposed for any violation of subsection A 1, where the offender is more than three years older than the victim, is for a term less than life imprisonment, the judge shall impose, in addition to any active sentence, a suspended sentence of no less than 40 years. This suspended sentence shall be suspended for the remainder of the defendant's life, subject revocation by the court. In any case deemed appropriate by the court, all or part of any sentence imposed for a violation under this section against a spouse may

be suspended upon the defendant's completion of counseling or therapy, if not already provided, in the manner prescribed under § 19.2-218.1 if, after consideration of the views of the complaining witness and such other evidence as may be relevant, the court find such action will promote maintenance of the family unit and will be in the best interest of the complaining witness.

- C. Upon a finding of guilt under this section, when a spouse is the complaining witness in any case tried by the court without a jury, the court, without entering a judgment of guilt, upon motion of the defendant who has not previously had a proceeding against him for violation of this section dismissed pursuant to this subsection and with the consent of the complaining witness and the attorney for the Commonwealth, may defer further proceedings and place the defendant on probation pending completion of counseling or therapy, if not already provided, in the manner prescribed under § 19.2-218.1. If the defendant fails to complete such counseling or therapy, the court may make final disposition of the case and proceed as otherwise provided. If such counseling is completed as prescribed under § 19.2-218.1, the court may discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings against him if, after consideration of the views of the complaining witness and such other evidence as may be relevant, the court find such action will promote maintenance of the family unit and be in the best interest of the complaining witness.

1981, c. 397; 1982, c. 508; 1986, c. 516; 1988, c. 437; 1993, c. 549; 1994, cc. 772, 794; 1999, c. 367; 2005, c. 631; 2006, cc. 853, 914; 2012, cc. 575, 605; 2013, cc. 761, 774.

§ 18.2-67.3. Aggravated Sexual Battery; penalty

- A. An accused is guilty of aggravated sexual battery if he or she sexually abuses the complaining witness, and
1. The complaining witness is less than 13 years of age; or
 2. The act is accomplished through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness; or
 3. The offense is committed by a parent, step-parent, grandparent, or step-grandparent and the complaining witness is at least 13 but less than 18 years of age; or
 4. The act is accompanied against the will of the complaining witness by force, threat, or intimidation, and
 - a. The complaining witness is at least 13 but less than 15 years of age; or
 - b. The accused causes serious bodily or mental injury to the complaining witness; or
 - c. The accused threatens to use a dangerous weapon; or
 5. The offense is not a recognized form of treatment in the profession, and is committed without the express consent of the patient, by (i) a massage therapist, or a person purporting to be a massage therapist, during an actual or purported practice of massage therapy, as those terms are defined in § 54.1-3000; (ii) a person practicing or purporting to practice the healing arts, as those terms are defined in § 54.1-2900 and § 54.1-2093 or (iii) a physical therapist, or a person purporting to be a physical therapist, during an actual or purported practice of physical therapy, as those terms are defined in § 54.1-3473.
- B. Aggravated sexual battery is a felony punishable by confinement in a state correctional facility for a term of not less than one nor more than 20 years and by a fine of not more than \$100,000.

1981, c. 397; 1993, c. 590; 2004, c. 843; 2005, cc. 185, 406; 2020, c. 1003.

§ 18.2-67.4. Sexual Battery

- A. An accused is guilty of sexual battery if he sexually abuses, as defined in § 18.2-67.10, (i) the complaining witness against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat, intimidation, or ruse, (ii) within a two-year period, more than one complaining witness or one complaining witness on more than one occasion intentionally and without the consent of the complaining witness, (iii) an inmate who has been committed to jail or convicted and sentenced to confinement in a state or local correctional facility or regional jail, and the accused is an employee or contractual employee of, or a volunteer with, the state or local correctional facility or regional jail; is in a position of authority over the inmate; and knows that the inmate is under the jurisdiction of the state or local correctional facility or regional jail, or (iv) a probationer, parolee, or a pretrial defendant or posttrial offender under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections, a local community-based probation services agency, a pretrial services agency, a local or regional jail for the purposes of imprisonment, a work program or any other parole/probationary or pretrial services or agency and the accused is an employee or contractual employee of, or a volunteer with, the Department of Corrections, a local community-based probation services agency, a pretrial services agency or a local or regional jail; is in a position of authority over an offender; and knows that the offender is under the jurisdiction

of the Department of Corrections, a local community-based probation services agency, a pretrial services agency or a local or regional jail.

- B. Sexual battery is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

1981, c. 397; 1997, c. 643, 1999, c. 294; 2000, cc. 832, 1040; 2006, c. 284; 2007, c. 133; 2014, c. 656.

§ 18.2-6.7.5 Attempted rape, forcible sodomy, object sexual penetration, aggravated sexual battery, and sexual battery.

- A. An attempt to commit rape, forcible sodomy, or inanimate or animate sexual penetration shall be punishable as a Class 4 felony.
- B. An attempt to commit aggravated sexual battery shall be a felony punishable as a Class 6 felony.
- C. An attempt to commit sexual battery is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

1981, c. 397; 1993, c. 549.

§ 18.2-60.3. Stalking; penalty

- A. Any person, except a law-enforcement officer, as defined in § 9.1-101, and acting in the performance of his official duties, and a registered private investigator, as defined in § 9.1-138, who is regulated in accordance with § 9.1-139 and acting in the course of his legitimate business, who on more than one occasion engages in conduct, either in person or through any other means, including by mail, telephone, or an electronically transmitted communication, directed at another person with the intent to place, or when he knows or reasonably should know that the conduct places that other person in reasonable fear or death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to that other person or to that other person's family or household member is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. If the person contacts or follows or attempts to contact or follow the person at whom the conduct is directed after being given actual notice that the person does not want to be contacted or followed, such actions shall be prima facie evidence that the person intended to place that other person, or reasonably should have known that the other person was placed, in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to himself or a household member.
- B. Any person who is convicted of a second offense of subsection A occurring within five years of a prior conviction of such an offense under this section or for a substantially similar offense under the law of any other jurisdiction is guilty of a Class 6 felony.
- C. A person may be convicted under this section in any jurisdiction with the Commonwealth wherein the conduct described in subsection A occurred, if the person engaged in that conduct on at least one occasion in the jurisdiction where the person is tried or in the jurisdiction where the person at whom the conduct is directed resided at the time of such conduct. Evidence of any such conduct that occurred outside the Commonwealth may be admissible, if relevant, in any prosecution under this section.
- D. Upon finding a person guilty under this section, the court shall, in addition to the sentence imposed, issue an order prohibiting contact between the defendant and the victim of the victim's family or household member.
- E. The Department of Corrections, sheriff or regional jail director shall give notice prior to the release from a state correctional facility, or a local or regional jail of any person incarcerated upon conviction of a violation of this section, to any victim of the offense who, in writing, requests notice, or to any person designated in writing by the victim. The notice shall be given at least 15 days prior to release of a person sentenced to a term of incarceration of more than 30 days or, if the person was sentenced to a term of incarceration of at least 48 hours but no more than 30 days, 24 hours prior to release. If the person escapes, notice shall be given as soon as practicable following the escape. The victim shall keep the Department of Corrections, sheriff or regional jail director informed of the current mailing address and telephone number of the person named in writing to receive notice. All information relating to any person who receives or may receive notice under this subsection shall remain confidential and shall not be made available to the person convicted of violating this section. For purposes of this subsection, "release" includes a release of the offender from a state correctional facility or a local or regional jail (i) upon completion of his term of incarceration or (ii) on probation or parole. No civil liability shall attach to the Department of Corrections nor to any sheriff or regional jail director or their deputies or employees for a failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection.
- F. For the purposes of this section, "Family or household member" has the same meaning as provided in § 16.1-228.

1192, c. 888; 1994, cc. 360, 521, 739; 1995, c. 824; 1996, cc. 540, 866; 1998, c. 570; 2001, c. 197; 2002, c. 377; 2013, c. 759; 2016, cc. 545, 696, 745; 2022, c. 276.

Domestic Violence

§ 18.2-57.2. Assault and Battery Against a Family or Household Member; Penalty

- A. Any person who commits an assault and battery against a family or household member is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.
- B. Upon a conviction for assault and battery against a family or household member, where it is alleged in the warrant, petition, information, or indictment on which a person is convicted, that such person has been previously convicted of two offenses against a family or household member of (i) assault and battery against a family or household member in violation of this section, (ii) malicious wounding or unlawful wounding in violation of § 18.2-51, (iii) aggravated malicious wounding in violation of § 18.2-51.2, (iv) malicious bodily injury by means of a substance in violation of § 18.2-52, (v) strangulation in violation of § 18.2-51.6, or (vi) an offense under the law of any other jurisdiction which has the same elements of any of the above offenses, in any combination, all of which occurred within a period of 20 years, and each of which occurred on a different date, such person is guilty of a class 6 felony.
- C. Whenever a warrant for a violation of this section is issued, the magistrate shall issue an emergency protective order as authorized by § 16.1-253.4, except if the defendant is a minor, an emergency protective order shall not be required.
- D. The definition of "family or household member" in § 16.1-228 applies to this section.

1991, c. 238; 1992, cc. 526, 886; 1996, c. 866; 1197, c. 603; 1999, cc. 697, 721, 807; 2004, cc. 448, 738; 2009, c. 726; 2014, c. 660.









Family or Household Member Defined

§ 16.2-228

Family or household member is defined as (i) the person's spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (ii) the person's former spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same house with the person, (iii) the person's parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters, half-brothers, half-sisters, grandparents, and grandchildren, regardless of whether such persons reside in the same home with the person, (iv) the person's mother-in-law, father-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law, and sisters-in-law who reside in the same home with the person, (v) any individual who has a child in common with the person, whether or not the person and that individual have been married or have resided together at any time, or (vi) any individual who cohabits or who, within the previous 12 months, cohabitated with the person, and any children of either of them residing in the same home with the person.

REPORTING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT⁸

Students, student organizations/groups, employees, visitors to the institution, contractors working on campus who are not University employees, and students and employees participating in university-sponsored activities are urged to report any Sexual Misconduct to the following entities:

-  ODU Police Department or local law enforcement agency;
-  The Title IX Coordinator with the Office of Talent, Management, and Culture, or a Deputy Coordinator;
-  The ODU Victim Advocate within the Women and Gender Equity Center;
-  The Dean of Students or any Associate Dean of Students;
-  Staff of Housing and Residence Life;
-  Employee Relations Team with Talent, Management, and Culture;
-  Counseling Services; and/or
-  Student Health Services

⁸ Title IX Investigation timeline from complaint to adjudications could take up to 105 days; however, this is typically not the case. 75 days for Investigation; 15 Days for Hearing; 15 days for grievances/sanctions.

These entities will provide victims with their written notification of all their rights and options⁹, and resources regardless of whether a student or employee chooses to report Sexual Misconduct to the University or the police. You may choose one or more reporting avenues, or none. However, ODU strongly encourages victims who have experienced, have knowledge of have witnessed an act of Sexual Misconduct to make a report to the University.

Under Title IX, once an institution has actual knowledge of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment, which is notice to the Title IX Coordinator or any official of the institution who has authority to initiate corrective measures on behalf of the institution, it is required to respond promptly in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent. The Title IX Coordinator (1) must promptly notify the Complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures, (2) consider the Complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures, (3) inform the Complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without filing a formal complaint, and (4) explain to the Complainant the process for filing a formal complaint. Although there is no time limit for reporting Sexual Misconduct to the University, the University's ability to respond may diminish over time, as evidence may erode, memories may fade, and Respondent's may no longer be affiliated with the University.

ODU Police and local law enforcement agencies have unique legal authority to seek and execute search warrants, to collect forensic evidence that may have been left at the scene or at other relevant locations, to make an arrest when supported by probable cause to believe a crime has been committed. In addition, they are also able to assist University community members in seeking emergency protective orders.

Police can be reached by calling 757-683-4000 or 911. Individuals seeking medical attention at an emergency department can ask that police be called on their behalf.

Victims have the right to notify police or decline to notify police. Anyone may contact the police directly. Alternatively, an individual may seek assistance in notifying local police from the resources listed in Appendix A, which can assist in setting up an initial meeting with police and can accompany University community members to that meeting. Filing a police report does not obligate a victim to participate in any subsequent criminal proceedings. Although a police report may be made at any time, a one-year statute of limitations may apply to certain misdemeanors in Virginia. All University community members are encouraged, and all responsible employees¹⁰ are required to report Sexual Misconduct through the [Sexual Harassment/Violence Report](#), or by contacting the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinators listed in Appendix A.

UNIVERSITY COMMITTED TO CONFIDENTIALITY¹¹

The University is committed to protecting the privacy of all individuals involved in the investigation and resolution of a report of Sexual Misconduct. The University also is committed to aiding students, employees, and third parties make informed choices. With respect to any report of Sexual Misconduct, the University will make reasonable efforts to protect the privacy of participants, in accordance with applicable state and federal law, while balancing the need to gather information to assess the report and to take steps to eliminate Sexual Misconduct, prevent its recurrence and remedy its effects. The University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective

⁹ Regarding legal assistance, victim advocacy, counseling, health and mental services, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, forensic evidence collection, assist in, and notify law enforcement or right to decline notification to such authorities, University Investigation by the Title IX Office, information on protective orders/no-contact directives, and the University's responsibility to enforce such; and other services available to victims, both within the institution and in the community. Additionally, they will provide written notification to victims about how to request changes to academic, living, transporting, working situations, and protective measures if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement, or the offense occurred on or off campus.

¹⁰ Includes any employee who has the authority to take action to address incidents of Sexual Misconduct; who has been given the duty of reporting such incidents or any other misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator or designee; or whom an employee or student could reasonably believe has this authority or duty. All teaching and research faculty, graduate teaching assistants, graduate research assistants, residential assistants, law enforcement and campus security authorities are Responsible Employees. Additionally, all employees in a supervisory role are Responsible Employees.

¹¹ Additional information on Confidentiality, Privacy, Anonymity, and Requests Not to Pursue an Investigation can be located in University Policy 1008: Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct.

measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide accommodations or protective measures.

Information related to a report or complaint under the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct will only be shared with those University employees who “need to know” in order to assist in the active review, investigation, obtaining supportive measures/accommodations, or resolution of the matter, consistent with FERPA and other applicable privacy laws. While not bound by confidentiality, individuals must be discreet and respect the privacy of all individuals involved in the process.

Confidentiality exists in the context of laws that protect certain relationships, including with medical and clinical care providers (and those who provide administrative services related to the provision of medical and clinical care), mental health providers, and counselors, all of whom may engage in confidential communications under Virginia law. The University has designated individuals who have statutory obligations to maintain confidentiality as “Confidential Employees.” When information is shared by an individual with a Confidential Employee or a community professional with the same legal obligations, the Confidential Employee (and/or such community professional) cannot reveal the information to any third party except when under an applicable law or a court order.

If a complaint of conduct in violation of the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct or another reporting party wishes to keep a report confidential, such report must be made to licensed health care providers or licensed counselors, or an accredited rape crisis or domestic violence counselor. These individuals are employed within the University Counseling Services, Student Health Services, the Women and Gender Equity Center's ODU Victim Advocate, and the ODU contracted service company, the YWCA of Hampton Roads. The current directory of these resources can be found in Appendix A.

ODU does not publish any identifying information belonging to victims or other involved parties, such as witnesses, in its disclosures of public records in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act.

When conducting Informal Resolutions all writings and communications made during, or in connection with, the informal resolution process that relate to the substance of the complaint, shall be regarded as confidential by all mediators, parties, and Talent, Management, and Culture staff. Confidentiality surrounding informal resolutions must be kept pursuant to [Virginia Code § 8.01-581.22](#). No informal resolution-related documents are to be kept as part of a student educational record or employee personnel file. Recording of the informal resolution process, secretly or otherwise, is strictly prohibited. Disclosing the fact that an informal resolution took place is not a breach of confidentiality. A violation of the confidentiality requirement of this section may constitute a separate violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy. If a resolution cannot be reached, the office of Talent, Management, and Culture will determine further guidance.

PROCEDURES VICTIMS SHOULD FOLLOW

An individual who experiences Sexual Misconduct is strongly encouraged to seek immediate medical attention. Providers can assess injuries related to physical trauma; evaluate for sexually transmitted infections and possible pregnancy; and provide medical care (including medications to prevent infections and pregnancy).

PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

The University recognizes that making the decision to report Sexual Misconduct may take time. Nevertheless, pending the decision to report, all individuals are strongly encouraged to take immediate steps to preserve all evidence that might support a future report of Sexual Misconduct, a protective order, or an investigation by the police, the University, or both. Such evidence may include the following:

- A. Forensic sexual assault examination¹² (within 120 hours and if possible, do not brush your teeth, bathe/shower, change your clothes, or use the bathroom. This is to ensure any/all available forensic evidence is preserved for collection. If you have already done some/all of these things, it is still worth obtaining a PERK exam. Forensic evidence may still be present for collection; regardless, it is also important to seek medical and mental health treatment. You may wish to bring a change of clothes with you).
- B. Forensic strangulation examination (within 72 hours, strangulation is a very dangerous event that can cause potentially lethal injury without any external signs of damage. If you or someone you love has been choked by another person, it is a medical emergency).
- C. Electronic exchanges (e.g., text messages, emails, and Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat or other social media posts, to the extent that they can be captured or preserved).
- D. Photographs/videos (including photographs stored on smartphones and other devices).
- E. Voice mail messages and other physical, documentary, and/or electronic data that might be helpful or relevant in an investigation.

ODU PD can facilitate the transportation to and from examinations, and **a victim is not required to disclose their name to coordinate the evidence collection.** A Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) can assess injuries related to physical trauma; evaluate for sexually transmitted infections and possible pregnancy; provide medical care (including medications to prevent infections and pregnancy). During a forensic exam, the SANE documents and collects evidence of sexual contact and/or physical trauma (including injuries to the body and genitals), trace evidence, biological fluids and identifiable DNA. When there is reason to believe that an assault may have been facilitated by the use of drugs and alcohol, the forensic exam may also include the collection of urine and blood samples for toxicology testing. Regardless of whether a forensic exam is obtained within the 120 hour (sexual assault) or 72 hours (strangulation), all individuals are encouraged to seek follow-up care to address any ongoing medical concerns.

Students may access follow-up care at Student Health Services, a confidential resource, or through any appropriate health care provider outside of the University. Employees may access follow-up care at any appropriate health care provider.

SERVICES AND SUPPORT

Students and employees are urged to seek immediate emotional support after any incident of Sexual Misconduct. There are several confidential sources and "hotlines" for crisis counseling, both at the University and in the local community. ODU confidential counselors can provide trauma-informed support and offer information about reporting options. See Appendix A for resources.

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

Supportive measures are individualized services reasonably available that are non-punitive, non-disciplinary, and not unreasonably burdensome to the other party while designed to ensure equal educational access, protect safety, or deter sexual misconduct.

The University offers a wide range of resources for students and employees, to provide support and guidance throughout the initial investigation, and resolution of a formal complaint of sexual misconduct. The University will offer reasonable and appropriate measures to protect and facilitate continued access to University employment or education programs and activities. These measures may be both remedial (designed to address safety and

¹² Providers can assess injuries related to physical trauma; evaluate for sexually transmitted infections and possible pregnancy; and provide medical care (including medications to prevent infections and pregnancy). A Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) is on call 24 hours a day.

well-being and continued access to educational opportunities) or protective and may be temporary or permanent.

Supportive measures, include but are not limited to:

- 👑 no-contact orders;
- 👑 residence modifications;
- 👑 academic modifications and support;
- 👑 referral and coordination of counseling and health services;
- 👑 escorts on campus
- 👑 parking accommodations such as an assigned space;
- 👑 work schedule modifications;
- 👑 interim suspensions;
- 👑 suspension from employment; and
- 👑 pre-disciplinary leave (with or without pay), where applicable.

Supportive measures are available regardless of whether an individual pursues a complaint or investigation of Sexual Misconduct. The Title IX Coordinator has the responsibility for coordinating the implementation of supportive measures based on all available information and is available to meet with a Complainant or Respondent to address any concerns about the provision of supportive measures.

In instances involving a Respondent's emergency removal under Title IX, such as through an interim suspension, suspension from employment, or pre-disciplinary leave from employment, an individualized safety and risk analysis must determine that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of an individual arising from the allegations of sexual misconduct justifies removal. The individualized safety and risk analysis should be conducted by the Title IX Emergency Removal Team. The student or employee subject to such suspension or leave will be given the opportunity to meet with the Title IX Coordinator to show cause why the suspension or leave should not be implemented. The Title IX Coordinator may consult with University officials and units such as the Office of Student Accountability and Integrity, Academic Affairs, Talent Management and Culture, and the Threat, Education, Assessment, and Management Team to make a final determination. This provision may not be construed to modify any rights under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The University may provide reasonable supportive measures to third parties as appropriate and available, considering the role of the third party and the nature of any relationship with the University.

PROTECTION ORDERS AND NO CONTACT DIRECTIVES

Where prohibited or illegal conduct is reported, it may be possible to obtain a court-ordered emergency or preliminary protective order. These protective orders¹³ may be issued if the judge or magistrate believes that there is an immediate threat to health or safety to the complainant. After a full hearing, the court may agree to issue a "permanent" protective order, which can remain in place for up to two years under Virginia law and, in some cases, may be extended for an additional two years. "Protective orders" are separate and distinct from "no-contact orders". Protective orders may be obtained only from a court of law and are enforceable anywhere in the United States; their violation may result in criminal charges upon notification to ODUPD or a local law enforcement agency.

Students or employees may speak with the ODUPD, local law enforcement agency or the YWCA who can explain the process for seeking a protective order and can escort a student or employee to the appropriate office to initiate a petition seeking a protective order. If a protective order is in place, the complainant should alert the ODUPD who will respond to violations of the order.

¹³ Referred as a restraining order in some jurisdictions.

In contrast, the Office of Student Conduct & Academic Integrity and the Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity may arrange a No-Contact Directive, enforceable through the University. No-Contact Directives are issued to enhance safety, prevent retaliation and/or avoid an ongoing hostile environment. These directives prohibit a student or faculty/staff from contacting another specific student or faculty/staff. A No-Contact Directive is issued written notices bi-laterally (both parties must refrain from direct or indirect contact) and the duration of the No-Contact Directive is determined by the issuing office.

Students or employees may speak with any of the listed reporting entities for additional information and assistance in obtaining a No-Contact Directive.

FILING A FORMAL COMPLAINT FOR SEXUAL HARASSMENT (PROCEDURE A – TITLE IX INCIDENTS)

A formal complaint alleging sexual harassment and requesting the that the University to investigate, must be filed with the Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity to the attention of the Title IX Coordinator.

Complainants are encouraged to file formal complaints as soon as possible, as the passage of time may impact the University's ability to respond or take appropriate action. There is no time restriction for filing a complaint. However, the Complainant must, at the time of filing a formal complaint, be participating in, or attempting to participate in a university program or activity. A formal complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, fax, or by electronic mail at the contact information listed in Appendix A of the Policy on Title IX, or by submitting the online complaint form. It is a violation of the Policy on Title IX for a student or an employee to interfere with an individual's right to file a complaint under the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct.

- A. Considerations when filing a formal complaint:
 - A.1. Only formal complaints will be processed.
 - A.2. Nothing herein prohibits referral to supportive measures when a formal complaint is not an option, or a person chooses not to go forward with a formal complaint.
 - A.3. Once a formal complaint is filed, the Title IX Coordinator will review the formal complaint to determine the following factors:
 - a. The person submitting the formal complaint qualifies as a Complainant as defined in the policy and as required by Title IX, including the requirement that they be participating in or attempting to participate in a university program or activity.
 - b. The conduct alleged, if proven, would constitute sexual harassment as defined by the policy.
 - c. The conduct alleged occurred against a person in the United States.
 - d. The conduct alleged occurred within a university program or activity.
 - A.4. If the formal complaint (or any allegation therein) does not meet one or more of the factors listed above, the formal complaint (or any allegation therein) will be dismissed for purposes of the Title IX Policy, and a referral will be made to other applicable policies and procedures (Code of Ethics, Discrimination Policy, Employee Handbooks, or Code of Student Conduct) as appropriate. Referral to Procedure B (for non-Title IX Incidents) may be applicable. The Title IX Coordinator will send prompt written notice of the dismissal, including the reasons for the dismissal, to the parties (or to the Complainant only if the Respondent was never notified of the complaint). A Complainant may appeal this dismissal to the Vice President of Human Resources. The Respondent may raise the defense that one or more of the factors listed above were not met once the Respondent is provided notice of the formal complaint.
 - A.5. A formal complaint (or any allegation therein) may also be dismissed if the Complainant wishes to withdrawal their formal complaint, the Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the University or if specific circumstances prevent the gathering of sufficient evidence to reach a determination/resolution as to the formal complaint or allegations

therein. Upon such dismissal, the Title IX Coordinator will send prompt written notice of the dismissal, including the reasons for the dismissal, to the parties (or to the Complainant only if the Respondent was never notified of the complaint). A complainant may appeal this dismissal to the Vice President of Human Resources and Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.

- A.6. Following the Title IX Coordinator's review of a formal complaint, but no more than three days after the complaint commencement date, the Complainant will receive acknowledgement of the formal complaint by issuance of the "Title IX Letter." Following a reasonable time to gather sufficient information from the Complainant, the Respondent will also receive acknowledgement of the formal complaint by issuance of the Title IX Letter. The Title IX Letter will include¹⁴:
- a. A description of the allegations potentially constituting a violation of the Title IX policy.
 - b. Sufficient details about the incident known at the time, including: the names of the parties involved, and the date and location of the incident.
 - c. A description of the available informal resolution procedures.
 - d. A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination of responsibility is made following the hearing process.
 - e. A statement informing the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.
 - f. A statement informing the parties that making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the complaint process is prohibited.
 - g. A statement informing parties of their right to inspect and review evidence gathered during the investigation, as well as their ability to suggest witnesses to be interviewed during the course of the investigation.
 - h. A description of available resources.
 - i. An attached copy of the Title IX Policy.
- A.7. A Complainant may withdraw their formal complaint, or any allegations therein, at any time during an investigation or hearing by submitting a written request to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will process this request consistent with the procedures in section F.2 of the policy. The Title IX Coordinator will send prompt written notification of the outcome of the request to the parties.
- A.8. In cases where the Complainant cannot or is unwilling to file a formal complaint or participate in an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, has discretion to file a formal complaint by submitting a written and signed complaint form. In such cases, the Title IX Coordinator does not become a party to the complaint. The Respondent will receive prompt acknowledgement of the formal complaint by issuance of the Title IX Letter.
- A.9. Multiple formal complaints may be consolidated for investigation and hearing purposes where the allegations of sexual misconduct arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

INVESTIGATING FORMAL COMPLAINTS (PROCEDURE A – FOR TITLE IX INCIDENTS)

Talent Management and Culture will investigate the allegations in any formal complaint, unless both parties provide voluntary informed and written consent to informally resolve the formal complaint. All proceedings will include a fair, prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation through the resolution of the formal complaint.

- A. Parties have the right to have an advisor, of their choice, present during any related meeting or proceeding. However, advisors will not be permitted to speak to participants other than

¹⁴ f during an investigation, new allegations are identified for investigation, a new Title IX Letter will be provided to the parties whose identities are known.

quietly to the advisee to avoid disruptions. Advisors violating this requirement may be asked to leave or abstain from participation. If a Complainant or Respondent does not have an advisor, the University shall offer one free of charge. The University will take all reasonable efforts to ensure equitable advisement of the parties. Complainants and Respondents needing a University-provided advisor are encouraged to make their request as soon as possible in the process. Requests for University-provided advisors may not be applied retroactively.

- A.1. A team of two investigators from the Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity will conduct a prompt, adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of the formal complaint.
- A.2. Written notice of the time, location, participants, and purpose of investigation proceedings will be provided to the parties with sufficient time to prepare.
- A.3. Typically, an investigation, not including the time necessary for a hearing and potential appeals, will be completed within 75 days of the complaint commencement date. If extension of the investigation beyond 75 days is necessary, all parties will be notified of the expected timeframe.
- A.4. The Respondent shall be presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination of responsibility has been made at the conclusion of the hearing and any subsequent appeals. The burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on the University.
- A.5. Questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent.
- A.6. Character witnesses and character statements are considered not relevant for purposes of the investigation.
- A.7. Recording of investigation interviews is not permissible.
- A.8. The University shall strive to make the process transparent and fair to all parties. Prior to the conclusion of the investigation report, the Complainant and Respondent and their respective advisors, if any, shall receive for review all evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised. The parties will have 10 days to submit a written response to the evidence, which the investigators will consider prior to completion of the investigation report.
- A.9. At the conclusion of the investigation, and at least 10 days prior to the hearing, an investigation report that fairly summarizes the relevant evidence shall be provided to the complainant and the Respondent concurrently as well as their respective advisors, if any. A notice containing information about hearing and appeal procedures shall accompany the investigation report.
- A.10. The investigation report and the evidence obtained during the investigation shall be provided to the hearing officer(s). The evidence shall be made available to the parties during the hearing so that they may refer to the evidence, including for cross-examination.
- A.11. Within 10 days of issuance of the investigation report, the parties may submit a written response. The written response(s) to the investigation report will be provided to the hearing officer(s) for review, and the opposing party shall simultaneously be provided a copy of the written response(s).

- A.12. No additional documentation or evidence will be allowed to be introduced prior to or during the hearing.

HEARING AND DETERMINATIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY – (PROCEDURE A – FOR TITLE IX INCIDENTS)

A. General Considerations:

- A.1. A live hearing will determine responsibility for allegations of conduct in violation of the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct. The hearing procedures referenced below are guided by the same principles of fairness and respect for Complainants and Respondents. The hearing shall not constitute a re-investigation. The University applies the "preponderance of the evidence" standard when determining whether the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct has been violated. "Preponderance of the evidence" means that it is more likely than not that a policy violation occurred.
- A.2. The University shall not require the participation of parties or witnesses. Inferences cannot be drawn about responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination questions.
- A.3. Live hearings will be conducted in person or via video conference, at the discretion of the hearing officer(s). All parties and witnesses shall be afforded the opportunity to participate orally, and in real time. Audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing will be created.
- A.4. The hearing will allow cross-examination by each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Such cross-examination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the advisor and never by a party personally. Only relevant cross-examination and follow-up questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a party or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the hearing officer(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. Questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are presumed not relevant. Such questions and evidence may only be permitted if they are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged to be in violation of the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct, or if they concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent.
- A.5. If a party does not have an advisor present at the hearing, the University will provide an advisor of its choice, without fee, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party. However, advisors will not be permitted to speak to participants other than to conduct cross-examination and for the purpose of providing advice to the advisee. Advisors must participate in a non-disruptive manner and may be asked to leave or abstain from participation by the hearing officer(s) if in violation of this requirement.
- A.6. A written notice of the outcome of a hearing will be provided to the parties simultaneously and will include:
- a. The allegations of conduct in violation of the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct.
 - b. A description of procedural steps taken in the formal complaint process.
 - c. An analysis of the application of the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct to the facts of the case.
 - d. A statement of the determination of responsibility for each allegation, including a rationale and findings of fact supporting the determinations(s).
 - e. The availability of appeal procedures.

- A.7. The Title IX Coordinator will also be notified of the outcome of the hearing. Following a determination made in the hearing and at the conclusion of any appeal, a party may have further rights should sanctions be imposed.
- A.8. General Considerations for the Hearing Panel: For each hearing, a panel of three hearing officers will be selected from a pool of representatives from across the University. The representation in the pool will include, but is not limited to, Academic Affairs, Human Resources, Student Engagement and Enrollment Services, Athletics, and the University Police Department. In cases involving teaching & research faculty respondents, the panel will consist of three teaching & research faculty members. The Title IX Coordinator will ensure that hearing officers have no conflicts of interest and are appropriately trained.

INFORMAL RESOLUTION (PROCEDURE A – FOR TITLE IX INCIDENTS)

The informal resolution process may be offered to all students, faculty, administrators, and staff. This process offers an opportunity to facilitate informal resolution options, such as mediation, so long as both parties give voluntary, informed, written consent to attempt informal resolution of a formal complaint. This process will be facilitated by a trained professional.

Parties are not required to participate in an informal resolution process and may only elect to participate in an informal resolution process once a formal complaint is filed.

Any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the formal complaint process at any time prior to agreeing to an informal agreement.

The informal resolution process is not applicable to facilitate resolution of allegations that an employee (whether faculty, administrator, or staff) sexually harassed a student.

FILING A FORMAL COMPLAINT FOR SEXUAL MISCONDUCT (PROCEDURE B – NON-TITLE IX INCIDENTS)

A formal complaint alleging sexual misconduct and requesting that the University investigate, must be filed with the Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity to the attention of the Title IX Coordinator. Formal complaints under this procedure may include prohibited conduct and circumstances that fall outside of scope and jurisdiction of Title IX.

Complainants are encouraged to file formal complaints as soon as possible, as the passage of time may impact the University's ability to respond or take appropriate action. There is no time restriction for filing a complaint. Complainants are not required to be participating in or attempting to participate in a university program or activity, however, the Title IX coordinator may dismiss the complaint if the Complainant has no affiliation with the University and/or the University cannot provide redress. A formal complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, fax, or by electronic mail at the contact information listed in Appendix A of the Policy on Title IX, or by submitting the online complaint form. It is a violation of the Policy on Title IX for a student or an employee to interfere with an individual's right to file a complaint under the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct.

- B. Considerations when filing a formal complaint:
 - B.1. Only formal complaints will be processed.
 - B.2. Nothing herein prohibits referral to supportive measures when a formal complaint is not an option, or a person chooses not to go forward with a formal complaint.
 - B.3. Once a formal complaint is filed, the Title IX Coordinator will review the formal complaint to determine the following factors:
 - a. The conduct alleged, if proven, would constitute sexual misconduct as defined by the policy.

- b. The conduct alleged occurred within a university program or activity or has continuing effects that creates a hostile work environment on campus. This includes off-campus conduct by university employees that has sufficient nexus to the workplace of the University's operations, services, or reputation.
- B.4. If the formal complaint does not meet one or more of the factors listed above, the Title IX coordinator may dismiss the complaint and a referral will be made to other applicable policies or procedures (Code of Ethics, Discrimination Policy, Employee Handbooks, or Code of Student Conduct) as appropriate. The Title IX Coordinator will send prompt written notice of the dismissal, including the reasons for the dismissal, to the Complainant. A complainant may appeal this dismissal to the Vice President of Human Resources and Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.
- B.5. A formal complaint may also be dismissed if the Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the University or if specific circumstances prevent the gathering of sufficient evidence to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein. Upon such dismissal, the Title IX will send prompt written notice of the dismissal, to the Complainant. A Complainant may appeal this dismissal to the Vice President of Human Resources and Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.
- B.6. Following the Title IX Coordinator's review of a formal complaint, but no more than three days after the complaint commencement date, the Complainant will receive acknowledgement of the formal complaint in the form of a letter. Following a reasonable time to gather sufficient information from the Complainant, the Respondent will also receive acknowledgement of the formal complaint by issuance of a letter. The acknowledgment letter will include:
 - a. A description of the allegations potentially constituting a violation of the Title IX policy.
 - b. Sufficient details about the incident known at the time, including: the names of the parties involved, and the date and location of the incident.
 - c. A description of the available informal resolution procedures.
 - d. A statement informing the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice present during the complaint proceedings.
 - e. A description of available resources.
 - f. An attached copy of the Title IX Policy.
- B.7. A Complainant may withdraw their formal complaint, or any allegations therein, at any time during an investigation or hearing by submitting a written request to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will process this request consistent with the procedures in section F.2 of the policy. The Title IX Coordinator will send prompt written notification of the outcome of the request to the parties.
- B.8. In cases where the Complainant cannot or is unwilling to file a formal complaint or participate in an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, has discretion to file a formal complaint. The Respondent will receive prompt acknowledgement of the formal complaint by issuance of the Title IX Letter.
- B.9. Multiple formal complaints may be consolidated for investigation and hearing purposes where the allegations of sexual misconduct arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

INVESTIGATING FORMAL COMPLAINTS (PROCEDURE B – FOR NON-TITLE IX INCIDENTS)

Talent, Management, and Culture will investigate the allegations in any formal complaint unless informal resolution is requested.

- B. Parties have the right to have an advisor, of their choice, who may or may not be an attorney, present during any related meeting or proceeding. However, advisors will not be permitted to speak to participants other than quietly to the advisee to avoid disruptions. Advisors violating

this requirement may be asked to leave or abstain from participation. If a Complainant or Respondent does not have an advisor, the University may offer one free of charge. The University will take all reasonable efforts to ensure equitable advisement of the parties. Complainants and Respondents needing a university-provided advisor are encouraged to make their request as soon as possible in the process. Requests for University-provided advisors may not be applied retroactively.

- B.1. A team of two investigators from the Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity will conduct a prompt, adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of the formal complaint.
- B.2. Written notice of the time, location, participants, and purpose of investigation proceedings will be provided to the parties with sufficient time to prepare.
- B.3. Typically, an investigation, not including the time necessary for a hearing and potential appeals, will be completed within 75 days of the complaint commencement date. If extension of the investigation beyond 75 days is necessary, all parties will be notified of the expected timeframe.
- B.4. The burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on the University.
- B.5. Questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent.
- B.6. Character witnesses and character statements are considered not relevant for purposes of the investigation.
- B.7. Both the Complainant and Respondent will have the same opportunity to inspect and review evidence obtained during an investigation. The University shall strive to make the process transparent and fair to all parties.
- B.8. Recording of investigation interviews is not permissible.
- B.9. At the conclusion of the investigation, and at least 10 days prior to the hearing, an investigation report that fairly summarizes the relevant evidence shall be provided to the Complainant and the Respondent concurrently as well as their respective advisors, if any. A notice containing information about hearing and appeal procedures shall accompany the investigation report.
- B.10. The investigation report and the relevant evidence obtained during the investigation shall be provided to the hearing officer(s). The evidence shall be made available to the parties during the hearing so that they may make reference to the evidence.
- B.11. Within 10 days of issuance of the investigation report, the parties may submit a written response. The written response(s) to the investigation report will be provided to the hearing officer(s) for review, and the opposing party shall simultaneously be provided a copy of the written response(s).
- B.12. No additional documentation or evidence will be allowed to be introduced prior to or during the hearing.

HEARINGS AND DETERMINATIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY (PROCEDURE B – FOR NON-TITLE IX INCIDENTS)

B. General Considerations:

- B.1. A live hearing will determine responsibility for allegations of conduct in violation of the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct. The hearing procedures referenced below are guided by the same principles of fairness and respect for Complainants and Respondents.

The hearing shall not constitute a re-investigation. The University applies the "preponderance of the evidence" standard when determining whether the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct has been violated. "Preponderance of the evidence" means that it is more likely than not that a policy violation occurred.

- B.2. Live hearings will be conducted in person or via video conference, at the discretion of the hearing officer(s). All parties and witnesses shall be afforded the opportunity to participate orally, and in real time. Audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing will be created.
- B.3. Advisors will not be permitted to speak to participants other than to provide advice to the advisee. Advisors must participate in a non-disruptive manner and may be asked to leave or abstain from participation by the hearing officer(s) if in violation of this requirement.
- B.4. A written notice of the outcome of a hearing will be provided to the parties simultaneously and will include:
 - a. The allegations of conduct in violation of the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct.
 - b. A description of procedural steps taken in the formal complaint process.
 - c. An analysis of the application of the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct to the facts of the case.
 - d. A statement of the determination of responsibility for each allegation, including a rationale and findings of fact supporting the determination(s).
 - e. The availability of appeal procedures.
 - f. For cases involving student Respondents only: a description of the sanctions imposed, if any.
- B.5. The Title IX Coordinator will also be notified of the outcome of the hearing. Following a determination made in the hearing and at the conclusion of any appeal, a party may have further rights should sanctions be imposed.
- B.6. General Considerations for the Hearing Panel: For each hearing, a panel of three hearing officers will be selected from a pool of representatives from across the University. The representation in the pool will include, but is not limited to, Academic Affairs, Human Resources, Student Engagement and Enrollment Services, Athletics, and the University Police Department. In cases involving teaching & research faculty respondents, the panel will consist of three teaching & research faculty members. The Title IX Coordinator will ensure that hearing officers have no conflicts of interest and are appropriately trained.

INFORMAL RESOLUTION (PROCEDURES B FOR NON-TITLE IX INCIDENTS)

A Complainant may elect to resolve their complaint through informal means such as mediation, facilitated discussions, request to put the Respondent on notice of problematic behavior, or other means. Fact-finding may still be conducted as part of the informal resolution. Informal resolution is not applicable to allegations that an employee (whether faculty, administrator, or staff) sexually harassed a student.

Parties are not required to participate in an informal resolution process and may only elect to participate in an informal resolution process once a formal complaint is filed.

SANCTIONS FOR SEXUAL MISCONDUCT (TITLE IX AND NON-TITLE IX INCIDENTS)

A determination regarding the imposition of sanctions against an employee shall be made following the outcome of the hearing determining responsibility, unless either party files an appeal. A determination regarding the imposition of sanctions against students shall be made as part of the hearing to determine responsibility. The parties shall be informed in writing simultaneously by the individual imposing any applicable sanctions¹⁵. Included in this

¹⁵ Where a Respondent is both a student and an employee, the Respondent may be subject to any of the sanctions applicable to students or employees.

notification will be the rationale for any applicable sanctions. The Title IX Coordinator shall be provided a copy of such written notification. The Title IX Coordinator also will disclose in writing to the Complainant the final results¹⁶ of a disciplinary proceeding involving the Respondent with regard to an alleged forcible or non-forcible sex offense, act of stalking, domestic violence, or dating violence on the Complainant, as permitted by State and Federal law including FERPA and the Virginia Freedom of Information Act.

FOR STUDENTS

- A. Possible sanctions or protective measures that may be imposed for students following the final determination of responsibility include the following:
 - A.1. Reprimand. A reprimand is an official written notice that the respondent is in violation of the Code. Subsequent violations of the Code will normally be met with more severe sanctions, including conduct probation.
 - A.2. Conduct Probation. Conduct probation is a period of fixed duration during which the fitness of a respondent to continue at the University is evaluated. A student or student organization placed on probation is not considered to be in good conduct standing.
 - A.3. Educational or Restorative Measures. Educational or restorative measures may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - A.4. Active or passive sanctions, such as research or reflection papers, projects, meetings, or attending or organizing appropriate educational activities.
 - A.5. A specific number of community restitution hours in which a student or student organization must perform service to a designated community.
 - A.6. Participation in classes, assessments, counseling, program, modules, or workshops.
 - A.7. Loss of Privileges. Loss of privileges includes denial or restriction of privileges for a designated period of time. Loss of privileges may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - A.8. Restriction or exclusion from University premises or University activities, or from hosting visitors or guests on University premises;
 - A.9. Withdrawal or transfer from a course in which the student is currently enrolled (tuition refunds will be evaluated in accordance with the Tuition Refund Policy as outlined in the Old Dominion University Catalog).
 - A.10. Restitution to the University. Restitution may include reasonable compensation for loss or damage to University property, funds, or premises.
 - A.11. Termination of the Housing Agreement. Termination of the Housing Agreement occurs when the student's current (and/or future) Housing Agreement is cancelled or revoked for violating this Code. When a Housing Agreement is terminated, the student will remain financially responsible for the entire cost of the agreement period for the assigned building.
 - A.12. Suspension of Student Organization Status. Student organizations may have their status as a student organization suspended on a temporary or permanent basis. An organization whose status is suspended is no longer eligible to receive benefits normally afforded to student organizations including, but not limited to the ability to utilize University facilities or funds to support any student organization related activity. A deferment of suspension may be granted if the organization complies with certain conditions. A suspended organization must comply with any conditions imposed as well as any reactivation or recognition privileges in effect at the time the suspension is set to expire.
 - A.13. Conduct Suspension. Conduct suspension is the separation of a student from the University for a pre-determined period of time, normally no less than one semester and not more

¹⁶ For crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the University will disclose, upon request, the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted to the victim's next of kin, if the alleged victim is deceased.

than two years. Suspension may include satisfaction of conditions for re-enrollment in the University as established by the Conduct Officer or panel. Re-enrollment in a specific College or academic degree program is subject to that College or program's approval. During a suspension, the suspended student is not permitted on University premises or at University activities without express permission from the Director. A registration hold is placed on the student during the suspension. In cases of suspension, tuition refunds will be evaluated in accordance with the Tuition Refund Policy as outlined in the Old Dominion University Catalog. A deferment of suspension may be appropriate if the student complies with certain conditions set forth by the Conduct Officer.

- A.14. Conduct Expulsion. Conduct expulsion is the permanent separation of a student from the University with no opportunity for re-enrollment. The expelled student is not permitted on University premises or at University activities and may also be subject to trespass orders. In cases of expulsion, tuition refunds will be evaluated in accordance with the Tuition Refund Policy as outlined in the Old Dominion University Catalog.
- A.15. Revocation of Admission and/or degree. Admission to or a degree awarded from the University may be revoked for fraud, misrepresentation, or other violations of institutional standards in obtaining the degree, or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to graduation.

FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH FACULTY

Sanctions for teaching and research faculty will be determined in accordance with the Teaching and Research Faculty Handbook. Possible sanctions include mandatory counseling, training, reassignment, suspension, with or without pay, removal from administrative positions, or proceedings to dismiss.

SANCTIONS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL FACULTY

Sanctions for Administrative/Professional faculty shall be determined in accordance with the Administrative & Professional Faculty Guidebook. Possible sanctions can be informal such as verbal or written counseling/training or formal which include letters of reprimand, demotion, suspension, and/or termination.

SANCTIONS FOR CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES

Sanctions for classified employees will be determined in accordance with University Policy 6600, Standards of Conduct for Classified Employees. Sanctions include informal verbal counseling, formal written counseling, or a written notice of formal discipline which may be accompanied by additional actions like suspension, demotion, or transfer with reduced responsibilities and a disciplinary salary action, a transfer to an equivalent position in a different work area, or termination.

SANCTIONS FOR CONTRACTORS AND VISITORS

The University reserves the right to require a Contractor to remove from campus any employee who violates the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct. Contractors shall assign for duty only employees acceptable to the University.

Visitors who violate the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct will be directed to leave campus immediately and may be subject to a permanent ban from campus.

APPEALS

Decisions regarding appeals shall be based on the written record (the investigation report, the notice of hearing outcome, and the written appeal) and any new evidence. Appeals shall not constitute a reinvestigation of the matter in question.

Either party may appeal a determination regarding responsibility on the following bases: procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter, newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the matter, and/or Title IX personnel had a conflict of interest or bias, that affected the outcome of the matter.

All appeals must be in writing and must be filed within 15 calendar days from the date of issuance of the written notice of the outcome of the hearing. All documents or evidence to be considered must be included with the written appeal. The written appeal should include the basis for the appeal as described in the paragraph above.

General Considerations: As with the hearing process, the parties must have an equal opportunity to present relevant information in the appeals. The University will permit the parties' lawyers or other advisors to participate in the appeal process. Parties and witnesses shall be afforded the opportunity to participate remotely (teleconference) from another location. Both parties must be notified, in writing, of the outcome of the appeal.

A complaint involving a student Respondent may be appealed by either party (complainant or respondent) to the Vice President for Student Engagement & Enrollment Services, or designee, within 15 calendar days from the date on which the hearing decision letter was sent. The decision of the Vice President for Student Engagement & Enrollment Services or designee is final.



A complaint involving faculty, administrators or staff as Respondent may be appealed by either party to the respective Vice President/Provost or designee within 15 calendar days of the notice of the outcome of the hearing. The decision of the Vice President/Provost or designee is final.

Either party may appeal a dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegation therein, on the following bases: procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter, newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the matter, and/or Title IX personnel had a conflict of interest or bias, that affected the outcome of the matter. The appeal must be submitted within 15 calendar days of the dismissal of the complaint and must be submitted in writing to the Vice President for Human Resources and Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.

The decision on an appeal is final under the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct and is not subject to further university appeal or grievance. However, nothing in the Policy on Title IX and Sexual Misconduct invalidates post-adjudication rights as provided by state and federal law (i.e., State Grievance Procedure, under Chapter 30 (§2.2-3000 et. seq. of Title 2.2 of the Code of Virginia); the Office for Civil Rights; and/or the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission).

PROGRAMMING AND CAMPAIGNS TO PROMOTE AWARENESS OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

The University aims to prevent all forms of Sexual Misconduct by offering prevention-based education and awareness programming. All incoming students and new employees receive primary prevention and awareness programming as part of orientation and onboarding, and returning students and current employees continue to receive ongoing training and related programming via vector solutions consisting of:

-  Identifying domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as illegal and prohibited conduct, utilizing definitions provided by the Department of Education, as well as Virginia law, to specify what behavior constitutes these acts. And the University's stance prohibiting acts of Sexual Misconduct, and information on procedures ODU follows when one of these crimes is reported and rights within disciplinary procedures.
-  Providing a comprehensive description of consent to sexual activity in the Commonwealth of Virginia and/or utilizing the definition of consent found in the Old Dominion University Discrimination Policy as Virginia does not define consent.

- Ensuring cultural relevance, inclusivity of diverse communities and identities, sustainability, responsiveness to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome.
- Considering environmental risk and protective factors at individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.
- Offering a detailed account of safe and positive options for bystander intervention, including recognizing potential harm situations, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervention, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.
- Providing information on risk reduction, including options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, increase empowerment for victims to promote safety, and help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate.
- Offering an overview of the information contained in the Annual Security Report, in compliance with the Clery Act.



Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Programs are community-wide or audience-specific, initiatives and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration. Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns feature programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution and including information described in ODU's most recent Annual Security Report. Primary Prevention Programs focus on programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are also offered throughout the year.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Programming Conducted in Spring/Fall 2024 and Spring 2025 *Conducts Annually		
Date	Event	Description
1/18/2024	We Keep Us S.A.F.E.	An engaging and interactive discussion on current tech uses in facilitating cyberstalking, abuse, sexual exploitation and extortion through the use of the dark web and AI.

4/5/2024	Take Back the Night*	Students, Campus members and the surrounding community are invited to unite to raise awareness of sexual and relationship violence. The rally will feature speakers from M-Power Peer Educator Network, a pledge inspired by It's On Us , and will be followed by a march around campus. After the rally a debrief using art therapy activities and peer support as a way for individuals to share in a safe and supportive space how interpersonal violence has affected their lives provided by Health Promotions and with a counselor from the Office of Counseling Services present.
9/24/2024	We Keep Us S.A.F.E.*	Navigating the Red Zone: Dive into conversations with ODUPD, Title IX, OCS, and HP as we spotlight essential well-being and safety resources. This event is part of the Campus Safety and Violence Prevention Awareness Month.
9/9/2024 10/1/2024	Green Dot*	Green Dot ODU works to build a shared vision of a violence free campus and a shared sense of responsibility for campus safety. Research demonstrates that incidents of sexual assault, relationship violence and stalking begin to plummet by as much as 50% when faculty, staff, and students become active in spreading the Green Dot message.
9/26/2024; 9/27/2024	M-Power Peer Training*	M-POWER Peer Education Network serves the student body at ODU as an educational resource on the issues of sexual & relationship violence. Peer educators engage their fellow students in programs and discussions that promote gender equality and anti-violence. Through its presence and programs on the ODU campus, M-POWER creates spaces for education and change.
10/8/2024	"S.A.F.E.LY" in Love	Interactive Relationship Awareness, a tabling event promoting the Red Flag Campaign. Engage with interactive components that address and identify red flags in relationships.
10/29/2024	Boo'd Up: Twin, Where Have You Been?	An interactive tabling event, discussing Domestic Violence in pop culture through interactive activities on how to identify signs of DV and resources available.
11/21/2024	Threads of Hope: A DVAM & LGBTQIA+ Pop-Up Closet	"Threads of Hope" offers students a chance to go thrifting with a cause: to raise awareness and support for local domestic violence shelters and trans-affirming resource organizations. All remaining items will be donated to shelters and agencies dedicated to supporting affected populations.
1/21/2025	Let's Talk About It: Recognizing and Preventing Trafficking	A discussion presented by the Samaritan House on identifying signs of human trafficking and resources.
1/28/2025	Stop the Pop (Playing on My Phone): When Digital Communication Becomes Stalking	Interactive tabling event discussing signs and resource on digital stalking.
2/10/2025	Swipe Right: Crafting a Healthy Dating Profile	A workshop for Healthy Relationships Week assisting students in how to create healthy dating profiles on dating apps.
3/6/2025	I'm Worth It: Celebrating Women Across Cultures	Tabling activities that challenge rape culture, promote equality in relationships.
4/2/2025*	Take Back the Night/Fear 2 Freedom	SAAM signature event of the Monarch community rallying against Sexual assault and standing with survivors. Event in partnership with Fear 2 Freedom which allows students to come together to assemble fear to freedom After-Care and iCare kits that will be distributed to victims of sexual assault after they leave the hospital.
4/17/2025*	Pride Picnic	Pride Fest for the Monarch Community as the showstopping conclusion to the 2024 Monarch Pride Month. The fest will include LGBTQIA+ resources and organizations from the local community and campus partners and performances!
4/16/2025	Teal Table Talk, Part 2: Consent and Sexual Agency in LGBTQ Community	Discussion on sexual violence and consent within the queer community.

UPCOMING PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMMING

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Programming Upcoming in Fall 2024 & Spring 2025 *Conducts Annually		
Date	Event	Description
10/2/2025	Mixed Signals and Milkshakes	Tabling event on identifying red flag behaviors in relationships.
10/8/2025	Phoenix Rising: Women Who Turned Pain into Power	Domestic Violence Awareness Month panel discussion on survivor stories and resources.
10/28/2025	"No Diddy"	Interactive event discussion of current cases in pop culture and domestic violence.
11/4/2025	Brownies and Boundaries	Tabling event on boundaries in relationships.
11/6/2025	The Giveback Garment Pop-Up	Domestic Violence Awareness Month event helping thrift clothes and support domestic violence survivors.
11/11/2025	Nacho Average Bystander	Tabling event on Bystander Intervention techniques during campus inter-personal violence scenarios.

RISK REDUCTION TIPS

The following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual violence (adapted from the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network at rainn.org and Love is Respect at loveisrespect.org). Risk reduction options are designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. This list is not exhaustive but offers suggestions from nationally recognized organizations involved in the prevention and awareness of issues such as sexual violence. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation, here are some things that you can try:

If someone is pressuring you...

- 👑 Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong; it is the person who is making you uncomfortable who is to blame.
- 👑 Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
- 👑 Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
- 👑 Lie. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings, it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.

- 👑 Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors or windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
- 👑 If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

In a social situation...

- 👑 When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together.
- 👑 Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- 👑 Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately.
- 👑 Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, get a new one.
- 👑 Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- 👑 Make or order your own drinks and never feel pressured to have "just one more."
- 👑 Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
- 👑 If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately. Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others)

Additionally, trust your intuition; It's right most of the time:

- 👑 If someone is behaving disrespectfully or making you feel uncomfortable, use the 3Ds (Direct, Distract, or Delegate) to address the behavior. Take steps to remove yourself from the situation early if you are concerned it may become violent.
- 👑 If you feel as though someone may be stalking you, ask someone who understands these issues, like police, Student Conduct, the Women's and Gender Equity Center, or Title IX coordinator to help you clarify what's going on and develop a safety plan. If you are being stalked, tell everyone you know. Ask your friends to keep an eye out for your stalker.
- 👑 If you feel afraid, call 911 or use transportation resources.
- 👑 If you feel threatened on campus or in nearby areas, call 911 or look for a red or blue-light emergency phone.
- 👑 You have the right to defend your body, your personal integrity, yourself.
- 👑 Do not second-guess yourself or the intentions of the person harming you. If you have indicated that you do not want to engage in a particular sexual activity and your partner ignores you, take this as a sign that they have no intention of taking your feelings into consideration. This will help you decide what to do next.
- 👑 There is no shame in being victimized. Talk to someone who has knowledge of community and University resources. There are many people on Grounds and in the community who can help you identify resources and options and who may be able to reduce the impact on your well-being and help you end the abuse.

Empower yourself with self-defense through your voice and body language. Learn effective ways to use them by taking a self-defense class. Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) is a FREE comprehensive course for women that teaches realistic self-defense tactics and techniques. Founded by an ODU Police Officer in 1989 and taught today by ODU Police Officers who are nationally certified R.A.D. instructors, the course begins with awareness, prevention,

risk education, and risk avoidance, and progresses to hands-on basic defense training. Though R.A.D. is not a martial arts program, it is dedicated to teaching women defense concepts and techniques against various types of assault by utilizing easy, effective, and proven self-defense tactics. R.A.D. is not only informative, but FUN. In the last class, students have a chance to test their new skills in simulated "attacks" by officers in protective gear. Women who complete the course will leave with developed and enhanced options of self-defense to make educated decisions about resistance when attacked. The R.A.D. Course consists of 12 hours of instruction, which can be broken up into any configuration that works best for your group, depending on availability of instructors.

Additionally, ODUPD provides several other courses aimed at students, employees, and the surrounding community, including personal safety presentations, de-escalation presentations, and awareness and prevention presentations for Student and Greek organizations, hazing, and alcohol/drug abuse. There is also violent incident and threat assessment training available.

PROACTIVE APPROACH FOR FOSTERING POSITIVE BEHAVIOR






Understand healthy versus unhealthy relationships. Healthy relationships are built on mutual respect, trust, honesty, individuality, communication, compromise, and problem-solving. Unhealthy or potentially abusive relationships often include hostility, controlling behaviors, emotional or physical intimidation, jealousy, pressure for sexual activity, or isolation of a partner. Learning to recognize these warning signs early is essential to avoid harmful behaviors.

BECOME AN ACTIVE BYSTANDER

Bystanders are the largest group of people involved in violence; they greatly outnumber both the perpetrators and the victims. They play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and interpersonal violence. Individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence are encouraged to intervene. Old Dominion University is not advocating that you risk your own safety in order to be an active bystander. If you or someone else are in immediate danger, calling 911 is the best action a bystander can take.

Our goal is to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Bystanders may not always know what to do even if they want to help.

Here is a list of ways to be an active bystander (adapted strategies from Stanford University):

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

ODU ALERT SYSTEM

As mentioned previously, Old Dominion University may issue community-wide notifications to assist in the prevention of similar incidents and to disseminate safety information, empowering you to make informed decisions regarding your personal safety.

STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE POSITIVE BEHAVIOR AND PREVENT HARMFUL ACTIONS

Preventing sexual violence starts with personal responsibility and respect for others. Every individual has the power to create a safe environment by making conscious, informed choices in their interactions. The following strategies are designed to help you ensure your actions uphold the principles of consent, dignity, and mutual respect, and to prevent harm before it occurs.

- 👑 Always get clear, informed, and enthusiastic consent. Consent must be freely given, informed, and ongoing. Silence, lack of resistance, or impaired judgment do not equal consent.
- 👑 Respect boundaries – verbal and nonverbal. If someone says “no”, appears uncomfortable, freezes, or pulls away, stop immediately.
- 👑 Never engage with someone who is incapacitated. If a person is asleep, unconscious, or impaired by alcohol or drugs, they cannot legally or ethically consent.
- 👑 Avoid pressure, coercion, or manipulation. Using guilt, intimidation, or persistent pressure to obtain sexual activity is not consent – it is coercion.
- 👑 Challenge harmful jokes, attitudes, and behaviors. Reject language or actions that normalize sexual aggression, objectification, or disrespect towards others.
- 👑 Be aware of power dynamics. Recognize how positions of authority, age differences, or dependency can influence a person's ability to freely consent.
- 👑 Reflect on your own behavior. Regularly assess your words and actions to ensure they align with respect and mutual agreement.
- 👑 Learn and follow the law. Understand your jurisdiction's definitions of consent and sexual misconduct – ignorance is not an excuse.
- 👑 ODUPD provides several other courses aimed at students, employees, and the surrounding community, including personal safety presentations, de-escalation presentations, and awareness and prevention presentations for student organizations, hazing, alcohol/drug abuse, active/violent incident, and threat assessment training are available.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY – CAMPUS SEX CRIMES PREVENTION ACT

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires sex offenders to provide notice to each institution of higher education at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, volunteers services or is a student. The Virginia State Police maintain the registered sex offender database that can be accessed at sex-offender.vsp.virginia.gov/sor. The United States Department of Justice also maintains a registered sex offender database that can be accessed at <http://www.nsopw.gov>.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION

The Clery Act requires institutions that maintain on-campus housing facilities to establish a missing student notification policy and related procedures (20 USC § 1092(j), Section 488 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008). When it is determined that a residential student is missing from the ODU community, University staff, in collaboration with the university police department, will be guided by the VHS Missing Student Notification Policy and related procedures.

PROVISIONS

Any individual who has reason to believe or has received an official report that a student from the VHS campus community is missing shall contact the Old Dominion University Police Department (ODUPD) immediately for investigation and appropriate action. ODUPD will notify Academic Affairs and/or Student and Campus Life upon receipt of the information that a student has been reported missing, if not already advised. ODUPD, Academic Affairs, and/or Student and Campus Life will work collaboratively to determine which entity is responsible for

ensuring any applicable specific provisions and/or any applicable notifications are completed in accordance with the timeline specified.

When making a report, individuals should provide as much information as possible regarding the missing person, including a physical description; what they were wearing when last seen; where they were last seen; what physical condition they were in when last seen; if they were driving or had a vehicle and its description; whom they were with; any known information related to medical or other special conditions; and the length of time missing. To best ensure students' safety, individuals are encouraged to report a potentially missing student as soon as concern has been noted for the student's whereabouts, even if it is unclear if a student is actually missing.

LIVING IN ON-CAMPUS HOUSING PROVISIONS

Specifically, if a student living in on-campus housing is missing for more than 24-hours, the person suspecting or believing the student is missing must immediately contact the ODUPD. Additionally, students living in on-campus housing are afforded the opportunity to identify a confidential contact person(s) to be notified within 24 hours if they are determined to be missing. Students identify this contact through the [Self-Service Portal](#). ODU will maintain the privacy of the confidential missing person contact information and it will only be accessible to authorized campus officials and may not be disclosed except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

STUDENTS UNDER 18 PROVISIONS

If a missing student is under 18 and not emancipated, the University will notify the student's custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of determining that the student is missing.

INVESTIGATION PROCESS

Upon receiving a missing student report, ODUPD, Academic Affairs, and/or Student and Campus Life will work collaboratively to confirm the student is indeed missing. The steps include, but is not limited to:

- 👑 ODUPD will investigate the report's validity and manage information according to established policies, procedures, and the law. They may consult other law enforcement agencies if/as necessary. ODUPD will notify local law enforcement within 24 hours of determining that a student is missing, unless local law enforcement was the entity that made the determination.
- 👑 Academic Affairs and/or Student and Campus Life will try to contact the student through all reasonable and available means and provide ODUPD updates on a continual basis.
 - If the missing student is living in on-campus housing this includes, seeking assistance from Housing and Residence Life staff to locate the resident by checking the student's room, residence hall common areas, and inquiring among friends or roommates.
- 👑 When/if the missing student is located, ODUPD, Academic Affairs, and/or Student and Campus Life will reach out to the student to offer support and notify the reporting party, the confidential contact, and parents (if applicable) to confirm the student has been found.

UNIVERSITY POLICY ON DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

The U.S. Department of Education's Drug Free Schools and Communities Act requires that as a condition of receiving any form of financial assistance under any Federal program, an institution of higher education must adopt and implement a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, manufacture or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. University [policy](#) establishes the required components of that program, and applies to all employees, students, agents, volunteers, employees of affiliated organizations who are paid

through the University, and visitors to the institution. Employees include all staff, administrators, faculty, full- or part-time, and classified or non-classified persons who are paid by the University. Students include all persons admitted to the University who have not completed a program of study for which they were enrolled; student status continues whether the University's programs are in session. Agents include all persons authorized to represent, act on behalf of, and/or bind the University. Affiliated organizations are separate entities that exist for the benefit of the University through an operating agreement and include the Foundations, the Community Development Corporation, and the Alumni Association. Visitors include vendors and their employees, parents of students, volunteers, guests, uninvited guests, and all other persons located on property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the University.

[University policy](#) prohibits the unlawful possession, use, manufacture or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol, and drunken or disorderly behavior on property owned or controlled by the University or at functions sponsored or supervised by the University. Certain residence halls prohibit the consumption of alcohol. In all other residence halls, students may consume alcoholic beverages in residence hall rooms only if they have reached the legal drinking age of 21. The use or possession of alcoholic beverages in public areas is strictly prohibited unless specifically authorized in writing by the Dean of Students or designee. Employees may only be authorized to consume alcoholic beverages on campus at events approved by the appropriate Dean, Vice President or the President.





In addition, annually University Human Resources sends notification to all employees, Dean of Students to all Students, the standards of conduct that prohibit unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol; a list of applicable legal sanctions; a description of the health risks associated with abuse of alcohol or use of illicit drugs; a list of resources for counseling, treatment and rehabilitation from drug and alcohol abuse; and, a clear statement that the University will impose disciplinary sanctions for violations of the standards of conduct; and ODUPD or other law enforcement (local, state or federal) may take criminal action against violators.

UNIVERSITY SANCTIONS

Failure to comply with the requirements of the university's Drug and Alcohol Policy (including but not limited to prohibitions surrounding tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, and illegal drugs/controlled substances as specified above) and the requirements as an event sponsor may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination or expulsion in accordance with relevant University policies. Certain violations may be referred by University authorities for criminal prosecution. In addition, there may be consequences imposed under local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Additionally, a federal or state drug conviction can disqualify a student for federal student aid. Convictions only count against a student for aid eligibility purposes if they were for an offense that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving federal student aid. The period of ineligibility for FSA funds depends on whether the conviction was for sale or possession and whether the student had previous offenses.

ALCOHOL

Virginia laws concerning the purchase, possession, consumption, sale, and storage of alcoholic beverages include the following:

-  Any sale of an alcoholic beverage requires a license from the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.
-  Alcoholic beverages are not to be given, sold, or served to persons under 21 years of age.
-  Alcoholic beverages are not to be given, sold, or served to persons who are intoxicated.
-  Virginia state law prohibits the following: drinking in unlicensed public places; possession, consumption, or purchase of alcoholic beverages by a person under 21 years of age; falsely representing one's age for the purpose of procuring alcohol; purchasing, giving, providing, or

assisting in providing an alcoholic beverage for a person who is under 21 years of age; public intoxication; and providing alcohol to an intoxicated person.

Old Dominion University assumes no responsibility for any liability incurred at any event not sponsored by the University where alcohol is served and/or sold. Students and members of contracted independent organizations or of organizations with a Fraternal Organizational Agreement are obliged to conduct themselves in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia and to assume full responsibility for their activities and events.

TOBACCO AND NICOTINE VAPOR PRODUCTS (E-CIGARETTES)

Virginia law prohibits the purchase and possession of tobacco products, nicotine vapor products (e-cigarettes), and alternative nicotine products by anyone under 21 years of age (apart from active-duty military personnel). Such products may not be sold to anyone under 21 years of age. The University does not tolerate or condone the use of these products by students or employees under 21 years of age. Students and employees who violate this law may be referred by University authorities for civil prosecution and appropriate University conduct procedures.

DRUGS



The unauthorized manufacture, distribution, use and/or possession of "controlled sub-stances" (illegal drugs), including prescription drugs, cannabis, and cocaine, are prohibited by both Virginia and federal law and are punishable by severe penalties. The University does not tolerate or condone such conduct. Students and employees who violate Virginia or federal drug laws may be referred by University authorities for criminal prosecution. As of July 2021, the Commonwealth of Virginia will permit the possession of up to an ounce of cannabis and use of cannabis for those 21 and older. With recent changes to the Commonwealth of Virginia's cannabis laws, students and employees should be aware of the impact of these laws both on and off university property. The University's alcohol and other drug policy has **NOT** changed and continues to prohibit possession and use of cannabis on property owned or controlled by the University. Federal law classifies cannabis/marijuana as a Schedule 1 drug. As such, possession, use, and distribution of cannabis remains prohibited on all University property and at all University Functions under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and the Drug Free Workplace Act. This prohibition includes dorms and other student residences on university property.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE LAW

In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug-Free Communities and Schools Act Amendments of 1989, and the Commonwealth of Virginia's Policy on Alcohol and Other Drugs of 1991, the following summary is provided for your information.

Controlled substances are classified under the Controlled Substances Act into "schedules" that indicate their relative medicinal use and probability of abuse and dependence (addiction). ODU's policies address these controlled substances.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE SCHEDULES

-  Schedule I: The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse. The drug or other substance has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. There is a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug or other substance under medical supervision. Some Schedule I substances are heroin, LSD, marijuana, GHB, MDMA (Ecstasy), and methaqualone.
-  Schedule II: The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States or a currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions. Abuse of the drug or other substance

may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Schedule II substances include morphine, PCP, cocaine, methadone, Ritalin, and methamphetamine.

- ☞ Schedule III: The drug or other substance has a potential for abuse less than the drugs or other substances in Schedules I and II. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence. Anabolic steroids, codeine and hydrocodone with aspirin or Tylenol, Ketamine, and some barbiturates are Schedule III substances.
- ☞ Schedule IV: The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule III. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule III. Included in Schedule IV are Darvon, Talwin, Equanil, Valium, Rohypnol, and Xanax.
- ☞ Schedule V: The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule IV. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substances may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in
- ☞ Schedule IV. Over-the-counter cough medicines with codeine are classified in Schedule V.

PENALTIES

The law prescribes ranges of permissible penalties upon conviction. As required by the Federal Safe and Drug-Free Communities and Schools Act of 1994, the pertinent state laws, including sanctions for their violation, are summarized below.

- ☞ Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is a term of imprisonment ranging from 1 to 10 years, or in the discretion of the jury or the court trying the case without a jury, confinement in jail for up to 12 months and a fine of up to \$2,500, either or both.
- ☞ Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule III of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to 12 months and a fine of up to \$2,500, either or both.
- ☞ Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule IV of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to six months and fine of up to \$1,000, either or both.
- ☞ Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule V of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine of up to \$500.
- ☞ Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II of the Drug Control Act with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is imprisonment from 5 to 40 years and a fine of up to \$500,000. Upon conviction, the violator must be imprisoned for not less than five years, but may suffer life imprisonment, and a fine of up to \$500,000.
- ☞ Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedules III, IV, or V of the Drug Control Act or an imitation controlled substance which imitates a controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, except for an anabolic steroid classified in Schedule III constituting a violation of Virginia Code 18.2-248.5, with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon

conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine of up to \$2,500, either or both.

Virginia Code § 4.1-1105.1. Possession of marijuana or marijuana products unlawful in certain cases.

- ☞ No person younger than 21 years of age shall consume or possess, or attempt to consume or possess, any marijuana or marijuana products, except by any federal, state, or local law-enforcement officer or his agent when possession of marijuana or marijuana products is necessary in the performance of his duties. Such person may be prosecuted either in the county or city in which the marijuana or marijuana products were possessed or consumed or in the county or city in which the person exhibits evidence of physical indicia of consumption of marijuana or marijuana products.
- ☞ Any person 18 years of age or older who violates subsection A is subject to a civil penalty of no more than \$25 and shall be ordered to enter a substance abuse treatment or education program or both, if available, that in the opinion of the court best suits the needs of the accused.
- ☞ Any juvenile who violates subsection A is subject to a civil penalty of no more than \$25 and the court shall require the accused to enter a substance abuse treatment or education program or both, if available, that in the opinion of the court best suits the needs of the accused.

Virginia Code § 4.1-1107. Using or consuming marijuana or marijuana products while in a motor vehicle being driven upon a public highway.

- ☞ It is unlawful for any person to use or consume marijuana or marijuana products while driving a motor vehicle upon a public highway of the Commonwealth or while being a passenger in a motor vehicle being driven upon a public highway of the Commonwealth.
- ☞ A judge or jury may make a permissive inference that a person has consumed marijuana or marijuana products in violation of this section if (i) an open container is located within the passenger area of the motor vehicle, (ii) the marijuana or marijuana products in the open container have been at least partially removed and (iii) the appearance, conduct, speech, or other physical characteristic of such person, excluding odor, is consistent with the consumption of marijuana or marijuana products. Such person may be prosecuted either in the county or city in which the marijuana was used or consumed, or in the county or city in which the person exhibits evidence of physical indicia of use or consumption of marijuana.
- ☞ Any person who violates this section is guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor.

Virginia Code § 4.1-1108. Consuming marijuana or marijuana products, or offering to another, in public place.

- ☞ No person shall consume marijuana or a marijuana product or offer marijuana or a marijuana product to another, whether accepted or not, at or in any public place.
- ☞ Any person who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty of no more than \$25 for a first offense. A person who is convicted under this section of a second offense is subject to a \$25 civil penalty and shall be ordered to enter a substance abuse treatment or education program or both, if available, that in the opinion of the court best suits the needs of the accused. A person convicted under this section of a third or subsequent offense is guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor.

Federal and Virginia law penalize the unlawful manufacturing, distribution, use and possession of controlled substances, including prescription drugs. Synthetic designer drugs such as "bath salts," "plant food," and "carpet cleaner," contain mixtures of many different chemicals, including those that resemble cocaine,

methamphetamine, and MDMA or "ecstasy." Federal law makes the distribution of "analogue" substances marketed for human consumption illegal if those substances are chemically like a scheduled illegal drug and have the same pharmacological effect on a user. The penalties vary based on many factors, including the type and amount of the drug involved, and whether there is intent to distribute. Federal law holds that any person who distributes, possesses with the intent to distribute, or manufactures a controlled substance on or within 1,000 feet of an educational facility is subject to doubling of the applicable maximum punishments and fines. A similar Virginia law carries sanctions of between one- and five-years imprisonment and up to a \$100,000 fine for similar first-time violations.

DRUG TYPES

Prescription Drugs

Oxy, cotton, blue, 40, 80 (OxyContin®) Prescription drug abuse means taking a prescription medication that is not prescribed for you or taking it for reasons or in dosages other than as prescribed. Abuse of prescription drugs can produce serious health effects, including addiction. Commonly abused classes of prescription medications include opioids (for pain), central nervous system depressants (for anxiety and sleep disorders), and stimulants (for ADHD and narcolepsy). Opioids include hydrocodone (Vicodin®), oxycodone (OxyContin®), propoxyphene (Darvon®), hydromorphone (Dilaudid®), meperidine (Demerol®), and diphenoxylate (Lomotil®). Central nervous system depressants include barbiturates such as pentobarbital sodium (Nembutal®), and benzodiazepines such as diazepam (Valium®) and alprazolam (Xanax®). Stimulants include dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine®), methylphenidate (Ritalin® and Concerta®), and amphetamines (Adderall®).

Long-term use of opioids or central nervous system depressants can lead to physical dependence and addiction. Opioids can produce drowsiness, constipation, and depending on amount taken, can depress breathing. Central nervous system depressants slowdown brain function: if combined with other medications that cause drowsiness or with alcohol, heart rate and respiration can slow down dangerously. Taken repeatedly or in high doses, stimulants can cause anxiety, paranoia, dangerously high body temperatures, irregular heartbeat, or seizures.

BATH SALTS: BLISS, BLUE SILK, CLOUD NINE, DRONE, LUNAR

Bath Salts products contain various amphetamine-like chemicals, such as methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MPDV), mephedrone, and pyrovalerone. These drugs are administered orally, by inhalation, or by injection, with the worst outcomes associated with snorting or intravenous administration. Mephedrone is of particular concern because it presents a high risk for overdose. These chemicals act in the brain like stimulant drugs thus they present a high abuse and addiction liability.

Bath Salts have been reported to trigger intense cravings not unlike those experienced by methamphetamine users. They can also confer a high risk for other medical adverse effects. Some of these may be linked to the fact that, beyond their known psychoactive ingredients, the contents of "bath salts" are largely unknown, which makes the practice of abusing them, by any route, that much more dangerous. Effects of bath salts have been reported as chest pain, increased blood pressure, increased heart rate, agitation, hallucinations, extreme paranoia, and delusions.

COCAINE: COKE, SNOW, FLAKE, BLOW

Cocaine is a powerfully addictive central nervous system stimulant that is snorted, injected, or smoked. Crack is cocaine hydrochloride powder that has been processed to form a rock crystal that is then usually smoked. Cocaine usually makes the user feel euphoric and energetic but also increases body temperature, blood pressure, and heart rate. Users risk heart attacks, respiratory failure, strokes, seizures, abdominal pain, and nausea. In rare cases, sudden death can occur on the first use of cocaine or unexpectedly afterwards.

FENTANYL: APACE, CHINA GIRL, DANCE FEVER, GOODFELLAS, GREAT BEAR, POISON, TANGO & CASH

Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that is 50-100 times stronger than morphine. Because of its powerful opioid properties, Fentanyl produces effects such as: relaxation, euphoria, pain relief, sedation, confusion, drowsiness, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, urinary retention, pupillary constriction, and respiratory depression. Fentanyl can be also added to heroin to increase its potency or be disguised as highly potent heroin.

HEROIN: SMACK, H, SKA, JUNK

Heroin is an addictive drug that is processed from morphine and usually appears as a white or brown powder or as a black, sticky substance. It is injected, snorted, or smoked. Short-term effects of heroin include a surge of euphoria and clouded thinking followed by alternately wakeful and drowsy states. Heroin depresses breathing; thus, overdose can be fatal. 36 Users who inject the drug risk infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis.

INHALANTS: WHIPPETS, POPPERS, SNAPPERS

Inhalants are breathable chemical vapors that users intentionally inhale because of the chemicals' mind-altering effects. The substances inhaled are often common household products that contain volatile solvents, aerosols, or gases. Most inhalants produce a rapid high that resembles alcohol intoxication. If enough are inhaled, nearly all solvents and gases produce a loss of sensation, and even unconsciousness. Irreversible effects can be hearing loss, limb spasms, central nervous system or brain damage, or bone marrow damage. Sniffing high concentrations of inhalants may result in death from heart failure or suffocation (inhalants displace oxygen in the lungs).

LSD (ACID): ACID, BLOTTER, DOTS

LSD can distort perceptions of reality and produce hallucinations; the effects can be frightening and cause panic. It is sold as tablets, capsules, liquid, or on absorbent paper. LSD produces unpredictable psychological effects, with "trips" lasting about 12 hours. With large enough doses, users experience delusions and hallucinations. Physical effects include increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure as well as sleeplessness, and loss of appetite.

MARIJUANA: POT, GANGA, WEED, GRASS, 420

Marijuana is the most used illegal drug in the U.S. It is made up of dried parts of the Cannabis sativa hemp plant. Short-term effects of marijuana use include euphoria, distorted perceptions, memory impairment, and difficulty thinking and solving problems.

MDMA (ECSTASY): XTC, X, ADAM, HUG, BEANS, LOVE DRUG, MOLLY

MDMA is a synthetic drug that has stimulant and psychoactive properties. It is taken orally as a capsule or tablet. Short-term effects include feelings of mental stimulation, emotional warmth, enhanced sensory perception, and increased physical energy. Adverse health effects can include nausea, chills, sweating, teeth clenching, muscle cramping, and blurred vision. MDMA can interfere with the body's ability to regulate temperature; on rare occasions, this can be lethal.

METHAMPHETAMINE (METH): SPEED, METH, CHALK, ICE, CRYSTAL, GLASS

Methamphetamine is a very addictive stimulant that is closely related to amphetamine. It is long lasting and toxic to dopamine nerve terminals in the central nervous system. It is a white, odorless, bitter-tasting powder taken orally or by snorting or injecting, or a rock "crystal" that is heated and smoked. Methamphetamine increases wakefulness and physical activity, produces rapid heart rate, irregular heartbeat, and increased blood pressure and body temperature. Long-term use can lead to mood disturbances, violent behavior, anxiety, confusion, insomnia, and severe dental problems. All users, but particularly those who inject the drug, risk infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis.

PCP: ANGEL DUST, OZONE, WACK, ROCKET FUEL

PCP is a synthetic drug sold as tablets, capsules, or white or colored powder. It can be snorted, smoked, or eaten. Developed in the 1950s as an IV anesthetic, PCP was never approved for human use because of problems during clinical studies, including intensely negative psychological effects. PCP is a "dissociative" drug, distorting perceptions of sight and sound and producing feelings of detachment. Users can experience several unpleasant psychological effects, with symptoms mimicking schizophrenia (delusions, hallucinations, disordered thinking, and extreme anxiety).

STEROIDS (ANABOLIC): JUICE, GYM CANDY, PUMPERS, STACKERS

Most anabolic steroids are synthetic substances similar to the male sex hormone testosterone. They are taken orally or are injected. Some people, especially athletes, abuse anabolic steroids to build muscle and enhance performance. Abuse of anabolic steroids can lead to serious health problems, some of which are irreversible. Major effects of steroid abuse can include liver damage, jaundice, fluid retention, high blood pressure, and increases in "bad" cholesterol. Also, males risk shrinking of the testicles, baldness, breast development, and infertility. Females risk growth of facial hair, menstrual changes, male-pattern baldness, and deepened voice. Teens risk permanently stunted height, accelerated puberty changes, and severe acne. All users, but particularly those who inject the drug, risk infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis.

TOBACCO/ NICOTINE:

The nicotine in tobacco is one of the most heavily used addictive drugs and the leading preventable cause of disease, disability, and death in the U.S. Cigarette smoking accounts for 90% of lung cancer cases in the U.S., and almost 50,000 deaths per year can be attributed to secondhand smoke.

Cigarettes and chew tobacco are illegal substances in most U.S. states for those under 21. Nicotine is highly addictive. The tar in cigarettes increases a smoker's risk of lung cancer, emphysema, and bronchial disorders. The carbon monoxide in smoke increases the chance of cardiovascular diseases. Pregnant smokers have a higher risk of miscarriage or low birth-weight babies.

Secondhand smoke causes lung cancer in adults and greatly increases the risk of respiratory illnesses in children.

While an E-cigarette is not technically a tobacco product, it is a nicotine-derived product and serves as a nicotine delivery device. E-cigarettes are not regulated by FDA and thus their safety has not been established. Concerns raised by the University of Michigan's school of public health include lack of adequate scientific data, industry misrepresentations regarding health and safety and cessation benefits, potential that e-cigarette marketing will increase nicotine addiction among young people and prompt use of tobacco products, and secondhand exposure of bystanders (not "just" pure nicotine – complex mixture of chemicals) – impact on asthmatics and children.

SPICE: BLISS, BLACK MAMBA, BLAZE, FAKE WEED, GENIE, RED X

Synthetic Marijuana or "Spice" is used to describe a diverse family of herbal mixtures marketed under many names including K2, Skunk, Moon Rocks, and others. These products contain dried, shredded plant material and presumably, chemical additives that are responsible for their psychoactive (mind-altering) effects. Spice users report experiences like those produced by marijuana and regular users may experience withdrawal and addiction symptoms. Effects of spice can include disorientation, loss of motor control, hallucinations, rapid heart rate, and seizures.

HAZARDS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

The above was just a partial list of drugs and the consequences of their use. The abuse of alcohol and the use of other drugs are detrimental to the health of the user. Further, the use of drugs and alcohol is not conducive to an academic atmosphere. Drugs

impede the learning process and can cause disruption for other students and disturb their academic interests. The use of alcohol or drugs in the workplace may also impede the employee's ability to perform in a safe and effective manner and may result in injuries to others.

Early diagnosis and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse is in the best interests of the student, employee, and the university.

According to the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, if you drink alcoholic beverages, do so in moderation, which is defined as no more than 1 drink per day for women and no more than 2 drinks per day for men. However, there are some persons who should not drink any alcohol, including those who are.

- Pregnant or trying to become pregnant.
- Taking prescription or over-the-counter medications that may cause harmful reactions when mixed with alcohol.
- Younger than age 21.
- Recovering from alcoholism or are unable to control the amount they drink.
- Suffering from a medical condition that may be worsened by alcohol.
- Driving, planning to drive, or participating in other activities requiring skill, coordination, and alertness.

OVERALL HEALTH RISKS¹⁷

Excessive alcohol use poses immediate health risks as well as long-term physical consequences. Consuming too much alcohol—even on a single occasion—can result in injury, violence, risky sexual behaviors, miscarriage and stillbirth among pregnant women, and alcohol poisoning. Long-term, excessive use can lead to the development of chronic diseases, neurological impairments, and social problems. In addition, people risk significant health problems when they use illicit drugs or prescription drugs for recreational purposes.

Stimulants (e.g., cocaine, speed) raise blood pressure, increase the heart rate, and cause rapid breathing. Frequent and long-term stimulant use may cause paranoia, anxiety, hallucinations, insomnia, and depression. Hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, "shrooms") can result in memory impairment and flashbacks and have been known to lead to injuries and deaths if the user gets violent or out of control due to a "trip." Sedatives (e.g., heroin, GHB) can cause memory loss, vertigo, reduced heart rate, seizures, insomnia, anxiety, tremors, and respiratory failure.

RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS

Old Dominion University provides a variety of services to students, faculty, and staff. Through its programs and policies regarding the possession, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages, ODU encourages members of the campus community to make safe, responsible decisions about alcohol that are consistent with existing local, state, and federal laws. The University provides training for Counselors, Resident Assistants, Fraternity and Sorority members, and any interested faculty and staff to help them identify and refer persons who may be having problems associated with alcohol or other drugs. Upon request, the ODU PD also provides educational programs about the effects/impacts of impairment from alcohol and drugs on personal safety.

Students who desire help with drug and alcohol concerns can contact the Old Dominion University Office of Counseling Services at 757-683-4401. Counseling services is available to all students on a scheduled appointment

¹⁷ Only a partial list of the health risks caused by the misuse or abuse of alcohol or drugs.

basis. Any student can make a confidential appointment to talk about their concerns regarding alcohol, drugs, and subsequent consequences.

Faculty and staff members are encouraged to utilize the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) or contacting Human Resources. The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is a confidential counseling, assessment, and referral service developed to help state employees cope with drug and alcohol as well as other concerns. Services are confidential and without charge. The EAP is available to all employees and their family members who are enrolled in one of the state’s health benefits plans (COVA HealthAware, COVA Care, or COVA HDHP). To access the EAP, employees should call the telephone number on the back of the COVA card or contact the Department of Human Resources for the number.

Furthermore, many community resources are available to provide services to students, faculty, and staff experiencing drug and alcohol concerns. Additional university and community resources are listed in Appendix B.

HAZING

The Stop Campus Hazing Act was signed into law on December 23, 2024, creating a significant amendment added to the Clery Act. The Act expands reporting requirements to include incidents of hazing, reflecting a growing recognition of the serious safety risks such activities pose on college campuses. Under this requirement, college and universities must document and disclose hazing incidents that occur on or near campus or in connection with recognized student organizations. This addition ensures greater transparency and accountability by capturing behaviors that may not have previously been tracked but can significantly impact campus safety and student well-being. By including hazing in annual security reports and crime statistics, institutions are better equipped to inform students, faculty, staff, and the public about the prevalence of these incidents, strengthen prevention efforts, and foster a safer campus culture. Ultimately, the collected hazing statistics will appear in the October 2026 Annual Security Report, reflecting data from calendar year 2025.

APPLICABILITY

All faculty, staff, students and student organizations, whether officially recognized or not, are required to comply with federal and state law and the university policy against hazing.

ODU HAZING POLICY

- I. Statement on Hazing
It is the responsibility for all student organizations to encourage an atmosphere of learning, social responsibility, and respect for human dignity. "Hazing" is an unproductive and hazardous custom that has no place in our university life, either on or off campus.
- II. Virginia Hazing Law
§18.2-56 of the Code of Virginia provides the following:
"It shall be unlawful to haze, or otherwise mistreat so as to cause bodily injury, any student at any school, college, or university." Any person found guilty thereof shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

Any person receiving bodily injury by hazing shall have a right to sue, civilly, the person or persons guilty thereof, whether adults or infants.

The President or other presiding official of any school, college, or university receiving appropriations from the state treasury shall, upon satisfactory proof of the guilt of any student hazing another student, sanction and discipline such student in accordance with the institution’s policies and procedures. The institution’s policies and procedures shall provide for expulsions, or other appropriate discipline based on the facts and

circumstances of each case and shall be consistent with the model policies established by the Department of Education or the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, as applicable. The President or other presiding official of any school, college, or university receiving appropriations from the state treasury shall report hazing which causes bodily injury to the attorney for the Commonwealth of the county or city in which such school, college, or university is, who shall take such action as he deems appropriate.

For the purposes of this section, "hazing" means to recklessly or intentionally endanger the health or safety of a student or students or to inflict bodily injury on a student or students in connection with or for the purpose of initiation, admission into or affiliation with or as a condition for continued membership in a club, organization, association, fraternity, sorority, or student body regardless of whether the student or students so endangered or injured participated voluntarily in the relevant activity.

III. Description and Examples of Hazing

- A. Hazing refers to any action taken or situation created, intentionally, whether on or off campus to produce mental or physical discomfort, embarrassment, harassment, or ridicule. Consent to hazing is never a defense to a violation of this policy and allowing yourself to be hazed is also a violation of this policy.
- B. Examples of hazing include, but are not limited to, forcing, requiring, or expecting pledges, associate members, prospective members, new members, or members of university organizations to participate in any of the following actions or activities:
 - a. Requiring persons to consume alcohol or drugs, liquid, food, or other substance;
 - b. All forms of physical activity which are used to harass, or which are not part of an organized athletic or ROTC/military context and not specifically directed toward constructive work;
 - c. Nudity;
 - d. Requiring exposure to uncomfortable elements or any strong odor that could make an individual feel ill or uncomfortable;
 - e. Intentionally or recklessly requiring that a person do or submit to any act that will alter physical appearance (e.g., branding, tattooing, using makeup, paint, or markers on a person; or shaving the head or body);
 - f. Forcing, coercing, someone to wear apparel that is conspicuous and not within community norms or which are not part of an organized athletic or ROTC/military context;
 - g. Carrying any item (shields, paddles, bricks, hammers, etc.) that serve no constructive purpose or that are designed to punish or embarrass the carrier;
 - h. Requiring activities that disrupt a person's normal schedule. A normal schedule includes the opportunity for sufficient eating and rest, course requirements (class, labs, practicums, and internships), time required for study outside of scheduled class hours, and reasonable time for personal hygiene;
 - i. Timed quests, treasure hunts, or scavenger hunts, or any activity which requires members to search for various items around a location in a specified amount of time;
 - j. Hitting or pretending to hit an individual; paddling in any form;
 - k. Misuse, theft, damage, or destruction of property;
 - l. Spray painting or pelting with any substance;
 - m. Verbal harassment;
 - n. Any violation of the Code of Student Conduct such as threatening, physical restraint, or abuse (being held down, tied up, taped), kidnapping, transporting, or abandoning a person;
 - o. Any violation of the University's Discrimination Policy such as sexual violence, targeting on the basis of their actual or perceived race, sex, color, national origin, religion, age, veteran

- status, sexual orientation, gender identity, pregnancy, genetic information, political affiliation, marital status, disability, or other legally protected status;
- p. Interrogating individuals in an intimidating or threatening manner;
- q. Requiring a person to perform acts of servitude or perform personal errands for others;
- r. Deceiving new members prior to their gaining membership in an attempt to convince them that they will not be initiated or will be hurt;
- s. Blindfolding and parading individuals in public areas, blindfolding and transporting in a motor vehicle, or privately conducting blindfolding activities that serve no constructive purpose;
- t. Binding or restricting any persons arms or legs that would prohibit them from moving on their own;
- u. Engaging in activity that compels an individual or group to remain in a certain place or transporting anyone without their knowledgeable consent (e.g., taking a person on a road trip to an unknown destination, or kidnapping);
- v. Requiring a pledge or associate period of unusual length (more than 10-12 weeks) for reasons other than achieving academic requirements.

IV. Sanctions for Violations

Organizations found in violation of this policy and/or Virginia law may face sanctions ranging from a warning to a loss of status as a recognized student organization. Individuals found to be in violation of this policy may face sanctions ranging from a warning to dismissal.

CLERY DEFINED HAZING

To determine responsibility in a reported case of hazing the following definition will be utilized:

Hazing is any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or person to participate, that –

- 👑 Is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
- 👑 Causes or create 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 the participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including –
 - Whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
 - Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
 - Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
 - Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
 - Any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
 - Any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

Student Organization – an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

HOW AND WHERE TO REPORT HAZING

Any person having knowledge of, or who wants to self-report any activity or conduct which may constitute hazing is encouraged to do so and can report their concerns to the ODU Police Department. Additionally, allegations of hazing can also be reported to the Office of Student Accountability & Academic Integrity by completing a [Non-Academic Incident Report Form](#).

Any allegation of hazing will be referred to the Office of Student Accountability & Academic Integrity for review, investigation, and sanctioning, when applicable. In cases where the ODUPD were not the initial report takers, the Office of Student Accountability and Academic Integrity will share the complaint with ODUPD for investigation. If meeting the Virginia definition and/or reporting a hazing incident in which causes bodily injury for ODUPD to make the Commonwealth Attorney's Office.

HAZING REPORTING IMMUNITY

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

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

INVESTIGATING ALLEGATIONS OF HAZING

All complaints alleging hazing by an individual or an organization are taken seriously at ODU. Hazing allegations are investigated the same as other allegations of prohibited conduct under the [Code of Student Conduct](#) and both individuals and Student Organizations, may be investigated for students. For employee investigations Talent Management and Culture would investigate and investigate the same as other allegations of violation of law and/or other prohibited conduct. Similarly, interim measures may be appropriate pending the outcome of an investigation. Additionally, complaints of hazing meeting the VA definition will be investigated by the ODUPD and criminal charges may be filed.

PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMMING

The university has developed evidence-based best-practice hazing prevention and awareness programming seeking to create a safe environment for all students, faculty, and staff at all times. The prevention and awareness programming includes information on identifying hazing, bystander intervention, ethical leadership and ways to build group cohesion without hazing, how to report, the investigation process, and consequences of engaging in hazing activities (including mental health, student wellness, student conduct, student organization, criminal and civil).

ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The 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 that occurred on Clery geography. The ODUPD maintains a close relationship with all police departments where the Old Dominion University owns or controls property. These relationships help ODUPD maintain awareness of crimes reported in other police jurisdictions that involve the University.

The Clery Compliance Coordinator within ODUPD collects the crime statistics disclosed in the charts in this report through a number of methods. Police dispatchers and officers enter all reports of crime incidents made directly to the ODUPD through an integrated computer-aided dispatch systems/records management system. After an officer enters the report in the system, a department supervisor verifies the report is appropriately classified in the correct crime category. The department periodically examines the data to ensure accurate recording according to the crime definitions outlined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System Handbook. In addition to the crime data that the Clery Compliance Coordinator maintains, the statistics below also include crimes that were reported to various campus security authorities, as defined in this report, and for local law enforcement¹⁸ entities in which the university had control over briefly. 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 represent the number of people arrested or referred to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented.

For purposes of the Clery Act, the locations on the crime statistics charts in this report are defined as:

- A. On-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor). 34 CFR 668.46(a)
- B. On-Campus Student Housing Facilities: Any 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 the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility. 34 CFR 668.41(a)
- C. Non-campus buildings and Property: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. 34 CFR 668.46(a)
- D. Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. 34 CFR 668.46(a)
- E. Separate Campus: A location of an institution that is geographically apart and independent of the main campus of the institution. A location of an institution is considered independent of the main campus if the location is permanent in nature, offers courses in educational programs leading to a degree or other recognized educational credential, has its own faculty and administrative or supervisory organization, and has its own budgetary and hiring authority. 34 CFR 600.2.

DEFINITIONS OF REPORTABLE CRIMES

¹⁸ Data from local law enforcement officials are subject to availability and may be subject to review and revision by those agencies. The Old Dominion University Police Department is not responsible for the accuracy of the data provided by other law enforcement agencies.

- A. Criminal Homicide
 - A.1. Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence. Murder and
 - A.2. Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- B. 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.
 - B.1. 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.2. 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.
 - B.3. Incest: Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - B.4. Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- C. Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- D. Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used, which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)
- E. Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft; for reporting purposes this definition includes unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
- F. Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (This includes all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even if the vehicles are later abandoned-including joyriding.)
- G. 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.
- H. Hate crime: A crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin and disability. In addition to the reportable crimes listed in A-H, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, or Destruction/ Damage/Vandalism of Property are also reported under *Clery Act* requirements if it is determined the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. The following are descriptions of the hate crime categories of bias.
 - H.1. Race: A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.

- H.2. 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, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.
- H.3. Sexual Orientation: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual Orientation is the term for a person's physical, romantic and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual and heterosexual (straight) individuals.
- H.4. Gender: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.
- H.5. Gender Identity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.
 - a. Ethnicity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.
 - b. National Origin: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.
 - c. Disability: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.
- H.6. Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another, including attempted larcenies. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.
- H.7. 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.
- H.8. 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.
- H.9. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property: To destroy willfully or maliciously, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.
- I. Arrests by Law Enforcement and Referrals to Conduct Disciplinary Action/Education
 - I.1. Liquor Law Violations: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.
 - I.2. Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use; includes the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. These statistics include arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

- I.3. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc. The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.
- J. Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act Offenses
 - J.1. 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 determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. It does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
 - J.2. Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, 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.
 - J.3. Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct¹⁹ directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person²⁰ to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress²¹.

¹⁹ "Course of conduct" means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

²⁰ "Reasonable person" means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

²¹ "Substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

OLD DOMINION UNIVEIRTY – NORFOLK, VA – MAIN CAMPUS

Clery Crimes/Offense	2024						2023						2022						
	On Campus		Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded	On Campus		Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded	On Campus		Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded	Total Unfounded
	Res. Facility	Total					Res. I Facility	Total					Res. Facility	Total					
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	11	12	0	0	12	0	7	7	0	0	7	0	13	14	0	0	14	0	0
Fondling	4	5	0	0	5	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	7	0	0	7	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Aggravated Assault	5	13	0	2	15	0	6	10	0	6	16	0	0	8	1	9	18	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	11	0	2	4	0	0	4	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	25 [▲]	0	0	25 [▲]	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	8	2	2
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)																			
Domestic Violence	1	3	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Stalking	3	21	0	0	21	0	4	6	0	1	7	0	11	16	0	0	16	0	0
Dating Violence	9	11	0	0	11	0	11	14	1	1	16	0	13	16	0	0	16	0	0
Arrests																			
Liquor Law Violation	1	13	0	5	18	0	3	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	8	15	0	0
Drug Law Violation	1	2	0	1	3	0	3	9	0	3	2	0	1	2	1	2	5	0	0
Weapon Law Violation	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	6	8	0	3	6	0	5	11	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals																			
Liquor Law Violation	48	58	0	0	58	0	66	69	0	10	79	0	98	113	3	0	113	0	0
Drug Law Violation	62	68	0	0	68	0	198	203	0	21	224	0	144	162	4	0	11	0	0
Weapon Law Violation	4	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes																			
	0 No Hate Crimes Reported						0 No Hate Crimes Reported						One (1) on campus residence hall vandalism hate crime characterized by sexual orientation.						

▲ All motorized scooters/bicycles, not automobiles.

Statistics from Olympic College were requested for Clery Crimes/Offenses in the Old Engineering Building Room 1138, 113C, 113D, 116A, 116B, 116C, and 116D, but statistics provided were not available in a usable format.

OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY – VIRGINIA BEACH, VA – HIGHER EDUCATION CENTER

Clery Crimes/Offense	2024						2023						2022						
	On Campus		Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded	On Campus		Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded	On Campus		Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded	Total Unfounded
	Res. Facility	Total					Res. I Facility	Total					Res. Facility	Total					
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)																			
Domestic Violence	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests																			
Liquor Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals0																			
Liquor Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes																			
	No Hate Crimes Reported.						No Hate Crimes Reported.						No Hate Crimes Reported.						

OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY – PORTSMOUTH/SUFFOLK, VA – TRI-CITIES CENTER

Clery Crimes/Offense	2024						2023						2022						
	On Campus		Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded	On Campus		Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded	On Campus		Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded	Total Unfounded
	Res. Facility	Total					Res. I Facility	Total					Res. Facility	Total					
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)																			
Domestic Violence	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests																			
Liquor Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals																			
Liquor Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes																			
	No Hate Crimes Reported.						No Hate Crimes Reported.						No Hate Crimes Reported.						

OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY – NEWPORT NEWS, VA – PENINSULA CENTER

Clery Crimes/Offense	2024						2023						2022						
	On Campus		Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded	On Campus		Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded	On Campus		Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded	Total Unfounded
	Res. Facility	Total					Res. I Facility	Total					Res. Facility	Total					
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)																			
Domestic Violence	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests																			
Liquor Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals																			
Liquor Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violation	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes																			
	No Hate Crimes Reported.						No Hate Crimes Reported.						No Hate Crimes Reported.						

FIRE SAFETY REPORT

HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY ACT

The [Higher Education Opportunity Act \(HEOA\)](#) became Public Law 110-315 on August 14, 2008. Under the HEOA, institutions of higher education that provide on-campus housing facilities for students must publish an annual fire safety report containing information about campus fire safety practices and policies.

Old Dominion University (ODU) is fully committed to fire prevention and safety. The University's Office of Fire Prevention has a full-time Fire Prevention Manager/Fire Marshal dedicated to providing fire prevention and life safety inspections, training, and services for students, faculty, staff, and visitors. ODU works closely with the municipal fire department (Norfolk Fire-Rescue) and the Virginia State Fire Marshal's Office to meet or exceed applicable local and state code requirements. Norfolk Fire-Rescue is the first responder to all fire and medical emergencies at the Norfolk main campus.

DESCRIPTION OF ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALL FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS

Old Dominion University has the capacity to house in excess of 4,750 students in sixty-three (63) on-campus housing facilities. This section provides a summary of the fire protection features provided in each facility.

FOUNDATION HOUSE/SCHOLARSHIP HOUSE – 1018 W 49TH STREET, NORFOLK, VA

The Foundation House is a one-story building that houses nine (9) students. The building has an automatic sprinkler system, fully addressable fire alarm system monitored by campus police, and portable fire extinguishers in the common areas.

GRESHAM MAIN/GRESHAM EAST ANNEX/ROGERS MAIN/ROGERS EAST ANNEX

Gresham Main, Gresham East Annex, Rogers Main, and Rogers East Annex are each three-story buildings that house approximately 881 students combined. Each building has an automatic fire alarm system monitored by campus police, a dry standpipe system, a fully addressable fire alarm system monitored by campus police, and portable fire extinguishers in the corridors. Gresham Main and Rogers Main both have a kitchen with dining room and cooking hood suppression systems.

Building Name	Address
Gresham Main	1023 West 49 th Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Gresham East Annex	1017 West 49 th Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Rogers Main	1065 West 49 th Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Rogers East Annex	1055 West 49 th Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529

NUSBAUM APARTMENTS

Nusbaum Apartments consist of three buildings, each between two- and three-stories, which house approximately fifty (50) students combined. Each building has battery-powered smoke detectors and portable fire extinguishers in each apartment.

Building Name	Address
Nusbaum Apartments A (Units A-N)	1000 West 49 th Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23508
Nusbaum Apartments B (Units O-V)	1000 West 49 th Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23508
Nusbaum Apartments C (Units 1-12)	1000 West 49 th Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23508

OLD DOMINION INN – 4111 HAMPTON BOULEVARD, NORFOLK, VA

Old Dominion Inn is a three-story building that housed approximately 122 students. The building has an automatic sprinkler system, fully addressable fire alarm system monitored by campus police, and portable fire extinguishers in

the corridors. Note that this facility was operational as a residence hall through Summer 2022. In Fall 2023 it was removed from housing inventory to be used for the renovations of the new ODU Police Station.

POWHATAN I & II APARTMENTS

Powhatan I and II is a complex that consists of twenty-eight (28) three- and four-story buildings that house approximately 706 students combined. Each building has an automatic fire alarm system monitored by campus police, battery-powered smoke detectors in each room, a wet standpipe system in the four-story buildings (indicated with (**)) below, and portable fire extinguishers in each apartment.



Powhatan I Apartments: 4701 Powhatan Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia 23529		Powhatan II Apartments: 4601 Powhatan Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia 23529	
Building Letter	Building Name	Building Letter	Building Name
A	Crenshaw House	AA	Hixon House
B	Everhart House	BB	Culpepper House
C	Doumar House**	CC	Davis House**
D	Payne House	DD	Griffin House**
E	Stanton House	EE	Franklin House**
F	Barry III House	FF	Gloucester House
G	Hall House**	GG	Isle of Wight House
H	McKinnon House	HH	James City House**
I	Diamondstein House**	II	Matthews House
J	Shumadine House**	JJ	Southampton House
K	Babcock House**	KK	Surry House**
L	Hamm Jr. House	LL	York House
M	Kelley House**	MM	Dragas Jr. House
N	Batten Jr. House	NN	Owens Sr. House**

QUAD COMPLEX

The Quad Complex consists of six (6) four-story buildings and one (1) five-story building (Owens House) that house approximately 1,763 students combined. Each building has an automatic sprinkler system, a fully addressable fire alarm system monitored by campus police, and portable fire extinguishers in the corridors.

Building Name	Address
Dominion House	1425 West 49 th Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
England House	4605 Elkhorn Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
France House	4703 Elkhorn Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Ireland House	4603 Elkhorn Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia 23529

Scotland House	4701 Elkhorn Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Virginia House	4601 Elkhorn Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Owens House	1501 West 49 th Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529

UNIVERSITY VILLAGE APARTMENTS

The University Village Apartments consist of ten (10) three-story buildings that house approximately 950 students combined. Each building has an automatic sprinkler system, fully addressable fire alarm system monitored by campus police, and portable fire extinguishers in the corridors.

Building Number	Building Name	Address
Village 1	Chesapeake	1026 West 45 th Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Village 2	Hampton	1016 West 45 th Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Village 3	Newport News	1015 West 45 th Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Village 4	Norfolk	1025 West 45 th Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Village 5	Poquoson	1026 West 43 rd Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Village 6	Portsmouth	1016 West 43 rd Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Village 7	Smithfield	1015 West 43 rd Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Village 8	Suffolk	1025 West 43 rd Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Village 9	Virginia Beach	1026 West 41 st Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529
Village 10	Williamsburg	1016 West 41 st Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23529

WHITEHURST HALL – 1715 W 48TH STREET, NORFOLK, VA

Whitehurst Hall is a six-story, two-tower building that house approximately 616 students. The building has a full building fire water sprinkler system, an updated fire alarm system monitored by campus police, and portable fire extinguishers in the corridors.



FIRE STATISTICS

2022 FIRE LOG SUMMARY (1 REPORTABLE FIRE)

	Date	Time	General Location	Cause	Injured	Fatalities	Cost	Drills
FOUNDATION HOUSE/SCHOLARSHIP HOUSE: 1018 West 49th Street								
Foundation House/Scholarship House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
GRESHAM MAIN/GRESHAM EAST ANNEX/ROGERS MAIN/ROGERS EAST ANNEX								
Gresham Main: 1023 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Gresham East Annex: 1017 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Rogers Main: 1065 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Rogers East Annex: 1055 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
NUSBAUM APARTMENTS: 1000 West 49th Street								
Nusbaum Apartments A (Units A-N)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Nusbaum Apartments B (Units O-V)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Nusbaum Apartments C (Units 1-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
OLD DOMINION INN: 4111 Hampton Boulevard								
Old Dominion Inn	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
POWHATAN I APARTMENTS: 4701 Powhatan Avenue								
A - Crenshaw House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
B - Everhart House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
C - Doumar House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
D - Payne House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
E - Stanton House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
F - Barry III House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
G - Hall House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
H - McKinnon House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
I - Diamondstein House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
J - Shumadine House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
K - Babcock House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
L - Hamm Jr. House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
M - Kelley House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
N - Batten Jr. House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
POWHATAN II APARTMENTS: 4601 Powhatan Avenue								
AA - Hixon House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
BB - Culpepper House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
CC - Davis House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
DD - Griffin House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
EE - Franklin House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
FF - Gloucester House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
GG - Isle of Wight House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
HH - James City House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
II - Matthews House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
JJ - Southampton House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
KK - Surry House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
LL - York House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
MM - Dragas Jr. House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
NN - Owens Sr. House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
QUAD COMPLEX								
Dominion House: 1425 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
England House: 4605 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
France House: 4703 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Ireland House: 4603 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Owens House: 1501 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Scotland House: 4701 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Virginia House: 4601 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
UNIVERSITY VILLAGE COMPLEX								
1 - Chesapeake: 1026 West 45th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
2 - Hampton: 1016 West 45th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
3 - Newport News: 1015 West 45th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
4 - Norfolk: 1025 West 45th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
5 - Poquoson: 1026 West 43rd Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
6 - Portsmouth: 1016 West 43rd Street	09/03/2022	10:09 p.m.	Apt. 301 Kitchen	Cooking (Unintentional)	0	0	\$100-\$999	4
7 - Smithfield: 1015 West 43rd Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
8 - Suffolk: 1025 West 43rd Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
9 - Virginia Beach: 1026 West 41st Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
10 - Williamsburg: 1016 West 41st Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
WHITEHURST HALL: 1715 West 48th Street								
Whitehurst Hall	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4

2023 FIRE LOG SUMMARY (6 REPORTABLE FIRES)

	Date	Time	General Location	Cause	Injured	Fatalities	Cost	Drills
FOUNDATION HOUSE/SCHOLARSHIP HOUSE: 1018 West 49th Street								
Foundation House/Scholarship House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
GRESHAM MAIN/GRESHAM EAST ANNEX/ROGERS MAIN/ROGERS EAST ANNEX								
Gresham Main: 1023 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Gresham East Annex: 1017 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Rogers Main: 1065 West 49th Street	04/10/2023	12:08 p.m.	Room 250 BathRM	Trash can fire, minor damage, (Unintentional)	0	0	\$100-\$999	4
Rogers East Annex: 1055 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
NUSBAUM APARTMENTS: 1000 West 49th Street								
Nusbaum Apartments A (Units A-N)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Nusbaum Apartments B (Units O-V)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Nusbaum Apartments C (Units 1-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
OLD DOMINION INN: 4111 Hampton Boulevard								
Old Dominion Inn	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
POWHATAN I APARTMENTS: 4701 Powhatan Avenue								
A - Crenshaw House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
B - Everhart House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
C - Doumar House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
D - Payne House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
E - Stanton House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
F - Barry III House	03/28/2023	4:51 p.m.	Apt. 202F Kitchen	Cooking, pan fire, minor damage (Unintentional)	0	0	\$100-\$999	4
G - Hall House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
H - McKinnon House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
I - Diamondstein House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
J - Shumadine House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
K - Babcock House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
L - Hamm Jr. House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
M - Kelley House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
N - Batten Jr. House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
POWHATAN II APARTMENTS: 4601 Powhatan Avenue								
AA - Hixon House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
BB - Culpepper House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
CC - Davis House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
DD - Griffin House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
EE - Franklin House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
FF - Gloucester House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
GG - Isle of Wight House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
HH - James City House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
II - Matthews House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
JJ - Southampton House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
KK - Surry House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
LL - York House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
MM - Dragas Jr. House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
NN - Owens Sr. House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
QUAD COMPLEX								
Dominion House: 1425 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
England House: 4605 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
France House: 4703 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Ireland House: 4603 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Owens House: 1501 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Scotland House: 4701 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Virginia House: 4601 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
UNIVERSITY VILLAGE COMPLEX								
1 - Chesapeake: 1026 West 45th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
2 - Hampton: 1016 West 45th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
3 - Newport News: 1015 West 45th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
4 - Norfolk: 1025 West 45th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
5 - Poquoson: 1026 West 43rd Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
6 - Portsmouth: 1016 West 43rd Street	09/03/2022	10:09 p.m.	Apt. 301 Kitchen	Cooking (Unintentional)	0	0	\$100-\$999	4
7 - Smithfield: 1015 West 43rd Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
8 - Suffolk: 1025 West 43rd Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
9 - Virginia Beach: 1026 West 41st Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
10 - Williamsburg: 1016 West 41st Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
WHITEHURST HALL: 1715 West 48th Street								
Whitehurst Hall	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4

2024 FIRE LOG SUMMARY (1 REPORTABLE FIRE)4

	Date4	Time	General Location	Cause	Injured	Fatalities	Cost	Drills
FOUNDATION HOUSE/SCHOLARSHIP HOUSE: 1018 West 49th Street								
Foundation House/Scholarship House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
GRESHAM MAIN/GRESHAM EAST ANNEX/ROGERS MAIN/ROGERS EAST ANNEX								
Gresham Main: 1023 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Gresham East Annex: 1017 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Rogers Main: 1065 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Rogers East Annex: 1055 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
NUSBAUM APARTMENTS: 1000 West 49th Street								
Nusbaum Apartments A (Units A-N)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Nusbaum Apartments B (Units O-V)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Nusbaum Apartments C (Units 1-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
OLD DOMINION INN: 4111 Hampton Boulevard								
Old Dominion Inn	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
POWHATAN I APARTMENTS: 4701 Powhatan Avenue								
A - Crenshaw House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
B - Everhart House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
C - Doumar House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
D - Payne House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
E - Stanton House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
F - Barry III House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
G - Hall House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
H - McKinnon House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
I - Diamondstein House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
J - Shumadine House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
K - Babcock House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
L - Hamm Jr. House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
M - Kelley House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
N - Batten Jr. House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
POWHATAN II APARTMENTS: 4601 Powhatan Avenue								
AA - Hixon House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
BB - Culpepper House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
CC - Davis House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
DD - Griffin House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
EE - Franklin House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
FF - Gloucester House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
GG - Isle of Wight House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
HH - James City House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
II - Matthews House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
JJ - Southampton House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
KK - Surry House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
LL - York House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
MM - Dragas Jr. House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
NN - Owens Sr. House	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
QUAD COMPLEX								
Dominion House: 1425 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
England House: 4605 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
France House: 4703 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Ireland House: 4603 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Owens House: 1501 West 49th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Scotland House: 4701 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Virginia House: 4601 Elkhorn Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
UNIVERSITY VILLAGE COMPLEX								
1 - Chesapeake: 1026 West 45th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
2 - Hampton: 1016 West 45th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
3 - Newport News: 1015 West 45th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
4 - Norfolk: 1025 West 45th Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
5 - Poquoson: 1026 West 43rd Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
6 - Portsmouth: 1016 West 43rd Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
7 - Smithfield: 1015 West 43rd Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
8 - Suffolk: 1025 West 43rd Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
9 - Virginia Beach: 1026 West 41st Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
10 - Williamsburg: 1016 West 41st Street	5/15/2024	9:31am	Room 106	Microwave placed on hot stove burner while building was being renovated.	0	0	\$100-\$999	4
WHITEHURST HALL: 1715 West 48th Street								
Whitehurst Hall	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4

FIRE DRILLS

The Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code (VSFPC) requires all Virginia public institutions of higher education to conduct quarterly fire evacuation drills in residence hall/dormitory buildings. To comply with Virginia Department of Social Services licensure requirements, ODU's childcare facilities are required to conduct monthly fire evacuation drills.

Four fire evacuation drills per residence hall are conducted each year in January, April, September, and November. Participation in these fire drills is mandatory; failure to evacuate the building during a fire alarm may result in disciplinary action. Note: fire drills are not conducted at the Hague Club Apartments, a non-residence hall, privately rented apartment facility.

In calendar year (CY) 2024, a total of 188 fire drills were conducted; these are broken down as follows:

Month	Total Drills Conducted
January 2024	47
April 2024	47
September 2024	47
November 2024	47

Annual fire drills are also conducted as a best practice each September in large occupied academic, administrative, childcare, and research buildings at the Norfolk main campus and at each Higher Education Center. In CY 2024, a total of 28 fire drills were conducted in non-residence hall facilities including ODU's two (2) childcare facilities to maintain licensing compliance.

FIRE PREVENTION POLICIES

SMOKE-FREE CAMPUS

- 👑 All campus buildings, residence halls, and student rooms are smoke-free (including vaping)
- 👑 Smoking is not allowed within 25 feet of any building, per University Policy 3220
- 👑 Smoking any substance or creating smoke through the use of incense, candles, or other smoke-producing items is prohibited in all campus buildings, including residence halls
- 👑 Students, faculty, or staff documented with possession or use of any prohibited items may be subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to:
 - Student referral to the Office of Student Accountability and Academic Integrity, or
 - Employee referral to their supervisor and/or ODU Talent Management and Culture, and
 - In the case of damage caused by prohibited items, fines/restitution to repair damaged University property.

TAMPERING WITH FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT

- 👑 Any student, faculty, or staff member who tampers with (which includes but is not limited to covering, removing, defacing, damaging, or rendering inoperable) fire and life safety equipment to include fire alarm systems, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, emergency egress lighting, or exit signage is subject to disciplinary action, which includes but is not limited to:
 - Student referral to the Office of Student Accountability and Academic Integrity, and/or
 - Employee referral to their supervisor and/or ODU Talent Management and Culture, and/or
 - A charge of a Class 1 misdemeanor, which carries a fine up to \$2,500 and/or 12 months in jail, and/or
 - In the case of damage caused by tampering with fire safety equipment, fines/restitution to repair damaged University property.

NEGLIGENT ALARMS

- 👑 Negligent fire alarms can be caused by smoking, burning candles and/or incense, cooking, hair styling, steam, etc. Cooking should never be left unattended and range hood fans should be turned

on. Restroom vent fans should be turned on to help dissipate steam caused by showers and using hair styling products.

- 👑 On-campus residents who activate a fire alarm as a result of negligence may be subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to:
 - Student referral to the Office of Student Accountability and Academic Integrity, and/or
 - In the case of damage caused by activities which cause negligent alarms, fines/restitution to pay for emergency response services and/or repair damaged University property.

PROHIBITED ITEMS IN RESIDENCE HALLS

Students found with prohibited items will face referral to the Office of Student Accountability and Academic Integrity. Prohibited items include, but are not limited to:

- 👑 Extension cords
- 👑 Multi-plug adapters
- 👑 Halogen and torch lamps
- 👑 Toasters/toaster ovens
- 👑 Countertop grills
- 👑 Hazardous materials
- 👑 Fireworks
- 👑 Explosives/flammables/propane/gas grills
- 👑 Motorized vehicles
- 👑 Firearms/weapons/incendiary devices
- 👑 Live holiday trees
- 👑 Candles/incense/oil lamps/open flames
- 👑 Portable heaters
- 👑 Appliances with exposed heating elements

Additionally, per [University Policy 3231](#), self-balancing electric wheeled boards ("hoverboards") are not allowed on campus or in residence halls.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES DURING A FIRE ALARM OR FIRE EMERGENCY

- 👑 Assume there is an emergency any time the fire alarm sounds; all occupants MUST evacuate immediately.
- 👑 Remain calm, don't panic, and act quickly.
- 👑 Always check the door first for heat before opening. If the door is hot, do not open; if cool, open slowly.
- 👑 Always close doors behind you.
- 👑 If smoke is encountered during evacuation, crawl (air is cooler/less toxic near floor).
- 👑 Assist persons with disabilities during evacuation.
 - Know who may need what kind of help before an emergency.
 - Coordinate additional helpers if needed.
 - People take priority over their mobility aids.
- 👑 Go to the nearest exit.
- 👑 Do not use the elevator – use nearest stairwell.
- 👑 Report to the building's designated Emergency Assembly Area as set forth in the Housing and Residence Life Emergency Action Plan, or in an open, hazard-free area at least 50 feet away from the building.
- 👑 Do not re-enter the building for any reason until directed to do so by proper authorities.
- 👑 If not already notified, call the ODU Police Department at 757-683-4000 or 911.
- 👑 Be available to assist emergency personnel as needed.
- 👑 Failure to evacuate when a fire alarm sounds for any reason may result in disciplinary action, including but not limited to:
 - Student referral to the Office of Student Accountability and Academic Integrity, or
 - Employee referral to their supervisor and/or ODU Talent Management and Culture.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

Residence hall staff, including Resident Advisers (RAs), Graduate Assistants (GAs), and Residence Hall Directors (RHDs), receive annual fire prevention and safety training prior to the start of the Fall Semester. Fire prevention and safety training is also provided to other students, faculty, and staff by request. Training programs consist of the following curricula:

- 👑 Annual Housing and Residence Life Fire Prevention and Safety Academy (a half-day training)
 - Annual Housing and Residence Life Fire Prevention, Safety, and Emergency Action Plan PowerPoint Presentation, including the following content:
 - Profile of fire protection equipment/systems in each residence hall
 - Internal and Emergency Assembly Areas
 - Role of the Building Emergency Coordinator
 - Reporting a fire or other emergency to the ODU Police Department
 - Evacuation procedures
 - Fire prevention regulations
 - Nuisance fire alarm prevention
 - Sprinkler head awareness
 - False fire alarm regulations
 - Fire Watch Procedure
 - Hands-On Fire Extinguisher Training
 - Fire Drill Procedures Review and Mock Fire Code Violations Inspection
 - "After the Fire" Presentation for new Ras
- 👑 Training available to all members of the University community by request:
 - Hands-On Fire Extinguisher Training
 - Fire Prevention PowerPoint Presentation
 - Topic-specific fire safety presentations (e.g., fire drills, evacuation, cooking)
 - Emergency Action Plan Orientation PowerPoint Presentation
 - Emergency Preparedness PowerPoint Presentation



FIRE INCIDENT REPORTING

For purposes of including a fire in the statistics in the Annual Fire Safety Report, students and employees should report that a fire occurred to the following staff:

- 👑 Fire Prevention Manager/Fire Marshal
- 👑 Director of Emergency Management

- 👑 Executive Director for Compliance and Risk Management
- 👑 Chief of Police/Assistant Vice President for Public Safety
- 👑 Executive Director for Housing and Residence Life (for fires in residential housing)
- 👑 Director for Administration, Housing and Residence Life (for fires in residential housing)
- 👑 Director for Residential Education, Housing and Residence Life (for fires in residential housing)
- 👑 Associate Vice President for Learning (for fires in residential housing or the Student Recreation and Well-Being Center)

PLANS FOR FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS IN RESIDENCE HALL FIRE SAFETY

The University's housing facilities meet or exceed minimum fire and life safety standards; however, we are continually evaluating the need for improvement and upgrades to existing fire and life safety systems. A primary objective is to have all residence halls equipped with fully addressable fire alarm systems as well as automatic sprinkler systems. We are continuing to work toward this end.

An example of this effort is the recent completion (CY22) of a major renovation project for Whitehurst Hall which included the installation of a full fire water sprinkler system and updated fire alarm system.

Questions about ODU fire prevention and safety should be directed to:

Greg Wooldridge
 Fire Prevention Manager/Fire Marshal
 Office of Fire Prevention
 4111 Monarch Way
 Norfolk, Virginia 23508
 757-683-5166
gwooldri@odu.edu

APPENDIX A

LAW ENFORCEMENT

ODU Police Department*

4516 MONARCH WAY NORFOLK, VA 23508

Emergency: **757-683-4000**

Non-Emergency: **757-683-5665**

NORFOLK POLICE: **757-441-5610**

ODUPD Tri-Cities Campus Security*

757-408-4175

PORTSMOUTH POLICE: **757-393-5300**

SUFFOLK POLICE: **757-923-2350**

ODUPD VB Campus Security*

757-368-4136

VIRGINIA BEACH POLICE: **757-385-5000**

VA Peninsula CC Police

757-825-2732

HAMPTON POLICE: **757-727-611**

TITLE IX CONTACTS*

A. KATE COUCH **757-683-3141**

TITLE IX COORDINATOR

MONICA TAYLOR **757-683-3141**

CASE MANAGER/OUTREACH COORDINATOR

Deputy Title IX Coordinators

STUDENTS

DR. EVELYN ASHLEY **EASHLEY@ODU.EDU**

STUDENT ATHLETES

CAROLYN CRUTCHFIELD **CACOOOPER@ODU.EDU**

ODU FACULTY

DR. SHANDA JENKINS **SJENKINS@ODU.EDU**

ESCORTS SERVICES*

Walking Escort (5:30PM-2:30AM)

757-683-6556

Safe Ride (8:00PM-2:00AM)

757-683-3477

ODU OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTS*

Women's & Gender Equity Center

757-683-4409

Student Conduct & Academic Integrity

757-683-3431

Student Outreach & Support

757-683-3442

Housing & Resident Life

757-683-4283

LGBTQIA+ Programs and Initiatives

757-683-4406

Human Resources

757-683-3042

Transportation and Parking Services

757-683-4004

STATE AND NATIONAL HOTLINES – DIAL 211

Suicide and Crisis Lifeline

988

National Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-799-SAFE (7233) OR TTY 1-800-787-3224

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

1-800-273-TALK (8255)

Substance Abuse & Mental Health

1-800-662-HELP (4357) TTY 1-800-787-3224

National Sexual Assault Hotline

1-800-656-HOPE (4673)

Substance Abuse & Mental Health

1-800-662-HELP (4357) TTY 1-800-787-3224

1-800-838-8238

OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES

Transitions Family Violence Services

757-723-7774

Norfolk CSB Substance Abuse Services

757-640-0929

LGBT Life Center

757-640-0929

CONFIDENTIAL CONTACT²²

ODU Victim Advocate Center^{23*}

757-683-4109

Student Counseling Services*

757-683-4401

Student Health Services*

757-683-3132

YWCA of Hampton Roads¹

757-251-0144

HOSPITALS IN HAMPTON ROADS

SENTARA NORFOLK GENERAL HOSPITAL

600 Gresham Drive

Norfolk, VA 23507

757-388-3000

SENTARA LEIGH HOSPITAL

830 Kempsville Road

Norfolk, VA 23502

757-261-6700

BON SECOURS DEPAUL MEDICAL CENTER

150 Kingsley Lane

Norfolk, VA 23505

757-889-5000

CHESAPEAKE REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

736 N Battlefield Blvd

Chesapeake, VA 23320

757-312-8121

SENTARA PRINCESS ANNE HOSPITAL

²² Exceptions: For community safety reasons, there are some exceptions to confidentiality, which may require notifying other school officials or sharing personally identifying information about you. These include: 1. If you show signs that you intend to harm yourself or others. 2. In certain cases where there is suspected abuse or neglect of a minor, elders, or other vulnerable adults. 3. Under state and federal law, such as in response to a subpoena or court order. 4. If there is a medical emergency.

²³ 5. For the purposes of Clery Act reporting. *Clery Act reports are determined by the geographical location of the crime and do not include personally identifying information. Victim Advocates are required to make a Clery report when they are aware that the crime occurred on ODU's Campuses. A form will be completed on limited reporting information and does not have to include any personally identifying information. The nature of the crime, location of the crime, the date and time the crime occurred, and the date and time the person reported it to the CSA is typically, all is shared unless otherwise consent given.*

2025 Glenn Mitchell Drive
Virginia Beach, VA 23456
757-507-1000

SENTARA VIRGINIA BEACH GENERAL HOSPITAL

1060 First Colonial Road
Virginia Beach, VA 23454
757-395-8000

SENTARA INDEPENDENCE

800 Independence Blvd
Virginia Beach, VA 23455
757-363-6100

SENTARA BELLE HARBOR

3920A Bridge Rd
Suffolk, VA 23435
757-983-0000

BON SECOURS MARYVIEW MEDICAL CENTER

3636 High St
Portsmouth, VA 23707
757-398-2200

SERVICE PROVIDERS

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (SAMHSA):

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is the agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that leads public health efforts to advance the behavioral health of the nation. SAMHSA's mission is to reduce the impact of substance and mental illness on America's communities.

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE:

Highly trained advocates are available 24/7/365 to talk confidentially with anyone experiencing domestic violence, seeking resources or information, or questioning unhealthy aspects of their relationship.

NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT HOTLINE:

RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network) is the nation's largest anti-sexual violence organization. RAINN created and operates the National Sexual Assault Hotline in partnership with more than 1,000 local sexual assault service providers across the country and operates the DoD Safe Helpline for the Department of Defense. RAINN also carries out programs to prevent sexual violence, help survivors, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice.

THE NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION HOTLINE:

The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline is a national network of local crisis centers that provides free and confidential emotional support to people in suicidal crisis or emotional distress 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. They are committed to improving services and advancing suicide prevention by empowering individuals, advancing professional best practices, and building awareness.

VIRGINIA FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT HOTLINE:

The Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance is Virginia's leading voice on sexual and intimate partner violence. As an advocacy organization, they provide the expertise needed to ensure an effective response. As a service provider, they offer people resources for making informed choices. As a membership organization, they build diverse alliances across the state.

SAMARITAN HOUSE:

Samaritan House (SH) is committed to fostering personal safety, growth and self-sufficiency in adults and their children through the freedom from sexual assault, domestic violence, human trafficking, and homelessness. Since 1984, SH has provided emergency and permanent housing, support and community outreach to victims of domestic violence and homeless families.

YWCA OF SOUTH HAMPTON ROADS/FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER:

The YWCA is the oldest and largest multicultural women’s organization in the world providing programs and services related to sexual assault, interpersonal violence, and stalking with prevention, risk reduction and improved victim treatment. Since 1911, the YWCA South Hampton Roads has strengthened social movements that eliminate racism, empower women, and promote peace, justice, and dignity for all. For nearly forty years, the YWCA of South Hampton Roads has run an emergency shelter, providing the only place of refuge for families escaping domestic and sexual violence. In 2019, the YWCA formed the Family Justice Center which is a multi-agency, multi-disciplinary and safety focused center where public and private agencies provide resources and services to victims of interpersonal violence, including intimate partner violence, sexual assault, child abuse, elder and dependent abuse, and human trafficking in one location.

CITY OF NORFOLK COMMUNITY SERVICE BOARD SUBSTANCE ABUSE:

The mission of the Substance Abuse Case Management Program is to improve the lives of individuals with substance abuse and/or co-occurring disorders. An adjunct to treatment services, case management improves post-treatment outcomes. Substance Abuse Case Management is designed to assist individuals and their family members in accessing services that are responsive to the person’s individual needs. Case Managers will: identify and reach out to potential individuals receiving services; assess needs and plan services; link the individual to services and supports; assist the person directly in locating, developing, or obtaining needed services and resources; coordinate services with other providers; enhance community integration; make collateral contacts; monitor service delivery; and advocate for people in response to their changing needs.

LGBT LIFE CENTER (FORMERLY ACCESS AIDS CARE/THE LGBT CENTER OF HAMPTON ROADS):

LGBT Life Center provides programs and services to individuals and families impacted by HIV/AIDS in Hampton Roads. Their services include medical case management, housing, meals, transportation, outreach, prevention, education, and free HIV/STI testing. LGBT Life Center also provides a safe space, services, resources, education, and support to the LGBTQ community.

ON CAMPUS AND LOCAL SUBSTANCE USE/ABUSE RESOURCES FOR STUDENT AND EMPLOYEES

ODU Counseling Services* 1526 North Webb Center Norfolk, VA 23529 757-683-4401	ODU Student Health Services* 1007 South Webb Center Norfolk, VA 23529 757-683-3132
ODU Health Promotion* 1525 North Webb Center Norfolk, VA 23529 757-683-5927	Open Narcotics Anonymous First Lutheran Church 1301 Colley Avenue, Norfolk 757-625-1953 Noon Fridays, 5:30 p.m. Saturdays, 8 p.m. Sundays
Open Alcoholics Anonymous First Lutheran Church 1301 Colley Avenue, Norfolk 757-625-1953 Fridays and Saturdays 8 p.m.	E-Toke and E-Chug Self Assessments Anonymous online assessment tools for alcohol/marijuana http://interwork.sdsu.edu/echug2/ODU
Community Services Boards Norfolk – 757-756-5600 VA Beach – 757-385-0505 Chesapeake – 757-547-9334 Hampton/Newport News – 757-788-0300 Portsmouth – 757-393-8618 Suffolk – 757-966-2805	Naval Medical Center Portsmouth Active Military and Dependents Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Program 620 John Paul Jones Circle Portsmouth, VA 23708 757-953-9816
Hampton Roads Clinic Opioid Treatment Program 2712 Washington Avenue Newport News, VA 23607 757-240-5223	New Bridges Outpatient Rehabilitation Center 3500 Virginia Beach Boulevard Virginia Beach, VA 23452 757-455-8283
Tidewater Intergroup Council of Alcoholics Anonymous 4968 Euclid Road Suite F Virginia Beach, VA 23462 Email: info@tidewatergroup.org 757-490-3980 http://www.tidewaterintergroup.org	Hampton Veterans Affairs (Medical Center) 100 Emancipation Drive Hampton, VA 23667 757-722-9961 ext. 3607
Western Tidewater Mental Health Center Substance Abuse Department 135 South Saratoga Street Suffolk, VA 23434 757-925-2222	Riverside Behavioral Health Center 2244 Executive Drive Hampton, VA 23666 757-827-1001
Virginia Beach Psychiatric Center – Center for Dual Treatment (Formerly the Recovery Place) 1100 First Colonial Road Virginia Beach, VA 23454 757-496-6000	Christian Alcoholism Treatment 5802 E. Virginia Beach Blvd., Suite 122 Norfolk, VA 23502 757-525-3780
Rock Landing Psychological Group 11825 Rock Landing Drive Newport News, VA 23606 757-873-1736	Alcohol and Narcotics Help 8910 Granby Street Norfolk, VA 23503 757-480-5210

NATIONAL SUBSTANCE USE/ABUSE RESOURCES FOR STUDENT AND EMPLOYEES

<p>Adult Children of Alcoholics www.adultchildren.org Literature and worldwide meeting locator available for this recovery program for adults whose lives were affected as a result of being raised in an alcoholic or other dysfunctional family. 310-534-1815</p>	<p>National Institute on Drug Abuse www.drugabuse.gov Provides information on the effects of alcohol and drugs on the adolescent brain. Resources and interactive program materials are available. 301-443-1124</p>
<p>National Council of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc. www.ncadd-phx.org Call for a referral to a local affiliate and written information on alcoholism and related mental illnesses. 601-899-5880</p>	<p>Alcoholics Anonymous www.aa.org Call or visit the website for more information about Alcoholics Anonymous 212-870-3400</p>
<p>National Drug and Alcohol Treatment Referral: 1-800-662-4357</p>	<p>National Association of Social Workers www.naswdc.org 202-408-8600 Find a social worker in your area.</p>
<p>Al-Anon Group Headquarters, Inc. www.al-anon.alateen.org For families and friends of alcoholics, call or visit their website. 1-888-4AL-ANON</p>	<p>Al-Anon Family Group Headquarters, Inc. 1600 Corporate Landing Parkway Virginia Beach, VA 23454 757-563-1600 www.al-anon.alateen.org</p>
<p>National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome 1-800-66-NOFAS Call for educational materials and to speak with a health professional (on a call-back basis).</p>	<p>National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, NIAAA www.niaaa.nih.gov Call or visit the NIAAA website for information and/or materials. 301-443-3860</p>
<p>American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy www.AAMFT.org Provided as a public service by AAMFT, TherapistLocator.net lists qualified marriage therapists in your area. These therapists deal regularly with the issues of alcohol and relationships.</p>	<p>American Psychological Association www.apa.org Call for local referral to a psychologist. Call for materials about psychological problems that relate to alcohol disorders. For additional information visit the APA Help Center website. 1-800-374-2721</p>
<p>SMART Recovery 440-951-5357 www.smartrecovery.org</p>	



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