



SALEM COLLEGE
2024 ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT¹
(Issued September 30, 2025)

This Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report (“Report”) is provided by Salem College (“Salem”) for your information in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (“Clery Act”) and to fulfill the requirements of Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. The Report is prepared by the Salem Public Safety Office (“Public Safety”) and Office of Administration. The Report may be found in its entirety at the Public Safety webpage of the Salem College website accessible via <https://www.salem.edu/ASR>.

A printed copy of the Report will be mailed upon request and may also be obtained in the Salem College Public Safety Office. Salem College is committed to making the Report available and accessible to all people.

The data provided in this Report is obtained from incident reports documented by the Salem Public Safety Office (as reported directly to Public Safety and/or to other campus security authorities designated by Salem), the Winston-Salem Police Department, the Winston-Salem Fire Department, and law enforcement authorities with jurisdiction over any non-campus buildings and property used by Salem during the applicable reporting years covered by this Report. Salem encourages you to review this publication as it contains important information identifying campus safety and security policies and procedures employed by Salem to protect the campus community.

SALEM PUBLIC SAFETY

The primary duty of Salem Public Safety is to serve the Salem community by providing a safe educational and work environment through a community approach to safety. Public Safety strives to achieve this goal through proactive patrolling, investigations, victim assistance, and educational programming. Public Safety is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and 365 days a year. Public Safety officers provide patrol services on campus and regulate building security in conjunction with card-access controls, intrusion alarms, and security locking mechanisms on many buildings, including all residence halls. Foot patrol is the primary means for campus coverage by Public Safety officers. Public Safety officers respond to all calls for service, including emergency calls. These calls include fire alarms, intrusion alarms, suspicious people, medical emergencies, parking compliance, special events, delivery of emergency messages, and requests to participate in special educational programs and presentations. Public Safety officers are unarmed security officers and maintain a close working relationship with the Winston-Salem Police Department, Winston-Salem Fire Department, Forsyth County Sheriff’s Office, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Medical Services, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Office of Emergency Management, and other local college and university police and security authorities. There is no formal memorandum of understanding among the local police departments and Salem College.

PUBLIC SAFETY AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION

Salem College Public Safety officers have the authority to ask people for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business at Salem College. Public Safety officers have the authority to issue parking citations, which are billed to Salem College financial accounts. Public Safety officers do not possess the authority to arrest. Criminal incidents may be referred to the local police who have jurisdiction to respond, investigate, and provide assistance on campus.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Crime victims and witnesses are strongly encouraged to immediately report crimes, suspicious incidents, and all emergencies to Salem Public Safety. Prompt reporting ensures the issuance of timely warning notices to members of the campus community and the accurate disclosure of crime statistics. Campus policy encourages every member of the campus community to report a crime promptly to Public Safety if the victim is unable to report.

Reporting campus incidents and crimes can be done by calling Salem Public Safety at (336) 917-5555 or extension 5555 from any campus phone, or by making a report in-person at the Public Safety Office located on the lower, rear level of Main Hall. In the event of an emergency, students may also dial 9-911 from any campus phone, which will directly connect them to the emergency communications center for the Winston-Salem Police Department. Public Safety investigates crimes and refers incidents to the Winston-Salem Police Department when appropriate. Investigations may be handled jointly by Public Safety and the Winston-Salem Police Department or may be referred to the Winston-Salem Police Department based on incident type. Incident reports may also be forwarded to the Dean of Students Office, Residence Life, and/or the Title IX Office for review and potential action by campus judicial affairs.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

Salem College encourages community members to promptly report crimes to Salem College Public Safety but also recognizes that some individuals may prefer to report crimes to other College offices and officials. The Clery Act identifies certain college offices and officials as campus security authorities (CSA) for crime reporting purposes. CSAs are responsible for reporting crimes to Salem College Public Safety, even when the victim wants to remain anonymous. CSAs encompass the following four categories of offices and officials associated with college security: (1) public safety; (2) non-police individuals who have responsibility for campus security; (3) individuals or organizations specifically designated by campus security policy; and (4) officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Crimes reported by CSAs are included in the crime statistics produced by Salem College in its annual security report. CSAs designated by the College include, but are not limited to, the following individuals:

- Vice President for Academic and Student Affairs and Dean of College
- Dean of Students
- Executive Director of Residence Life
- Director of Teacher Education and Graduate Studies
- Public Safety Officers
- Title IX Coordinator
- Area Directors
- Resident Assistants
- Director of Athletics
- Athletic Coaches

- Judicial Council Members

Pursuant to the Clery Act, credentialed pastoral and professional counselors employed by Salem College are not considered to be CSAs when acting in their counseling role. Salem College Counseling Services counselors and the Salem College Chaplain inform their clients of the procedures to report a crime to Salem College Public Safety on a voluntary and confidential basis but are exempt from the mandatory reporting requirement as provided by the Clery Act.

VOLUNTARY CONFIDENTIAL CRIME REPORTING

Crime victims who want to report an incident to Salem College Public Safety in a confidential manner without revealing their identity may make an anonymous report. When an anonymous report is received, Salem College Public Safety generates a report on the details of the incident as anonymously reported. The purpose of an anonymous reporting option is to encourage criminal conduct to be reported even when the victim wishes to remain anonymous so that the College can take appropriate responsive action to protect the campus community. Additionally, with such information, the College can keep accurate records of the number of criminal incidents involving members of the campus community, determine whether there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential threat or danger. Anonymous crime reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution as required by law. Methods for anonymous crime reporting to Salem College, whether the incident occurred on or off campus property, include: (1) Salem College Anonymous Crime Reporting Form/Website: www.salem.edu/about/title-ix; and (2) Salem College Anonymous Crime Reporting Message Line: (336) 917-5550.

In addition to the anonymous crime reporting process, students can receive support from the following confidential Salem College resources without invoking the grievance resolution procedures set forth in the Salem College Student Handbook or reporting to law enforcement. These confidential campus resources can provide information regarding medical assistance, counseling, safety planning, academic/housing needs, and other support in response to criminal conduct.

- Students may contact the following confidential resources at Salem College:
 - Counseling Services: (336) 917-5591, email: counseling.services@salem.edu
 - Health Services: (336) 721-2713, email: health.services@salem.edu - Campus Location – Clewell Residence Hall Basement (Salem College Health and Wellness Services)

Salem College community members may also contact the following community resource for confidential support in response to criminal conduct:

- Family Services is a local non-profit organization that provides confidential resources, support, and information for victims of criminal conduct, including sexual assault, relationship violence, and abuse and neglect, in Forsyth County, North Carolina, where Salem College is located, with victim advocates available by telephone twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week. Receiving assistance from Family Services does not require filing criminal charges.
- Family Services Telephone Lines:
 - (336) 723-8125 (24/7 Crisis Line)
 - (336) 722-4457 (24/7 Sexual Assault Crisis Line)
 - (336) 336-722-8173 (Main Line, Non-Crisis)
 - 1-800-316-5513 (Toll Free Main Line, Non-Crisis)
- Family Services Website: <https://familyservicesforsyth.org/>

- Family Services Address: 1200 S. Broad Street, Winston-Salem, NC 27101

If a crime victim initially chooses to consult confidential resources and not to pursue a college grievance or report criminal conduct to law enforcement for prosecution, the victim may change their mind later and report the incident to Salem College or law enforcement.

CAMPUS SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Salem College Public Safety takes a proactive approach in reducing the possibility of criminal activity occurring on campus; however, not all crimes can be prevented. When a crime occurs, Public Safety officers initiate an investigation, generate and file a report, and provide referrals to other appropriate and available resources. Public Safety Officers begin working on protocols to prevent similar incidents from recurring while conducting in-depth follow-up investigations on all assigned cases and releasing timely warnings when there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and/or employees.

For additional information about risk reduction and bystander intervention, please refer to the Appendices to the Sex Harassment, Discrimination, and Related Sexual Misconduct Policy contained in this Report.

FACILITY ACCESS AND CONTROL

During business hours, Salem College (excluding residential housing facilities) is open to students, employees, contractors, and guests. During non-business hours, access to all Salem College facilities is limited by card access, if issued, or by admittance via Public Safety or Residence Life staff. In the case of an extended closing, Salem College will admit only those individuals with prior written approval to all facilities. College residence halls are secured twenty-four (24) hours a day with identification card access only and also equipped with intrusion alarms. Gramley Library posts specific hours of operation for card access and is closed during Salem College breaks. The Fitness Center is open for use by Salem students, faculty, and staff only with hours of operation posted for card access and no access permitted during Salem College breaks.

Security reviews are conducted by the Salem College Public Safety Office to assess security-related needs. Public Safety officers are provided with training on crime prevention to assist them in the review process. Salem College administrators (including representatives from the Office of Administration, Dean of Students Office, Residence Life, and Physical Plant) review recommendations from Public Safety, which examine security and fire hazard issues such as landscaping, locks, alarms, fire code regulations, lighting, and communications.

MAJOR INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN, TIMELY WARNINGS, AND EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Salem College has a comprehensive emergency (all hazards) response plan, including emergency response procedures and a multi-tiered emergency notification process. Pursuant to campus policy and federal guidelines, timely warnings are issued without delay and considering the safety of the campus community. Salem College withholds the names of the victims as confidential when issuing timely warnings.

In the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, the institution will confirm the information, activate the emergency operations response team, and employ the notification process. Emergency notifications will contain the critical emergency information needed for the campus community to respond

appropriately. The notifications are initiated by Public Safety and administrative personnel who have the authority to make professional, timely, and responsible notification decisions in such situations. These personnel are members of the emergency operations response team. Emergency operations response team members include, but are not limited to, the President, Vice President for Administration and Finance, Vice President for Academic and Student Affairs and Dean of College, Dean of Undergraduate Studies and Associate Vice President for Student Affairs, Director of Residence Life, Commuter Engagement and Retention, Director of Public Safety, Assistant Director of Public Safety, Director of Events, Director of Counseling Services, General Manager of Dining Services, Director of Information Technology, and Executive Director of Operations (Physical Plant). This group, or the identified members for the specific incident, along with other designated Salem College officials, work together as an emergency operations response team and determine the need for timely warnings and other responsive action.

Emergency alert notification to Salem College campus members is provided through a variety of methods, which include text message alerts, e-mail alerts, voice message alerts, the campus emergency notification loud-speaker system (siren/verbal directives via the public address system), phone-trees, manual process (in-person by building), and webpage notifications. Tests of emergency messaging systems are employed three times a year and involve the entire campus population. Response procedures are clearly articulated through these systems and regularly scheduled training, drills, and exercises are conducted. Additionally, the College may provide appropriate information to parents, the greater community, and the media. An emergency situation will generally conclude with a debriefing of the event and other appropriate follow-up, including future preparedness, response, prevention-mitigation, and recovery (resumption of business) considerations.

EVACUATION PLAN

Description: an incident that causes a major campus evacuation, either campus-wide or a contained area.

Departments/Positions: Public Safety, Physical Plant, Executive Director of Operations, Cabinet Response Team, Emergency Operations Response Team, Residence Life Staff

Overview: If Salem receives notice of an emergency situation potentially necessitating the evacuation of campus buildings, in consultation with Public Safety and as applicable local first-responder agency officials, the Executive Director of Operations will contact the President, Head of School, Vice President for Administration and Finance, Vice President and Dean of the College, and/or Dean of Students to determine the scope and scale of the evaluation needed (campus-wide or limited in scope), immediate responsive actions required to protect campus health and safety, how the CRT and EORT will convene to triage the situation and incident response, and the appropriate method of notifying campus members of the evacuation. Methods may include emergency alert phone messages, text messages, outside public address system, or manual processes.

Contained Area Evacuation

- A contained evacuation area is when one building or a cluster of buildings requires manual evacuation.
- The emergency alert notification system will be activated with building or location-specific direction in such a case.
- In exiting the facilities, faculty and staff will be asked to knock on doors and alert occupants of the need to evacuate. Public Safety will provide additional evacuation support.

- People should be directed to a safe location. This information will be determined and provided by Salem Administration and Public Safety.

Campus-Wide Evacuation

- A campus-wide evacuation is when the entire campus must be evacuated.
- In such a case, the emergency alert notification system will be activated, and campus members will be directed to leave campus or relocate to either the Salem Congregation cemetery near the Fine Arts Center (grass area near the Salem Congregation Archives), the athletic field near the pit parking, or the softball field at Blixt Field.
- In exiting the facilities, faculty and staff will be asked to knock on doors and alert occupants of the need to evacuate. Public Safety will provide additional evacuation support.
- Should evacuation to an off-campus location be needed, such as the YWCA or neighboring college campus, an alert will be provided by the EDO or Public Safety as appropriate. The Academy Director of Student Life and Academy Area Director and/or College Dean of Students and Director of Residence Life will coordinate a housing and communication plan to evacuate residential students with support from Residence Life and Student Affairs staff.
- CRT and EORT members will be stationed at these locations. Assignments will be made at the time based on member availability and resources. Salem Public Safety, staff, and faculty will assist in immediate evacuations. In the event of evacuation by the Winston-Salem Police Department or other first responder agency, Salem Public Safety, staff, and faculty will assist as directed and the situation warrant.

Evacuation Guidelines

In the event of an emergency that requires a building evacuation, the following guidelines should be followed if at all possible.

- When you hear the fire alarm or are otherwise notified to evacuate the building for an emergency, evacuate the building immediately.
- Barring any changes due to the emergency, which would be communicated through the emergency messaging system, building occupants should evacuate to the primary evacuation point identified for each campus building by its evacuation plans.
- Evacuees should notify other occupants of the evacuation and determine if anyone needs assistance, if it is safe to do so.
- Once the evacuation has been completed and it is safe to do so, attendance should be taken by a member of the faculty/staff or by Public Safety.
- If any occupants refuse to evacuate as required or need assistance evacuating, Public Safety should be notified immediately.
- Once the emergency has been resolved, evacuees may re-enter the building and/or area only when instructed by Public Safety or CRT.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OFF-CAMPUS

When a Salem College student is involved in an off-campus offense, Public Safety and the Dean of Students Office may assist with the investigation in cooperation with local, state, or federal law enforcement. If a student becomes the focal point of an investigation, the student should be prepared to make the necessary

decisions, such as seeking legal advice, informing parents and/or guardians, and taking other appropriate action concerning the incident. Salem College officials may assist students with contacts and will make every effort to be a supportive resource; however, neither the College nor its personnel may interfere with the legal process.

MISSING STUDENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Salem College strives to maintain a safe and secure environment for its students. In support of this commitment, the College has established this missing student policy to be followed in the event that a residential College student is reported missing, as required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. The procedures in this policy apply to students who reside in campus housing.

A Salem College residential student is determined to be “missing” when a missing person report investigation concludes that the student has been absent from the College for a period of twenty-four hours or longer without any known reason. The Director of Public Safety or designee in conjunction with the Dean of Students or designee will make the official determination of whether a student is deemed missing.

Any concerned person who has information that a residential student may be missing must notify the Department of Public Safety as soon as possible so that an official determination may be made about whether the student is missing.

If a student is officially deemed missing, the Department of Public Safety will notify local police or other appropriate law enforcement, and the Dean of Students Office will notify the designated emergency contact for the missing student. The Department of Public Safety will work closely with local police or other law enforcement regarding any investigation. In collaboration with the Dean of Students Office and until the missing student is located, the Department of Public Safety will serve as the primary point of contact for the emergency contact identified by the missing student after notification of the situation by the Dean of Students Office.

Note: In order to avoid jurisdictional conflicts when a Fleeer or off-campus student is believed to be missing, the reporting person should immediately notify local law enforcement authorities. The Public Safety department will assist external authorities with these investigations as requested.

Procedure for Designation of Confidential Emergency Contact Information

Residential students will have the opportunity annually to identify an individual or individuals to be contacted by the Dean of Students Office or designee within twenty-four hours after the student is determined to be missing in accordance with the procedures set forth below. A designation will remain in effect until changed or revoked by the student. This information is maintained confidentially and will be available only to authorized campus officials in furtherance of a missing student investigation. Salem College reserves the right to notify the parents of a student if the student has been determined to be missing.

For students under the age of 18 and who are not emancipated individuals, the College is required to notify the emergency contact, as well as the custodial parent or guardian within twenty-four hours after the student is determined to be missing.

Procedure for Official Notification of Missing Students

1. When a student is reported missing, the Department of Public Safety will:
 - Initiate an investigation to determine the validity of the missing student report;

- Inform the Dean of Students Office;
- Make a determination as to the status of the missing student; and
- Notify local police or other appropriate law enforcement agencies within twenty-four hours after the College receives a report that a student is missing.

The Dean of Students Office, Residence Life, the Residential Coordinator On-Call, and other appropriate College staff will aid in the investigation process as directed by the Department of Public Safety.

2. Upon determination the student is missing by the Department of Public Safety, the Dean of Students Office will:

- Notify the person(s) identified by the missing student as the confidential contact within 24 hours of making the determination that the student is missing;
- If the missing student is under the age of 18, and not an emancipated individual, notify the student's custodial parent or guardian as contained in the records of the College within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing;
- Inform other College departments, such as the Registrar and Department Chair of the courses in which the student is enrolled, as needed; and
- Initiate whatever other action is deemed by the College to be appropriate and in the best interest of the missing student under the circumstances.

Student Notification of Policy

This policy is contained in the Student Handbook, on the Salem College website at the Department of Public Safety webpages, and in the Annual Security Report published by the College.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

STUDENT ALCOHOL USE POLICY

Salem College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol by students. Salem College strives to create a campus atmosphere in which students have a sense of responsibility for their behaviors, including the use of alcohol and other drugs. The consumption of alcoholic beverages is a concern of all constituents of the community (students, faculty and staff, trustees, administration, and residents of Old Salem). Students and their guests on campus are required to comply with all federal, state, and local laws and ordinances concerning alcoholic beverages, including without limitation the following North Carolina prohibitions and expectations:

- North Carolina law allows possession and consumption of beer, wine, ale, and other alcoholic beverages only by persons who are 21 years of age and older. North Carolina law prohibits a person who is less than 21 years of age from purchasing, attempting to purchase, or possessing alcoholic beverages, including malt beverages, fortified or unfortified wine, liquor, or mixed drinks [NC Gen. Stat. § 18B-302(b)].
- Underage persons who aid or abet other minors to violate the above prohibition are guilty of a Class 2 Misdemeanor, and persons of legal age who aid or abet underage persons to purchase, attempt to purchase, or possess alcoholic beverages are guilty of a Class 1 Misdemeanor [N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-302(b)(1)].

- Anyone who sells or gives any alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age violates N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 18B-302(a) and/or (a)(1).
- It is unlawful to obtain or attempt to obtain alcoholic beverages by using false or fraudulent identification, as well as to lend any form of identification to another person who would use it to purchase alcoholic beverages in violation of this law [N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-302(e), (f)].
- Upon conviction of these alcohol-related offenses, North Carolina law directs that the Division of Motor Vehicles shall revoke the convicted person's driver's license for one year [N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 18B-302(g), 20-17.3].

A. Designated Drinking Areas

Consumption of alcohol by people over 21 years of age shall be limited to areas designated by the administration. Alcoholic beverages are not allowed on any paved surface that might be used for emergency vehicle access. Approved areas include:

1. Recreation rooms in residence halls (in exclusively upper-class halls only)
2. Students' private rooms in residence halls other than first-year halls (only in rooms where all students and guests present are 21 years of age and older)
3. Strong Friendship Room
4. Student Center Café and patio (alcohol purchased from Café, only during approved hours of service)
5. Alcoholic beverages may be allowed for special events in the following areas, if approved by the dean of students:
 - a. Club Dining Hall
 - b. Corrin Refectory
 - c. May Dell
 - d. Bryant Hall Complex
 - e. Pleasure Grounds (Lily Pond Terrace)
 - f. Student Center Great Room, meeting rooms, and Pauly Plaza
 - g. Clewell Patio (bricked patio area only, not including adjacent walkways)

B. Misuse of Alcohol

Misuse of alcohol will not be tolerated. Misuse shall include but is not limited to:

1. Compromising personal health and safety
2. Drinking games
3. Endangering or damaging the reputation of the college
4. Infringing upon the rights of others
5. Disrupting the life of the community (e.g., public intoxication)
6. Possessing or consuming alcohol under the age of 21
7. Possessing alcohol paraphernalia (empty bottles, corks, caps, etc.) under the age of 21
8. Aiding and abetting a minor in the consumption or possession of alcohol
9. Use of fake ID to consume or acquire alcohol.
10. Alcohol abuse

The use, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages is a matter of social responsibility as outlined in the Student Handbook. Any student or guest who violates applicable law or the Salem College alcohol policy automatically assumes personal responsibility for their actions and the actions of their guests.

Students who fail to comply with applicable law and Salem College policy related to the use of alcohol will be subject to judicial action or administrative review by the Office of the Dean of Students and disciplinary sanctions for violating these standards of conduct, up to and including expulsion and referral for criminal

prosecution by law enforcement officials. For a listing of potential disciplinary sanctions, please see the sanctions described in the Student Handbook. This policy is administered by the Office of the Dean of Students.

If there is a violation of applicable law or the Salem College alcohol policy by a sponsoring student organization or group, the violation will be reviewed by the Executive Board of the Student Government Association in conjunction with the Judicial Council. If the violation merits a sanction, then it may result in the suspension of that organization's right to have alcoholic beverages at its events for the remainder of the academic year or longer and other sanctions as deemed appropriate.

STUDENT DRUG USE POLICY

Salem College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, and distribution of illegal drugs or other controlled substances and drug paraphernalia and the abuse of any legal drug by students. The misuse of prescription medication is a form of abuse of legal drugs prohibited by this policy and includes the taking of medication in ways other than as prescribed by a medical provider and providing or selling prescription drugs to others.

Under applicable law, anyone who is found to have manufactured, sold, delivered, or possessed with intent to manufacture, sell, or deliver a controlled substance is subject to imprisonment and possible fines [N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-95 and 21 U.S.C. § 841].

Students who fail to comply with applicable law and Salem College policy related to the possession, use, and distribution of illegal drugs or other controlled substances or drug paraphernalia or the abuse of any legal drug will be subject to judicial action or administrative review by the Office of the Dean of Students and disciplinary sanctions for violations of these standards of conduct, up to and including expulsion and referral for criminal prosecution by law enforcement officials. For a listing of potential disciplinary sanctions, please see the sanctions described in the Student Handbook. This policy is administered by the Office of the Dean of Students.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention

Public Safety, Student Affairs, Residence Life, the Title IX Office, guest speakers, and online training modules provide educational programming to Salem College students on responsible use and abuse of alcoholic beverages and illicit drugs to aid in the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse.

Medical Amnesty Related to Alcohol or Drug Use

While Salem College does not condone underage drinking or illegal use of controlled substances, a student may request medical amnesty from punitive sanctioning in the case of illegal alcohol or substance use when the student sought emergency medical attention for themselves, or medical assistance was sought for the student related to drug or alcohol consumption. The Medical Amnesty Policy applicable in such instance is available in the Salem College Student Handbook and the Sex Discrimination, Harassment, and Related Sexual Misconduct Policy.

EMPLOYEE DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

Salem is a drug-free employer. Accordingly, the (a) distribution, sale, or transfer of alcohol or (b) possession, distribution, sale, use or transfer of illegal drugs or legal drugs without a valid prescription by employees on our property or time will result in disciplinary action up to and including separation from employment. Similarly, being impaired, under the influence of any illegal drug, or inebriated, is prohibited. This policy applies any time the employee is:

- On Salem's premises.
- At Salem-sponsored or Salem-related events.
- Conducting or performing Institutional work or activities, regardless of location.
- Operating or responsible for the operation, custody, or care of Salem equipment or other property, or
- Responsible for the safety of others.

This policy does not, however, prohibit an employee from possessing or consuming limited amounts of alcohol at Salem events at which alcohol is legally served. The serving of alcohol by authorized individuals at Salem-sponsored events does not violate this policy. Possession of gifts of alcohol, which have been received or are to be given away and are not opened or consumed on the Institution's premises, does not violate this policy.

Legally prescribed medications are permitted only when the medication is used as prescribed, and the use of such medication does not adversely affect the employee's work ability, job performance, or the safety of that employee or others.

Drug/Alcohol Testing

As a condition of employment, employees and applicants for employment may be required to submit to testing to determine the use of alcohol or drugs. Testing may also occur to determine if the employee has alcohol or drugs in his or her system when specific circumstances warrant, including in cases of reasonable suspicion when an employee exhibits patterns of behavior that suggest impairment from drug or alcohol use on the job or when job performance or job safety is affected; for example, employees involved in a vehicular accident on Institution time, in on-the-job mishaps requiring medical treatment, or incidents causing material damage to Institutional property may be tested. Testing will be coordinated by Human Resources and will not be conducted on a random basis.

Employees who refuse to submit to alcohol or drug testing will be subject to discipline, up to and including immediate termination. In the case of a positive sample, an employee may request a retest on the same sample by an approved laboratory at the employee's own expense.

Employees who have a positive drug and/or alcohol test will be subject to discipline, up to and including immediate termination.

Alcohol or Drug-Related Criminal Conviction Reporting

In accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act, employees must notify the Director of Human Resources and Benefits within five (5) days of the conviction for any criminal drug violation occurring in the workplace. Failure to do so will result in immediate termination of employment, and the Institution will, in turn, as required by the Act, report such convictions to the appropriate federal agency within ten (10) days of learning of the conviction.

Employees who are required to operate a vehicle as a job responsibility are required to report any arrest or citation for alleged violation of any alcohol or drug-related offense to Human Resources within five (5) days of the charge; furthermore, the disposition of the charges must promptly be reported. In addition, loss of a driver's license must be reported to Human Resources. Employees who do not have active driver's licenses are not allowed to operate a Salem vehicle or a personal vehicle on Salem business. If driving is an essential function of an employee's position and the employee loses their license, the employee may be recommended for separation of employment. Failure to make any report required by this policy may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT, SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND STALKING PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

SECTION I. SEX² DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, AND RELATED SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICY

1.01 Notice of Nondiscrimination

Salem Academy and College, in furtherance of its values as an educational institution and in compliance with civil rights laws, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, *sex, *gender identity/expression, sexual orientation, pregnancy, disability, age, religion, veteran status, or any other characteristic or status protected by applicable local, state, or federal law in admission, treatment, access to, or employment in its programs and activities.

Discrimination and harassment are antithetical to the values and standards of the Salem community; are incompatible with the safe, healthy environment that the Salem community expects and deserves and will not be tolerated. Salem is committed to providing programs, activities, and an education and work environment free from discrimination and harassment. Salem is also committed to fostering a community that promotes prompt reporting and fair and timely resolution of those behaviors.

Inquiries concerning discrimination or harassment based on a protected characteristic or status other than sex should be referred to the Director of Human Resources and Benefits at hr@saalem.edu or 336-917-5721 (for employees), Head of School, Kris Sorrells, at kris.sorrells@saalem.edu or 336-917-5524 (for Academy students), or Vice President for Academic and Dean of the College, Dr. Brett Woods, at brett.woods@saalem.edu or 336-721-2617 (for college students).

Inquiries concerning sex discrimination and harassment should be referred to the Title IX Coordinator, Nicole Hundt at nicole.hundt@saalem.edu or 336-917-5786.

*As an all-girls school, Salem Academy admits only female students as permitted by law. Salem College welcomes applications from students who were assigned female at birth or who identify as women. A student who has been allowed to matriculate at Salem College will be able to complete their degree, regardless of gender identity. In its continuing education and graduate programs, Salem College does not restrict admission on the basis of sex or gender identity/expression.

1.02 Prohibition on Sex Discrimination and Harassment; Retaliation; and Providing False Information or Interfering with a Grievance Process

This Policy prohibits discrimination and harassment based on sex. Salem strongly encourages the prompt reporting of, and is committed to timely and fair resolution of, complaints of sex discrimination and harassment, including Title IX Sexual Harassment and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct.

Title IX Sexual Harassment, as defined by Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 and its implementing regulations (“Title IX”) and herein, 3 is a specific type of sex discrimination/harassment that includes Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking and that Salem addresses using its Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures, as required by Title IX. Other forms of prohibited

² Capitalization terms used herein are defined in Section 1.06

sexual misconduct not governed by Title IX, which are defined herein as Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, are addressed by Salem using the Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Grievance Procedures.

This Policy also prohibits Retaliation, as defined by Title IX and herein. Complaints alleging Retaliation may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator and, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, may be addressed under Salem's Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures, Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Grievance Procedures, or other grievance process adopted by Salem.

Additionally, any individual who knowingly files a false complaint or who interferes with a Salem grievance process may be subject to disciplinary action. Interference with a grievance process may include, but is not limited to, attempting to coerce, compel, or prevent an individual from providing testimony or relevant information; removing, destroying, or altering documentation relevant to an investigation; or providing false or misleading information to Salem officials who are involved in the investigation and/or resolution of a Formal Complaint, or encouraging others to do so.

1.03 Reporting Resources and Time Period

Non-Confidential Salem Reporting Resources. Any person (whether or not alleged to be the victim) is encouraged to report sex discrimination or harassment, including Title IX Sexual Harassment and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, to Salem in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information for the Title IX Coordinator listed in the Appendices, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the verbal or written report. Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours).

All faculty employees with teaching, advisory, and/or supervisory authority are Responsible Employees. Members of the Board of Trustees, the President, the Head of School, Vice Presidents, Assistant/Associate Vice Presidents, Deans, Directors, Department Chairs, Athletics Coaches and staff, Human Resources, Lab Coordinators, and Student Affairs and Residence Life professionals (including Resident Advisors acting within their role) are also Responsible Employees. Confidential resources are not Responsible Employees. Responsible Employees are *required* by Salem to promptly consult with the Title IX Coordinator regarding reports of discrimination and harassment on the basis of sex, sharing known details of the incident, by telephone, in person, or electronic mail. Receipt of information by a Responsible Employee will not automatically trigger an obligation to respond to an allegation of Title IX Sexual Harassment.

Salem *strongly encourages* all non-supervisory employees and other members of the Salem community (including students) to promptly report concerns regarding suspected or known sex discrimination or harassment to the Title IX Coordinator.

In addition to the Title IX Coordinator, Salem has specifically designated the following employees as individuals with the authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of Salem: President, Head of School, Vice Presidents, Dean of Students and Academic Programs, Executive Director of Residence Life, and Athletics Director and Coaches. Accordingly, an incident of sex-based discrimination and harassment shared with these mandatory reporters constitutes Actual Knowledge under this Policy.

Confidential Salem Reporting Resources. Salem has designated the Academy Counselor, College Counseling Services, Health Services, and the Chaplain as confidential resources for students, and their contact information is listed in the Appendices. Information about sex discrimination and harassment, including Title IX Sexual Harassment and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, shared with these confidential resources typically will not be reported to other Salem personnel (including the Title IX Coordinator), to the Respondent, or to others, unless the disclosing individual gives their consent to the disclosure or the law requires it (as may be the case with abuse involving a minor or under conditions involving imminent

physical harm, for example). (Confidential resources may report *non-identifying* statistical information to the Title IX Coordinator for recordkeeping and compliance purposes.)

Anonymous Salem Reporting Resources. Sex discrimination and harassment, including Title IX Sexual Harassment and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, may be reported anonymously to Salem via the reporting telephone line listed in the Appendices or the anonymous reporting form available on the Title IX webpage of the Salem website. (Responsible Employees should not use the anonymous reporting option for fulfilling their Title IX reporting obligations and should direct any reports of conduct in violation of the Policy to the Title IX Coordinator.) When the complaint does not reveal the identity of the aggrieved person, the ability of Salem to respond to the complaint may be limited. To the extent possible and as permitted by law, Salem will nevertheless conduct an inquiry and take prompt and appropriate action that is reasonably calculated to eliminate the discriminatory or harassing behavior, prevent its recurrence, and limit its effects.

Community Reporting Resources. Individuals who have experienced sex discrimination and harassment, including Title IX Sexual Harassment and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, may also report to and seek assistance from community resources, including law enforcement for filing criminal charges, hospital and health centers for medical assistance (including rape kit evidence collection), and family violence, intimate partner violence, and rape crisis centers for counseling, shelter, advocacy, safety planning, and access to other resources. Contact information for local community resources is listed in the Appendices, and assistance with identifying non-local resources may be obtained from the Title IX Coordinator, Salem Public Safety, or community services listed in the Appendices.

Reporting Time Period. An individual who has experienced sex discrimination and harassment and initially chooses to consult confidential resources and not file a complaint under this Policy or report to law enforcement may change their mind later. Salem will address allegations of sex discrimination and harassment appropriately no matter the length of time that has passed since the alleged conduct. However, Salem strongly encourages prompt reporting to preserve evidence for a potential legal or disciplinary proceeding. Delay may compromise the ability to investigate, particularly if the individuals involved in the alleged conduct are no longer Salem students or employees.

Timely Warning. If based on the reported sex discrimination and harassment, Salem determines that there is a continuing threat to the safety of members of the Salem community, Salem may issue a timely community warning regarding the incident. The name of the Complainant or other identifying information will not be released as part of the timely warning process.

1.04 Applicability of Policy and Grievance Procedures

This Policy applies to any allegation of sex discrimination and harassment, including Title IX Sexual Harassment and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, made by or against a student or an employee of Salem or a third party (including contractors, volunteers, or guests), regardless of sex, sexual orientation, sexual identity, gender expression, or gender identity.

The Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures apply only to allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment in Salem's Education Program or Activity (as defined herein) which occurred against an individual in the United States.³

Salem will address allegations of (1) Title IX Sexual Harassment which did not occur in Salem's Education Program or Activity or did not occur against an individual in the United States; and (2) allegations of Non-

³ And, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, to related allegations of Retaliation.

Title IX Sexual Misconduct (i.e., that do not meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment) by using the Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Grievance Procedures contained in Section III of this Policy.

Salem may also address allegations using other student and employee conduct disciplinary procedures as applicable and deemed appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator in consultation with other Salem administrators and/or with Supportive Measures, which are defined and discussed in more detail herein.

Salem's ability to take disciplinary action against a third-party Respondent will be limited and is determined by the context of the allegations. Salem will determine the appropriate resolution based on the nature of Salem's relationship to the third-party Respondent.

1.05 Rights of Parents

When a student Complainant or Respondent is a minor or has a guardian appointed and their parent or guardian has the legal right to act on the student's behalf, then the parent or guardian may file a Formal Complaint on behalf of the student, although the student would be the "Complainant." In such a situation, the parent or guardian may exercise the rights granted to the student under this Policy, including requesting Supportive Measures and participating in a grievance process. Similarly, the parent or guardian may accompany the student to meetings, interviews, and hearings during a grievance process to exercise rights on behalf of the student, while the student's advisor of choice may be a different person from the parent or guardian. Whether or not a parent or guardian has the legal right to act on behalf of an individual would be determined by state law, court orders, child custody arrangements, or other sources granting legal rights to parents or guardians.

Additionally, FERPA and its implementing regulations address the circumstances under which a parent or guardian is permitted to inspect and review a student's education records. However, in circumstances in which FERPA would not grant a party the opportunity to inspect and review evidence in connection with a grievance process, pursuant to Title IX and its implementing regulations, the student has an opportunity to do so, and a parent or guardian who has a legal right to act on behalf of the student has the same opportunity.

1.06 Definitions Applicable to Policy and Grievance Procedures

Capitalized terms used in this Policy are defined as follows:

"Actual Knowledge" means notice of Title IX Sexual Harassment or allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment to Salem's Title IX Coordinator, President, Head of School (Academy), Vice Presidents, Deans and Directors of Student Affairs/Student Life, Residence Life, and Academic Programs, and Athletics Director and Coaches. **"Notice"** as used in this paragraph includes, but is not limited to, a report of Title IX Sexual Harassment to the Title IX Coordinator.⁴

"Clery Act" refers to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, which is a federal statute codified at 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), with implementing regulations in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations at 34 C.F.R. § 668.46. The Clery Act requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal financial aid programs to keep and disclose information about crime on and near their respective campuses.

⁴ This standard is not met through imputation of knowledge based solely on vicarious liability or constructive notice. This standard also is not met when the only individual with Actual Knowledge is the Respondent. The mere ability or obligation to report Title IX Sexual Harassment or to inform a student about how to report Title IX Sexual Harassment, or having been trained to do so, does not qualify an individual as one to whom notice of Title IX Sexual Harassment or allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment constitutes Notice.

“Complainant” means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct under this Policy, irrespective of whether a Formal Complaint has been filed.

“Consent” is informed, freely and actively given, mutually understandable words or actions that indicate a willingness and readiness to participate in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. Consent is mutually understandable when a reasonable person would consider the words or actions of the parties to have manifested a clear and unambiguous agreement between them to engage in certain conduct with each other. Consent cannot be gained by ignoring or acting in spite of the objections of another.

Consent cannot be inferred from: silence, passivity, or lack of resistance alone; a current or previous dating or sexual relationship alone (or the existence of such a relationship with anyone else); attire; the buying of dinner or the spending of money on a date; or Consent previously given (i.e., Consent to one sexual act does not imply Consent to another sexual act).

Consent is not effective if it is obtained through the use of physical force, violence, duress, deception, intimidation, coercion, or the threat, expressed or implied, of bodily injury. Whether a party used any of these means to obtain Consent will be determined by reference to the perception of a reasonable person found in the same or similar circumstances.

Consent may never be given by the following individuals: minors, even if the other participant did not know the minor’s age; mentally disabled persons, if their disability was reasonably knowable to a person who is not mentally disabled; or persons who are Incapacitated. The use of alcohol or drugs does not diminish one’s responsibility to obtain Consent and does not excuse conduct that constitutes Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct.

If at any time during a sexual act any confusion or ambiguity is or should reasonably be apparent on the issue of Consent, it is incumbent upon each individual involved in the activity to stop and clarify the other’s willingness and readiness to continue and capacity to Consent. Neither party should make assumptions about the other’s willingness and readiness to continue.

“Dating Violence” as defined in 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(10): violence committed by a person—(A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) the length of the relationship; (ii) the type of relationship; and (iii) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

“Day” means a business day, unless otherwise specified.

“Domestic Violence” as defined in 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(8): felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

“Education Program or Activity” means all of Salem’s operations and includes (1) locations, events, or circumstances over which Salem exercised substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment occurred; and (2) any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Salem.

“Education Record” has the meaning assigned to it under FERPA.

“FERPA” is the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, a federal statute codified at 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, with implementing regulations at 34 C.F.R. § 99. FERPA protects the privacy of student Education Records. FERPA grants eligible students the right to access, inspect, and review Education Records, the right to challenge the content of Education Records, and the right to consent to the disclosure of Education Records.

“Formal Complaint” means a document filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct against a Respondent and requesting that Salem investigate the allegation of Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct. At the time of filing a Formal Complaint alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment, a Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in Salem’s Education Program or Activity. If, at the time of filing a Formal Complaint alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment, a Complainant is not participating in or attempting to participate in Salem’s Education Program or Activity, Salem may proceed to investigate the allegation using the Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Grievance Procedures.

A Formal Complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail by using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator in the Appendices. As used in this paragraph, the phrase “document filed by a Complainant” means a document or electronic submission that contains the Complainant’s physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the person filing the Formal Complaint.

“Hostile Environment Harassment” is unwelcome conduct based on sex that creates a hostile environment or involves the submission to or rejection of such conduct as a condition of any aid, benefit, or service in employment, education, or participation in a Salem program or activity and that does not meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment. For purposes of this definition, hostile environment is unwelcome conduct that is sufficiently severe, persistent, and/or pervasive so as to significantly interfere with or alter the conditions of education, employment, or participation in a Salem program or activity, or creates a hostile working or learning environment that a reasonable person in similar circumstances and with similar identifies would find hostile, intimidating, or abusive. An isolated incident, unless sufficiently severe, would not create a hostile environment. A hostile environment is distinguished from behavior that even though unpleasant, or disconcerting is appropriate for carrying out certain instruction, advisory, or supervisory functions. Whether conduct is sufficient to constitute a hostile environment is evaluated under the totality of the circumstances, including the frequency of the conduct, its severity, whether it is physically threatening or humiliating, or merely an offensive utterance.

“Incapacitated” means lacking the physical and/or mental ability to make informed, rational judgments. A person may be Incapacitated for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to being asleep or unconscious, having consumed alcohol or taken drugs, or experiencing blackouts or flashbacks.

“Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct” includes the following specifically defined forms of conduct – Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, Retaliation, Sexual Exploitation, Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment, and Quid Pro Quo Harassment – when such conduct does not meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment and when such conduct: (1) occurs in Salem’s Education Program or Activity, or (2) has continuing effects on or creates a hostile environment for students, employees, or third-parties while on Salem property or in Salem’s Education Program or Activity.

“Respondent” means an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct alleged to constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct under this Policy.

“Retaliation” means (1) any adverse action, including direct and indirect intimidation, threats, coercion, discrimination, or harassment (including charges for conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or harassment but that arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report, Formal Complaint alleging those behaviors) that is (2) threatened or taken against a person (a) for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or this Policy; or (b) because the person has made a report, Formal Complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing related to Title IX or this Policy.⁵

“Sexual Exploitation” means taking sexual advantage of or sexually exploiting another person without their Consent, such as the non-consensual videotaping of an individual engaging in sexual activity, the knowing exposure of an individual to a sexually transmitted disease, non-consensual observation of an individual engaging in sexual acts, or causing or inducing someone to become Incapacitated for the purpose of engaging in sexual acts without their Consent, or indecent exposure.

“Sexual Assault” is any sexual act directed against another person, without the Consent of the person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent. Sexual Assault can occur between individuals of the same or different sexes and/or genders. Sexual Assault includes the following:

- Rape: The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity;
- Sodomy: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity;
- Sexual Assault with an Object: To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of a person, without the consent of the person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity;
- Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of a person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity;
- Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law; and
- Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

“Stalking” as defined in 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(30): engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (A) fear for their safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.⁶

⁵ Retaliation does not include (1) the exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment; (2) charging an individual with making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance proceeding (provided, however, that a determination regarding responsibility alone is not sufficient to conclude that an individual made a materially false statement in bad faith); or (3) good faith actions lawfully pursued in response to a report of prohibited conduct.

⁶ This Policy applies to complaints of sex-based Stalking. Complaints of Stalking based on other grounds are referred to the Head of School (Academy students), Office of the Dean of Students (College students), or Human Resources (employees) for review and resolution under other applicable student and employee conduct policies.

“Supportive Measures” are non-disciplinary, non-punitive, individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to a Complainant and/or a Respondent before or after the filing of a Formal Complaint or where no Formal Complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to Salem’s Education Program or Activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or Salem’s educational environment or deter Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct.

Supportive Measures may include, but are not limited to, counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security, and monitoring of certain areas of the campus. Salem will maintain as confidential any Supportive Measures provided to a Complainant or a Respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair Salem’s ability to provide the Supportive Measures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of Supportive Measures.

“Title IX Sexual Harassment” means conduct on the basis of sex that occurs in the United States and in Salem’s Education Program and Activity and satisfies one or more of the following:

1. an employee of Salem conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (commonly referred to *quid pro quo* harassment);
2. unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to Salem’s Education Program or Activity; or
3. Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation, as defined in this Policy.

“Quid Pro Quo Harassment” is conduct where a student or employee of Salem conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service on an individual’s participating in unwelcome sexual conduct.

1.07 Amnesty

The health and safety of every student at the College is of utmost importance. The College recognizes that students who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at the time that prohibited conduct occurs may be hesitant to report incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. The College strongly encourages students to report such prohibited conduct. A student bystander or complainant acting in good faith who discloses any incident of prohibited conduct under these or Title IX procedures to a Salem official or to law enforcement shall not be subject to action under the College’s Code of Conduct for violation of alcohol and/or drug use occurring at or near the time of the commission of the prohibited conduct. While no disciplinary action will be taken, Salem reserves the right to take steps necessary to address health and safety concerns for the individual and the community, as well as the right to report truthfully to licensing bodies. In its discretion, Salem may provide amnesty for other conduct code violations that are discovered in the course of a grievance process.

1.08 Individuals with Disabilities

Salem will make arrangements to ensure that individuals with disabilities are provided appropriate accommodation, to the extent necessary and available, to participate in grievance processes under this Policy. Student requests for accommodation should be made to the Director of Academic Support and

Student Disability Services (for college students), Learning Specialist (for Academy students), or Director of Human Resources and Benefits (for employees).

1.09 Privacy and Disclosure

Except as may be permitted by FERPA or as required by law or to carry out any investigation or resolution of sex discrimination or harassment allegations, Salem will keep private the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination or harassment (including any individual who has made a report or filed a Formal Complaint), any Complainant, any Respondent, and any witness.

Salem may report alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct to local law enforcement if warranted by the nature of the allegations at issue, and Salem administrators may share information regarding alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, as appropriate and necessary, in order to address and resolve the allegation(s) at issue, prevent the recurrence of similar Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, and address the effects of the Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct. Additionally, information regarding alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct may be used as a statistical, anonymous report for data collection purposes under the Clery Act.

To comply with FERPA, Title IX, and other applicable laws and to provide an orderly process for the presentation and consideration of relevant information without undue intimidation or pressure, grievance processes carried out under these Grievance Procedures are not open to the general public. Accordingly, documents prepared in connection with such processes; documents, statements, or other information introduced in interviews, meetings, and proceedings; and the final outcome letter may not be disclosed outside of those processes except as may be required or authorized by law.

As permitted by and subject to the limitations of FERPA, Salem reserves the right to notify parent(s) or guardian(s) of a student Respondent of the outcome of any investigation involving that Respondent, redacting names of any other students who do not consent to the disclosure of their information. At the written request of a party, Salem may include a party's advisor on communications and share access to documents, including the investigation report. This access is subject to the advisor's acknowledgment and agreement to maintain the confidentiality of the documents. While Salem strongly encourages parties to maintain privacy in connection with a grievance process, Salem does not prohibit parties from discussing the allegations under investigation or in any way inhibit the parties from gathering or presenting relevant evidence. In addition, Salem's policy does not prohibit disclosure of the final outcome letter by either the Complainant or the Respondent.

1.10 Academic Freedom

Salem affirms its commitment to academic freedom but notes that academic freedom does not allow any form of Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct. Salem recognizes that an essential function of education is a probing of opinions and an exploration of ideas, some of which, because they are controversial, may cause students and others discomfort. This discomfort, as a product of free academic inquiry within a faculty member's area(s) of expertise, shall in no way be considered or construed to constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct. Academic inquiry may involve teaching, research and extramural speech. Furthermore, nothing in this document shall be interpreted to prohibit bona fide academic requirements for a specific Salem program or activity. When investigating complaints that a party or the Title IX Coordinator believes may involve issues of academic freedom, the Title IX Coordinator may consult with the Vice President for Academic and Student Affairs with respect to contemporary academic practices and standards.

1.11 Documentation

Salem will retain documentation (including but not limited to any Formal Complaint, notifications, recording or transcripts of interviews, investigative report, written findings of fact, petitions for appeal, notifications of decisions (including the final outcome letter), audio recordings of hearings, and written communication with the Complainant and Respondent), for no less than seven years.

SECTION II. TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

A. APPLICABILITY, COMPLAINT INTAKE, AND OVERARCHING PROVISIONS

2A.01 Applicability of Grievance Procedures

As noted above, these Grievance Procedures apply to allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment in Salem's Education Program or Activity (and to related Retaliation, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator). Salem treats Complainants and Respondents equitably by providing remedies to a Complainant where Salem makes a determination of responsibility for Title IX Sexual Harassment against a Respondent under these Grievance Procedures and also by following these Grievance Procedures before imposing any disciplinary sanctions against a Respondent for Title IX Sexual Harassment.

2A.02 Obligation to Respond and Initial Outreach to Complainant

When Salem has Actual Knowledge of Title IX Sexual Harassment (or allegations thereof) against a person in the United States in its Education Program or Activity, Salem is obligated to respond and to follow Title IX's specific requirements, which are addressed and incorporated in these Grievance Procedures.

Promptly upon receiving allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment against a person in the United States in Salem's Education Program or Activity, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant to discuss the availability of Supportive Measures with or without the filing of a Formal Complaint and to explain to the Complainant the process for filing a Formal Complaint.

2A.03 Filing of a Formal Complaint for Title IX Sexual Harassment

As noted in the Definitions section, a Formal Complaint means a document filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct against a Respondent and requesting that Salem investigate the allegation of Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct. A Formal Complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail by using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator in the Appendices.

When the Title IX Coordinator believes that, with or without the Complainant's desire to participate in a grievance process, a non-deliberately indifferent response to the allegations requires an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to initiate the grievance process by signing a Formal Complaint. Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a Complainant or otherwise a party under these Grievance Procedures. Furthermore, initiation of a Formal Complaint by the Title IX Coordinator is not sufficient alone to imply bias or that the Title IX Coordinator is taking a position adverse to the Respondent.

Once a Formal Complaint is initiated, an alleged victim will be referred to as a "Complainant," and an alleged perpetrator will be referred to as a "Respondent."

2A.04 Notice of Allegations

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the Complainant and any known Respondent written notice of these Grievance Procedures and of the allegations of conduct potentially constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment, including sufficient details known at the time and with at least five days to prepare a response before any initial interview. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, the conduct allegedly constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.

The written notice will include a statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process. The written notice also will inform the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney and that at appropriate junctures the parties and their advisors may review and inspect evidence collected during the investigation. Additionally, the written notice will inform the parties of Salem's prohibition on knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

If, in the course of an investigation, Salem decides to investigate allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment involving the Complainant or Respondent that are not included in the original written notice of allegations, Salem will provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.

2A.05 Dismissal

Salem will investigate the allegations in a Formal Complaint; however, Salem *will* dismiss a Formal Complaint or a portion of the allegations therein if (1) the conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint, even if substantiated, would not constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment; (2) the conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint did not occur in Salem's Education Program or Activity; or (3) the conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint did not occur against an individual in the United States. Such a dismissal may take place at the conclusion of the investigation or at any time prior to the conclusion of the investigation.

Additionally, Salem *may* dismiss a Formal Complaint or a portion of the allegations therein if (1) the Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any allegations therein; (2) the Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed at Salem; or (3) despite efforts to do so, Salem is unable to gather evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint or allegations therein.

In the event the Title IX Coordinator determines that dismissal of a Formal Complaint or a portion of the allegations is appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly notify the parties in writing of the dismissal and the reasons for it. Dismissal does not impair Salem's ability to proceed with any appropriate investigatory or disciplinary actions under this Policy or another Salem policy or procedure and/or to provide Supportive Measures to the parties.

Either party may appeal a decision to dismiss a Formal Complaint or a portion of the allegations on the following grounds by submitting a written appeal to the Title IX Coordinator within five days of the issuance of the written notice of the dismissal: (1) procedural irregularity that affected the decision to dismiss; (2) new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of dismissal and that could affect the outcome of the matter; or (3) the Title IX Coordinator or other participant in the dismissal having a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the decision to dismiss.

The Title IX Coordinator will promptly notify the other party of the appeal, and the non-appealing party may submit a response to the appeal within three days of notification of the appeal.

The Title IX Coordinator will appoint an appeal officer and will contemporaneously share the appeal officer's name and contact information with the Complainant and the Respondent.

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

The Title IX Coordinator will forward the Formal Complaint and any documents upon which the dismissal decision was based, as well as the appeal and any response to the appeal to the appeal officer.

Within seven days of receipt of those materials, the appeal officer will determine whether any of the grounds for appeal warrant overturning or modifying the dismissal. Salem reserves the right to exceed this timeframe for good cause with notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of any delay. The decision by the appeal officer is final.

2A.06 Advisors

The Complainant and the Respondent may be accompanied to any meeting or proceeding under these Grievance Procedures by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney. Salem will not limit the choice or presence of the advisor for either the Complainant or the Respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding, except that the advisor cannot be a witness identified by the Complainant or Respondent in the underlying case or a Salem official appointed to adjudicate the Formal Complaint. Advisors, however, are not allowed to disrupt any such meeting or proceeding or to speak on behalf of the Complainant or the Respondent, with the exception of cross-examination during any hearing conducted under these Grievance Procedures, which must be conducted by an advisor and never personally by the Complainant or the Respondent.

Parties must provide the name and contact of their advisor to the Title IX Coordinator in writing as soon as reasonably possible and must provide updated information if their advisor changes. All advisors will be required to assent to Salem's expectations for advisors.

If a party does not have an advisor present at the hearing, Salem will provide, without any charge to that party, an advisor of Salem's choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

Absent accommodation for a disability, the Complainant and the Respondent typically may not be accompanied by more than one advisor or by other individuals during meetings or proceedings under these Grievance Procedures.

2A.07 Timing

Salem will make every reasonable effort to ensure that the investigation and resolution of a Formal Complaint occurs as timely and efficiently as possible. The timelines set forth in these Grievance Procedures are guidelines and may be altered for good cause with written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent about any delay or extension and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include considerations such as the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; natural disasters, pandemic restrictions, and similar occurrences; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities.

Salem will strive to complete its investigation and resolution of a Formal Complaint (not including an appeal, if applicable) within 90 days of the receipt of the Formal Complaint, absent extenuating circumstances. Hearings (College) or decision maker review (Academy), as applicable, generally will take

place within 20 days of the conclusion of the investigation. Within seven days of the conclusion of the hearing (College) or decision maker review (Academy), as applicable, both the Complainant and the Respondent will receive a final outcome letter. Salem reserves the right to exceed this timeframe for good cause with notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of any delay.

Either party may request an extension of any deadline by providing the Title IX Coordinator with a written request for an extension that includes reference to the duration of the proposed extension and the basis for the request. The Title IX Coordinator will review the request and will make a determination with regard to the request within three days.

2A.08 Written Notice of Meetings

Salem will provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

2A.09 Effect of Corollary Criminal Investigation

Salem's investigation may be delayed temporarily while criminal investigators are gathering evidence. In the event of such a delay, Salem will implement any appropriate Supportive Measures and will evaluate the need for other actions necessary to assist or protect the Complainant, the Respondent, and/or the Salem community.

Neither the results of a criminal investigation nor the decision of law enforcement to investigate or decline to investigate a matter is determinative of whether Title IX Sexual Harassment has occurred in the eyes of Salem.

2A.10 Emergency Removal and Administrative Leave

Salem may remove a Respondent from Salem's Education Program or Activity on an emergency basis, provided that Salem first undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment justifies removal, provides the Respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal, and does so in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable.

Additionally, Salem may place a non-student employee Respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of Salem's response to allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment provided that it does so in accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

2A.11 Effect of Respondent Withdrawal, Graduation, or Resignation During Grievance Process

At the discretion of Salem, a Respondent who withdraws or resigns from Salem during the pendency of a grievance process under these Grievance Procedures may be barred from Salem property and Salem activities and events and may be ineligible for re-enrollment or to be re-hired. If a Respondent completes all requirements to graduate during the grievance process, Salem may hold the Respondent's diploma until full resolution of the Formal Complaint.

2A.12 Conflicts of Interest, Bias, and Training

Salem will ensure that any individual designated by Salem as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-maker, or informal resolution facilitator under these Grievance Procedures does not have a conflict of

interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent.

If any employee designated to participate in the investigation or resolution of a Formal Complaint is the Respondent or a relevant witness, then the Title IX Coordinator will appoint another employee to perform their duties. (If the Title IX Coordinator is the Respondent, then the President will appoint another employee to perform their duties.)

Salem also ensures that Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, advisors, and informal resolution facilitators receive training, as applicable, on the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment; the scope of Salem's Education Program or Activity; how to conduct an investigation and grievance process, including hearings or decision maker review, appeals, and informal resolution processes; and how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias.

Salem further ensures that decision-makers receive training on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, and that investigators receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence. Additionally, Salem ensures that decision-makers receive training on any technology to be used at live hearings.

Materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, advisors, and informal resolution facilitators will not rely on sex stereotypes and promote impartial investigations and adjudications of Formal Complaints of Title IX Sexual Harassment.

2A.13 Burden of Proof

At all times, the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rest on Salem, not on either of the parties.

2A.14 Presumption of No Responsibility until Determination

Respondents are presumed to be not responsible for alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment until Salem makes a determination regarding responsibility pursuant to these Grievance Procedures.

2A.15 Objective Evaluation of All Relevant Evidence; Credibility Determinations

The investigators and decision-makers under these Grievance Procedures will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, and will not make any credibility determinations based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.

2A.16 Consolidation of Formal Complaints

Salem may consolidate Formal Complaints as to allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment against more than one Respondent, by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or by one party against the other party where the allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances. Where a grievance process involves more than one Complainant or more than one Respondent, references in these Grievance Procedures to the singular "party," "Complainant," or "Respondent" include the plural, as applicable.

B. THE INVESTIGATION

2B.01 Appointment of Investigators and Challenging of the Same

Unless a Formal Complaint is dismissed or the parties elect to participate in informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly appoint one or more investigators. These investigators may be Salem employees, non-employees, or a combination of the two, and may be the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will contemporaneously share the investigators' names and contact information with the Complainant and Respondent and also will forward a copy of the Formal Complaint to the investigators.

Within two days of such an appointment, the Complainant or the Respondent may identify to the Title IX Coordinator in writing any alleged conflicts of interest or bias on the part of the assigned investigators. The Title IX Coordinator will consider such statements and will promptly assign a different investigator if the Title IX Coordinator determines that a material conflict of interest or material bias exists.

2B.02 Investigators' Activities

Upon receipt of the Formal Complaint, the investigators will promptly begin their investigation, taking such steps as interviewing the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses (including expert witnesses, where applicable); summarizing such interviews in writing; collecting and reviewing relevant documents; visiting, inspecting, and taking or reviewing photographs of relevant sites; and collecting and reviewing other relevant evidence.

2B.03 Investigative Report and Evidence Review

The investigators will prepare a written investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and includes items such as the Formal Complaint, written statements of position, summaries or transcripts of all interviews conducted, photographs, descriptions of relevant evidence, and summaries or copies of relevant electronic records.

Prior to the completion of the investigative report, the investigators will send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, an electronic or hard copy of any evidence obtained during the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint, including (1) any evidence upon which Salem does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility; and (2) both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.

The parties have ten days from the time that the evidence is provided to submit to the investigators a written response to the evidence. In the response, the parties may address the relevancy of any evidence that the parties believe should be included in or excluded from the investigative report and may also address any further investigation activities or questions that they believe are necessary. If a party wishes to submit additional evidence at this stage, they should explain how the evidence is relevant and why it was not previously provided.

The investigators will review and consider the parties' written submissions and may conduct additional investigative activities as appropriate prior to finalizing the investigative report. The need for additional investigative activities may result in a delay or extension to the timelines set forth in these Grievance Procedures.

At least ten days prior to the hearing (College) or decision maker review (Academy), as applicable, the investigators will send an electronic or hard copy of the investigative report to each party and the party's advisor, if any. Any response a party wishes to make to the investigative report may be included in that party's pre-hearing or pre-decision maker review statement, which is discussed in this Policy.

Due to the sensitive nature of the investigative report, neither the parties nor their advisors may copy, publish, photograph, print, image, record or in any other manner duplicate the report. Parties who violate these restrictions may be disciplined, and advisors who violate these restrictions may be disciplined and/or be barred from further participation in the grievance process.

Nothing in this document restricts the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather, preserve, and/or present relevant evidence.

2B.04 Submission of Evidence; Expert Witnesses

Any evidence that the parties wish for the hearing officer or decision maker to consider should be presented to the investigators as early as possible during the investigation process. Evidence that is not submitted in a timely manner and prior to completion of the investigative report may be excluded from the hearing (College) or decision maker review (Academy), as applicable, at the discretion of the hearing officer or decision maker.

Similarly, all relevant witnesses should be identified to the investigators as early as possible during the investigation. The hearing officer or decision maker generally will not call or consider written statements from witnesses who were not identified to investigators and interviewed during the investigation. However, in their discretion and for good cause, the hearing officer or decision maker may choose to consider information from witnesses who were not interviewed during the investigation.

Any party who wishes to present testimony from an expert witness should identify that witness by providing the witness's name, contact information and a summary of (1) the witness's qualifications to offer expert testimony; and (2) any opinions the witness expects to offer related to the allegations or evidence. Any evidence upon which the witness relies must be provided to the investigators and will be made available to the other party and their advisor, as well as to any expert witness the other party has identified. This information must be provided as early as possible in the investigation and in no event later than finalization of the investigative report. The parties must make any expert witnesses available to be interviewed by investigators and to testify at the hearing or to respond to questions presented by the parties and decision maker prior to the decision maker review. If an expert witness is not available to provide live testimony at the hearing or to respond to questions presented by the parties and decision maker, as applicable, any information submitted by that expert must be disregarded.

2B.05 Treatment Records

Salem will not access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use in a grievance process any party's treatment records that are maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in their professional/paraprofessional capacity unless the party provides voluntary, written consent.

C. DECISION MAKER REVIEW AND APPEALS FOR COMPLAINTS INVOLVING ACADEMY (HIGH SCHOOL) STUDENTS⁷

2C.01 Formal Resolution Process

Unless a Formal Complaint is dismissed or the parties elect to participate in informal resolution pursuant to Section 2E below, following the investigation the appointed decision maker will conduct a review of the evidence and investigative report, provide a process for the parties to submit relevant questions to and

⁷ In the event of a Formal Complaint that involves an Academy student and a College student or an Academy student and a Salem employee, the formal resolution procedures set forth in Section 2D will apply.

receive responses from the parties and witnesses, and allow the parties to submit written statements for consideration by the decision maker. In advance of the decision maker review, the decision maker and the parties may submit questions to the investigators as necessary to clarify information provided in the investigative report.

2C.02 Appointment of Decision Maker and Challenging of the Same

The Title IX Coordinator will appoint one or more decision makers, which will serve as the decision maker regarding responsibility, and (as applicable) recommend sanctions. The decision maker may be a Salem employee or non-employee. The Title IX Coordinator will contemporaneously share the name(s) and contact information of the decision maker with the Complainant and the Respondent. The Title IX Coordinator will provide the decision maker with the Formal Complaint, all evidence directly related to the allegations, the parties' written responses to the evidence, and the investigative report.

Within two days of such an appointment, the Complainant or the Respondent may identify to the Title IX Coordinator in writing any alleged conflicts of interest or bias on the part of the decision maker. The Title IX Coordinator will carefully consider such statements and will promptly assign a different decision maker if the Title IX Coordinator determines that a material conflict of interest or material bias exists.

2C.03 Notice of the Decision Maker Review and Opportunity to Present Questions

Promptly after the appointment of the decision maker and no less than ten days prior to the decision maker review, the decision maker will provide concurrent written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent and their advisors setting forth the date and time of the decision maker review. The written notice will provide the Complainant and the Respondent with an opportunity to submit written relevant questions to the decision maker that either party wants asked of any party or witnesses within two days. On receipt of the questions, the decision maker will share the questions with the parties (and their advisors) and witnesses, as applicable, via electronic mail and direct responses be submitted to the decision maker within two days. On receipt of the parties and witnesses' responses, the decision maker will share the responses with the Complainant and the Respondent and their advisors via electronic mail. The decision maker will then provide the Complainant and Respondent and their advisors with two days to allow for limited, follow-up questions from each party. If a party presents additional questions, the decision maker will share the questions with the parties (and their advisors) and witnesses, as applicable, and direct that responses be submitted to the decision maker within two days. Any final responses will be shared with the Complainant and the Respondent and their advisors prior to the decision maker deliberation. During this process, the decision maker may refrain from presenting questions received that are not relevant with notice and explanation provided to the presenting party and their advisor.

2C.04 Pre-Decision Deliberation Submissions

Each party may submit a written statement to the decision maker that includes any response the party wishes to make to the investigative report. Each party's pre-decision deliberation statement must be submitted at least five days prior to the decision maker's deliberation. The decision maker will share the statement with the other party, who may submit a response within two days.

2C.05 Evidentiary Matters

A Title IX decision maker deliberation does not take place within a court of law and is not bound by formal rules of evidence.

Evidence of and questions about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant and will not be permitted or considered during the decision maker review process, with the following exceptions: (1) if the 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 (2) 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.

Evidence regarding the past sexual activity of the Respondent (regardless of whether the Respondent was formally investigated or found responsible for such conduct) may be permitted to show that the Respondent has engaged in a pattern of behavior similar to the alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment at issue before the decision maker, provided that the Respondent has not been found "not responsible" by Salem in a proceeding related to such conduct.

Salem will not access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use in a grievance process any party's treatment records that are maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in their professional/paraprofessional capacity unless the party provides voluntary, written consent. Questions and/or evidence that constitute or seek disclosure of information protected under a legally recognized privilege are not permitted, unless the person holding the privilege has waived the privilege in writing.

2C.06 Determination of the Decision Maker Regarding Responsibility

During the decision maker review, the decision maker will determine whether the evidence establishes that it is more likely than not⁸ that the Respondent committed Title IX Sexual Harassment. The decision maker will render a finding of "Responsible" or "Not Responsible" and will provide the rationale for the decision. If the Respondent is found "Responsible," the decision maker will specify the type(s) of Title IX Sexual Harassment for which the Respondent is found "Responsible" (for example, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, etc.). Information regarding the decision, including the rationale and sanctions (if applicable) will be communicated in the final outcome letter (as described below).

2C.07 Recommendation of the Decision Maker Regarding Sanctions

If the decision maker determines that the Respondent is "Responsible," they will recommend appropriate sanctions to be imposed on the Respondent.

Sanctions following a finding of responsibility depend upon the nature and gravity of the misconduct, any record of prior discipline, or both. Sanctions for employees may include, but are not limited to, withholding a promotion or pay increase, reassigning employment, terminating employment, temporary suspension without pay, and compensation adjustments.

Sanctions for students may include, but are not limited to, expulsion or suspension from Salem, suspension-held-in-abeyance, disciplinary probation, social restrictions, expulsion or suspension from campus housing, relocation of campus residence, reassignment of classes, suspension or revocation of admission, or suspension or revocation of degree.

Other potential sanctions for Respondents may include, but are not limited to, written warning, mandated counseling, completion of an intervention program, completion of violence risk assessment, parental notification, and/or education sanctions (such as training, community service, reflection paper(s), and/or fines) as deemed appropriate by the decision maker.

In recommending sanctions, the decision maker will consider whether a sanction will bring an end to prevent a recurrence of and remedy the effects of the Title IX Sexual Harassment. The decision maker also will consider the impact of separating a student from their education. The appropriate sanctions for Sexual Assault generally will include at a minimum a period of separation from Salem.

⁸ In other words, the standard of proof will be the preponderance of the evidence standard.

The decision maker will forward their sanctions recommendation to the Title IX Coordinator, who will share it with the appropriate Salem officials for consideration in the context of the sanctioning guidelines, the Respondent's disciplinary history, the institution's handling of similar cases, and other relevant factors.

2C.08 Implementation of Sanctions

Sanctions generally are effective immediately upon issuance of the final outcome letter described below. However, if necessary to protect the welfare of the Complainant, Respondent, or Salem community, the decision maker may recommend and/or the Title IX Coordinator may determine that any sanctions are effective at any time after the conclusion of the decision maker review and continue in effect until the issuance of the final outcome letter.

2C.09 Final Outcome Letter

Within seven days after the decision maker review, the decision maker will issue a final outcome letter through the Title IX Coordinator to the Respondent and Complainant simultaneously. Salem reserves the right to exceed this timeframe for good cause with notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of any delay.

The final outcome letter will (1) name the Respondent; (2) identify the allegations potentially constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment; (3) describe procedural steps taken from the filing of the Formal Complainant through the determination; (4) provide findings of fact in support of the decision maker's determination; and (5) provide a statement of rationale for the result as to each allegation, including the responsibility determination and any sanctions.

2C.10 Appeals

The Complainant or the Respondent may appeal the decision of the decision maker regarding responsibility and/or the sanction(s) imposed on the Respondent.

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

Sanctions may only be appealed on the ground that the severity is incommensurate to the gravity of the Title IX Sexual Harassment for which the Respondent was found responsible.

Appeals must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within five days from the date of the final outcome letter. The Title IX Coordinator will promptly inform the other party of the filing of the appeal. The other party will have three days from such notification to submit a written response to the appeal.

2C.11 Appointment of the Appeal Officer and Challenging of the Same

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

2C.12 Appellate Review

The Title IX Coordinator will share the Formal Complaint, the investigative report, all statements presented to the decision maker, any other evidence considered by the decision maker, the decision maker's written

findings, and the written appeal submissions with the appeal officer. In addition, if an appeal raises procedural issues, the Title IX Coordinator may provide the appeal officer with additional information relevant to those issues.

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

In the event the decision maker determines that the decision of the decision maker should be overturned, the appeal officer will specify, after consultation with the Title IX Coordinator and other Salem administrators as necessary, the appropriate steps to be taken to come to a final resolution of the Formal Complaint (which may include another decision maker review before the same or a different decision maker).

D. HEARING AND APPEALS FOR COMPLAINTS INVOLVING COLLEGE STUDENTS AND/OR EMPLOYEES

2D.01 Formal Resolution Process

Unless a Formal Complaint is dismissed or the parties elect to participate in informal resolution pursuant to Section 2E below, following the investigation the appointed hearing officer will conduct a hearing in which they may question the Complainant, the Respondent, and any witnesses whose testimony the hearing officer deems relevant. During the hearing, the hearing officer and the parties may also question the investigators as necessary to clarify information provided in the investigative report.

2D.02 Appointment of the Hearing Officer and Challenging of the Same

The Title IX Coordinator will appoint a hearing officer, who will administer the hearing, serve as the decision-maker regarding responsibility, and (as applicable) recommend sanctions. The hearing officer may be a Salem employee or non-employee. The Title IX Coordinator will contemporaneously share the hearing officer's name and contact information with the Complainant and the Respondent. The Title IX Coordinator will provide the hearing officer with the Formal Complaint, all evidence directly related to the allegations, the parties' written responses to the evidence, and the investigative report.

Within two days of such an appointment, the Complainant or the Respondent may identify to the Title IX Coordinator in writing any alleged conflicts of interest or bias on the part of the hearing officer. The Title IX Coordinator will carefully consider such statements and will promptly assign a different hearing officer if the Title IX Coordinator determines that a material conflict of interest or material bias exists.

2D.03 Notice of the Hearing

Promptly after the appointment of the hearing officer and no less than seven days prior to the hearing, the hearing officer will provide concurrent written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent setting forth the date, time, and location of the hearing. Any modifications to the hearing date, time, or location will be provided in writing to both parties prior to the date of the hearing.

2D.04 Pre-Hearing Submissions

Each party may submit a written statement to the hearing officer that includes any response the party wishes to make to the investigative report. Each party's pre-hearing statement must be submitted at least five days prior to the hearing. The hearing officer will share the statement with the other party, who may submit a response within two days.

2D.05 Failure to Appear

If any party, advisor, or witness fails to appear at the hearing after having been provided proper notice of the hearing as set forth above, then absent extenuating circumstances, the hearing officer will proceed with the hearing and issuance of their responsibility determination and, as applicable, sanction recommendation. Salem will provide an advisor to any party who attends the hearing unaccompanied.

2D.06 Evidentiary Matters

A Title IX hearing does not take place within a court of law and is not bound by formal rules of evidence.

Evidence of and questions about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant and will not be permitted at the hearing, with the following exceptions: (1) if the 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 (2) 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.

Evidence regarding the past sexual activity of the Respondent (regardless of whether the Respondent was formally investigated or found responsible for such conduct) may be permitted to show that the Respondent has engaged in a pattern of behavior similar to the alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment at issue before the hearing officer, provided that the Respondent has not been found "not responsible" by Salem in a proceeding related to such conduct.

Salem will not access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use in a grievance process any party's treatment records that are maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in their professional/paraprofessional capacity unless the party provides voluntary, written consent. Questions and/or evidence that constitute or seek disclosure of information protected under a legally recognized privilege are not permitted, unless the person holding the privilege has waived the privilege in writing.

Salem will make the evidence that the investigators provided to the parties for their review and inspection prior to finalization of the investigative report available at the hearing to give each party equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination.

2D.07 Conduct of the Hearing and Questioning of Witnesses and Parties

The hearing will be conducted with parties in separate rooms, using technology to ensure that each party can see and hear any party or witness answering questions. At the discretion of the hearing officer, the hearing may be conducted partially or entirely remotely, with any or all participants participating virtually.

The Complainant and the Respondent will have equal opportunity to address the hearing officer, if desired, and both the hearing officer and the parties' advisors will have the opportunity to question the other party and any witnesses, including investigators and expert witnesses. The hearing officer will first ask any questions of each party and each witness through direct examination. After the hearing officer has completed direct examination, the advisor for each party will have an opportunity to conduct a cross-examination of the other party and/or the witnesses. Any questions that a party has for a witness, or the other party must be posed by the party's advisor. A party's advisor will not have the opportunity to question the party for whom they serve as advisor.

Before a party or witness answers a cross-examination question, the hearing officer will determine whether the question is relevant and allowed under these Grievance Procedures. For example, the hearing officer

may exclude as not relevant duplicative questions or questions posed solely to harass a witness or the other party. The hearing officer will explain any decision to exclude a question.

If a party does not have an advisor present at the hearing, Salem will provide an advisor, at no cost to the party, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

Members of the Salem community are expected to provide truthful testimony, and any member of the Salem community who knowingly provides false information during this process is subject to discipline.

2D.08 Unavailability or Refusal to Testify or Submit to Cross-Examination

The Respondent and/or the Complainant may choose not to testify at the hearing; however, the exercise of that option will not preclude the hearing officer from making their responsibility determination and, as applicable, sanction recommendation regarding the Formal Complaint. The hearing officer will not draw an inference regarding responsibility or sanctions based solely on a party's or witness' absence from the hearing or refusal to testify or submit to cross-examination.

2D.09 Recording

Salem will record the hearing. This recording will be the only recording permitted of the proceedings and will be the property of Salem. The parties and the appeal officer may use the recording as part of the appeal process. Reasonable care will be taken to ensure a quality recording; however, technological problems that result in no recording or in an inaudible one will not affect the validity of the outcome of a hearing.

2D.10 Determination of the Hearing Officer Regarding Responsibility

Following the hearing, the hearing officer will determine whether the evidence establishes that it is more likely than not⁹ that the Respondent committed Title IX Sexual Harassment. The hearing officer will render a finding of “Responsible” or “Not Responsible” and will provide the rationale for the decision. If the Respondent is found “Responsible,” the hearing officer will specify the specific type(s) of Title IX Sexual Harassment for which the Respondent is found “Responsible” (for example, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, etc.). Information regarding the decision, including the rationale and sanctions (if applicable) will be communicated in the final outcome letter (as described below).

2D.11 Recommendation of the Hearing Officer Regarding Sanctions

If the hearing officer determines that the Respondent is “Responsible,” they will recommend appropriate sanctions to be imposed on the Respondent.

Sanctions following a finding of responsibility depend upon the nature and gravity of the misconduct, any record of prior discipline, or both. Sanctions for employees may include, but are not limited to, withholding a promotion or pay increase, reassigning employment, terminating employment, temporary suspension without pay, and compensation adjustments.

Sanctions for students may include, but are not limited to, expulsion or suspension from Salem, suspension-held-in-abeyance, disciplinary probation, social restrictions, expulsion or suspension from campus housing, relocation of campus residence, reassignment of classes, suspension or revocation of admission, or suspension or revocation of degree.

Other potential sanctions for Respondents may include, but are not limited to, written warning, mandated counseling, completion of an intervention program, completion of violence risk assessment, parental

⁹ In other words, the standard of proof will be the preponderance of the evidence standard.

notification, and/or education sanctions (such as training, community service, reflection paper(s), and/or fines) as deemed appropriate by the hearing officer.

In recommending sanctions, the hearing officer will consider whether a sanction will bring an end to, prevent a recurrence of, and remedy the effects of the Title IX Sexual Harassment. The hearing officer also will consider the impact of separating a student from their education. The appropriate sanctions for Sexual Assault generally will include at a minimum a period of separation from Salem.

The hearing officer will forward their sanctions recommendation to the Title IX Coordinator, who will share it with the appropriate Salem officials for consideration in the context of the sanctioning guidelines, the Respondent's disciplinary history, the institution's handling of similar cases, and other relevant factors.

2D.12 Implementation of Sanctions

Sanctions generally are effective immediately upon issuance of the final outcome letter described below. However, if necessary to protect the welfare of the Complainant, Respondent, or Salem community, the hearing officer may recommend and/or the Title IX Coordinator may determine that any sanctions are effective at any time after the conclusion of the hearing and continue in effect until the issuance of the final outcome letter.

2D.13 Final Outcome Letter

Within seven days after the hearing, the hearing officer will issue a final outcome letter through the Title IX Coordinator to the Respondent and Complainant simultaneously. Salem reserves the right to exceed this timeframe for good cause with notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of any delay.

The final outcome letter will (1) name the Respondent; (2) identify the allegations potentially constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment; (3) describe procedural steps taken from the filing of the Formal Complainant through the determination; (4) provide findings of fact in support of the hearing officer's determination; and (5) provide a statement of rationale for the result as to each allegation, including the responsibility determination and any sanctions.

2D.14 Appeals

The Complainant or the Respondent may appeal the decision of the hearing officer regarding responsibility and/or the sanction(s) imposed on the Respondent.

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

Sanctions may only be appealed on the ground that the severity is incommensurate to the gravity of the Title IX Sexual Harassment for which the Respondent was found responsible.

Appeals must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within five days from the date of the final outcome letter. The Title IX Coordinator will promptly inform the other party of the filing of the appeal. The other party will have three days from such notification to submit a written response to the appeal.

2D.15 Appointment of the Appeal Officer and Challenging of the Same

Upon receipt of an appeal, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint an appeal officer. Within two days of such appointment, the Complainant or the Respondent may identify to the Title IX Coordinator in writing alleged

conflicts of interest or bias posed by assigning that appeal officer. The Title IX Coordinator will carefully consider such statements and will promptly assign a different appeal officer if the Title IX Coordinator determines that a material conflict of interest or material bias exists.

2D.16 Appellate Review

The Title IX Coordinator will share the Formal Complaint, the investigative report, the hearing recording, all statements introduced at the hearing, any other evidence considered by the hearing officer, the hearing officer's written findings, and the written appeal submissions with the appeal officer. In addition, if an appeal raises procedural issues, the Title IX Coordinator may provide the appeal officer with additional information relevant to those issues.

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

In the event that the appeal officer determines that the decision of the hearing officer should be overturned, the appeal officer will specify, after consultation with the Title IX Coordinator and other Salem administrators as necessary, the appropriate steps to be taken to come to a final resolution of the Formal Complaint (which may include another hearing before the same hearing officer or a different one).

E. INFORMAL RESOLUTION

2E.01 Determination of Formal Versus Informal Resolution

At any time before the issuance of the responsibility determination, the parties may elect to resolve the Formal Complaint through the informal resolution process, provided that (1) the parties both voluntarily consent in writing to such resolution; (2) both parties are students or employees of Salem; and (3) the Title IX Coordinator determines that informal resolution is an appropriate mechanism for resolving that specific complaint. Otherwise, a Formal Complaint that is not dismissed will proceed to a hearing. Informal resolution is not an appropriate mechanism for resolving a Formal Complaint by a student against an employee.

Informal resolution may not be selected for less than all of the misconduct alleged in the Formal Complaint. If the parties agree to informal resolution (and informal resolution is appropriate for all of the allegations at issue), then all of the allegations must be resolved according to the informal resolution process.

Either party has the right to terminate the informal resolution process at any time and proceed with formal resolution (i.e., a full investigation and hearing). Furthermore, the Title IX Coordinator may, where appropriate, terminate informal resolution and proceed with the formal resolution process instead.

2E.02 Notice of Allegations and Notice of Informal Resolution and Facilitator

The Title IX Coordinator will provide the parties with a written notice disclosing the allegations and the requirements of the informal resolution process, including any circumstances under which Salem would preclude the parties from resuming a Formal Complaint arising from the same allegations.

When a Formal Complaint is to be resolved according to the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator will designate a trained individual to serve as the informal resolution facilitator. The Title IX Coordinator will contemporaneously share the name of the informal resolution facilitator with the Complainant and the Respondent.

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

2E.03 Facilitated Resolution

The informal resolution facilitator will meet separately with each party to review the informal resolution process and the allegations in the Formal Complaint and to identify the outcome that each party seeks from the informal resolution process. If the facilitator determines that it would be productive for both parties to attend a resolution meeting, the facilitator will provide written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent, setting forth the date, time, and location of that meeting. At the request of either party or at the discretion of the informal resolution facilitator, the meeting may occur with the parties in different locations or meetings with parties may take place on different dates.

Both the Complainant and the Respondent are expected to participate in the informal resolution process. If either party fails to participate, the Title IX Coordinator may direct that the formal resolution process proceeds.

During informal resolution, the parties may: (1) engage one another in the presence of, and/or facilitated by, the informal resolution facilitator; (2) communicate their feelings and perceptions regarding the incident and the impact of the incident (either by communicating directly with one another or by communicating indirectly through the informal resolution facilitator); (3) relay their wishes and expectations regarding the future; and/or (4) come to an agreed-upon resolution of the allegations in the Formal Complaint.

Participation in the informal resolution process is completely voluntary, and either party, the informal resolution facilitator, or the Title IX Coordinator may terminate the process at any time.

2E.04 Resolution

The informal resolution facilitator will attempt to facilitate the parties' resolution of the Formal Complaint. If this process results in a resolution between the parties and the Title IX Coordinator finds the resolution to be appropriate under the circumstances (giving consideration to factors including the extent to which the resolution will protect the safety of the Complainant and the entire Salem community), the resolution will be reduced to writing, which will conclude the process and close the Formal Complaint.

2E.05 Written Resolution Agreement

To be effective, any agreement reached during the informal resolution process must be memorialized in writing and signed by the parties, the informal resolution facilitator, and the Title IX Coordinator. If a Respondent completes all measures agreed to in the written resolution agreement, no further process is available with regard to the allegations in the Formal Complaint.

Measures that the parties agree to in the informal resolution process may include (but are not limited to):

1. Alcohol education training for the Respondent;
2. Completion of online sexual harassment training;
3. Completion of an intervention program;
4. Regular meetings with an appropriate individual, unit or resource;
5. Permanent or temporary no contact order;
6. Restrictions for participation in certain activities, organizations, programs or classes;

7. Change in residential assignment or restrictions on access to certain residence halls or apartments;
8. Restriction of participation in certain events;
9. Reflection paper or written apology;
10. Counseling sessions; and/or
11. The Respondent's completion of an educational or behavioral plan.

2E.06 Termination of Informal Resolution Process

At any time prior to completing a written resolution agreement, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the Formal Complaint. If either party terminates the informal resolution process or Salem determines that the informal resolution process is no longer appropriate, the formal resolution process outlined above will promptly resume.

2E.07 Confidentiality of Information Shared

Any information that the parties share during the informal resolution process may not be used in any other investigation or proceeding at Salem.

2E.08 Timeframe

The informal resolution process generally will be completed within 30 days of the parties' agreement to the informal resolution process.

2E.09 Appeal

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

2E.10 Records

A resolution reached through the informal resolution process will not be included in a student Respondent's student conduct record or in an employee Respondent's personnel record, unless the inclusion of such information is agreed to as part of the informal resolution of the matter. The Title IX Coordinator will retain a record of the written resolution agreement for no less than seven years.

SECTION III. NON-TITLE IX SEXUAL MISCONDUCT GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

A. APPLICABILITY, COMPLAINT INTAKE, AND OVERARCHING PROVISIONS

3A.01 Applicability and Preliminary Assessment

These Grievance Procedures apply to Formal Complaints of Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct that do not meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment in an Education Program or Activity in violation of this Policy. The Title IX Coordinator or designee will determine if the Formal Complaint meets the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct prohibited by this Policy for purposes of identifying the appropriate resolution procedures. If the reported behavior does not allege Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, the Formal Complaint will be dismissed or referred to another department if it asserts the potential violation of another Salem policy.

3A.02 Initial Outreach to Complainant

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint of Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct against a Salem student, employee, or third-party, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant to discuss the availability of Supportive Measures and to explain the grievance process.

3A.03 Filing a Formal Complaint for Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct

As noted in the Definitions section, a Formal Complaint means a document filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct against a Respondent and requesting that Salem investigate the allegation of Title IX Sexual Harassment or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct. A Formal Complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail by using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator in the Appendices.

When the Title IX Coordinator believes that, with or without the Complainant's desire to participate in a grievance process, a non-deliberately indifferent response to the allegations requires an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to initiate the grievance process by signing a Formal Complaint. Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a Complainant or otherwise a party under these Grievance Procedures. Furthermore, initiation of a Formal Complaint by the Title IX Coordinator is not sufficient alone to imply bias or that the Title IX Coordinator is taking a position adverse to the Respondent.

Once a Formal Complaint is initiated, an alleged victim will be referred to as a "Complainant," and an alleged perpetrator will be referred to as a "Respondent."

3A.04 Notice of Allegations

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint of Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the Complainant and any known Respondent written notice of these Grievance Procedures and of the allegations of conduct potentially constituting Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, including sufficient details known at the time and with at least five days to prepare a response before any initial interview. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, the conduct allegedly constituting Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.

The written notice will include a statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process. The written notice also will inform the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney and that at appropriate junctures the parties and their advisors may review and inspect evidence collected during the investigation. Additionally, the written notice will inform the parties of Salem's prohibition on knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

If, in the course of an investigation, Salem decides to investigate allegations of Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct involving the Complainant or Respondent that are not included in the original written notice of allegations, Salem will provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.

3A.05 Dismissal

Salem will investigate the allegations in a Formal Complaint; however, Salem *will* dismiss a Formal Complaint or a portion of the allegations therein if the conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint, even if substantiated, would not constitute Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct. Such a dismissal may take place at the conclusion of the investigation or at any time prior to the conclusion of the investigation.

Additionally, Salem *may* dismiss a Formal Complaint or a portion of the allegations therein if (1) the Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any allegations therein; (2) the Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed at Salem; or (3) despite efforts to do so, Salem is unable to gather evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint or allegations therein.

In the event the Title IX Coordinator determines that dismissal of a Formal Complaint or a portion of the allegations is appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly notify the parties in writing of the dismissal and the reasons for it. Dismissal does not impair Salem's ability to proceed with any appropriate investigatory or disciplinary actions under this Policy or another Salem policy or procedure and/or to provide Supportive Measures to the parties.

Either party may appeal a decision to dismiss a Formal Complaint or a portion of the allegations on the following grounds by submitting a written appeal to the Title IX Coordinator within five days of the issuance of the written notice of the dismissal: (1) procedural irregularity that affected the decision to dismiss; (2) new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of dismissal and that could affect the outcome of the matter; or (3) the Title IX Coordinator or other participant in the dismissal having a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the decision to dismiss.

The Title IX Coordinator will promptly notify the other party of the appeal, and the non-appealing party may submit a response to the appeal within three days of notification of the appeal.

The Title IX Coordinator will appoint an appeal officer and will contemporaneously share the appeal officer's name and contact information with the Complainant and the Respondent.

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

The Title IX Coordinator will forward the Formal Complaint and any documents upon which the dismissal decision was based, as well as the appeal and any response to the appeal to the appeal officer.

Within seven days of receipt of those materials, the appeal officer will determine whether any of the grounds for appeal warrant overturning or modifying the dismissal. Salem reserves the right to exceed this timeframe for good cause with notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of any delay. The decision by the appeal officer is final.

3A.06 Advisors

The Complainant and the Respondent may be accompanied to any meeting or proceeding under these Grievance Procedures by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney. Salem will not limit the choice or presence of the advisor for either the Complainant or the Respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding, except that the advisor cannot be a witness identified by the Complainant or Respondent in the underlying case. Advisors, however, are not allowed to disrupt any such meeting or proceeding or to speak on behalf of the Complainant or the Respondent.

Parties must provide the name and contact of their advisor to the Title IX Coordinator in writing as soon as reasonably possible and must provide updated information if their advisor changes. All advisors will be required to assent to Salem's expectations for advisors.

Absent accommodation for a disability, the Complainant and the Respondent typically may not be accompanied by more than one advisor or by other individuals during meetings or proceedings under these Grievance Procedures.

3A.07 Timing

Salem will make every reasonable effort to ensure that the investigation and resolution of a Formal Complaint occur as timely and efficiently as possible. The timelines set forth in these Grievance Procedures are guidelines and may be altered for good cause with written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent about any delay or extension and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include considerations such as the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; natural disasters, pandemic restrictions, and similar occurrences; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities.

Salem will strive to complete its investigation and resolution of a Formal Complaint (not including an appeal, if applicable) within 90 days of the receipt of the Formal Complaint, absent extenuating circumstances. Salem reserves the right to exceed this timeframe for good cause with notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of any delay.

Either party may request an extension of any deadline by providing the Title IX Coordinator with a written request for an extension that includes reference to the duration of the proposed extension and the basis for the request. The Title IX Coordinator will review the request and will make a determination with regard to the request within three days.

3A.08 Written Notice of Meetings

Salem will provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

3A.09 Effect of Corollary Criminal Investigation

Salem's investigation may be delayed temporarily while criminal investigators are gathering evidence. In the event of such a delay, Salem will implement any appropriate Supportive Measures and will evaluate the need for other actions necessary to assist or protect the Complainant, the Respondent, and/or the Salem community.

Neither the results of a criminal investigation nor the decision of law enforcement to investigate or decline to investigate a matter is determinative of whether Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct has occurred in the eyes of Salem.

3A.10 Emergency Removal and Administrative Leave

Salem may remove a Respondent from Salem's Education Program or Activity on an emergency basis, provided that Salem first undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct justifies removal, provides the Respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal, and does so in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable.

Additionally, Salem may place a non-student employee Respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of Salem's response to allegations of Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct provided that it does so in accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

3A.11 Effect of Respondent Withdrawal, Graduation, or Resignation During Grievance Process

At the discretion of Salem, a Respondent who withdraws or resigns from Salem during the pendency of a grievance process under these Grievance Procedures may be barred from Salem property and Salem activities and events and may be ineligible for re-enrollment or to be re-hired. If a Respondent completes all requirements to graduate during the grievance process, Salem may hold the Respondent's diploma until full resolution of the Formal Complaint.

3A.12 Conflicts of Interest and Bias

Salem will ensure that any individual designated by Salem as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or informal resolution facilitator under these Grievance Procedures does not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent.

If any employee designated to participate in the investigation or resolution of a Formal Complaint is the Respondent or a relevant witness, then the Title IX Coordinator will appoint another employee to perform their duties. (If the Title IX Coordinator is the Respondent, then the President will appoint another employee to perform their duties.)

3A.13 Burden of Proof

At all times, the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rest on Salem, not on either of the parties.

3A.14 Presumption of No Responsibility Until Determination

Respondents are presumed to be not responsible for alleged Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct until Salem makes a determination regarding responsibility pursuant to these Grievance Procedures.

3A.15 Objective Evaluation of All Relevant Evidence; Credibility Determinations

The investigators under these Grievance Procedures will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, and will not make any credibility determinations based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.

3A.16 Consolidation of Formal Complaints

Salem may consolidate Formal Complaints as to allegations of Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct against more than one Respondent, by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or by one party against the other party where the allegations of Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct arise out of the same facts or circumstances. Where a grievance process involves more than one Complainant or more than one Respondent, references in these Grievance Procedures to the singular "party," "Complainant," or "Respondent" include the plural, as applicable.

B. INVESTIGATION, OUTCOME, AND APPEALS

3B.01 Appointment of Investigators and Challenging of the Same

Unless a Formal Complaint is dismissed or the parties elect to participate in informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly appoint one or more investigators. These investigators may be Salem employees, non-employees, or a combination of the two, and may be the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will contemporaneously share the investigators' names and contact information with the Complainant and Respondent and also will forward a copy of the Formal Complaint to the investigators.

Within two days of such appointment, the Complainant or the Respondent may identify to the Title IX Coordinator in writing any alleged conflicts of interest or bias on the part of the assigned investigators. The Title IX Coordinator will consider such statements and will promptly assign a different investigator if the Title IX Coordinator determines that a material conflict of interest or material bias exists.

3B.02 Investigators' Activities

Upon receipt of the Formal Complaint, the investigators will promptly begin their investigation, taking such steps as interviewing the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses (including expert witnesses, where applicable); summarizing such interviews in writing; collecting and reviewing relevant documents; visiting, inspecting, and taking or reviewing photographs of relevant sites; and collecting and reviewing other relevant evidence.

3B.03 Submission of Evidence; Expert Witnesses.

Any evidence that the parties wish for the investigators to consider should be presented to the investigators as early as possible during the investigation process. Similarly, all relevant witnesses should be identified to the investigators as early as possible during the investigation.

Any party who wishes to present testimony from an expert witness should identify that witness by providing the witness's name, contact information and a summary of (1) the witness's qualifications to offer expert testimony; and (2) any opinions the witness expects to offer related to the allegations or evidence. Any evidence upon which the witness relies must be provided to the investigators and will be made available to the other party and their advisor, as well as to any expert witness the other party has identified. This information must be provided as early as possible in the investigation. The parties must make any expert witnesses available to be interviewed by investigators.

3B.04 Evidentiary Matters

The investigators are not bound by formal rules of evidence. Evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant and will not be considered by the investigators, with the following exceptions: (1) if the evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior is offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant; or (2) if the evidence concerns specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove Consent.

Evidence regarding the past sexual activity of the Respondent (regardless of whether the Respondent was formally investigated or found responsible for such conduct) may be considered to show that the Respondent has engaged in a pattern of behavior similar to the alleged Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, provided that the Respondent has not been found "not responsible" by Salem in a proceeding related to such conduct.

Salem will not access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use in a grievance process any party's treatment records that are maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in their professional/paraprofessional capacity unless the party provides voluntary, written consent.

3B.05 Investigative Report and Evidence Review

The investigators will prepare a written investigative report that includes a statement of the allegations and issues, and a summary of the evidence considered.

Prior to the completion of the investigative report, the investigators will send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, an electronic or hard copy of any evidence obtained during the investigation that is directly

related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint, including (1) any evidence upon which Salem does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility; and (2) both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.

The parties have ten days from the time that the evidence is provided to submit to the investigators a written response to the evidence. In the response, the parties may address the relevancy of any evidence that the parties believe should be included in or excluded from the investigative report and may also address any further investigation activities or questions that they believe are necessary. If a party wishes to submit additional evidence at this stage, they should explain how the evidence is relevant and why it was not previously provided.

The investigators will review and consider the parties' written submissions and may conduct additional investigative activities as appropriate prior to finalizing the investigative report. The need for additional investigative activities may result in a delay or extension to the timelines set forth in these Grievance Procedures.

Following the completion of the additional investigative activities, if any, the investigators will complete the investigative report. The investigative report will include a determination regarding whether the evidence establishes that it is more likely than not¹⁰ that the Respondent committed Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct. The investigators will render a finding of "Responsible" or "Not Responsible," and if the Respondent is found "Responsible," the investigators will specify the specific type(s) of Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct for which the Respondent is found "Responsible." The investigative report will include the rationale for the investigators' findings. The investigative report will also contain a recommendation for sanctions or other remedies to resolve the complaint.

The parties may request to review a copy of the investigative report subject to institutional policy and/or applicable laws governing privacy and access to personal information. Due to the sensitive nature of the investigative report, neither the parties nor their advisors may copy, publish, photograph, print, image, record or in any other manner duplicate the report. Parties who violate these restrictions may be disciplined, and advisors who violate these restrictions may be disciplined and/or be barred from further participation in the grievance process.

Nothing in this document restricts the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather, preserve, and/or present relevant evidence.

3B.06 Range of Sanctions

Sanctions following a finding of responsibility depend upon the nature and gravity of the misconduct, any record of prior discipline, or both. Sanctions for employees may include, but are not limited to, withholding a promotion or pay increase, reassigning employment, terminating employment, temporary suspension without pay, and compensation adjustments.

Sanctions for students may include, but are not limited to, expulsion or suspension from Salem, suspension-held-in-abeyance, disciplinary probation, social restrictions, expulsion or suspension from campus housing, relocation of campus residence, reassignment of classes, suspension or revocation of admission, or suspension or revocation of degree.

Other potential sanctions for Respondents may include, but are not limited to, written warning, mandated counseling, completion of an intervention program, completion of violence risk assessment, parental

¹⁰ In other words, the standard of proof will be the preponderance of the evidence standard.

notification, and/or education sanctions (such as training, community service, reflection paper(s), and/or fines) as deemed appropriate by the hearing officer.

In recommending sanctions, the investigator will consider whether a sanction will bring an end to, prevent a recurrence of, and remedy the effects of the Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct. The investigator also will consider the impact of separating a student from their education. The appropriate sanctions for Sexual Assault generally will include at a minimum a period of separation from Salem.

The investigator will forward their sanctions recommendation to the Title IX Coordinator, who will share it with the appropriate Salem officials for consideration in the context of the sanctioning guidelines, the Respondent's disciplinary history, the institution's handling of similar cases, and other relevant factors.

3B.07 Final Outcome Letter

The Complainant and the Respondent will be informed in writing of the completion of the investigation and the outcome of the investigation by the Title IX Coordinator. The final outcome letter will provide an explanation of responsibility and, if applicable, sanctions or other remedies to resolve the complaint. Sanctions generally are effective immediately upon issuance of the final outcome letter described below.

3B.08 Bases for Appeal

The Complainant and Respondent may appeal the decision of the investigator regarding responsibility and/or the sanction(s) imposed on the Respondent.

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

Sanctions may only be appealed on the ground that the severity is incommensurate to the gravity of the Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct for which the Respondent was found responsible.

Appeals must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within five days from the date of the final outcome letter. The Title IX Coordinator will promptly inform the other party of the filing of the appeal. The other party will have three days from such notification to submit a written response to the appeal.

3B.09 Appointment of the Appeal Officer and Challenging of the Same

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

3B.10 Appellate Review

The Title IX Coordinator will share the Formal Complaint, the investigative report, any other evidence considered by the investigators, and the written appeal submissions with the appeal officer. In addition, if an appeal raises procedural issues, the Title IX Coordinator may provide the appeal officer with additional information relevant to those issues.

Within ten days of the receipt of the appeal the appeal officer will determine (a) that the decision of investigators should stand; or (b) that the decision of the investigators should be overturned and will issue a written explanation of that result and the rationale behind it. Salem reserves the right to exceed this timeframe for good cause with notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of any delay.

In the event that the appeal officer determines that the decision of the investigators should be overturned, the appeal officer will specify, after consultation with the Title IX Coordinator and other Salem administrators as necessary, the appropriate steps to be taken to come to a final resolution of the Formal Complaint.

Any sanctions imposed following the investigation will remain in effect pending the outcome of an appeal and/or the subsequent determination of outcome if the case is remanded for further investigation or appointment of a new investigator.

C. INFORMAL RESOLUTION

3C.01 Determination of Formal Versus Informal Resolution

At any time before the issuance of the responsibility determination, the parties may elect to resolve the Formal Complaint through the informal resolution process, provided that (1) the parties both voluntarily consent in writing to such resolution; and (2) the Title IX Coordinator determines that informal resolution is an appropriate mechanism for resolving that specific complaint.

Informal resolution may not be selected for less than all of the misconduct alleged in the Formal Complaint. If the parties agree to informal resolution (and informal resolution is appropriate for all of the allegations at issue), then all of the allegations must be resolved according to the informal resolution process. Either party has the right to terminate the informal resolution process at any time and proceed with formal resolution. Furthermore, the Title IX Coordinator may, where appropriate, terminate informal resolution and proceed with the formal resolution process instead. If either party terminates the informal resolution process or Salem determines that the informal resolution process is no longer appropriate, the formal resolution process outlined above will promptly resume.

3C.02 Informal Resolution Facilitator

When a Formal Complaint is to be resolved according to the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator will designate a trained individual to serve as the informal resolution facilitator. The Title IX Coordinator will contemporaneously share the name of the informal resolution facilitator with the Complainant and the Respondent.

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

3C.03 Facilitated Resolution

The informal resolution facilitator will meet separately with each party to review the informal resolution process and the allegations in the Formal Complaint and to identify the outcome that each party seeks from the informal resolution process. If the facilitator determines that it would be productive for both parties to attend a resolution meeting, the facilitator will provide written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent, setting forth the date, time, and location of that meeting. At the request of either party or at the discretion of the informal resolution facilitator, the meeting may occur with the parties in different locations or meetings with parties may take place on different dates.

Both the Complainant and the Respondent are expected to participate in the informal resolution process. If either party fails to participate, the Title IX Coordinator may direct that the formal resolution process proceeds.

During informal resolution, the parties may: (1) engage one another in the presence of, and/or facilitated by, the informal resolution facilitator; (2) communicate their feelings and perceptions regarding the incident and the impact of the incident (either by communicating directly with one another or by communicating indirectly through the informal resolution facilitator); (3) relay their wishes and expectations regarding the future; and/or (4) come to an agreed-upon resolution of the allegations in the Formal Complaint.

The informal resolution facilitator will attempt to facilitate the parties' resolution of the Formal Complaint. If this process results in a resolution between the parties and the Title IX Coordinator finds the resolution to be appropriate under the circumstances (giving consideration to factors including the extent to which the resolution will protect the safety of the Complainant and the entire Salem community), the resolution will be reduced to writing, which will conclude the process and close the Formal Complaint.

3C.04 Written Resolution Agreement

To be effective, any agreement reached during the informal resolution process must be memorialized in writing and signed by the parties, the informal resolution facilitator, and the Title IX Coordinator. If a Respondent completes all measures agreed to in the written resolution agreement, no further process is available with regard to the allegations in the Formal Complaint.

Measures that the parties agree to in the informal resolution process may include (but are not limited to):

- 1) Alcohol education training for the Respondent;
- 2) Completion of online sexual harassment training;
- 3) Completion of an intervention program;
- 4) Regular meetings with an appropriate individual, unit or resource;
- 5) Permanent or temporary no contact order;
- 6) Restrictions for participation in certain activities, organizations, programs or classes;
- 7) Change in residential assignment or restrictions on access to certain residence halls or apartments;
- 8) Restriction of participation in certain events;
- 9) Reflection paper or written apology;
- 10) Counseling sessions; and/or
- 11) The Respondent's completion of an educational or behavioral plan.

3C.05 Confidentiality and Timeframe

Any information that the parties share during the informal resolution process may not be used in any other investigation or proceeding at Salem. The informal resolution process generally will be completed within 30 days of the parties' agreement to the informal resolution process.

3C.06 Appeals and Records

A resolution reached pursuant to the informal resolution process is final and not subject to appeal. A resolution reached through the informal resolution process will not be included in a student Respondent's student conduct record or in an employee Respondent's personnel record, unless the inclusion of such information is agreed to as part of the informal resolution of the matter. The Title IX Coordinator will retain a record of the written resolution agreement for no less than seven years.

SECTION IV. ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF MINORS

Any person who has cause to suspect that a person under the age of eighteen (18) is abused, neglected, or dependent, as defined by North Carolina General Statutes 7B-301, has a reporting obligation under North Carolina law and must immediately notify the Title IX Coordinator (Academy and College), Head of School (Academy), or Vice President for Academic and Student Affairs (College), who will then take appropriate action in reporting the situation to the Director of the Department of Social Services in the county where the minor resides or is located. State law requires mandatory reporting of suspected abuse or neglect of any minor.

SECTION V. RELATIONSHIPS INVOLVING POWER DIFFERENTIAL

Salem prohibits romantic or sexual relationships between faculty/staff and students and between employees in supervisory/subordinate positions. All romantic or sexual advances and amorous relationships of any kind by faculty/staff toward students who are minors are strictly prohibited.

APPENDICES TO SEX DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, AND RELATED SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICY

Contact Information for Salem Support Resources and Reporting Options

In response to sex discrimination and harassment, including Sexual Harassment and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, individuals may contact the following Salem reporting and support resources:

A. NON-CONFIDENTIAL Campus Reporting and Support Resources

Title IX Coordinator

Nicole Hundt, Executive Director of Residence
336-917-5786
nicole.hundt@salem.edu
Clewell Residence Hall, office 101

Salem Public Safety Office

(336) 917-5555
publicsafety@salem.edu
Main Hall, Basement Level
*Operates twenty-four (24) hours a day,
seven (7) days a week*

OTHER ACADEMY RESOURCES

Academy Head of School

Kristina (Kris) Sorrells
336.917.5524
kris.sorrells@salem.edu
Shober House - Main floor

Dean of Students

Nicole Gatto
336-917-5087
Nicole.gatto@saalem.edu
Babcock Residence Hall

Academy Director of Student Life

Ashley Pearson
336-917-5508
ashley.person@saalem.edu
Babcock Residence Hall

Executive Director of Residential Life Salem Academy and College

Nicole Hundt
(336) 917-5786
nicole.hundt@saalem.edu

OTHER COLLEGE RESOURCES**Dean of Students**

Jennifer Borrero
(336) 721-2627
jennifer.borrero@saalem.edu

College Office of Academic Support and Student Disability Services

Tiffany Long
academic.support@saalem.edu

OTHER ACADEMY AND COLLEGE RESOURCES**Office of Human Resources and Benefits**

(336) 917-5721
hr@saalem.edu

Financial Aid Office

financial.aid@saalem.edu

B. CONFIDENTIAL Campus Reporting and Support Resources

Reports made to a *Confidential Reporting Resource* (Salem Counseling Services, Health Services, and Chaplain) allow a student to receive access to Salem support resources and information without invoking the grievance procedures contained in this Policy. Confidential resources can provide students with information about medical care and treatment, counseling, safety planning, academic/housing, and any other assistance that may be needed in response to sexual misconduct.

Academy Counselor (*Confidential Resource*)

salemcounseling@advocatehealth.org

College Student Counseling Services (*Confidential Resource*)

salemcounseling@advocatehealth.org

Health Services (*Confidential Resource*)

(336) 713-7027

health.services@salem.edu

Clewell Hall, Basement Level

C. Local Community Resources for Seeking Safety, Medical, and Emotional Health Assistance

In addition to coordinating with Salem reporting and support resources, individuals may contact the following local community resources for assistance:

1. Local Law Enforcement

Winston Salem Police Department:

- Emergencies: 911
- Non-Emergencies: (336) 773-7700
 - For reports of sexual assault or other sex-related crimes to law enforcement, the investigation is conducted by police with cooperation by Salem Public Safety and the Title IX Coordinator. The Office of the County District Attorney decides whether to initiate criminal prosecution after an individual files' criminal charges with police. Any prosecution occurs in the criminal courts. If an individual chooses to file both criminal charges with law enforcement and a complaint under this Policy, these processes may occur simultaneously and independently. An investigation under this Policy by Salem may be carried out prior to, simultaneously with, or following civil or criminal proceedings.

2. Medical Care and Treatment and SANE Services

Novant Health / Forsyth Medical Center

3333 Silas Creek Parkway, Winston-Salem, NC 27103

(336) 718-5000

Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center

Medical Center Blvd, Winston-Salem, NC 27157

(336) 716-2011

- These local hospitals have sexual assault nurse examiners (SANE) available to conduct physical exams for collecting evidence ("rape kit") to support criminal prosecution as may be requested by the victim. It is not required that victims file a police report in order to receive a confidential exam or medical treatment from a sexual assault nurse examiner. Individuals should seek medical assistance as soon as possible following sexual assault.
- To maintain confidentiality, if victims do not want information about their medical care sent to their home address, they should not provide the hospital with a home address or identification card (such as an insurance card) that lists or is linked to a home address.

3. Family Services (Victim Advocacy and Safety Planning)

1200 S. Broad Street

Winston-Salem, NC 27101

Phone: 336.722.8173 | Fax: 336.724.6491

Toll free: 1.800.316.5513

Crisis Line: 336.723.8125 (Available 24/7)

Sexual Assault Crisis Line: 336.722.4457 (Available 24/7)

Email: info@familyservicesforsyth.org

Website: www.familyservicesforsyth.org

Safe Relationships: <https://familyservicesforsyth.org/find-help/safe-relationships/>

- Family Services is a local non-profit organization serving residents of Forsyth County, North Carolina and located approximately one mile from campus, which provides confidential victim advocate support for survivors of sexual assault and intimate partner violence 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Family Services also provides the following kinds of services: counseling, assistance finding shelter, safety planning, assistance obtaining protective orders. Receiving assistance from Family Services does not require filing criminal charges.

4. Bridges to Hope Family Justice Center (*by Family Services for Protective Orders and Legal Advocates*)

725 Highland Avenue

Winston-Salem, NC 27101

Phone: 336.776.3255

Email: info@familyservicesforsyth.org

Website: www.familyservicesforsyth.org

- “One Stop Shop” of key service providers – law enforcement, victim advocates, legal advocates, social services – to minimize the stress and trauma of navigating the court system.

Suggested Actions for People Who Have Experienced Sexual Assault

If you have experienced sexual assault, Salem’s first priority is to help you take steps to address your safety, medical needs, and emotional well-being. You are encouraged to take the following actions, as applicable, regardless of whether you have made a decision to pursue a criminal or Salem complaint.

1. Ensure Your Physical Safety.

You may seek help from **local law enforcement agencies** or by contacting the **Salem Public Safety Office**. Salem Public Safety can assist you with contacting law enforcement and can help you obtain transportation to the local law enforcement office. Officers are on duty at the Salem Public Safety Office 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

2. Seek Medical Assistance and Treatment.

Local medical care resources with sexual assault nurse examiners (SANE) and the option for having a SANE evidence collection kit (“rape kit”) completed include Wake Forest Baptist Hospital and Forsyth Medical Center. It is crucial that you obtain medical attention as soon as possible after a sexual assault, for example, to determine the extent of physical injury and to prevent or treat sexually transmitted diseases (such as HIV). Medical facilities can also screen for the presence of sedative drugs such as Rohypnol or GHB (date-rape drugs).

Salem Public Safety can help you obtain transportation to a local hospital and can help you contact a support person, such as a family member, a friend, or a roommate.

If you choose to have an evidence collection (rape kit) completed, it is important to do so within 72 hours. To preserve evidence, it is advisable to avoid showering, bathing, going to the bathroom, or brushing your teeth before an evidence collection kit is completed. You should also wear (or take with you in a paper – not plastic – bag) to the hospital the same clothing that you were wearing during the assault. An evidence collection kit can still be completed even if you have showered or bathed.

Even if you have not decided whether to file charges, it is advisable to have the evidence collection kit completed so that you can better preserve the options of obtaining a protective order and/or filing criminal charges at a later date.

3. Obtain Emotional Support

Salem Counseling Services can help students sort through their feelings and begin the recovery process. Salem's professional counselors are trained to provide crisis intervention on short-term and emergency issues. Counseling Services can also provide referral services for outside providers and law enforcement. Counseling is free of charge to all students. In some instances, the law may require the disclosure of information shared by students with counselors. However, absent a legal mandate to the contrary, counseling services are strictly confidential, are not part of students' records, and will not be reported to other Salem personnel.

Employees may contact the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) to obtain emotional support. For information about EAP options and benefits, contact the Director of Human Resources and Benefits at hr@salem.edu.

4. Obtain Information/Report Misconduct

You are encouraged to report incidents of sexual assault to Salem by notifying the Title IX Coordinator (even if you have filed a report directly with law enforcement). The Title IX Coordinator can help you access resources and can provide you with support and information, including information on Salem's procedures for investigating and addressing instances of sexual assault and related misconduct.

Bystander Intervention and Risk Reduction

Bystander Intervention. Bystander intervention is the safe and positive intervention into a situation by a person or group when there is a risk of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or other criminal conduct occurring as a means to prevent it. In the context of sexual assault/relationship violence, bystander intervention involves recognizing the warning signs, understanding the cultural and institutional conditions that perpetuate sexual and relationship violence, overcoming the barriers to taking action, identifying safe and effective ways to intervene, and taking action to stop of the offending conduct.

Examples of ways that you can consider safely and positively intervening in a situation as a bystander may include:

- Contacting Public Safety at (336) 917-5555 or the Winston-Salem Police Department at 911 to report suspicious activity;
- Creating a distraction that enables someone to avoid or escape a dangerous situation (e.g., interrupting someone about to engage in misconduct by asking them the time or directions);
- Encouraging someone to stop or minimize the consumption of alcohol or drugs that impair their ability to consent to sexual activity;
- Helping someone exit a dangerous situation by getting them home safely and securely (e.g., when someone is under the influence of or incapacitated by drugs or alcohol);

- Ensuring that someone suffering from depression, mental illness, or trauma in response to sexual assault or relationship violence has access to support resources (available from Public Safety and the Title IX Office);
- Speaking up when someone makes a comment that perpetuates sex or gender-based harassment and sexual myths;
- Being an “on-call” support person whom someone can contact in the event of an emergency or while on a date, at a party, or in other new settings; and
- Telling someone who has suffered from sexual assault or relationship violence “you are not alone” and “when you are ready, there are confidential resources available to help you on campus and in our community.”

In the event of an emergency, you should contact Public Safety at (336) 917-5555 or the Winston-Salem Police Department by dialing 911.

Risk Reduction. In addition to bystander intervention practices, avoiding and being cognizant of risk where possible is an important means for preventing crimes. While sexual/relationship violence is never the fault of the victim, there are certain behaviors that can increase the risk of sexual/relationship violence. Risk reduction is intended to decrease crimes and bystander inaction, empower victims, promote safety, and help the Salem community and its members address conditions that facilitate criminal conduct. General risk reduction measures include:

- Learning the warning signs of sexual/relationship violence and seeking assistance from trusted campus or off-campus support resources in response to “red flag” behavior;
- Avoiding the consumption of food and beverages left unattended and when alone in a public place or with strangers;
- Using a trusted “buddy-system” when going to parties, events, or other on-campus or off-campus functions and having a plan for how to get help and support one another in an unsafe situation;
- Avoiding the disclosure of personally identifying information to strangers;
- Being cautious about disclosing your location and personal information on social media;
- Avoiding the acceptance of rides from strangers;
- Remaining aware of your settings in public at all times and avoiding the use of loud music or devices that interfere with your focus on environmental conditions around you;
- Developing an emergency alert message that you can discretely send by text or other means to support persons who can help you get immediate assistance or exit a dangerous situation; and
- Making certain that trusted support persons know your plans when going out somewhere or with someone new.

Individuals can avoid being perpetrators of sexual misconduct by obtaining consent that is clearly communicated and freely given from their partners and engaging in sexual activity only when there is a mutual willingness and readiness to participate.

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Salem College conducts primary prevention and ongoing education programs promoting awareness of personal safety, prevention of crimes and sexual harassment (including rape/acquaintance rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking), safe and healthy versus unhealthy relationships, recognizing the warning signs of relationship violence, drug and alcohol abuse prevention, and applicable Salem College policies, reporting options, and resources. Primary prevention and awareness programs are directed to incoming students during orientation, to residential students related to campus housing, to new

employees at hire, and to employees and students on an ongoing basis to address personal safety and security on campus. Information about campus safety and security is provided by Public Safety, Residence Life, Student Affairs, Human Resources, and the Title IX Office to Salem College community members through email notices, distribution/posting of safety-related literature, emergency alert messaging system, educational programming, online training as applicable, and the Salem College website. Salem College students and employees are encouraged to be actively engaged in taking responsibility for their own safety and in helping others by engaging in the risk reduction measures identified in this Report and reporting safety concerns to Public Safety.

Title IX and Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”) training programs generally include discussion of crimes and sexual harassment (including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking) prohibited by Salem College policy and North Carolina law with definitions, examples, and case studies; the definition of consent as it pertains to sexual activity; the impact of drugs and alcohol on consent; a description of safe and positive bystander intervention options; information on risk reduction measures such as learning to recognize the warning signs of relationship violence/abusive behavior and avoid attacks; support resources and reporting options for responding to incidents of sexual misconduct and criminal behavior; and information about the institutional grievance and disciplinary procedures.

In 2024, Salem College offered the following primary prevention and ongoing educational programs:

January 9, 2024	Emergency Notification: Tornado Watch
January 24, 2024	Active Shooter Training
January 25, 2024	Test of the Emergency Notification System
February 20, 2024	Community Conversation on Gaza
February 24, 2024	General Notification: Public Safety Phone Issues
February 27, 2024	Morgan Message: Mental Health and Injury
February 28, 2024	Test of the Emergency Notification System
February 28, 2024	Empowering Narratives
March 6, 2024	Morgan’s Message Mental Health
March 19, 2024	General Notification: Move all vehicles from Church Street
March 28, 2024	General Notification: Reminder about parking
March 30, 2024	Test of the Emergency Notification System
April 11, 2024	Emergency Notification: Tornado Watch
April 13, 2024	Morgans Message: Mental Health Awareness
April 17, 2024	General Notification: Reminder to remove vehicles from the FAC parking lot
April 21, 2024	Suicide Intervention Training x 2
April 22, 2024	Suicide Intervention Training x 2
April 23, 2024	Suicide Intervention Training x 2
May 13, 2024	LivingWorks safe Talk
June 11, 2024	Test of the Emergency Notification System
June 16, 2024	General Notification: Building closure
June 22, 2024	Summer Orientation
June 27, 2024	General Notification: Possible Rabid Fox Near Campus
June 29, 2024	Summer Orientation
July 3, 2024	Test of the Emergency Notification System
August 7, 2024	Test of the Emergency notification System
August 13, 2024	RA Title IX Training

August 15, 2024	Title IX Training for Fall Athletes
August 18, 2024	Title IX Training all First Years
August 18, 2024	Emergency Notification: Thunderstorm Warning
August 19, 2024	Email sent for Salem Registration Process for Emergency Alerts
August 29, 2024	Title IX Training for Winter/Spring Athletes
August 30, 2024	Test of the Emergency Notification System
September 2, 2024	Active Shooter Training
September 3, 2024	Safety Training
September 4, 2024	Safety Training
September 16, 2024	Open Up/Reproductive Freedom-Guest Speaker-Dr. Karen Tang
September 27, 2024	Test of the Emergency Notification System
October 16, 2024	Overdose Prevention
October 22, 2024	Fire Safety Training
October 23, 2024	Healthcare Career Panel
October 24, 2024	Test of the Emergency Notification System
November 9, 2024	Mental Health First Aid Training
November 13, 2024	Fire Extinguisher Training
November 22, 2024	Pop-Up Tobacco Cessation
November 27, 2024	Test of the Emergency Notification System
December 3, 2024	Snow Notification Email
December 23, 2024	Test of the Emergency Notification System

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION

In accordance with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Clery Act, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, Salem College provides the following link to the North Carolina Sex Offender Registry as maintained by the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation where sex offenders are registered: <http://sexoffender.ncsbi.gov>.

FIRE SAFETY

Definitions:

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

Fire Drill: a supervised practice of mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

Fire Safety System: any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire including sprinkler or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, stand-alone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of fire, such as horns/strobes/bells, smoke-control and reduction mechanisms, fire doors, and walls that reduce the spread of fire.

REPORTABLE FIRE STATISTICS

Residential Facility Log	2022	2023	2024
Number of Fires	0	0	0
Number of Fire Drills	21*	17*	15*
Cause of Fire	N/A (No fires reported)	N/A (No fires reported)	N/A (No fires reported)
Estimated Property Damage	N/A (No fires reported)	N/A (No fires reported)	N/A (No fires reported)
Number of Injuries	N/A (No fires reported)	N/A (No fires reported)	N/A (No fires reported)
Number of deaths	N/A (No fires reported)	N/A (No fires reported)	N/A (No fires reported)

*2021, 2022 and 2023 fire drill statistics do not include facilities other than residential student housing. Salem College works diligently to establish best practices for ensuring fire safety on campus and has policies designed to enhance the safety of all residential halls on campus. These policies are located in the Student Handbook and address the following:

- smoke-free facilities and designated outdoor smoking areas with specific containers designed to reduce the risk of fire;
- limitations on open flames/grilling requiring administrative permission or fire permits;
- limitations on appliance use, including extension cords, hot plates, toaster ovens, microwaves, and halogen lamps;
- prohibition on the burning of candles and incense;
- limitations on wall coverage with decorations and other materials; and
- fire drill requirements, evacuation plans, and safety equipment tampering guidelines.

In an effort to increase fire safety on campus, education is the most effective tool. The Winston-Salem Fire Department (“Fire Department”) has a close working relationship with Salem College. Members of the Fire Department visit campus regularly to tour and familiarize themselves with campus buildings. The Fire Department actively participates in campus fire drills each semester and provides question and answer sessions following drills. The Fire Department also provides yearly fire extinguisher training on campus.

Salem College Public Safety has made fire safety a priority on campus. Individual officers are assigned buildings for which they are responsible on a monthly basis. The officers’ tasks include fire extinguisher checks, fire code violation checks/enforcement, and notification of potential issues to Physical Plant personnel for evaluation and correction. Additionally, Public Safety officers receive annual fire extinguisher and campus alarm system training in their capacity as first responders. During the annual inspections of these systems by the Winston-Salem Fire Department Inspectors, Public Safety officers accompany them throughout campus and note any violations, educate individuals, and correct concerns. Public Safety officers also accompany the service providers who maintain and annually test every fire detection device on campus. In conducting fire-safety training with residents, Salem Public Safety screens a video in first-year student residence halls entitled “When Every Minute Counts: Dorm Fire Safety,” which was developed by New England Educational Insurance Association and Middlebury College in Vermont. All incoming students are encouraged to view this video each semester.

Each residence hall is equipped with a fire alarm system. These systems vary slightly from building to building and may consist of detection devices (smoke detectors, heat detectors), warning systems (horns, strobes, and bells), sprinklers, and fire doors. Campus systems are tested and inspected annually, and drills are conducted a minimum of two times a year for each building as per the local fire code requirements.

Fire safety enhancement is under ongoing review at Salem College. The College continually evaluates and assesses the need for modification, improvements, and upgrades to existing systems.

CRIME STATISTICS

The following statistics are submitted to meet federal reporting guidelines and are indicative of all reported criminal activity on campus for the past three years. These figures have been gathered from campus crime reporting, the Winston-Salem Police Department, and law enforcement authorities with jurisdiction over non-campus buildings and property that Salem controlled during the applicable reporting years. The statistics are compiled in accordance with the definitions used in the Definitions of Reportable Clery Act Crimes section of this Report and do not identify victims of crimes or persons accused of crimes.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES				
	ALL ON CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON CAMPUS HOUSING (Subset of On- Campus)	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
RAPE				
2022	1	1	0	0
2023	1	1	0	0
2024	0	0	2	0
FONDLING				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	2	2	0	0
INCEST				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0

	ALL ON CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON CAMPUS HOUSING (Subset of On- Campus)	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	2	2	0	0
BURGLARY				
2021	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	1	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
ARSON				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) OFFENCES				
	ALL ON CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS HOUSING (Subset of On-Campus)	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE				
2022	2	2	0	0
2023	2	2	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
STALKING				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	2	2	0	0

ARRESTS OR REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION				
	ALL ON CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS HOUSING (Subset of On-Campus)	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
ARRESTS				
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS VIOLATIONS				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS OR REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION				
	ALL ON CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS HOUSING (Subset of On-Campus)	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
REFERRALS				
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS				
2022	4	4	0	0
2023	4	4	0	0
2024	3	3	0	0
DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS				
2022	5	5	0	0
2023	1	1	0	0
2024	1	1	0	0
WEAPONS VIOLATIONS				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	1	1	0	0

HATE CRIMES

Hate Crimes are criminal offenses that manifest evidence the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability of the victim. For Clery Act purposes, Hate Crimes are reported for the following crimes: murder, non-negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction / damage / vandalism of property.

There were no Hate Crimes reported in 2022, 2023, or 2024.

UNFOUNDED CRIMES

For Clery Act purposes, a crime is considered unfounded only if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless, meaning that the crime did not occur and was never attempted. Salem College has no unfounded crimes for 2022, 2023, or 2024.

DEFINITIONS OF REPORTABLE CLERY ACT CRIMES

Primary Criminal Offenses

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

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon that could cause serious personal injury is used.

Sexual Assault (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.

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

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. Classify offenses locally known as burglary (any degree), unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts at these offenses as burglary.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicles are defined broadly to include any self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails. For example, sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles are classified as motor vehicles. Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joyriding.

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

Hate Crimes and Categories of Reportable Bias

Hate Crimes: Criminal offenses motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against the actual or perceived race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability of the victim. For Clery Act purposes, the reportable criminal offenses include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson as defined in the Primary Criminal Offenses definitions identified above, and larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction / damage / vandalism of property as defined hereunder.

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

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

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

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (except Arson): To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control of it.

Categories of Reportable Bias:

- **Disability Bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.
- **Gender Bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons because those persons are male or female.
- **Gender Identity Bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity.
- **Racial Bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair, facial features, genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.
- **Ethnicity Bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.
- **Religious Bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

- **Sexual-Orientation Bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.
- **National Origin Bias:** A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived country of birth.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed: (i) by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (ii) by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (iii) by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (iv) by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or (v) by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. (1) The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (2) For purposes of this definition, (i) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. (ii) Dating Violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (a) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition, (a) course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property; (b) reasonable persons means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim; and (c) substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

**Sexual Assault, which is also a VAWA offense, is defined in the Primary Criminal Offenses section above.*

Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Law Offenses

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. Classify as a liquor law violation the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; underage possession; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and any attempts to commit these acts.

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. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The

relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Classify as a weapons violation the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using or manufacturing silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and attempts to commit these acts.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LAW DEFINITIONS

Consent: North Carolina law does not expressly define “consent,” but provides that a person will be guilty of second-degree forcible rape or sexual battery if that person engages in sexual activity with someone who is “mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.” (N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 14-27.22, §14-27.33). Article 7B of the General Statutes defines “mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, and physically helpless” as follows:

- Mentally disabled means (i) a victim who suffers from mental retardation, or (ii) a victim who suffers from a mental disorder, either of which temporarily or permanently renders the victim substantially incapable of appraising the nature of his or her conduct, or of resisting the act of vaginal intercourse or a sexual act, or of communicating unwillingness to submit to the act of vaginal intercourse or a sexual act. (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.20(1)).
- Mentally incapacitated means a victim who, due to any act committed upon the victim is rendered substantially incapable of either appraising the nature of his or her conduct or resisting the act of vaginal intercourse or a sexual act. (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.20(2)).
- Physically helpless means (i) a victim who is unconscious; or (ii) a victim who is physically unable to resist an act of vaginal intercourse or a sexual act or communicate unwillingness to submit to an act of vaginal intercourse or a sexual act. (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.20(3)).

Domestic Violence: Domestic violence means the commission of one or more of the following acts upon an aggrieved party or upon a minor child residing with or in the custody of the aggrieved party by a person with whom the aggrieved party has or has had a personal relationship, but does not include acts of self-defense: (1) Attempting to cause bodily injury, or intentionally causing bodily injury; or (2) Placing the aggrieved party or a member of the aggrieved party’s family or household in fear of imminent serious bodily injury or continued harassment, as defined in G.S. 14-277.3A, that rises to such a level as to inflict substantial emotional distress; or (3) Committing any act defined in G.S. 14-27.21 through G.S. 14-27.33. For purposes of this section, the term “personal relationship” means a relationship wherein the parties involved: (1) Are current or former spouses; (2) Are persons of opposite sex who live together or have lived together; (3) Are related as parents and children, including others acting in loco parentis to a minor child, or as grandparents and grandchildren; (4) Have a child in common; (5) Are current or former household members; (6) Are persons of the opposite sex who are in a dating relationship or have been in a dating relationship. For purposes of this subdivision, a dating relationship is one wherein the parties are romantically involved over time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship. A casual acquaintance or ordinary fraternization between persons in a business or social context is not a dating relationship. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §50B-1).

**North Carolina law includes dating violence within the above definition of domestic violence in Chapter 50(B) of the North Carolina General Statutes.*

Incest: A person commits the offense of incest if the person engages in carnal intercourse with the person's (i) grandparent or grandchild, (ii) parent or child or stepchild or legally adopted child, (iii) brother or sister of the half or whole blood, or (iv) uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-178).

First-Degree Forcible Rape: A person is guilty of first-degree forcible rape if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with another person by force and against the will of the other person and does any of the following: (1) Employs or displays a dangerous or deadly weapon or an article which the other person reasonably believes to be a dangerous or deadly weapon. (2) Inflicts serious personal injury upon the victim or another person. (3) The person commits the offense aided and abetted by one or more other persons. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-27.21).

Second-Degree Forcible Rape: A person is guilty of second-degree forcible rape if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with another person: (1) By force and against the will of the other person; or (2) Who is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know the other person is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-27.22).

First-Degree Forcible Sexual Offense: A person is guilty of a first-degree forcible sexual offense if the person engages in a sexual act with another person by force and against the will of the other person and does any of the following: (1) Employs or displays a dangerous or deadly weapon or an article which the other person reasonably believes to be a dangerous or deadly weapon. (2) Inflicts serious personal injury upon the victim or another person. (3) The person commits the offense aided and abetted by one or more other persons. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-27.26).

Second-Degree Forcible Sexual Offense: A person is guilty of second degree forcible sexual offense if the person engages in a sexual act with another person: (1) By force and against the will of the other person; or (2) Who is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-27.27).

Sexual Act: For purposes of Article 7B of the General Statutes, sexual act means cunnilingus, fellatio, anilingus, or anal intercourse, but does not include vaginal intercourse. Sexual act also means the penetration, however slight, by any object into the genital or anal opening of another person's body: provided that it shall be an affirmative defense that the penetration was for accepted medical purposes. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-27.20).

Sexual Battery: A person is guilty of sexual battery if the person, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, engages in sexual contact with another person: (1) By force and against the will of the other person; or (2) Who is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-27.33).

First-Degree Statutory Rape: A person is guilty of first-degree statutory rape if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years and the defendant is at least 12 years old and is at least four years older than the victim. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-27.24).

Statutory Rape with Person 15 Years of Age or Younger: (a) A defendant is guilty of a Class B1 felony if the defendant engages in vaginal intercourse with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and at least six years older than the person, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person. (b) Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, a defendant is guilty of a Class C felony if the defendant engages in vaginal

intercourse with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and more than four but less than six years older than the person, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-27.25).

First-Degree Statutory Sexual Offense: A person is guilty of first-degree statutory sexual offense if the person engages in a sexual act with a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years and the defendant is at least 12 years old and is at least four years older than the victim. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-27.29).

Statutory Sexual Offense with Person 15 Years of Age or Younger: (a) A defendant is guilty of a Class B1 felony if the defendant engages in a sexual act with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and at least six years older than the person, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person. (b) Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, a defendant is guilty of a Class C felony if the defendant engages in a sexual act with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and more than four but less than six years older than the person, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-27.30).

Stalking. A defendant is guilty of stalking if the defendant willfully on more than one occasion harasses another person without legal purpose or willfully engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person without legal purpose and the defendant knows or should know that the harassment or the course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to do any of the following; (1) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of the person's immediate family or close personal associates. (2) Suffer substantial emotional distress by placing that person in fear of death, bodily injury, or continued harassment. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-277.3A).

CLERY ACT GEOGRAPHY DEFINITIONS

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

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.

Student Housing Residential 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.