

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

In compliance with the
JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND
CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ACT

2023



LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERISTY

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LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY 2022/2023 ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Enrollment: For the 2022-2023 academic year, Lincoln Memorial University (LMU) enrollment was 5418 students. The student body is approximately 67% women and 33% men. For the fall 2022 semester, there were 4939 full-time equivalent (FTE) students at the university, and 18% of those students lived in university-owned housing. Additionally, there were 872 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees (employees combined) at the university.

The Lincoln Memorial University Police and Security Department (“Department”) is responsible for law enforcement, policy enforcement, security, and emergency response on the campus. The Lincoln Memorial University Police and Security Department is guided by the mission strategic principles of Service, Protection, Enforcement, Community Relations, Training and Continuous Quality Improvement. The Department is under the leadership of the Chief of Campus Police & Security, who reports to the Office of the President. Institutional Clery compliance initiatives are managed by the Chief of Campus Police and Security and the Clery Compliance Committee. The Lieutenant, who reports to the Deputy Chief of Campus Police and Security, is responsible for coordinating the daily patrol and security operations, special events coordination, and activities of the Department. The Department is open and staffed 24 hours a day, 7 day a week by six Tennessee POST Certified Officers, which includes the Patrol Supervisors, twelve armed guards, and six dispatchers who patrol the campus and staff the communications center and a variety of other fixed posts on the main campus in Harrogate, Tennessee. The Lincoln Memorial University has fifteen security officers that provide security at the following campus locations: Tampa, Florida; Corbin, Kentucky; and Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Lieutenant of the Lincoln Memorial University Campus Police and Security is responsible for handling criminal investigations and both internal and external administrative investigations. The Director of Campus Safety and Facilities Management is responsible for OSHA compliance and environmental, health, and safety concerns. Additionally, the Chief Deputy of Campus Police and Security is responsible for in-service training, crime prevention services, and field training operations. The Patrol Sergeants are responsible for the patrol division. One of our dispatchers is responsible for compliance and fire safety program initiatives. The Clery Compliance Coordinator and an assistant are assigned the tasks of coordinating administrative duties and assignments related to the public safety environment and managing Clery Act and Tennessee TIBRS Act compliance records retention processes.

The Campus Police and Security Department also has a contingent of approximately Six (6) police officers, ten (10) armed security officers, three (3) part-time security officers at the main campus, fifteen (15) at our extended sites and who supplement patrol and communications center operations, life safety operations, parking enforcement operations, provide security for campus special events, vehicular control activities, and other pertinent security-related operations. The Campus Police and Security Department patrols the campus and provides public safety services through the deployment of vehicle and foot patrols.

To be successful in providing the highest degree of public safety services on the campus, it is important that community members follow good safety practices and understand that safety is the responsibility of all community members, not just those officially and formally charged with enforcing the laws, policies, and rules. This includes using the Safe Ride program, securing valuables, and reporting suspicious/criminal activities through our anonymous tip line and our LiveSafe app. The Lincoln Memorial University Campus Police and Security Department takes a leadership role in this area. This includes educational programs on campus safety, preventative patrols, incident investigation and crime reporting, fire safety and prevention, crime prevention, and individualized faculty, staff, and student training sessions. LMU Police and Security Officers receive training in security, law enforcement and emergency care. Full-time uniformed law enforcement supervisors and officers must be Tennessee POST certified, CPR, First Aid, Narcan, and AED certified. These employees must also meet or exceed all standards set by the Tennessee POST Commission. Additionally, all Lincoln Memorial University Campus Police and Security Department employees receive annual training in Use of Force, Emergency Vehicle Operations, Investigating Child Sex Abuse, Dealing with Emotionally Disturbed Persons, and an array of other specialized topics. The Lincoln Memorial University Campus Police and Security Department Headquarters is located at the Tex Turner Arena on the main campus in Harrogate, Tennessee.

This publication is intended to provide information on educational programs, safety practices, crime statistics, and policies regarding the reporting of emergencies and campus crime rates. It is the primary objective of the Lincoln Memorial University Campus Police and Security Department to work collaboratively with campus community members in our collective efforts to continually enhance the safety of the campus environment, thereby affording opportunities for community members to work, live, study, and personally and professionally develop both intellectually and socially. Should you have questions, comments, or suggestions regarding the information contained within this publication or any related public safety policies, procedures, or operations, please feel free to contact the Chief of Campus Police and Security, David Honeycutt at 423-869-6241.

Sincerely,

David Honeycutt

David Honeycutt
Chief of Police
LMU Police and Security Department

CRIME/EMERGENCY REPORTING AND UNIVERSITY RESPONSE

Campus community members - students, employees, visitors, and guests - are encouraged to report all criminal actions, emergencies, suspicious behavior, or other public safety-related incidents occurring within the University's Clery geography to the Lincoln Memorial University Campus Police and Security Department (LMU Campus Police and Security Department) in an accurate, prompt, and timely manner. The University's Clery geography (as defined in the "Geography Definitions" elsewhere in this Annual Report, and hereafter referred to as the "University's Clery geography.") includes:

- On-campus property including campus residence halls, buildings, and/or facilities.
- Designated non-campus properties and facilities.
- All public property, including throughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus or on-campus property/facilities.

The LMU Police and Security Department has been designated by Lincoln Memorial University as the official office for campus crime and emergency reporting. LMU Police and Security Department strongly encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of crimes. Accurate and prompt reporting ensures LMU Police and Security Department can evaluate, consider, and send timely warning notices, disclose crimes through ongoing disclosure processes such as the posting of crimes in the Daily Crime Log and accurately documenting reportable crimes in its annual statistical disclosure. Lincoln Memorial University further encourages accurate and prompt reporting to LMU Police and Security Department and/or the local police when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report.

This publication focuses on LMU Police and Security Department because it has primary responsibility for patrolling the main campus of Lincoln Memorial University, and it has been designated as the institution's primary reporting structure for crimes and emergencies. However, criminal incidents or incidents off campus can be reported to a local Law Enforcement Office. Additionally, as outlined below, the University has also identified a list of primary campus security authorities (CSA) or preferred receivers of reports to whom crimes can be reported.

Primary Campus Security Authorities (CSA) or Preferred Receivers of Reports:

Call the LMU Campus Dispatch by dialing (423) 869-6911 or on-campus extension 6911;

Report in person to the LMU Police and Security Department office located in the upper concourse of Tex Turner Arena on the main campus in Harrogate, TN;

Crimes or emergency situations can be reported to the local Law Enforcement emergency services by dialing 911;

Sex Offenses and other incidents of sexual or relationship violence must also be reported to the college's Title IX Coordinator by dialing (423) 869-7099 or on-campus extension 7099, or in person at Duncan School of Law 249; or by email at titleix@lmunet.edu or Hannah.olberdig@lmunet.edu.

Contact the Office of Human Resources (HR) by dialing (423) 869-6751 or on-campus extension 6751, or in person at the HR office located on the second floor, room 220 of Grant Lee; or

Contact the Dean of Students by dialing (423) 869-6433 or on-campus extension 6433, or in person at DAR Hall, 211 or by emailing elise.syoen@lmunet.edu.

Emergency Phones located throughout the campus can also be used to contact LMU Police and Security to report a crime or emergency.

Response to Reports

LMU Campus Dispatchers are available twenty-four (24) hours a day to answer campus community calls by dialing (423) 869-6911, or on-campus extension 6911 or 6411. In response to a call, LMU Police and Security Department will take the required action by either dispatching an officer or asking the reporting party to go to the LMU Police and Security Department located in Tex Turner Arena to file an incident report in person. LMU Police and Security Department procedures require an immediate response to emergency calls. LMU Police and Security Department works closely with a full range of county resources to ensure a complete and timely response to all emergency calls. Priority response is given to crimes against persons and personal injuries. The LMU Police and Security Department responds to all reports of crimes and/or emergencies that occur on campus, adjacent to campus within its public property reporting area, or within a campus-controlled, -owned, -operated, and/or -recognized facility, building, residence hall, or area. LMU Police and Security Department personnel also have the ability to notify local emergency dispatchers of emergency situations occurring on-campus via phone and mobile two-way radio communications systems. This system allows LMU Police and Security Department to summon assistance from emergency responders if deemed necessary and appropriate. Incidents occurring on-campus, within residence halls or non-campus buildings, or on recognized public property adjacent to or contiguous to University-owned, -controlled, -operated, or -recognized facilities, buildings, or areas are documented and processed for further investigation and review by the Chief of Campus Police and Security and/or the local authorities, depending upon the nature of the crime or emergency and the involvement of the local law enforcement agencies. Additional information obtained via any investigation will also be forwarded to the Chief of Campus Police and Security.

To obtain information or request any LMU Police and Security or Safe Ride services, community members should call LMU Dispatch at 423-869-6911. When placing an emergency call, remember to stay on the line and wait for the dispatcher to end the call, when seeking information and/or reporting activities – to include criminal incidents. To obtain information or request any public safety or Safe Ride services, students and employees should call LMU Police and Security Department.

If a sexual assault or rape should occur on campus, staff on scene, including LMU Police and Security Department, will offer the victim a wide variety of resources and services. This publication contains information about on- and off-campus resources and services and is made available to the Lincoln Memorial University community. The information regarding “resources” is not provided to infer that those resources are “crime reporting entities” for Lincoln Memorial University. All sex-based offenses must be reported to the Title IX Coordinator as well.

As mentioned, crimes should be reported to LMU Police and Security Department to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning by our emergency notification system LiveSafe notices to the community, when appropriate. For example, a crime reported only to the LMU counseling center would not be known to LMU Police and Security Department, a campus security authority (CSA), or other University official.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY (LMU) COMMUNITY FOR THEIR OWN PERSONAL SAFETY AND SECURITY OF OTHERS

Members of the LMU community must assume responsibility for their own personal safety and the security of their personal property. The following precautions provide guidance.

- Report all suspicious activity to LMU Police and Security Department immediately.
- Never take personal safety for granted.
- Try to avoid walking alone at night. Use the LMU Safe Ride service.
- Leave social functions that get too loud, too crowded, or that have too many people drinking excessively. Remember to call LMU Police and Security Department for help at the first sign of trouble.
- Carry only small amounts of cash.
- Never leave valuables (wallets, purses, books, phones, etc.) unattended.
- Always carry your keys and do not lend them to anyone.
- Lock up bicycles and motorcycles. Lock car doors and close windows when leaving your car.
- Always lock the door to your residence hall room, whether or not you are there. Be certain that your door is locked when you go to sleep, and keep windows closed and locked when you are not at home. **DO NOT PROP INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR DOORS OPEN.**
- Do not leave valuables in your car, especially if they can be easily noticed. Lock your car doors.
- Engrave serial numbers or owner’s recognized numbers, such as a driver’s license number, on items of value.
- Inventory your personal property and insure it appropriately with personal insurance coverage.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

Lincoln Memorial University encourages anyone who is the victim or witness of any crime to promptly report the incident to the LMU Campus Police and Security Department.

Confidential Reporting:

Students may make confidential reports to our professional counselors assigned to the Mental Health Counseling Center. Counselors in their capacity and function do not make identifiable reports of incidents to the LMU Police and Security Department unless the student specifically requests them to do so; however, the University encourages counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform students they can report incidents of crime to LMU Police and Security Department, which can be done directly or anonymously through the facilitated anonymous reporting process as outlined **below**.

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

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

Confidential reports for the purpose of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can be made to Assistant Dean of Students (Community Standards) or directly to LMU Policy and Security department. The Assistant Dean of Students (Community Standards), in their capacity as a CSA, can make confidential crime reports to LMU Police and Security department to ensure inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics without disclosing personal identifying information. The Assistant Dean of Students (Community Standards) will work closely with the LMU Police and Security Department in order to allow LMU Police and Security Department to properly assess reports for timely warning consideration and to avoid double counting of crimes. A confidential meeting may be requested with the Assistant Dean of Students (Community Standards) by phone: (423) 869-6337.

Anonymous Reporting:

The LMU Police and Security Department has established a confidential tip line through which individuals can share information anonymously. Telephone calls received on the tip line are recorded on a voice message system. However, callers will not be identified unless the caller leaves their identifying or contact information in their recorded message. Anonymous reporting can also be reported through our emergency notification system LiveSafe.

While anonymous reporting is available by these means, the University's ability to investigate and appropriately address allegations of misconduct will be significantly limited. Crimes reported confidentially to the counseling center or pastoral counselors are not disclosed in the University's crime statistics or reporting processes unless those crimes are reported to LMU Police and Security Department through the facilitated anonymous reporting process.

The purpose of an anonymous report is to take steps to promote safety. In addition, Lincoln Memorial University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students,

determine where there is a pattern of crime regarding a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the University. **LMU Tip Line: (423) 869-7159**

Facilitated Anonymous Reporting: Students may request a Certified Counselor in the Counseling Center to facilitate anonymous reporting using an internal form designed to capture general details about the incident (date, time, location, and brief description of the incident type) for inclusion in the University's Annual Security and Fire Safety report.

Online Anonymous Reporting: The University allows faculty, staff, and students opportunities to report incidents anonymously, which allows a reporting person to complete a report without providing any personal identifying information. Anonymous reporting can be accomplished using the LMU Tip Line or LMU LiveSafe app, which is available 24/7/365.

Additionally, the University provides an option to report complaints of sexual harassment and sexual violence from students and employees including sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking anonymously through the online report at: https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?LincolnMemorialUniv&layout_id=50

While anonymous reporting is available by these means, the University's ability to investigate and appropriately address allegations of misconduct will be significantly limited. Crimes reported confidentially to the counseling center or pastoral counselors are not disclosed in the University's crime statistics or reporting processes unless those crimes are reported to LMU Campus Police and Security Department through the facilitated anonymous reporting process.

The purpose of an anonymous report is to possibly take steps to promote safety. In addition, Lincoln Memorial University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes' statistics for the University.

STATISTICAL DISCLOSURE OF REPORTED INCIDENTS

Incidents reported to LMU Police and Security Department that fall into one of the required reporting classifications as defined by the Clery Act will be disclosed as a statistic in the appropriate crime table within this annual security and fire safety report published by Lincoln Memorial University.

REPORTING A CRIME TO THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY CAMPUS POLICE AND SECURITY DEPARTMENT

A person reporting a crime to LMU Police and Security Department has the right to report the crime to the LMU Police and Security Department (423-869-6911) or the local authorities and/or Tennessee State Police by calling 911. LMU Police and Security Department officers regularly discuss this option with the victim of a crime and will assist the victim with that process.

OFF-CAMPUS CRIME

If the local authorities are contacted about criminal activity off-campus involving Lincoln Memorial University students, the local law enforcement may notify LMU Police and Security Department. Students in these cases may be subject to arrest by the local police and University disciplinary proceedings through the Assistant Dean of Students (Community Standards).

MONITORING OF NON-CAMPUS STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

LMU has officially recognized student organizations that own or control housing facilities/residences. These facilities are identified as part of the University's Clery "non-campus" geography. The University does not specifically use the local law enforcement agencies to monitor or record activities at those locations. Those facilities are within the primary jurisdiction of the local law enforcement, and they respond to those locations when police services are requested or required.

If the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction responds to a "non-campus" student organization or privately-owned property in response to a citizen complaint or law enforcement concern, the local law enforcement may notify LMU Police and Security Department to provide support assistance to one of those locations. However, the police do this as a courtesy, and they are not "required" to notify or involve LMU Police and Security Department when they respond to a call involving private property. The University does provide oversight, patrol, and monitoring of recognized non-campus student facilities/residences, as these properties fall within the University's Clery geography, as previously stipulated. LMU Police and Security Department does not patrol or provide oversight of privately-owned property/residences rented by students that fall outside of the University's Clery geography.

The University also routinely makes requests of the local law enforcement agencies to share the names of any students who may have been arrested. The University can also obtain arrest information through the local magistrate's office/courts, as this information is open to the public.

POLICE AND SECURITY ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION

LMU Police and Security Department is responsible for providing police and security services for Lincoln Memorial University. Police and Security Officers and staff are responsible to LMU for the enforcement of University policies and Federal and State laws for campus administrative purposes only. Police Officers investigate campus criminal incidents for administrative purposes as they relate to campus judicial processes. Criminal incidents may be investigated for possible criminal prosecution by the LMU Police and Security Department or other local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction. The Assistant Dean of Students (Community Standards), in conjunction with the Senior Executive Vice President for the University, Dean of Students, Title IX Coordinator, and Human Resources as it relates to employee conduct coordinate disciplinary action for matters that are violations of University rules.

Police Arrest Authority:

LMU Police Department officers are sworn personnel for Lincoln Memorial University and have official powers of arrest authority. LMU Police Department has authority to arrest on or within campus-owned, controlled, leased, or recognized property.

Security Arrest Authority:

LMU Security Officers are armed security personnel for Lincoln Memorial University and have official powers of arrest authority. Security may also summon support from the LMU Police Department or other applicable local law enforcement entities to affect an arrest on or within campus owned, controlled, leased, or recognized property.

Police and Security Jurisdiction:

LMU Police and Security Department jurisdiction encompasses its Clery geography, which includes its core or main campus, campus residence halls, buildings, and/or facilities; designated non-campus long-term properties and facilities that are within the LMU Police and Security and local properties and/or facilities; public property adjacent to and accessible from on-campus property, and leased, rented, or otherwise recognized and/or controlled buildings, spaces, and/or facilities that are also within the LMU Police and Security Department geography.

LMU Police and Security Department has no jurisdiction or enforcement authority outside of its identified Clery reporting geography – this includes areas and/or properties that are not owned, rented, leased, recognized, or otherwise controlled by the University.

Criminal Background Checks:

The University does not routinely conduct state and/or federal criminal background investigations on prospective students. However, it is the policy of the University that all new employees, as well as volunteers who have significant interaction with Lincoln Memorial University students, have their criminal background records and sex and violent offender registries checked as soon as possible after an offer of employment has been accepted. Individuals who work with minors are required to comply with the Minors on Campus policy.

SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

Academic and Administrative Buildings

During regular business hours (typically Monday through Friday from 8am to 4:30pm, except holidays), buildings operated or controlled by Lincoln Memorial University (excluding residential facilities and certain restricted locations) are open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees. During all non-business hours, access to campus buildings is by key (if issued) or approved swipe card access (this includes our extended sites).

The majority of academic and administrative buildings are open during normal business hours (typically Monday through Friday, from 8am to 4:30pm, except holidays) and are typically secured during the late evening hours, depending upon class schedules. The designated 24-hour

academic/administrative buildings are typically secured from 11pm to 6am each night, and access is gained to these buildings via the access control system. Employees of LMU Police and Security Department regularly patrol the interiors and exteriors of all campus facilities.

LMU Police and Security Department officers patrol the campus grounds via foot or vehicle, conduct regular interior or exterior checks of academic and administrative buildings and respond to incidents occurring anywhere within the University Clery geography. LMU Police and Security Department will provide security Safe Rides when requested by staff members, students, and faculty.

Lincoln Memorial University uses Cbord for swipe card access control. We currently use their flagship product CSGold. CSGold allows direct integration with our student information system, Ellucian Colleague. Access control schedules are applied per building then per door within each building. Each building is maintained from a central server housed in the main LMU data center. Student and employee access is controlled based on class schedule and appropriate permissions. Each area has the potential to have custom access applied based on individual needs. All access-controlled doors can be locked down in the event of an emergency from a central server or a mobile application. Custom schedules are applied to each area for all holidays and any events outside of normal operating hours. Logs are reviewed by Information Services.

In order to enhance campus facility security, the University maintains its own lock system consisting of a mathematically calculated system of keys that cannot be duplicated by any outside vendor. This type of lock and key system is specially designed for business and university facilities. Codes are customized by building and department. Keys are issued to employees based on need through a key request process and must be returned at the end of employment.

At campus locations not directly controlled by LMU (such as the Kingsport Center for Higher Education & Chattanooga State Community College), access is restricted during non-business/non-class hours.

Residence Halls

Access to residence halls is restricted to Lincoln Memorial University students and authorized staff. Residence halls are secured 24 hours a day / 7 days a week and utilize a combination of swipe card and key access. Members of the LMU Police and Security Department routinely patrol the interior common areas, spaces, and hallways of buildings equipped with such common spaces and regularly patrol the exteriors of all campus residence halls. Residence hall professional and student staff also enforce campus policies and security measures within the residence halls to achieve a community respectful of individual and group rights and responsibilities.

Residence Hall Guest Policy

- A. *The Residential Guest policy is designed to balance the needs and interests of all members of the residential community while supporting residence hall safety, resident comfort, student development, academic achievement, and campus community.* A guest is an individual who is not an enrolled student at Lincoln Memorial University or an individual who is not

assigned to live in University housing. Visitors are defined as residential LMU students.

- B. Visitors and Guests are expected to follow all University policies and procedures. Residential Students accept responsibility for the actions and behaviors of their guests. The failure of guests to follow policies could result in a guest being removed from campus.
- C. All guests must register with the Office of Residential Housing in order to visit and be present in any residential facility on campus.
- D. Regular Visitation hours for all residence halls are from 8:00 AM – 2:00 AM on weeknights (Sunday Thursday). Visitation on the weekends (Fridays and Saturdays) is not limited to specific hours as long as all roommate(s) are amenable to a guest being present in the residential space.
- E. Guests must be escorted by their host at all times regardless of building or residential community. Guests may not be left in residential facilities while hosts are not present. In buildings with a shared bathroom facility (West and Liles), Visitors/Guests may only use the restroom facilities specific to the visitor's/guest's gender and only with the host/ hostess standing by the outer door.
- F. Guests may not be provided with an access card or key to any residential facility. G. Guests must be at least sixteen (16) years old and present a valid state issued ID that contains proof of age in order to register as a guest.
- G. Family members must register as guests with the Office of Residential Housing. Family members of Residents who are younger than sixteen (16) may register as guests but the resident or another registered family member must be present with the child at all times and the child is prohibited from staying overnight.
- H. Hosts of a guest are responsible for obtaining a temporary parking pass for their guest from Campus Police & Security.
- I. Guests must register as an overnight guest **at least five (5) business days before planned arrival** in order to stay overnight in any residential facility. Roommates must be agreeable to overnight guest presence. An overnight guest may not stay more than two (2) sequential nights and may not register with a different roommate to **extend guest presence**. Subsequently, **a period of at least three (3) weeks must pass between each approved stay before a guest may register for an additional stay** with the Office of Residential Housing. Residential students may not register as an overnight guest of another residential student.
- J. Any person who:
 - a. stays in a residence hall without permission from the Office of Residential Housing.
 - b. attempts to register fraudulently to avoid room and board costs; or assists another in staying without permission or attempting to or registering fraudulently may be charged the full cost of room and board for that semester and/or may be suspended.

Student Housing During Breaks

During the academic year, the University officially closes for Thanksgiving, Winter, and Spring Breaks. The residence halls close for Winter Break. Notices of specific times and dates are publicized in Lincoln Memorial University's Academic Calendar and before each break. Students are reminded to make travel arrangements; accordingly, all students must vacate the residence halls during this break. Student housing for those students who cannot return home or leave campus may be provided. Should a student need housing accommodation during any portion of the break, they must contact the Director of Housing Operations.

When the residence halls close for a break, students are expected to take out trash and perishable food, unplug items in the room, turn out the lights, and shut and lock the windows. Bedroom doors that are lockable and apartment doors must be closed and locked. A list of complete closing procedures will be distributed about two weeks prior to break closing. Residents may leave personal items in their room during all breaks, except for the summer. However, due to the "unoccupied" state of the campus during breaks, it is suggested that students take valuable items with them to ensure their safety.

Staff members from Residential Housing conduct inspections during breaks. Any infractions will be noted, and the student will be notified and/or charged accordingly. Any student requesting access to their residence hall or room during winter break when the residence halls are officially closed shall request permission for access from the Director of Housing Operations. LMU Police and Security Department officers are not authorized to open the student's dorm unless the Director of Housing Operations or Assistant Dean of Students approves and calls our dispatch to confirm. Once the legitimacy of the request is established, access to request will be managed as follows: the student identity, the student's ID, resident status, and room assignment will be verified; after this verification, an officer will escort the student to their room, all drop-off or retrieval for the items(s) in question, and then escort the student from the building.

Residence Hall Room Options/Room Assignments

All students are required to check into the residence hall to which they have been assigned. The RA of their assigned residence hall or the Director of Housing Operations will assist them by providing an emergency contact form, key assignment, Housing agreement, and Room Condition Report (RCR). The application for housing, housing agreement, and emergency contact form must be completed prior to moving into the residence hall. The resident is responsible for completing and submitting their Room Condition Report (RCR) within 48 hours of moving into a new space during the semester. If the resident does not have a completed RCR on file upon check-out, the room will be assumed to have been in pristine condition prior to move in. At no time are students permitted to randomly switch rooms or roommates during the check-in process. Concerns about check-in should be directed to the RA of the assigned building or Director of Housing Operations.

The residential experience provides many opportunities for students to meet friends, develop personal relationships, and learn to live in community and communicate with a diverse group of people. The Office of Residential Housing works to make approval requests as possible, but no assignment or roommate pairing is guaranteed. The Office of Residential Housing coordinates all assignments, considering priority and availability. Once room assignments have been made, students are not permitted to make changes without prior permission from the Director of Housing Operations.

Security Considerations Used In The Maintenance of Campus Facilities

LMU Campus facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with lighting. LMU Police and Security Department regularly patrols the main campus and property that is more than a mile away and reports malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions to the supervisor of maintenance for correction. Campus community members can additionally report hazards directly to the supervisor of maintenance by calling 423-869-6464 or students, faculty, staff can report with the online service reporting process. The University's overall safety and security program is supplemented by a variety of technological systems including access control; closed circuit television; emergency phones; and fire detection, suppression, and reporting systems. Other members of the University community are helpful when they report equipment problems to LMU Police and Security or to the maintenance supervisor.

LMU POLICE TRAINING

The LMU Police & Clery Act Compliance Officer is primarily responsible for conducting intensive and continuing training for active shooters, fire safety, Livesafe, the Clery Act and campus security authority training. Training includes annual in-service sessions with faculty, staff, and students. With applicable online training/webinars, and regular roll-call information sessions.

Training topics may include criminal law, civil law, federal law, the Clery Act and campus security authority, Title IX, sexual assault and gender violence response and investigation, trauma informed investigation, public relations, race relations and implicit bias, interpersonal communications, crisis intervention and de-escalation, critical incident response and incident command system, emergency operations, emergency medical training, and all facets of protection of persons and property.

LMU POLICE AND SECURITY DEPARTMENT WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The LMU Police and Security Department is administered and monitored through the Senior Executive Vice President for the University and Chief of Campus Police and Security. LMU Police and Security Department officers are armed and possess authorization to arrest, restrain or take into custody a person for violation of federal laws, state laws, and city ordinances.

The LMU Police and Security Department has an excellent working and incident-reporting relationship with local authorities, including direct radio and phone contact in the event of an emergency. At least one police officer and one security officer are on duty seven days per week, 24 hours per day to secure campus facilities, protect and assist campus students, personnel, and visitors and to monitor traffic regulations. The LMU Police and Security Department Office is located on the upper concourse of Tex Turner Arena on the Harrogate, TN campus.

LMU Police and Security Department is responsible for delivery of police services and the enforcement of all applicable laws, ordinances, and University policy within the geographical boundaries of the Lincoln Memorial University community and any property that is owned, leased, or controlled by Lincoln Memorial University.

Officers of the LMU Police and Security Department are authorized to perform their duties at all facilities or property owned, leased, or operated by the Lincoln Memorial University Board of Trustees, including public roads or rights-of-way which are contiguous to, within the perimeter of, or connect between such facilities, property, or interests of LMU.

LMU Police officers and local law enforcement officers communicate regularly on the scene of incidents that occur in and around the campus area. LMU Police investigators work closely with local law enforcement investigators when incidents arise that require joint communication efforts.

Written Memorandums of Understanding with Local Police:

There are written agreements or Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) between LMU Police and Security Department and the Claiborne County Sheriff's Office as well as between LMU Police and Security Department and Lee County Sheriff's Office. Current agreements specifically address the response and investigation of alleged incidents of sexual assault and relationship violence, and the development and distribution of timely warning LiveSafe Campus Safety Alerts and Emergency Notifications.

The LMU Police and Security Department entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Sheriff of Claiborne County to establish, promote, and maintain a continued, harmonious working relationship between the two entities for alleged criminal incidents. In addition to required training obtained through a Tennessee Peace Officers Standards Commission recognized program, each officer is given the designation of "special police officer" by the Sheriff of Claiborne County.

Upon request by the Sheriff and approved by the LMU Police and Security Department and Security supervisory personnel, LMU Police and Security Department will aid the Claiborne County Sheriff's Department at any location in reasonable proximity to the LMU Campus for any alleged criminal incidents.

LMU Police and Security Department provides campus security at LMU's Knox County, TN; Corbin, KY; and Tampa, FL sites. All uniformed armed security guards are in full compliance with the respective state laws and requirements in which they provide security services.

The LMU Police and Security Department maintains a working relationship with the Tennessee Highway Patrol and Cumberland Gap National Park Police to establish, promote, and maintain a continued, harmonious working relationship. When incidents arise that require joint investigative efforts and resources and crime related reports and information are exchanged, as deemed necessary. Upon request by the Tennessee Highway Patrol and Cumberland Gap National Park Police and approved by the LMU Police and Security Department and Security supervisory personnel, LMU Police and Security Department will aid the Tennessee Highway Patrol Department and Cumberland Gap National Park Police at any location in reasonable proximity to the LMU Campus. There is **no written memorandum** of understanding between the Tennessee Highway Patrol and Cumberland Gap National Park Police with LMU Police and Security Department regarding any issues, including the **investigation of criminal incidents.**

UNIVERSITY SAFETY ALERTS (TIMELY WARNING NOTICES) – NOTIFYING THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY ABOUT CRIMES

Lincoln Memorial University is concerned about the safety and welfare of the campus community and visitors and is committed to providing a safe and secure environment. A competent Residence Life staff, a trained Campus Police and Security staff, employees, and students are all responsible for following measures to ensure their safety and the protection of their possessions.

The mission of LMU Police and Security Department team is to provide and promote a safe and secure campus environment for our students, employees, and visitors at the University, and our extended learning sites. LMU Police and Security Department provides police and security personnel for the entire campus in conjunction with LMU standards and policies and the State of Tennessee certification requirements.

To provide timely notice to the Lincoln Memorial University community in the event of a criminal situation that, in the judgment of the Chief of Police or designee, may pose a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a Campus Safety Alert (timely warning notice or emergency notification notice) will be issued.

Campus Safety Alerts will be distributed as soon as pertinent information is available, in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of the victims as confidential, and with the goal of aiding in the prevention of similar crimes or occurrences.

Campus Safety Alerts are primarily distributed by blast email to all students and employees on campus as soon as pertinent information is available. Alerts can also be sent/ communicated via LifeSafe text messaging system and as outlined in the Emergency/Immediate Notification section of this Annual Report and highlighted below. The intent of a Campus Safety Alert is to warn the campus regarding criminal incidents, providing individuals an opportunity to take reasonable precautions to protect themselves.

Campus Safety Alerts are generally written and distributed to the campus community by the Chief of Police or designee, and they are routinely reviewed and approved by the Senior Executive Vice

President for the University, Chief of Police, or a designee prior to distribution. The Chief of Police or designee, have the authority to issue a Campus Safety Alert without such consultation if consultation time is not available. Should the Chief of Police or designee, impacted and involved in an incident response or otherwise unavailable, any trained member from the Communications and Marketing Office could write and send a Campus Safety Alert.

Timely Warning Campus Safety Alerts are sent to the University community to notify members of the community about specific Clery Act Crimes (as described below) that have been reported to LMU Police and Security Department and that have occurred on or within the University's Clery geography (campus or on non-campus property or public property), where after review and assessment it is determined that the incident may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the University community. Such timely warnings provide an opportunity for individuals to take reasonable precautions for their own safety.

Crimes that occur outside the campus' Clery geography, as stipulated or other non-Clery specific crimes, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Information related to these crimes may be distributed to the campus as a Public Safety Notice, as outlined and described in the policy statement below for the Livesafe notification system.

Updates to the campus community, when deemed necessary, and about any particular case resulting in a Campus Safety Alert may be distributed via blast email, text message, or posting on the University website by the Chief of Campus Police and Security or designee as deemed necessary and appropriate.

Campus Safety Alerts are typically issued for the following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications:

- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Aggravated Assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two roommates fighting which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an ongoing threat to the larger Lincoln Memorial University community)
- Robbery involving force or violence (cases including pick pocketing and purse snatching will typically not result in the issuance of a Timely Warning Notice, but will be assessed on a case-by-case basis)
- Sexual Assault (considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the Chief of Police or designee). In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute a "timely" warning notice to the community. All cases of sexual assault, including stranger and non-stranger/acquaintance cases, will be assessed for potential issuance of a Campus Safety Alert.
- Major incidents of Arson
- Other Clery crimes as determined necessary by the Chief of Police or their designee.

Typically, alerts are not issued for any incidents reported that are older than ten (10) days from the date of occurrence, as such a delay in reporting has not afforded the University an opportunity to react or respond in a timely manner.

Dispatch supervisor confers with the Chief of Police or the Deputy Chief during the response to a crime to ensure a proper review of all Clery crimes (and other criminal incidents, as deemed appropriate) to determine if there is a serious or continuing threat to the community and if the distribution of a Campus Safety Alert is warranted.

Campus officials not subject to the timely reporting requirement are those with significant counseling responsibilities who were providing confidential assistance to a crime victim. At Lincoln Memorial University, this would only apply to professional counselors from the Counseling Center who are performing that specific function and role as their primary employment with the University.

University Safety Alert Distribution Matrix

PRIMARY METHODS	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority to Approve/Send	Primary/Backup Message Sender
Mass Email	Chief of Police; and/or his designee	Senior Executive Vice President: or their designee; or, Any trained Member of Marketing & Public Relations Office Senior Executive Vice President: or their designee; or,	If time allows, consult with Senior Exec. VP or their designee If time does not permit, the primary or backup creator/ sender can proceed.	Dispatch; and/or Police or Security Officer
LMU Website	Chief of Police; and/or his designee	Senior Executive Vice President: or their designee; or, Any trained Member of Marketing & Public Relations Office	Chief of Police; and/or his designee	Dispatch; and/or Police or Security Officer Any trained member of Marketing & Public Relations Office

SECONDARY METHODS	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority to Approve/Send	Primary/Backup Message Sender
LiveSafe Messaging Alert System (Text & Email Notification)	Chief of Police; and/or his designee	Senior Executive Vice President: or their designee; or, Any trained Member of Marketing & Public Relations Office	If time allows, consult with the Executive Vice President; ; or their designee If time does not permit, the primary or backup creator/sender can proceed.	Dispatch; and/or Police or Security Officer
Press Releases & Social Media	Executive Director of Marketing & Public Relations	Executive Director of Marketing & Public Relations	Executive Director of Marketing & Public Relations	Executive Director of Marketing & Public Relations

LMU PUBLIC SAFETY NOTICES

A LMU Safety Notice may be sent to the campus community for general crime prevention purposes, to inform the community of crimes and/or incidents that are not generally time sensitive or considered to be a continuing threat, but important to be aware of, and/or to inform the campus of incidents occurring on, around, or even off campus that do not meet the requirements or specifications for distribution of a Campus Safety Alert, as outlined above.

A Public Safety notice may be sent to the electronic campus community digests, or they may be sent via blast email to all students and employees on campus. A Public Safety Notice is generally written and distributed to the campus community by the Chief of Campus Police and Security or the Deputy Chief of Campus Police & Security.

Updates to the campus community about any case resulting in a Public Safety Notice, when deemed necessary, may be distributed via blast email, posted on the University website, included in electronic campus LiveSafe transmission. Unlike Campus Safety Alerts, Public Safety Notices may be segmented to a specific population of the campus community.

All students, employees, and visitors are encouraged to report criminal activity, fires, and any other safety concerns promptly. *In the event of an emergency or any other security need, call the LMU Police and Security Department office at (423) 869-6911 (6911 from any campus phone).* There is also an Anonymous Tip Line at (423) 869-7159. Anonymous reporting can also be by our emergency notification system LiveSafe. Upon request, reports can be submitted through a voluntary, confidential reporting process. In the event a situation that arises on campus that in the judgment of the Chief of Campus Police and Security or designee constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat a campus-wide timely warning will be issued.

DAILY CRIME AND FIRE LOG

The LMU Campus Police and Security Department makes the Daily Crime and Fire Log into one public document. LMU Police and Security Department makes the Daily Crime and Fire Logs for the most recent 60-day period open to public inspection during normal business hours (typically Monday through Friday, from 8:00 am to 4:30 pm, except holidays) at the LMU Campus Police and Security Department located at 330 Mars DeBusk Parkway (located in Tex Turner Arena). **A Daily Crime Log is available at our off-campus sites Monday through Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (except holidays).** Any portion of these crime and fire logs that are older than 60 days are made available for public inspection within two business days of a request. All confirmed fires occurring within or on any and all on-campus residential facilities will also be included in the Daily Crime and Fire Log. The information in the crime and fire log typically includes the incident number, crime classification or nature of the fire, date reported, date occurred, general location of crime or fire, and disposition of each reported crime or fire. Employees and students are encouraged to review these logs periodically to become more familiar with the types and locations of criminal incidents and fires which may impact the University's campus community.

Additionally, in accordance with the Tennessee Uniform Crime Reporting Act (UCR), the personal identifying information (name and address) of all non-juveniles arrested (by summons, citation, or custodial arrest) during an incident that gets listed in the Daily Crime and Fire Log will be included in the log's disposition category. The names of crime victims will not be listed on the Daily Crime and Fire Log.

Unless the disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim, newly reported crimes/incidents within the University's Clery geography and updated information regarding previously reported crimes are entered onto the Daily Crime and Fire Log within two business days of when it is reported to the LMU Campus Police and Security Department. It is important to note that LMU Campus Police and Security Department has no jurisdiction outside of its identified Clery geography. Anytime LMU Campus Police and Security Department assists the local law enforcement agency or LMU Campus Police and Security Department's presence is otherwise requested by the local law enforcement agency outside of the University's Clery geography jurisdiction, an incident report will be generated, and the crime classification will be annotated on the Daily Crime and Fire Log.

If a crime is committed on the main campus in Harrogate:

LMU CAMPUS POLICE AND SECURITY DEPARTMENT - 423-869-6911

Claiborne County Sheriff's Office - 423-626-2820

If the crime occurs at the DeBusk Veterinary Teaching Center in Ewing, VA:

Lee County Sheriff's Office

276-346-7753

LMU-CVM Site Coordinator

423-869-7462

If the crime occurs at the Baptist Health facility in Corbin, KY:

Corbin Police Department	LMU Site Coordinator
606-528-1122	423-869-6556

If the crime occurs at Chattanooga State Community College in Chattanooga, TN:

C.S.C.C. Campus Police Department	Chattanooga Police
423-595-3651	423-643-5000

If the crime occurs at the Kingsport Center for Higher Education in Kingsport, TN:

Kingsport Police Department PD	Northeast State Community College
423-246-9111	423-354-5119

If the crime occurs at LMU Tower, in Knoxville, TN:

Knoxville Police Department	LMU Assistant Dean/Coordinator
865-215-7000	865-531-4124

If the crime occurs at Duncan School of Law in Knoxville, TN:

Knoxville Police Department	LMU Site Coordinator
865-215-7000	865-545-5301

If the crime occurs at Cedar Bluff in Knoxville, TN:

Knoxville Police Department	LMU Site Coordinator
865-215-7000	865-531-4100

If the crime occurs at DCOM LMU-Knoxville in Knoxville, TN:

Knoxville Police Department	LMU Site Coordinator
865-215-7000	865-338-5709

If the crime occurs at Tampa, FL Site

Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	LMU Site Coordinator
813-247-0600	813-331-4613

LMU employees that have knowledge of serious crimes on campus including murder, manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, car theft, arson, arrest for weapons violations, arrest for drug abuse violations, arrests for liquor law violations, hate crimes or fires must report those incidents to campus police. However, LMU employees whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the LMU community

within the scope of a license or certification are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics unless mandated by state law.

Warnings, crime, emergencies, or weather-related incidents to the University community are coordinated through the LMU Campus Police and Security Office, the Office of the President, the Senior Executive VP of the University, and the Office of Student Services.

PREPARATION OF ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS & CLERY COMPLIANCE

The following information provides context for the crime statistics reported as part of compliance with the Clery Act. LMU Campus Police and Security Department is primarily responsible for preparing the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. This responsibility is specifically designated to the Chief of Campus Police and Security or designee. The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics include reporting statistics to the University community obtained from the following sources: the Lincoln Memorial University Campus Police and Security Department, and local law enforcement agencies, law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction for international and domestic non-campus property locations, and non-police or public safety personnel who have been designated as Campus Security Authorities or CSAs. The Office of Student Services, Title IX and Human Resources Department are key offices from which drug, liquor, and weapon offense referral data is obtained, along with sexual offenses and potential reports of other Clery crimes. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported.

Final report preparation is coordinated by the Chief of Campus Police and Security, General Counsel, the Clery Compliance Officer, Human Resources, Student Services, and the Title IX Coordinator.

A written request for statistical information is made at least on an annual basis to all Campus Security Authorities or CSAs (as defined by federal law). CSAs are also informed in writing and/or through training to report crimes to LMU Campus Police and Security Department in a timely manner so those crimes can be evaluated for timely warning purposes. A Campus Security Authority or CSA is a Clery-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution:

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g., an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into an institutional property)
- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus

judicial proceedings. An **official** is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

Statistical information is not requested from, nor is it provided by, Professional Counselors of the Counseling Center or Pastoral Counselors who are performing that function and role as their employment with the University. Professional Counselors and Pastoral Counselors are not required by law to provide statistics for this compliance document. Counseling and Pastoral Professionals, as defined by the Federal law, who act in such capacities, have been advised that, while they are not obligated to report crimes for the purpose of compiling these statistics, they are encouraged, when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of their ability to report any crimes to LMU PD for inclusion in the annual statistics. The Counseling Center and Pastoral Counselors facilitate anonymous reporting, as outlined earlier in this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

All statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported to the University community via this report, entitled the "Annual Security and Fire Safety Report," which is published by Lincoln Memorial University no later than October 1st of each year. Lincoln Memorial University submits the annual crime statistics published in this brochure via a Web-based reporting system to the Department of Education (ED). The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education is available to the public through the ED website. Table One of the crime statistics satisfies the reporting requirements described by Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, and Virginia Statutes, as outlined by the Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, and Virginia Uniform Crime Reporting Act; and Table Two satisfies the requirements outlined by the Clery Act.

Notice of Availability of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

LMU Campus Police and Security Department gives notification on MyLMU website to every enrolled student and current employee on an annual basis informing them of the availability of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. The notification includes a brief summary of the contents of this report. The notification also includes the address for the LMU Campus Police and Security Department website where the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report can be found online, and notification that a physical copy may be obtained by making a request to LMU Campus Police and Security Department by calling (423) 869-6301 or in person at the Tex Turner Arena, 330 Mars-Debusk Parkway. The availability of the ASFSR is also posted on the admissions application website and included on all Human Resources employment application forms informing prospective students and employees how to access the ASFSR and obtain a copy.

Specific Information about Classifying Crime Statistics:

The statistics in this brochure are published in accordance with the standards and guidelines used by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, National Incident-Based reporting System (NIBRS), relevant federal law (the Clery Act), and applicable State law (the Tennessee, Florida, Kentucky and Virginia Uniform Crime Reporting Act).

The Tennessee, Florida, Kentucky, and Virginia Uniform Crime Reporting Act (Table One)

The TN, FL, KY, and VA Uniform Crime Reporting Act mandates the release of crime statistics and rates to matriculated students and employees, and, upon request, to new employees and applicants for admission. The statistics in Table One reflect the number of incidents reported to LMU Campus Police and Security Department (but do not include reports from other campus security authorities, referrals from campus disciplinary authorities, or reports from local law enforcement, as required for Clery reporting in Table Two.) They do not indicate actual crime prosecution or student disciplinary action, or the outcome of either.

The State crime classification statistics are reported to the Tennessee State Police on an annual basis for publication in the Crime in Tennessee (Uniform Crime Report).

Clery Act Reporting (Table Two)

For Clery Act reporting purposes (Table Two), the number of victims involved in a particular incident is indicated in the statistics column for the following crime classifications: Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Manslaughter by Negligence, Sex Offenses, and Aggravated Assault. For example, if an aggravated assault occurs and there are three victims, this would be counted as three aggravated assaults in the crime statistics chart. The number reflected in the statistics for the following crime categories includes one offense per distinct operation: Robbery, Burglary, Larceny, Vandalism, and Arson. For example, if five students are walking across campus together and they are robbed, this would count as one instance of robbery in the crime statistics chart. In cases of Motor Vehicle Theft, each vehicle stolen is counted as a statistic. In cases involving Liquor Law, Drug Law, and Illegal Weapons Law violations, the statistics indicate the number of people arrested by law enforcement or referred to the Office of Student Conduct or Human Resources for possible disciplinary action for violations of those specific laws.

Hate crimes are reported in narrative form and are separated by category of prejudice. A hate crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense that was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, if a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of their bias against the victim's race, sexual orientation, gender, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender identity, or disability, the assault is then also classified as a hate crime. For Clery Act Purposes, Hate Crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by the offender's bias: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Sexual Offenses (rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape), Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property.

Campus SAVE was signed into law on March 7, 2013, as part of the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA); it covers students and staff of institutions of higher education and amends the Jeanne Clery Act to include new reporting requirements for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking and additional policy statements and training requirements.

Please note that the State crime classifications for which the college is reporting these statistics vary from the crime classifications under Federal law, as reported in accordance with the Clery Act

reflected and published in this Annual Report. Because of these differing crime classifications and definitions, with only a few exceptions, the State crime statistics will rarely match the Federal crime statistics.

Geography Definitions from the Clery Act:

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

Non-Campus Building or Property *defined as:* (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution (i.e. privately owned fraternity); 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.

The Non-Campus Geography definition includes buildings or properties under temporary control during institutionally sponsored short-stay-away domestic or international trips for students of more than one night, or buildings or properties under temporary control during institutionally sponsored domestic or international trips for students to repeated locations.

- For example, students in the debate club take a trip to Washington, D.C. and stay at the same hotel every year. In this example, the institution must include in their Clery Act crime statistics any Clery Act crimes that occur in the rooms used by the students and any common areas used to access those rooms, including the lobby, elevator, and staircases.

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

On-campus Student Housing Facility *defined as:* Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility. This category is considered a subset of the On-Campus category.

Reasonably Contiguous *is defined as:* Any building or property an institution owns or controls that is in a location that students consider to be, and treat as, part of the "campus." Generally, LMU considers locations within one mile of the core or main campus border to be reasonably contiguous with the campus.

The Tennessee Crime Reporting Act - (Table One)
Lincoln Memorial University – Harrogate, Tennessee
Calendar Years 2020-2021-2022

The Tennessee Uniform Crime Reporting Act requires the release of crime statistics to students and employees, and it requires that those statistics be available to applicants and new employees upon request. The crime rates for 2020, 2021, and 2022 were established using population figures for the fall of 2022/2023 academic semester.

Calendar Years	2020	2021	2022
Part One Offenses			
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	2	4
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0
Burglary	0	0	1
Theft – Larceny	0	8	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Human Trafficking	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	8	5
Part Two Offenses			
Other Assaults – Not Aggravated	0	3	4
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	2	0
Weapons	0	3	0
Prostitution	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	3
Drug Abuse Violations	0	1	3
Gambling	0	0	0
Family Offenses	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	61	10
Drunkenness	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) **	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	70	21

- HATE CRIMES:**
1. An incident of intimidation occurred on campus, characterized by race bias.
 2. An incident of intimidation occurred on campus, characterized by race and gender bias based.
 3. An incident of intimidation occurred at clinicals off campus, characterized by race bias.
 4. No hate crimes for the year of 2020 & 2021

CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

HARROGATE, TN - (TABLE TWO)

(Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act)

Calendar Years (CY) 2020, 2021, and 2022

Criminal Offenses or Primary Crimes (Crimes Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
Murder & Non-Negligent	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	4	0	0	4	3
Rape	2021	2	0	0	2	2
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	2	0	0	2	1
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	1	0	0	1	0
	2022	1	0	0	1	1
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Arson**	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

** Arson is always counted regardless of the nature of any other offense committed during the same incident. When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense along with the Arson is counted.

VAWA Offenses; and Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Law Violations (Crimes not Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	3	0	0	3	2
Dating Violence	2021	3	0	0	3	3
	2020	1	0	0	1	0
	2022	2	0	0	2	0
Stalking	2021	1	0	0	1	1
	2020	4	0	0	4	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	1	1	0
	2020	1	0	0	1	0
	2022	0	0	1	1	0
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2021	1	0	2	3	1
	2020	0	1	0	1	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	7	0	0	7	5
Liquor Law Violations Referred	2021	48	0	13	61	48
For Disciplinary Action	2020	74	1	0	75	74
	2022	1	0	0	1	1
Drug Law Violations Referred	2021	0	0	1	1	0
For Disciplinary Action	2020	2	0	0	2	2
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred	2021	4	0	0	4	4
For Disciplinary Action	2020	0	0	0	0	0

Reported Crimes are allegations of crimes reported in good faith to CSAs. These crimes do not have to be investigated or adjudicated in order to count as a reported crime statistic in the ASFSR. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated or affiliated with LMU. Reported crimes may include information received from an anonymous reporting source.

Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

The Non-campus Clery geography category also includes domestic and international short stay-away and repeated use trips with students where LMU controlled the location during the trip in support of the University's educational purposes.

- HATE CRIMES:**
1. An incident of intimidation occurred on campus, characterized by race bias.
 2. An incident of intimidation occurred on campus, characterized by race and gender bias based.
 3. An incident of intimidation occurred at clinicals off campus, characterized by race bias.
 4. No hate crimes for the year of 2020 & 2021

UNFOUNDED CRIMES: There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

The Tennessee Crime Reporting Act - (Table One)
 Lincoln Memorial University – Cedar Bluff, Knoxville, Tennessee
 Calendar Years 2020-2021-2022

The Tennessee Uniform Crime Reporting Act requires the release of crime statistics to students and employees, and it requires that those statistics be available to applicants and new employees upon request. The crime rates for 2020, 2021, and 2022 were established using population figures for the fall of 2022/2023 academic semester.

Calendar Years	2020	2021	2022
Part One Offenses			
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Theft – Larceny	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Human Trafficking	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
Part Two Offenses			
Other Assaults – Not Aggravated	0	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0
Weapons	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0
Family Offenses	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) **	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022
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CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

CEDAR BLUFF – KNOXVILLE, TN - (TABLE TWO)

(Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act)

Calendar Years (CY) 2020-2021-2022

Criminal Offenses or Primary Crimes (Crimes Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
Murder & Non-Negligent	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Arson**	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

** Arson is always counted regardless of the nature of any other offense committed during the same incident. When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense along with the Arson is counted.

VAWA Offenses; and Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Law Violations (Crimes not Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

Reported Crimes are allegations of crimes reported in good faith to CSAs. These crimes do not have to be investigated or adjudicated in order to count as a reported crime statistic in the ASFSR. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated or affiliated with LMU. Reported crimes may include information received from an anonymous reporting source.

Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

The Non-campus Clery geography category also includes domestic and international short stay-away and repeated use trips with students where LMU controlled the location during the trip in support of the University's educational purposes.

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

UNFOUNDED CRIMES: There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

The Kentucky Crime Reporting Act - (Table One)
 Lincoln Memorial University – Corbin, Kentucky
 Calendar Years 2020-2021-2022

The Kentucky Uniform Crime Reporting Act requires the release of crime statistics to students and employees, and it requires that those statistics be available to applicants and new employees upon request. The crime rates for 2020, 2021, and 2022 were established using population figures for the fall of 2022/2023 academic semester.

Calendar Years	2020	2021	2022
Part One Offenses			
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Theft – Larceny	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Human Trafficking	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
Part Two Offenses			
Other Assaults – Not Aggravated	0	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0
Weapons	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0
Family Offenses	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) **	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022
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**CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
CORBIN, KENTUCKY - (TABLE TWO)**

(Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act)

Calendar Years (CY) 2020-2021-2022

Criminal Offenses or Primary Crimes (Crimes Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non- Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
Murder & Non-Negligent	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Arson**	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

** Arson is always counted regardless of the nature of any other offense committed during the same incident. When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense along with the Arson is counted.

VAWA Offenses; and Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Law Violations (Crimes not Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

Reported Crimes are allegations of crimes reported in good faith to CSAs. These crimes do not have to be investigated or adjudicated in order to count as a reported crime statistic in the ASFSR. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated or affiliated with LMU. Reported crimes may include information received from an anonymous reporting source.

Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

The Non-campus Clery geography category also includes domestic and international short stay-away and repeated use trips with students where LMU controlled the location during the trip in support of the University's educational purposes.

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

UNFOUNDED CRIMES: There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

The Tennessee Crime Reporting Act - (Table One)
Lincoln Memorial University – DeBusk College of Medicine - Knoxville, Tennessee
Calendar Years 2020-2021-2022

The Tennessee Uniform Crime Reporting Act requires the release of crime statistics to students and employees, and it requires that those statistics be available to applicants and new employees upon request. The crime rates for 2020, 2021, and 2022 were established using population figures for the fall of 2022/2023 academic semester.

Calendar Years	2020	2021	2022
Part One Offenses			
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Theft – Larceny	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Human Trafficking	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
Part Two Offenses			
Other Assaults – Not Aggravated	0	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0
Weapons	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0
Family Offenses	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) **	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022
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CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
DEBUSK COLLEGE OF MEDICINE – KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE - (TABLE TWO)
(Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act)

Calendar Years (CY) 2020-2021-2022

Criminal Offenses or Primary Crimes (Crimes Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non- Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
Murder & Non-Negligent	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Arson**	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

** Arson is always counted regardless of the nature of any other offense committed during the same incident. When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense along with the Arson is counted.

VAWA Offenses; and Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Law Violations (Crimes not Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

Reported Crimes are allegations of crimes reported in good faith to CSAs. These crimes do not have to be investigated or adjudicated in order to count as a reported crime statistic in the ASFSR. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated or affiliated with LMU. Reported crimes may include information received from an anonymous reporting source.

Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

The Non-campus Clery geography category also includes domestic and international short stay-away and repeated use trips with students where LMU controlled the location during the trip in support of the University's educational purposes.

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

UNFOUNDED CRIMES: There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

The Tennessee Crime Reporting Act - (Table One)
Lincoln Memorial University – Duncan School of Law - Knoxville, Tennessee
Calendar Years 2020-2021-2022

The Tennessee Uniform Crime Reporting Act requires the release of crime statistics to students and employees, and it requires that those statistics be available to applicants and new employees upon request. The crime rates for 2020, 2021, and 2022 were established using population figures for the fall of 2022/2023 academic semester.

Calendar Years	2020	2021	2022
Part One Offenses			
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	1
Theft – Larceny	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Human Trafficking	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	1
Part Two Offenses			
Other Assaults – Not Aggravated	0	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0
Weapons	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0
Family Offenses	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) **	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022
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**CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
DUNCAN SCHOOL OF LAW – KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE - (TABLE TWO)**
(Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act)

Calendar Years (CY) 2020-2021-2022

Criminal Offenses or Primary Crimes (Crimes Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non- Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
Murder & Non-Negligent	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	1	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Arson**	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

** Arson is always counted regardless of the nature of any other offense committed during the same incident. When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense along with the Arson is counted.

VAWA Offenses; and Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Law Violations (Crimes not Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

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Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

The Non-campus Clery geography category also includes domestic and international short stay-away and repeated use trips with students where LMU controlled the location during the trip in support of the University's educational purposes.

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

UNFOUNDED CRIMES: There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

The Virginia Crime Reporting Act - (Table One)
Lincoln Memorial University – College of Veterinary Medicine, Ewing, Virginia
Calendar Years 2020-2021-2022

The Virginia Uniform Crime Reporting Act (now as requires the release of crime statistics to students and employees, and it requires that those statistics be available to applicants and new employees upon request. The crime rates for 2020, 2021, and 2022 were established using population figures for the fall of 2022/2023 academic semester.

Calendar Years	2020	2021	2022
Part One Offenses			
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Theft – Larceny	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Human Trafficking	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
Part Two Offenses			
Other Assaults – Not Aggravated	0	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0
Weapons	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0
Family Offenses	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) **	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022
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CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
LMU COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE – EWING, VA - (TABLE TWO)
(Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act)

Calendar Years (CY) 2020-2021-2022

Criminal Offenses or Primary Crimes (Crimes Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non- Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
Murder & Non-Negligent	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Arson**	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

** Arson is always counted regardless of the nature of any other offense committed during the same incident. When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense along with the Arson is counted.

VAWA Offenses; and Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Law Violations (Crimes not Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

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Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

The Non-campus Clery geography category also includes domestic and international short stay-away and repeated use trips with students where LMU controlled the location during the trip in support of the University's educational purposes.

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

UNFOUNDED CRIMES: There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

The Tennessee Crime Reporting Act - (Table One)
 Lincoln Memorial University – TOWER – KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
 Calendar Years 2020-2021-2022

The Tennessee Uniform Crime Reporting Act requires the release of crime statistics to students and employees, and it requires that those statistics be available to applicants and new employees upon request. The crime rates for 2020, 2021, and 2022 were established using population figures for the fall of 2022/2023 academic semester.

Calendar Years	2020	2021	2022
Part One Offenses			
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	2
Theft – Larceny	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Human Trafficking	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	2
Part Two Offenses			
Other Assaults – Not Aggravated	0	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0
Weapons	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0
Family Offenses	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) **	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022
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CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

LMU TOWER – KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE - (TABLE TWO)

(Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act)

Calendar Years (CY) 2020-2021-2022

Criminal Offenses or Primary Crimes (Crimes Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
Murder & Non-Negligent	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	2	0	2	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Arson**	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

** Arson is always counted regardless of the nature of any other offense committed during the same incident. When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense along with the Arson is counted.

VAWA Offenses; and Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Law Violations (Crimes not Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	1	0	1	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

Reported Crimes are allegations of crimes reported in good faith to CSAs. These crimes do not have to be investigated or adjudicated in order to count as a reported crime statistic in the ASFSR. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated or affiliated with LMU. Reported crimes may include information received from an anonymous reporting source.

Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

The Non-campus Clery geography category also includes domestic and international short stay-away and repeated use trips with students where LMU controlled the location during the trip in support of the University's educational purposes.

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

UNFOUNDED CRIMES: There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

The Florida Crime Reporting Act - (Table One)
Lincoln Memorial University – Tampa, Florida
Calendar Years 2020-2021-2022

The Florida Uniform Crime Reporting Act requires the release of crime statistics to students and employees, and it requires that those statistics be available to applicants and new employees upon request. The crime rates for 2020, 2021, and 2022 were established using population figures for the fall of 2022/2023 academic semester.

Calendar Years	2020	2021	2022
Part One Offenses			
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Theft – Larceny	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Human Trafficking	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
Part Two Offenses			
Other Assaults – Not Aggravated	0	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0
Weapons	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0
Family Offenses	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) **	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

UNFOUNDED CRIMES: There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

LMU TAMPA – TAMPA, FLORIDA - (TABLE TWO)

(Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act)

Calendar Years (CY) 2020-2021-2022

Criminal Offenses or Primary Crimes (Crimes Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
Murder & Non-Negligent	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Arson**	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

** Arson is always counted regardless of the nature of any other offense committed during the same incident. When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense along with the Arson is counted.

VAWA Offenses; and Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Law Violations (Crimes not Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

Reported Crimes are allegations of crimes reported in good faith to CSAs. These crimes do not have to be investigated or adjudicated in order to count as a reported crime statistic in the ASFSR. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated or affiliated with LMU. Reported crimes may include information received from an anonymous reporting source.

Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

The Non-campus Clery geography category also includes domestic and international short stay-away and repeated use trips with students where LMU controlled the location during the trip in support of the University's educational purposes.

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

UNFOUNDED CRIMES: There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

The Tennessee Crime Reporting Act - (Table One)
 Lincoln Memorial University – Kingsport, Tennessee
 Calendar Years 2020-2021-2022 – See Northeast Community College ASR

The Tennessee Uniform Crime Reporting Act requires the release of crime statistics to students and employees, and it requires that those statistics be available to applicants and new employees upon request. The crime rates for 2020, 2021, and 2022 were established using population figures for the fall of 2022/2023 academic semester.

Calendar Years	2020	2021	2022
Part One Offenses			
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Theft – Larceny	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Human Trafficking	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
Part Two Offenses			
Other Assaults – Not Aggravated	0	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0
Weapons	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0
Family Offenses	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) **	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022
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CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

LMU KINGSPORT – KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE - (TABLE TWO)

(Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act)

Calendar Years (CY) 2020-2021-2022

Criminal Offenses or Primary Crimes (Crimes Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
Murder & Non-Negligent	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Arson**	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

** Arson is always counted regardless of the nature of any other offense committed during the same incident. When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense along with the Arson is counted.

VAWA Offenses; and Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Law Violations (Crimes not Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

Reported Crimes are allegations of crimes reported in good faith to CSAs. These crimes do not have to be investigated or adjudicated in order to count as a reported crime statistic in the ASFSR. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated or affiliated with LMU. Reported crimes may include information received from an anonymous reporting source.

Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

The Non-campus Clery geography category also includes domestic and international short stay-away and repeated use trips with students where LMU controlled the location during the trip in support of the University's educational purposes.

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

UNFOUNDED CRIMES: There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

The Tennessee Crime Reporting Act - (Table One)
 LMU – Chattanooga State Community College – Chattanooga, Tennessee
 Calendar Years 2020-2021-2022

The Tennessee Uniform Crime Reporting Act requires the release of crime statistics to students and employees, and it requires that those statistics be available to applicants and new employees upon request. The crime rates for 2020, 2021, and 2022 were established using population figures for the fall of 2022/2023 academic semester.

Calendar Years	2020	2021	2022
Part One Offenses			
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Theft – Larceny	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Human Trafficking	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
Part Two Offenses			
Other Assaults – Not Aggravated	0	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0
Weapons	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0
Family Offenses	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) **	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022
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CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
LMU – CHATTANOOGA STATE CC, CHATTANOOGA, TN - (TABLE TWO)
(Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act)

Calendar Years (CY) 2020-2021-2022

Criminal Offenses or Primary Crimes (Crimes Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non- Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
Murder & Non-Negligent	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Arson**	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

** Arson is always counted regardless of the nature of any other offense committed during the same incident. When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense along with the Arson is counted.

VAWA Offenses; and Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Law Violations (Crimes not Reported by Hierarchy)	Calendar Year	On Campus (including Residential)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	On Campus (Residential Only)
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

Reported Crimes are allegations of crimes reported in good faith to CSAs. These crimes do not have to be investigated or adjudicated in order to count as a reported crime statistic in the ASFSR. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated or affiliated with LMU. Reported crimes may include information received from an anonymous reporting source.

Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

The Non-campus Clery geography category also includes domestic and international short stay-away and repeated use trips with students where LMU controlled the location during the trip in support of the University's educational purposes.

HATE CRIMES: There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

UNFOUNDED CRIMES: There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2020, 2021, or 2022

NOTE: The University made a reasonable and good faith effort to request and retrieve statistics from all local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the University’s identified Clery geography. Reportable Clery crime data received from agencies who responded to these requests are included in the Table Two crime statistics noted above. Not all of these agencies responded to these requests for crime statistics.

UNFOUNDED CRIMES

If a Clery Act crime is reported as occurring in any of the University’s Clery Act geographic categories and the reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is considered to be “unfounded.” Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may unfound a crime after a through investigative process.

ACCREDITATION

Lincoln Memorial University is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award associate, baccalaureate, masters, specialist, and doctorate degrees. www.sacscoc.org

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Lincoln Memorial University (LMU) has adopted an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that establishes policies, procedures, and an organizational hierarchy for response to emergencies on campus. The Plan outlines incident priorities, campus organization and the role and operation of LMU personnel during an emergency. Emergency operations planning at LMU means preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from any and all emergencies that could affect the University and local LMU communities. Emergency preparedness at LMU is managed by the University’s Campus Incident Response Team (CIRT). The emergency response and evacuation protocols and procedures outlined within this Annual Report are reflective for both on-campus and non-campus buildings, facilities, and residence halls.

General Emergency

1. Call emergency number: 423-869-6911 (6911 from any campus extension) or 911
2. Specify whether you need police, ambulance, or fire
3. Have the following information available:
 - Building name
 - Room number (If an apartment, apartment number and room letter)
4. If the emergency involves an injured person:

- Check the scene for safety; do not move the victim unless their life is endangered.
- Check the victim for consciousness, breathing, pulse, and bleeding.
- Remain on the phone with the emergency operator.
- Remain with the victim until help arrives.

5. Inform LMU Police and Security Department (if you have not already done so) at 423-869-6911

Emergency Response

The University's units and/or departments are responsible for developing emergency response and continuity of operations plans for their areas and staff. The Campus Incident Response Team (CIRT) provides resources and guidance for the development of these plans. Emergencies occurring on campus should be reported to LMU Campus Police and Security by dialing (423) 869-6911 or on-campus extension 6911 or by dialing 911 for outside emergency responders.

In conjunction with other emergency agencies, the University conducts emergency response drills and exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests, which may be announced or unannounced, are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. After-action reviews will be conducted following each test and/or exercise that documents the test/exercise, provides a description for each test/exercise, the date, time, whether the test was announced or unannounced, and an assessment of the lessons learned from the exercise. LMU Police and Security Department has a summary of the emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with a test (exercise and drill) that meets all of the requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA).

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS OVERVIEW

Emergency preparedness at Lincoln Memorial University (LMU) is managed by the Chief of Campus Police and Security and the Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT). Emergency operations planning at LMU means preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from any and all emergencies that could affect LMU and local communities. It means having a comprehensive plan extending from all levels of emergency personnel down through the individuals that make up our community to prevent situations that cause emergencies; it means preparing people on the procedures to follow, should a crisis occur; it means having a well-collaborated response approach from University and local officials and State and Federal agencies to effectively mitigate any crisis; and it means being ready and able to recover quickly from emergency events in order to keep the operations and business continuity of LMU moving forward.

CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM (CIRT)

All emergency incidents occurring on campus or impacting the University campus community will be managed using the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as outlined by Federal and State agencies.

The primary responsibility for responding to emergencies on LMU campus rests with the Chief of Campus Police and Security, local emergency services, and the President of the University. The Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT) is the established protocol for managing all aspects of an incident. LMU Police and Security Department, along with other University departments, and the emergency services organizations play an essential role as the first line of defense. In responding to an emergency or disaster, LMU will make full use of the facilities, equipment, supplies, personnel, and resources of the University. The President of the University, as chief executive, has the authority to direct and coordinate disaster operations and may delegate this authority to an emergency manager. Incident Command is established when an authorized individual (usually an LMU Police and Security Department officer or supervisor, fire chief, or police officer) is onsite and communicates their authority with all personnel involved.

If a situation arises on or around campus that could potentially threaten the health or safety of University community members, senior officers of the University, members of CIRT, and members of LMU Police and Security Department are immediately summoned as part of LMU's crisis response procedure.

LMU Campus Police and Security Department officers, supervisors, and administrators are trained in crisis response and have the authority to take immediate action in response to an imminent crisis, using the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and departmental procedures as a guideline.

These actions may include:

- Deployment of additional LMU Police and Security Department officers
- Engagement of law enforcement officials
- Summoning of local, county, or state emergency management officials
- Enhanced patrol of the campus
- Closing of roads and entrances to campus
- Securing of campus buildings and residence halls
- Evacuation of campus buildings and residence halls

There is one Incident Commander (IC) for an incident. When more than one jurisdiction or one agency is involved, a Unified Command structure will be established. Command will function from an Incident Command Post (ICP). Certain "triggering" conditions may dictate a broader institutional response. This broader response will be managed from an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) by the CIRT.

When an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is established, CIRT will assume a policy, direction, and coordination role over the institution's response and recovery. The EOC will act as an umbrella organization that brings together all of the elements necessary to support the incident and maintain ongoing operations. Command will remain with the Incident Commander or Unified Command group.

The CIRT consists of two groups: the Primary and Augmented. The Primary Members are the policy decision-makers and include the President of the University and senior staff. The Augmented

members are the policy developers and implementers and include key department heads from organizations throughout the institution. The members of CIRT are institutional emergency incident resources and potential responders; they are not people who community members should report crimes to.

The Primary CIRT composition is as follows:

- Chief of Campus Police and Security (CIRT Chair)
- Deputy Chief of Campus Police and Security
- President of the University
- Senior Executive Vice President of the University & Chief Information Officer ("CIO")
General Counsel
- Executive Vice President for Administration
- Assistant Vice President for Academic and Student Support Services
- Executive Director of Marketing and Public Relations
- Executive Director for Counseling and Accessibility
- Director of Infrastructure Management
- Emergency Services Coordinator
- Campus Police and Security Office Manager and Clery Compliance Officer (CIRT Scribe)

TESTING, EXERCISE PREPAREDNESS DRILLS AND TABLE-TOP EXERCISES

In accordance with the institution's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), LMU will use its emergency procedures and plans for testing emergency notification, response, and evacuation. A test is defined as regularly scheduled drills, exercises, and appropriate follow-through activities, designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. LMU conducts two emergency alert tests per academic year.

CIRT will perform periodic table-top exercises (at least one per year) in order to practice the implementation of the campus' emergency operations plan and supplement emergency policies and procedures and to assess and evaluate emergency plan capabilities. Additionally, divisional, and department-level exercises are regularly initiated to train staff personnel on emergency operations. During CIRT exercises, the all-campus evacuation plan is either reviewed or practiced as part of the training session. The Chief of Campus Police and Security, in coordination with the Executive Vice President of Finance, will be responsible for scheduling and conducting these table-top exercises. At a minimum, one CIRT Table-Top exercise per academic year will occur with the entire CIRT Group. Additionally, local emergency responders from the Fire and Police Departments, Claiborne County Hospital, and Claiborne County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) will be invited to participate along with University officials during one table-top each year. Exercises can be either announced or unannounced.

After-Action Reports of Tests /Exercises: After-action reviews will be conducted following each test and/or exercise that documents the test/exercise, provides a description for each test/exercise, the date, time, and whether the test was announced or unannounced.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

The emergency evacuation procedures are tested at least twice each year. Students and employees learn the locations of the emergency exits in the residence halls, as well as the academic and administrative buildings, and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. LMU officers do not tell building occupants in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations, because those decisions are affected by time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In both cases, LMU Police and Security on the scene will communicate information to students and employees regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. At Lincoln Memorial University, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants 'practice' drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm.

LMU Police and Security shall be responsible for the safe evacuation of all persons utilizing the University's facilities in the event of natural disasters, civil disturbances, and active threats. The level of necessity will determine the response by LMU Police and Security. If large-scale events occur that are beyond the resource capabilities of LMU Police and Security and the University, officials will request assistance from outside emergency resources, such as the Claiborne County Sheriff's Office and Fire, State Police, Claiborne County Emergency Management, and/or state departments of emergency management. The need to implement evacuation from a campus building or the entire campus shall be based upon information received by or furnished to Lincoln Memorial University.

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

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

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

As part of the decision-making process relative to an evacuation, the evacuation must be able to be completed well before the arrival of a hazard. When there is little to no warning time, a shelter-in-place decision/order may be more appropriate. Additional factors to consider beyond warning time when deciding on whether or not to evacuate include:

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

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

Building Evacuation

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

Large-scale Campus Evacuation

- If evacuation of part or all of the campus is necessary, monitor text message, email, and the University's website for additional information.
- Those in need of transportation will be directed to areas to await transport to an off-campus site.

General Evacuation Procedures

At the sound of a fire alarm or if you are instructed to evacuate, leave your work area immediately and proceed to the nearest exit, and leave the building. If you are the first to recognize a fire situation, evacuate to a safe location using the nearest exit, and notify Campus Police and Security (423) 869-6911 or on campus extension 6911.

- Remain Calm
- Do NOT use Elevators, Use the Stairs.
- Assist the physically impaired. If they are unable to exit without using an elevator, secure a safe location near a stairwell, and immediately inform Campus Police and Security or the responding Fire Department of the individual's location.
- Proceed to a clear area at least 150 feet from the building. Keep all walkways clear for emergency vehicles.
- Make sure all personnel are out of the building.
- Do not re-enter the building.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures – What It Means to “Shelter-in-Place”

University authorities may instruct campus community members to “shelter-in-place” if a condition exists that is potentially life threatening and has an immediate threat to the health and personal safety of the campus community. Immediate threats would include, but are not limited to: active shooter incidents, mass acts of violence, tornadoes, terrorist attacks, or hazardous material incidents. Thus, to “shelter-in-place” means to make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside. Community members should remain in a shelter-in-place status until the all-clear is communicated by emergency response personnel via LiveSafe or email. Follow-up notices/communications will be provided as necessary during an active incident and may be provided by the Chief of Campus Police and Security or designee. When a threat is neutralized or effectively removed, campus community members will be appropriately informed via all or some of the aforementioned communications methods.

Basic “Shelter-in-Place” Guidance

If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, take your personal belongings (purse, wallet, access card, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close

your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have been evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest University building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

How You Will Know to “Shelter-in-Place”

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, LMU Campus Police and Security, other University employees, local law enforcement or outside emergency services, or by text, email, siren, or LiveSafe.

How to “Shelter-In-Place”

University authorities may instruct campus community members to "shelter-in-place" if a condition exists that is potentially life threatening and has an immediate threat to the health and personal safety of the campus community. Immediate threats would include, but are not limited to: active shooter incidents, mass acts of violence, tornadoes, terrorist attacks, or hazardous materials incidents.

- If you can safely evacuate a potentially dangerous or hazardous situation, do so immediately. If you cannot safely evacuate and you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel.

Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:

- an interior room;
- above ground level; and
- without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.
- Shut and lock, if possible, all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors. Doors and windows may need to be barricaded, if possible.
- Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
- Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able.
- Make a list of people with you and ask someone to call the list into LMU Police and Security Department or send via LiveSafe to inform them where you are sheltering.
- Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
- Make yourself comfortable.

Off-Campus (Main) Emergencies:

LMU officials often receive emergency information from the Claiborne County 911 Center regarding incidents in Claiborne County that could imminently impact the safety of the LMU community. When appropriate, LMU Police and Security Department notifies the campus

community of off-campus threats that could also represent a serious or continuing threat to students, employees, and visitors.

Off-Campus (Knoxville, TN – Corbin, KY – Tampa, FL – Ewing, VA) Emergencies:

LMU extended sites security officer will notify the local law enforcement agency of any emergencies that occur on our off-campus sites. When appropriate, LMU notifies the campus community by the way of LiveSafe on off-campus threats that could also represent a serious or continuing threat to students, employees, and visitors.

EMERGENCY / IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION

LMU utilizes the LiveSafe alert system to notify university members in the event of an emergency. Current LMU employees and students are automatically enrolled in LiveSafe by email and alerts are sent to your LMU email address. To receive messages on your cell phone please download the LiveSafe App.

Visit the [Google Play](#) or [App Store](#) and search for "LiveSafe."

Download the app, register with your email, and fill out your profile.

Search for and select "Lincoln Memorial University" as your school.

Once you have the app, click through the [slides](#) to learn more details about how LiveSafe can help you:

All emergencies, including fire, hazardous materials, spills, police emergencies or any condition that threatens imminent harm to people, must be reported to the LMU Police and Security Department at 423.869.6911 or 911.

The immediate notification capability of the emergency mass notification process is designed to assist the University in determining the content of the notification and initiating the notification system without delay, considering the safety of the community, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible institutional authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency situation/incident.

The Executive Vice President for Finance, or the Chief of Campus Police and Security or designee, in coordination with LMU Police and Security Department, may initiate the University's emergency mass notification processes during extremely violent or hazardous incidents that pose immediate danger or threat to the health and safety of campus community members wherein LMU Police and Security Department personnel need to notify campus community members immediately in order to reduce the likelihood of casualties or injuries.

Immediate notification to the campus about a confirmed seriously violent or extremely hazardous incident or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health and/or safety of students or staff occurring on the campus or near the campus can be accomplished through a variety of communications methods, but the use of the emergency cell phone text/voice messaging, all campus email, and/or alert siren would be seen as the most common and quickest

form of communications under these circumstances. Confirmation typically involves the response and assessment of LMU Police and Security Department officers, college officials, local police, or emergency responders. As previously stated, a notification will occur for these types of incident situations as described unless the notification will compromise efforts to assist a victim(s) or contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

In the event of an emergency, an effective campus-wide communications process is vital in order to provide the greatest safety possible for the campus community. As part of its Emergency Management Operations Plan, the University has adopted a formalized procedure for issuing emergency alerts to the campus community. When on-duty LMU Police and Security Department officers become aware of a situation that may warrant the issuing of an emergency alert, the on-duty LMU Police and Security Department Officer confirms (through response, investigation, or collaboration with emergency responders) that there is a significant emergency and then immediately contacts the Chief of Campus Police and Security or Executive Vice President for Finance, or designee, who quickly evaluates the situation to determine if an alert is warranted, develops the content of the notification message, and then identifies the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community who will receive the notification. Notification message content is determined based on the type of incident, the context with which it is occurring, and the immediate danger or threat to the campus community and the need to advise campus community members to take action. Pre-programmed messages have been prepared as part of the emergency notification system to aid in rapid communication processes during incidents of grave concern. The segment(s) of the campus receiving an immediate or emergency notification is decided based on who is directly impacted by the emergency and whose health and/or safety may be in jeopardy. In situations where an imminent threat is present, the Chief of Campus Police and Security or Executive Vice President for Finance, or designee has the ability and authority to issue an alert without delay and without further consultation with any other University official.

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

Siren

Lincoln Memorial University (LMU) has installed an Eclipse 8 omnidirectional siren to alert the community of public safety or weather-related emergencies on its main campus in Harrogate, Tennessee. The siren has been installed on the roof of the Tex Turner Arena. The LMU Police and Security Department control center will administer the siren.

The emergency siren is intended only to warn campus occupants that may be outside of buildings of impending severe weather or campus safety threats. The siren is intended to be an adjunct warning tool and will not replace any facet of LMU's current alert system, LiveSafe. It will work in conjunction with the system as another layer of communication. The Weather warning siren will

be activated whenever severe weather is anticipated to pass through or near the Harrogate area and there is sufficient time to process the warning. As weather is very difficult to predict and severe weather may develop suddenly and without notice, the weather warning siren may not be able to be activated for every occurrence.

A two-signal system will be employed through the siren. A steady tone will indicate a weather emergency, like a tornado warning. A low-high repeater tone will indicate a public safety threat. Both warnings should alert people to take appropriate action immediately.

In situations lacking the presence of an imminent threat, the Chief of Campus Police and Security or designee consults with the Executive Vice President for Finance prior to an alert being issued. The University, based on the judgments of members of LMU Police and Security Department will endeavor to immediately notify the campus community (or appropriate segments separately and distinctly impacted) upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on or near the campus. A threat is imminent when the need for action is instant, overwhelming, and leaves no moment for deliberation. Such situations may include, but are not limited to, a hazardous materials incident requiring sheltering in place or evacuation, an active shooter on or near campus, and/or a shooting incident on or near the campus.

When the emergency mass notification system (LiveSafe) is activated using the siren, email, and/or cell phone text/voice messaging, University officials will notify campus community members of the emergency situation, its exact location, and will most likely request community members to protect themselves by evacuating the affected area if it is safe to do so and/or by employing the “shelter-in-place” concept. Local police, emergency responders, officials at the Pump Springs Baptist Church, and select officials are also alerted via text messaging of any actual on-campus emergency that poses a threat to campus and/or the immediate local community.

Emergency/Immediate Distribution Matrix – see on the next page

PRIMARY METHODS	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority to Approve/Send	Primary/Backup Message Sender
Mass Email	Chief of Police; and/or his designee	Senior Executive VP for the University: or their designee; or, Any trained Member of Marketing & Public Relations Office	If time allows, consult with Senior Executive VP for the University: or their designee If time does not permit, the primary or backup creator/ sender can proceed.	Dispatch; and/or Police or Security Officer
LMU Website	Chief of Police; and/or his designee	Senior Executive VP for the University: or their designee; or, Any trained Member of Marketing & Public Relations Office	Chief of Police; and/or his designee	Dispatch; and/or Police or Security Officer Any trained member of Marketing & Public Relations Office

SECONDARY METHODS	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority to Approve/Send	Primary / Backup Message Sender
Campus Siren	Chief of Police; and/or his designee	Senior Executive VP for the University: and/or their designee	If time allows, consult with the Senior Executive VP for the University; or their designee, or, If time does not permit, the primary or backup creator / sender can proceed.	Dispatch; and/or Police / Security Officer
Digital Signage/ Social Media Platforms	Marketing & Public Relations Office; and/or their designee	Marketing & Public Relations Office; and/or their designee	Marketing & Public Relations Office; and/or their designee	Marketing & Public Relations Office; and/or their designee
University Website	Marketing & Public Relations Office; and/or their designee	Marketing & Public Relations Office; and/or their designee	Marketing & Public Relations Office; and/or their designee	Marketing & Public Relations Office; and/or their designee
Face-to-Face Communication	President of the University & Marketing & Public Relations Office	President of the University & Marketing & Public Relations Office	President of the University & Marketing & Public Relations Office	President of the University & Marketing & Public Relations Office

Emergency Mass Notification System (EMNS) Testing

The Emergency Mass Notification System (EMNS) will be tested at least each academic semester to ensure that all systems are working properly and that emergency managers maintain a working knowledge of the system. These tests will also be educational moments for the campus community to remind them that this system does exist, and that it is a working and functioning system that they can rely upon. In conjunction with at least one of the annual siren test notifications, information is shared with the campus community related to the campus' emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Students, staff, and faculty are informed of the University's EMNS program and evacuation processes annually during training and through written notification. This includes dissemination of information about how to respond during the activation of the EMNS in response to a significant incident on campus or within the immediate area of the campus that potentially directly impacts the safety of campus community members. These information sessions have been built into student and employee training, and new employee orientations. Additionally, EMNS brochures are in each building throughout campus. The brochures provide quick actions for community members to take in the event of an EMNS activation, including shelter- in-place actions, etc. LMU Campus Police and Security officers additionally test evacuation procedures for all residence halls, fraternities, and academic/administrative buildings at least once each semester as part of LMU Campus Police and Security fire drill and safe evacuation programs.

The EMNS processes are tested once each semester – including the activation of the alert siren and cell phone/text messaging systems. These tests are usually announced tests, but they may be unannounced.

The University's primary and secondary means of communicating during an emergency situation include those addressed above. The following, although not all of these methods are always employed – modalities include primary, secondary, and tertiary methods of notification that are decided upon based on the segment or segments of the campus community that require notification and the best method(s) determined to maximize that notification. The communications method used would depend on the type of emergency:

- Cell phone Text
- Alert Siren
- All Campus Email Alerts
- Computer Instant Pop-Up Emergency Screen Messages
- Emergency Website, Facebook, and Twitter Accounts

ALCOHOL/DRUG POLICIES

In accordance with the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) of 1989, and State policies on Alcohol and Other Drugs, Lincoln Memorial University (LMU) prohibits the unlawful or unauthorized possession, use, sale, manufacture, distribution, or dispensation of alcohol and other drugs by employees and students in the workplace, on University property, or as part of any campus activity. Employee or student violators are subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment and expulsion.

The LMU Campus Police and Security reports violations of law to the appropriate University department and works in collaboration with the state and local police, who are responsible for enforcing the laws of the States of TN, KY, FL & VA, including laws relative to the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages. This includes the enforcement of State underage drinking laws and Federal and State drug laws. Student violations of the policies and guidelines pertaining to alcohol and drugs specified in the Railsplitter Community Standards Guide will result in sanctions appropriate to the degree of the violation. Sanctions will increase in severity for repeated violations. Student sanctions will include, but are not limited to, fines, education, referrals for counseling, community service, probations, residence hall separation, or suspension or expulsion from the University.

There are also serious legal repercussions for driving under the influence of alcohol. Drivers under the age of 21 with a BAC of .02 or higher will be charged with Driving Under the Influence. Drivers 21 and over with a BAC of .08 or higher will be charged with Driving Under the Influence.

The use of narcotics and controlled substances without a prescription on University premises, as elsewhere, is illegal. Illegal possession, use, and/or sale of drugs or narcotics by students, employees, or guests constitutes unacceptable and illegal conduct. The LMU Campus Police and Security reports violations of law to the appropriate University department and works in collaboration with state and federal law enforcement and local police, who are responsible for enforcing the laws of the States of TN, KY, FL, and VA including laws relative to the possession, use, and sale of narcotics and controlled substances. When students are receiving Federal Title IV financial aid (including Federal Pell Grants and Federal Direct Student Loans), it is their responsibility to inform the Financial Aid Office within five days of any criminal illegal drug statute conviction. Students also agree to abide by the conditions of the drug-free workplace certifications.

The Office of Student Services also specifies the prohibitions and penalties for violations of these prohibitions and is part of the Railsplitter Community Standards Guide, which is published under a separate cover and is available through the Office of Student Services.

Standards of Conduct

Pursuant to Section 8.2 of the Community Standards Guide, students may not possess, consume, sell, distribute or be in the presence of alcoholic beverages on campus grounds, when not sanctioned by the University.

Pursuant to Section 8.19 of the Community Standards Guide, no alcoholic beverages are permitted in any designated undergraduate residence halls on campus at any time by any person, regardless of age. Designated undergraduate residence halls are Burchett, McClelland, Norton, Peters, West, Liles, LaFrentz-Poole, Pope, Mitchell, and Dishner.

Pursuant to Section 8.5 of the Community Standards Guide, students may not use, possess, consume, cultivate, manufacture, sale, or distribute illegal drugs or significantly mind-altering substances, pharmaceuticals, drug paraphernalia, or otherwise.

Sanctions

Section 2.1- Alcohol	Reestablish and Repair	Consistent with Circumstances	Probation	Suspension
	Reflect	Alcohol Education Course	Consistent with Circumstances	Consistent with Circumstances
Section 2.2- Alcohol (Residential)	Reestablish and Repair	Consistent with Circumstances	Probation	Suspension
	Reflect	Alcohol Education Course	Consistent with Circumstances	Consistent with Circumstances
Section 6- Drugs	Reestablish and Repair	Probation	Suspension	Expulsion
	Reflect	Consistent with Circumstances	Consistent with Circumstances	N/A

The Handbook/Guide can also be found online at: <https://handbook.lmunet.edu/>

Federal and State Laws and Penalties for Alcohol and Drug Violations

In addition to disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed by LMU, students and employees may be subject to criminal prosecution under federal, state, and/or local laws. Brief descriptions of relevant laws are provided in this section to ensure students and employees are aware of possible legal penalties. When students are receiving Federal Title IV financial aid (including Federal Pell Grants and Federal Direct Student Loans), it is their responsibility to inform the Financial Aid Office within five days of any criminal illegal drug statute conviction. Students also agree to abide by the conditions of the drug-free workplace certifications.

There are also serious legal repercussions for driving under the influence of alcohol. Drivers under the age of 21 with a BAC of .02 or higher will be charged with Driving Under the Influence. Drivers 21 and over with a BAC of .08 or higher will be charged with Driving Under the Influence.

1. Federal Laws and Penalties

The law prohibiting and the penalties for unauthorized possession of any controlled substance are found in 21 U.S.C. 801 *et al.* Simple possession of any controlled substance is a misdemeanor under federal law and carries a fine of at least \$1,000 and a sentence of no more than one year in prison. Students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs may have their federal financial aid eligibility suspended. 20 U.S.C. 1091.

[Provisions of the federal Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 801 et al](#)

2. State Laws and Penalties

State Laws for Alcohol Violations

a. Tennessee Laws and Penalties

It is unlawful for any person under twenty-one (21) years of age to purchase, possess, transport or consume tobacco, smoking hemp, or vapor products, alcoholic beverages, wine, or beer. T.C.A. § 1-3-113; T.C.A. § 57-5-301(d)(1). It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one (21) to exhibit false identification or to make false statements to the effect that he or she is 21 years of age for the purpose of purchasing beer. T.C.A. § 57-5-301(d)(3); T.C.A. § 57-3-412 (3)(A)

Any person who purchases an alcoholic beverage for or at the request of a person under twenty-one (21) years of age commits a misdemeanor and, upon conviction for such person's first such offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), plus all

penalties imposed by § 39-15-404. Upon a person's second or subsequent conviction for such offense, such person shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), plus all penalties imposed by § 39-15-404. T.C.A. § 57-3-412 (4).

Tennessee Driving Under the Influence Laws:

<https://www.tn.gov/content/tn/safety/publicsafety/duioutline.html>

b. Kentucky Laws and Penalties

A person under twenty-one (21) years of age shall not enter any premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages for the purpose of purchasing or receiving any alcoholic beverages. A person under twenty-one (21) years of age shall not possess for personal use or purchase or attempt to purchase or have another purchase for the person any alcoholic beverages. No person shall aid or assist any person under twenty-one (21) years of age in purchasing or being delivered or served any alcoholic beverages. A person under twenty-one (21) years of age shall not misrepresent the person's age for the purpose of inducing any licensee, or the licensee's agent, servant, or employee, to sell or serve any alcoholic beverages to the underage person. A person under twenty-one (21) years of age shall not use, or attempt to use any false, fraudulent, or altered identification card, paper, or any other document to purchase or attempt to purchase or otherwise obtain any alcoholic beverage. K.R.S. § 244.085.

A violation of this law is punishable by up to 90 days in jail and/or a fine up to \$250. Multiple offenses may result in a Class A Misdemeanor, which is punishable by up to 1 year in jail and/or fine up to \$500. K.R.S. § 244.990.

Kentucky Driving Under the Influence Laws:

<https://drive.ky.gov/Drivers/Pages/DUI.aspx>

c. Florida Laws and Penalties

With a few exceptions, it is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 years to have in her or his possession alcoholic beverages. Fla. Stat. §562.111. A violation of this law may result in a first-degree misdemeanor, subject to a fine of \$500 and/or up to 60 days in jail. These penalties increase with multiple offenses.

http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0500-0599/0562/Sections/0562.111.html

Florida Driving Under the Influence Laws: <https://www.stateofflorida.com/dui-information/>

d. Virginia Laws and Penalties

It is illegal for anyone under 21 to possess, purchase or attempt to purchase any alcoholic beverage. Violators may be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor and face a fine of up to \$2,500 and/or a year in jail if convicted. Va. Code Ann. §§ 4.1-305(C), 16.1-278.9 and 16.1-278.8.

Virginia Driving Under the Influence Laws:

<https://www.dmv.virginia.gov/sites/default/files/forms/dmv168.pdf>

State Laws for Drug Violations

a. Tennessee Laws and Penalties

It is an offense for a defendant to knowingly: (1) Manufacture a controlled substance; (2) Deliver a controlled substance; (3) Sell a controlled substance; or (4) Possess a controlled substance with intent to manufacture, deliver or sell the controlled substance. T.C.A. § 39-17-417 (a). A violation of with respect to Schedule I controlled substance is a Class B felony and, in addition, may be fined not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). T.C.A. § 39-17-417 (b).

b. Kentucky Laws and Penalties

State laws prohibit the illegal possession or misuse of drugs such as marijuana, barbiturates, amphetamines, prescription tranquilizers, LSD compounds, mescaline, psilocybin, DMT, narcotics (including cocaine), and opiates. A person in the illegal possession of a controlled substance may be subject to incarceration, deferred prosecution, probation. K.R.S. § 218A.1401 et al.

c. Florida Laws and Penalties

Prevention and Control Act, possession of an illegal controlled substance is a felony. An individual may be punished up to 30 years and required to pay a fine up to \$10,000. Fla. Stat. §893.13.

http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0800-0899/0893/Sections/0893.13.html

d. Virginia Laws and Penalties

It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, give, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, sell, give or distribute a controlled substance or an imitation controlled substance. Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-248. Violators may be guilty of a misdemeanor or felony, and receive a fine and/or jail if convicted. Va. Code Ann. §18.2-250, et al.

Alcohol/Drug Educational Programming

Each year, the Office of Student Services provides educational programs designed to address the needs of LMU's student body and further the mission of the University. The program schedule will be included within the monthly activities' calendars. The topics include but are not limited to:

Career Exploration

Alcohol Education

Drug Education

Academic Success

Healthy Lifestyles

Diversity

Constitution Day and Voter Registration

Programs hosted: Blame it on the Butterbeer (Drug & Alcohol), October Wellness Wednesday (Alcohol Awareness), Dueling Duos (healthy relationships, domestic violence, and bystander intervention, St. Patrick's Day Event (students provided with information regarding safe alcohol consumption).

Educational programming for students occurs throughout the academic year in a variety of formats and locations. Additional resources for students include a subscription to Student Health 101, a fully integrated wellness communication system that provides valuable wellness content to students in an active way throughout the academic year.

The University provides annual training/educational sessions for all employees, Emergency Procedures guide to all employees are available online and paper copies.

LMU conducts regular programming to educate students and employees that consumption and/or abuse of alcohol and other drugs may alter behavior, distort perception, impair thinking, impede judgment, and lead to physical or psychological dependence.

The scope and impact of health risks from alcohol and drug abuse are both alarming and well-documented, ranging from mood-altering to life-threatening, with consequences that extend beyond the individual to family, organizations, and society. There are physical, emotional, spiritual, social, and occupational risks involved with the use of alcohol and drugs. Some of the physical health risks of drug use include, but are not limited to heart problems, infections, malnutrition, convulsions, respiratory paralysis, emphysema, high blood pressure, and possible death. Drug use can also lead to legal problems, financial hardships, and social and occupational difficulties. Some of the physical risks of using alcohol are chronic addiction, blood disorders, brain damage, cirrhosis, hepatitis, heart problems, lung infection, and stomach ulcers. Mentally, there may be increased stress, depression, contemplation of suicide, impaired thought process, memory loss, and increased incidents of psychosis.

Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation

LMU provides a comprehensive alcohol and drug prevention program for students in need of assistance. Employees, students, and concerned family members may refer students for an initial assessment to the counseling office. An extensive resource catalog is housed in the counseling office for students and employees with listings of services available that are located in Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, and Virginia. Students receiving counseling on campus because of alcohol, drug, or personal concerns can do so with the assurance that strict counseling confidentiality will be observed. Through the Director of Counseling Services, students may receive assessment, intervention, and referral services free of charge. While some on-campus counseling may be required, this is generally of a brief duration depending upon each student's circumstances. If dismissal from the university is made, assessment and rehabilitation at the student's expense may be required for re-entry to the institution.

Wellness Resources are available from the Office of Student Services, the Tagge Center for Academic Excellence, the Library Computer Lab, and in the Athletic Department. Additional literature and videotapes are available at the circulation desk in the library for research and personal use.

WEAPONS POLICY

No firearms or weapons are permitted on the University property, even if such weapons are legally registered. Violators are considered trespassers and are subject to forfeiture or arrest.

LMU is committed to providing a safe, healthy learning and working environment, and to making adequate provisions for the safety and health of its students, employees, and the public, and will not permit its students or employees, as well as visitors, to act in ways that may endanger themselves or others.

All visitors, students, and employees are prohibited from possessing, carrying, trading, or showing weapons of any kind, including but not limited to firearms, fireworks, guns, explosives, bows and arrows, knives, paintball, pellet, etc. while on LMU premises, while on duty, while at any university-sponsored activity, while operating LMU vehicles or equipment, or while operating personal vehicles for LMU purposes. Visitors, students, and employees are also prohibited from keeping weapons in their personal vehicles parked on LMU's premises. LMU premises include any property owned, operated, controlled, or managed by it. Individuals are permitted to carry mace, pepper spray and pocketknives with blades no longer than three (3) inches as long as they are stored in a pocket, purse, briefcase, or other personal belongings.

This policy does not apply to those who are expressly authorized by LMU to use explosives and other authorized tools that could be viewed as weapons in the performance of their jobs. LMU reserves the right, based upon reasonable suspicion of a violation of this policy, to search an office desk, and other property under the control of the visitor, student, or employee, as well as the packages, purses, lunch boxes, briefcases, and students' or employees' vehicles parked on its premises. Individuals may also be required to remove a jacket or sweater and to turn out their

pockets. Reasonable suspicion sufficient to justify a search may be based on a clear and reasonable belief, through observation or information provided by a reliable and credible source, that an employee is in violation of this policy. Searches of LMU property under the control of the visitor, student, or employee are subject to being conducted without notice once the reasonable suspicion standard has been met.

Violation of this policy may result in disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion or termination.

Tennessee Anti-Hazing Law

49-7-123. Hazing prohibited.

- (1) “Hazing” means any intentional or reckless act in Tennessee on or off the property of any higher education institution by one (1) student acting alone or with others which is directed against any other student, that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of that student, or which induces or coerces a student to endanger such student’s mental or physical health or safety. “Hazing” does not include customary athletic events or similar contests or competitions, and is limited to those actions taken and situations created in connection with initiation into or affiliation with any organization; and
- (2) “Higher education institution” means a public or private college, community college or university.

(b) Each higher education institution shall adopt a written policy prohibiting hazing by any student or organization operating under the sanction of the institution. The policy shall be distributed or made available to each student at the beginning of each school year. Time shall be set aside during orientation to specifically discuss the policy and its ramifications as a criminal offense and the institutional penalties that may be imposed by the higher education institution.

Kentucky Anti-Hazing Law

Lofton’s Law

- (1) “Hazing” means a direct action which substantially endangers the physical health of a minor or student for the purpose of recruitment, initiation into, affiliation with, or enhancing or maintaining membership or status within any organization, including but not limited to actions which coerce or force a minor or a student to:

- (a) Violate federal or state criminal law;
- (b) Consume any food, liquid, alcoholic liquid, drug, tobacco product, or other controlled substance which subjects the minor or student to a risk of serious physical injury;
- (c) Endure brutality of a physical nature, including whipping, beating or paddling, branding, or exposure to the elements;
- (d) Endure brutality of a sexual nature; or
- (e) Endure any other activity that creates a reasonable likelihood of serious physical injury to the minor or student;

Florida Anti-Hazing Law

1006.135 Hazing prohibited at schools

- (1) As used in this section, “hazing” means any action or situation that recklessly or intentionally endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student for purposes including, but not limited to, initiation or admission into or affiliation with any organization operating under the sanction of a postsecondary institution. “Hazing” includes, but is not limited to, pressuring or coercing the student into violating state or federal law, any brutality of a physical nature, such as whipping, beating, branding, exposure to the elements, forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug, or other substance, or other forced physical activity that could adversely affect the physical health or safety of the student, and also includes any activity that would subject the student to extreme mental stress, such as sleep deprivation, forced exclusion from social contact, forced conduct that could result in extreme embarrassment, or other forced activity that could adversely affect the mental health or dignity of the student. Hazing does not include customary athletic events or other similar contests or competitions or any activity or conduct that furthers a legal and legitimate objective.

Virginia Anti-Hazing Law

§ 18.2-56. Hazing unlawful; civil and criminal liability; duty of school, etc., officials; penalty.

It shall be unlawful to haze so as to cause bodily injury, to any student at any school or institution of higher education.

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

The president or other presiding official of any school or institution of higher education receiving appropriations from the state treasury shall, upon satisfactory proof of the guilt of any student hazing another student, sanction and discipline such student in accordance with the institution’s

policies and procedures. The institution's policies and procedures shall provide for expulsions or other appropriate discipline based on the facts and circumstances of each case and shall be consistent with the model policies established by the Department of Education or the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, as applicable. The president or other presiding official of any school or institution of higher education receiving appropriations from the state treasury shall report hazing which causes bodily injury to the attorney for the Commonwealth of the county or city in which such school or institution of higher education is, who shall take such action as he deems appropriate.

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

Lincoln Memorial University's Hazing Policy

Section 8.9: Hazing & Pre-Initiation Activities

Hazing is defined as:

- A. Any reckless or intentional act occurring on- or off-campus that produces mental, emotional, or physical pain, discomfort, embarrassment, humiliation, or ridicule directed toward other students or groups (regardless of their willingness to participate), that is required or expected for affiliation or initiation. This includes any activity, whether it is presented as optional or required, that places individuals in a position of servitude as a condition of affiliation or initiation.
- B. Hazing is strictly prohibited by the University. Any individual or organization found in violation of this policy is subject to disciplinary action and/or criminal prosecution. Retaliation against any person who is involved or cooperates with an investigation of hazing is strictly prohibited. *If you are aware of an incident of Hazing, you must report such incident to the Office of Community Standards.*

§ 23.1-819. Definitions.

For the purposes of this article, unless the context requires a different meaning:

“Hazing” means the same as that term is defined in § [18.2-56](#).

“Institution” or “institution of higher education” means any nonprofit private institution of higher education and any public institution of higher education as defined in § [23.1-100](#).

“Local organization” means a group that is not chartered or recognized by an institution or a national organization but is composed of members who are students at such institution and the institution is aware of the local organization’s existence or becomes aware of its existence after a hazing incident is reported to the institution.

“New member” means an individual who has been offered an invitation for membership in a student organization with new members but has not yet been initiated and is not recognized as a full member of the organization.

“New member event” means an official event or gathering hosted by a student organization with new members prior to new members of such organization being initiated into the organization to which all new members and members of the student organization hosting the event are invited or are instructed to attend.

“Potential new member” means an individual who has expressed interest in joining a student organization with new members by signing up to go through a recruitment process for such organization or organizations.

“Student organization recognized by an institution of higher education” means any group or organization on campus, including varsity intercollegiate and club athletic teams, recognized by an institution of higher education.

“Student organization with new members” means a student organization officially recognized by an institution of higher education structured in such a way that upon invitation for membership, individuals do not automatically become members of such organization and have a period of time between invitation for membership and being initiated into membership. “Student organization with new members” does not include any varsity intercollegiate or club athletic team.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (VAWA) REAUTHORIZATION

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICIES, SERVICES, RESOURCES, AND PROTOCOLS

Lincoln Memorial University prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act) and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the University community. Lincoln Memorial University is committed to upholding the principles of Abraham Lincoln's life: a dedication to individual liberty, responsibility and improvement, a respect for citizenship, and recognition of the intrinsic value of high moral and ethical standards. These principles form the basis for LMU's Sexual Harassment/Title IX Policy and Grievance Process and provide the foundation for discipline for violations of this policy.

Freedom and liberty from unwanted, unwelcome, or coerced sexual contact is the right of every member of the campus community. Individual responsibility and recognition of the intrinsic value of high moral and ethical standards are guiding principles for every member of the campus community to foster an atmosphere that does not tolerate unwanted sexual contact or sexual violence.

LMU does not tolerate sexual misconduct or other sexual violence committed on or off campus by or against any sector of the campus community. LMU responds to any report of sexual misconduct and cooperates with investigations conducted by law enforcement agencies. LMU will investigate all formal complaints of sexual misconduct/harassment, even if the appropriate criminal justice authorities choose not to prosecute. Sexual misconduct that is in violation of University policy, even if such conduct does not violate criminal law, will lead to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal from the University.

Persons of any gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity, can be the victim or perpetrator of sexual misconduct or other sexual violence. All members of the campus community have the right to be free from sexual misconduct or other sexual violence regardless of gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity. The University encourages all members of the University community to be aware of both the consequences of sexual misconduct and the options available to victims. The University urges victims to seek assistance using appropriate resources.

[Federal Clery Act Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking](#)

The Clery Act defines the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as follows:

Domestic Violence:

A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;

- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

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

Definition of a **Crime of Violence**: According to Section 16 of Title 18 of the United States Code, the term "crime of violence" means:

- An offense that has as an element of the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another; or
- Any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

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.

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

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

Stalking:

- I. 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.
- II. 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 person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - C. *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- III. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Jurisdictional Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

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

- **Rape** is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

- **Fondling** is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest** is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape** is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Sex offenses (except rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice) —Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Domestic Violence/Abuse: Tennessee law TCA 36-3-601 defines domestic abuse as: As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) “Adult” means any person eighteen (18) years of age or older, or who is otherwise emancipated;
- (2) (A) “Court,” in counties having a population of not less than two hundred Thousand (200,000) nor more than eight hundred thousand (800,000) according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent federal census, means any court of record with jurisdiction over domestic relation matters;
- (B) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (2)(A), “court,” in counties with a metropolitan form of government with a population of more than one hundred thousand (100,000) according to the 1990 federal census or any subsequent federal census, means any court of record with jurisdiction over domestic relation matters and the general sessions court. In such a county having a metropolitan form of government, a judicial commissioner may Issue an ex parte order of protection. Nothing in this definition may be construed to grant jurisdiction to the general session’s court for matters relating to child custody, visitation, or support;
- (C) “Court,” in all other counties, means any court of record with jurisdiction over domestic relation matters or the general session’s court;
- (D) “Court” also includes judicial commissioners, magistrates, and other officials with the authority to issue an arrest warrant in the absence of a judge for purposes of issuing ex parte orders of protection when a judge of one of the courts listed in subdivision (2)(A), (B) or (C) is not available;
- (E) In counties having a population in excess of eight hundred thousand (800,000) according to the 1990 federal census or any subsequent federal census, “court” means any court of record with jurisdiction over domestic

relations matters or the general session's criminal court. In such counties, "court" also includes judicial commissioners, magistrates, and other officials with the authority to issue an arrest warrant in the absence of a judge for purposes of issuing any order of protection pursuant to this part when a judge of one (1) of the courts listed in subdivision (2)(A), (2)(B) or (2)(C) is not available. Nothing in this definition may be construed to grant jurisdiction to the general session's court, both criminal and civil, for matters relating to child custody, visitation, or support;

- (F) Any appeal from a final ruling on an order of protection by a general sessions court or by any official authorized to issue an order of protection under this subdivision (2) shall be to the circuit or chancery court of the county. Such an appeal shall be filed within ten (10) days and shall be heard de novo.
- (3) "Domestic abuse" means inflicting or attempting to inflict physical injury on an Adult or minor by other than accidental means, placing an adult or minor in fear of physical harm, physical restraint, or malicious damage to the personal property of the abused party;
- (4) "Firearm" means any weapon designed, made, or adapted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or any device readily convertible to that use;
- (5) "Petitioner" means the person alleging domestic abuse in a petition for order for protection;
- (6) "Preferred response" means law enforcement officers shall arrest a person committing domestic abuse unless there is a clear and compelling reason not to arrest;
- (7) "Respondent" means the person alleged to have abused another in a petition for order for protection;
- (8) "Victim" means any person who falls within the following categories:
 - (A) Adults or minors who are current or former spouses;
 - (B) Adults or minors who live together or who have lived together;
 - (C) Adults or minors who are dating or who have dated or who have or had a Sexual relationship, [as used herein "dating" and "dated" do not include Fraternalization between two (2) individuals in a business or social context];
 - (D) Adults or minors related by blood or adoption;
 - (E) Adults or minors who are related or were formerly related by marriage; or

(F) Adult or minor children of a person in a relationship that is described in subdivisions (8)(A)-(E); and

(9) “Weapon” means a firearm, or a device listed in § 39-17-1302(a)(1)-(7).

Kentucky Definition of Domestic Violence includes physical injury, sexual abuse, assault, or threats to physically injury, sexually abuse or assault. Each victim of domestic violence has legal options and may request the court to issue a protective order which can limit or stop all contact with an abusive individual.

The respondent or abuser can be a spouse, ex-spouse, parent, child, stepchild, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, son/daughter-in-law, spouse's parent, spouse's grandparent, spouse's brother, spouse's sister, members of an unmarried couple (and children of this couple), or individuals formerly or currently living together.

Florida Definition of Domestic Violence: 41.28 Domestic violence; definitions.—

As used in ss. 741.28-741.31:

- (1) “Department” means the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.
- (2) “Domestic violence” means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member.
- (3) “Family or household member” means spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married. With the exception of persons who have a child in common, the family or household members must be currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit.
- (4) “Law enforcement officer” means any person who is elected, appointed, or employed by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof who meets the minimum qualifications established in s. 943.13 and is certified as a law enforcement officer under s. 943.1395.

Virginia Definition of Domestic Violence:

"Family abuse" means any act involving violence, force, or threat that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury and that is committed by a person against such person's family or household member. Such act includes, but is not limited to, any forceful detention, stalking, criminal sexual assault in violation of Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2, or any criminal offense that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury. The person's spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person. The person's parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters, half-brothers, half-sisters, grandparents and grandchildren, regardless of whether such persons reside in the same home with the person. Any individual who has a child in common with the person, whether or not the person and that individual have been married or have resided together at any time. Any individual who cohabits or who, within the previous 12 months, cohabited with the person, and any children of either family or household member residing in the same home with the person. Domestic violence is abuse that happens between members of the same family or persons involved in a close relationship: husband/wife; boyfriend/girlfriend; parent/child; same sex couple; adult child and/or elderly parent.

Dating Violence:

Tennessee does not have a definition of dating violence; it falls under the Domestic Violence law.

Kentucky Definition of Dating Violence: Dating violence and abuse is when someone who you are/were dating commits any of the following:

1. physical injury;
2. serious physical injury;
3. stalking;
4. sexual assault;
5. strangulation;
6. puts you in fear of immediate (imminent) physical injury, serious physical injury, stalking, sexual assault, or strangulation;
7. commits cruelty to animals in the 1st or 2nd degree;
8. commits the crime called torturing a dog or cat;
9. commits sexual crimes against an animal; or
10. makes you fear that the acts listed in numbers 7, 8, and 9 will immediately be committed against a domestic animal with which you have a close bond in order to coerce, control, punish, intimidate you or to get revenge against you.¹

Florida Definition of Dating Violence: Dating violence" means violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the consideration of the following factors:

1. A dating relationship must have existed within the past 6 months;
2. The nature of the relationship must have been characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the parties; and
3. The frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship must have included that the persons have been involved over time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship.

The term does not include violence in a casual acquaintanceship or violence between individuals who only have engaged in ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.

- (2) There is created a cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of repeat violence, there is created a separate cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of dating violence, and there is created a separate cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of sexual violence.
 - (a) Any person who is the victim of repeat violence or the parent or legal guardian of any minor child who is living at home and who seeks an injunction for protection against repeat violence on behalf of the minor child has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for protection against repeat violence.
 - (b) Any person who is the victim of dating violence and has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of another act of dating violence, or any person who has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of an act of dating violence, or the parent or legal guardian of any minor child who is living at home and who seeks an injunction for protection against dating violence on behalf of that minor child, has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for protection against dating violence.

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

- The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of
 1. Length of the relationship.
 2. Type of relationship.
 3. Frequency of interaction between the person involved in the relationship
- For purposes of the definition dating violence includes but is not limited to
 1. Sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 2. Does NOT include acts covered under the definitions of domestic violence.

Jurisdictions and Statutory Definitions of Stalking

Lincoln Memorial University is authorized to operate programs and/or learning sites in Tennessee, Florida, Virginia, and Kentucky.

Tennessee - Code Ann. § 39-17-315. “Stalking” means a willful course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment of another individual that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested, and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested.

Kentucky. Rev. Stat. § 508.130.

- (1) (a) To “stalk” means to engage in an intentional course of conduct:
 - (1) Directed at a specific person or persons;
 - (2) Which seriously alarms, annoys, intimidates, or harasses the person or persons; and
 - (3) Which serves no legitimate purpose.
- (b) The course of conduct shall be that which would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial mental distress.
- (2) “Course of conduct” means a pattern of conduct composed of two (2) or more acts, evidencing a continuity of purpose. One (1) or more of these acts may include the use of any equipment, instrument, machine, or other device by which communication or information is transmitted, including computers, the Internet or other electronic network, cameras or other recording devices, telephones or other personal communications devices, scanners or other copying devices, and any device that enables the use of a transmitting device. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “course of conduct.” If the defendant claims that he was engaged in constitutionally protected activity, the court shall determine the validity of that claim as a matter of law and, if found valid, shall exclude that activity from evidence.

Florida - F.S. §784.048, entitled *Stalking; definitions; penalties*,⁵ criminalizes stalking and provides the following definitions:

- (a) “Harasses” means to engage in a course of conduct, directed at a specific person that causes substantial emotional distress in such person and serves no legitimate purpose.
- (b) “Course of Conduct” means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, evidence of a continuity of purpose.

Unless otherwise provided by law, a person commits the crime of stalking if, with intent to harass another person, the person engages in a course of conduct reasonably likely to harass that person, including but not limited to any combination of the following: “Credible threat” means a threat

made with the intent to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety. The threat must be against the life of, or a threat to cause bodily injury to, a person.

Florida law draws a distinction between misdemeanor stalking, punishable by up to one year in jail, and felony or aggravated stalking, punishable by up to five years in the Florida State Prison. Misdemeanor stalking requires the stalker to willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follow or harass another person. Aggravated stalking requires the stalker to willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follow or harass another person, *and* make a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of death or bodily injury.⁶ The violation of a court-ordered injunction for protection also falls under the ambit of aggravated stalking. Effective January 1, 1995, children 14 or 15 years of age who commit aggravated stalking are subject to being prosecuted as adults.

Virginia - Va. Ann. Code § 18.2-60.3. Any person, except a law-enforcement officer, as defined in § 9.1-101, and acting in the performance of his official duties, and a registered private investigator, as defined in § 9.1-138, who is regulated in accordance with § 9.1-139 and acting in the course of his legitimate business, who on more than one occasion engages in conduct directed at another person with the intent to place, or when he knows or reasonably should know that the conduct places that other person in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to that other person or to that other person's family or household member is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

Consent: The state of Tennessee defines ineffective consent as:

Ineffective consent — Unless otherwise provided by this title or by the law defining the offense, assent does not constitute consent if:

- (1) it is given by a person who is legally incapacitated to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense;
- (2) it is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect or intoxication is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense;
- (3) it is given by a person whose improvident consent is sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense; or
- (4) it is induced by force, duress or deception of a kind sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.

Rape Offense defined — A person commits a felony of the first degree when the person engages in sexual intercourse with a complainant:

- (a) Rape is unlawful sexual penetration of a victim by the defendant or of the defendant by a victim accompanied by any of the following circumstances:
 - (1) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the act;

- (2) The sexual penetration is accomplished without the consent of the victim and the defendant knows or has reason to know at the time of the penetration that the victim did not consent;
- (3) The defendant knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless; or
- (4) The sexual penetration is accomplished by fraud.

Further, under Clery and UCR (Uniform Crime Reporting) definitions, the Tennessee Crimes Code sections relating to sexual assault (Subsection 39-13-503), and aggravated indecent assault (Subsection 39-13-504) are considered rape for the purposes of Clery reporting.

Other Sex Offenses (except rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice) — Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Tennessee definition of Rape: 39-13-503. Rape.

(a) Rape is unlawful sexual penetration of a victim by the defendant or of the defendant by a victim accompanied by any of the following circumstances:

(1) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the act;

(2) The sexual penetration is accomplished without the consent of the victim and the defendant knows or has reason to know at the time of the penetration that the victim did not consent;

(3) The defendant knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless; or

(4) The sexual penetration is accomplished by fraud.

(a) Rape is a Class B felony.

Kentucky definition of Rape: Section 510.040 - Rape in the first degree

(1) A person is guilty of rape in the first degree when: **(a)** He engages in sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion; or **(b)** He engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent because he: **1.** Is physically helpless; or **2.** Is less than twelve (12) years old.

(2) Rape in the first degree is a Class B felony unless the victim is under twelve (12) years old or receives a serious physical injury in which case it is a Class A felony.

Florida Statutes Sections 794.005-794.09 (Rape)

(1) As used in this chapter:

(a) “Consent” means intelligent, knowing, and voluntary consent and does not include coerced submission. “Consent” shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the alleged victim to offer physical resistance to the offender.

(b) “Female genitals” includes the labia minora, labia majora, clitoris, vulva, hymen, and vagina.

(c) “Mentally defective” means a mental disease or defect which renders a person temporarily or permanently incapable of appraising the nature of his or her conduct.

(d) “Mentally incapacitated” means temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling a person’s own conduct due to the influence of a narcotic, anesthetic, or intoxicating substance administered without his or her consent or due to any other act committed upon that person without his or her consent.

(e) “Offender” means a person accused of a sexual offense in violation of a provision of this chapter.

(f) “Physically helpless” means unconscious, asleep, or for any other reason physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.

(g) “Physically incapacitated” means bodily impaired or handicapped and substantially limited in ability to resist or flee.

(h) “Retaliation” includes, but is not limited to, threats of future physical punishment, kidnapping, false imprisonment or forcible confinement, or extortion.

(i) “Serious personal injury” means great bodily harm or pain, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement.

(j) “Sexual battery” means oral, anal, or female genital penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another or the anal or female genital penetration of another by any other object; however, sexual battery does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose.

(k) “Victim” means a person who has been the object of a sexual offense.

(2)(a) A person 18 years of age or older who commits sexual battery upon, or in an attempt to commit sexual battery injures the sexual organs of, a person less than 12 years of age commits a capital felony, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.1425. In all capital cases under this section, the procedure set forth in s. 921.1425 shall be followed in order to determine

a sentence of death or life imprisonment. If the prosecutor intends to seek the death penalty, the prosecutor must give notice to the defendant and file the notice with the court within 45 days after arraignment. The notice must contain a list of the aggravating factors the state intends to prove and has reason to believe it can prove beyond a reasonable doubt. The court may allow the prosecutor to amend the notice upon a showing of good cause.

(b) A person less than 18 years of age who commits sexual battery upon, or in an attempt to commit sexual battery injures the sexual organs of, a person less than 12 years of age commits a life felony, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#), s. [775.083](#), s. [775.084](#), or s. [794.0115](#).

(3) A person who commits sexual battery upon a person 12 years of age or older, without that person's consent, and in the process thereof:

(a) Uses or threatens to use a deadly weapon; or

(b) Uses actual physical force likely to cause serious personal injury,

The crime of rape — often referred to as sexual assault —generally refers to non-consensual sexual acts that are either committed by physical force, threat of injury, or other duress, or committed against people who are legally or otherwise unable to consent.

Virginia definitions of Rape: Virginia Code, [Section 18.2-61](#) (criminal sexual assault laws) defines rape as the act of having sexual intercourse with another person, regardless of whether you are married to them or not, while any of the following conditions hold:

- You used threats, intimidation, or force against the person;
- The person was mentally incapacitated or physically helpless;
- The person was under thirteen years old.

Common Categories of Rape

Rape may be carried out against a person who is incapable of giving valid consent by the use of physical force or if the victim is below the legal age of consent under the following categories:

Gang Rape

This occurs when a group, usually three people or more, rapes a single victim. This kind of rape is characterized by night attacks, alcohol, and other drug use and is usually violent.

Rape of Children

This is a form of child sexual abuse. All sexual acts that are not categorized as other sexual battery or assault offenses against a child are considered rape. When committed by close relatives or by a parent it is known as incest. When committed by another child (probably stronger than the victim), it is known as child-on-child sexual abuse. When the act is done by an adult who is not a family member (such as a teacher or a caregiver), the action is known as incestual rape. Rape of children can cause severe and long-term psychological trauma on the victim.

Date Rape

Acquaintance rape and drug-facilitated rape are typical examples of date rape. Acquaintance rape is done by a person who knows the victim. Drug-facilitated sexual assault occurs when a person intoxicates a victim before having sex with them without the victim's consent.

Disclosure Policy to Victims of Crime of Violence

Lincoln Memorial University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the University against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offence.

In all situations involving alleged sexual misconduct or other sexual violence, both the alleged victim and the alleged violator will simultaneously be notified in writing of the outcome any disciplinary hearing and/or appeal conducted by the University against the alleged violator.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES & POLICIES

LMU Missing Residential/Non-Residential Student Notification Procedure

I. Purpose

To establish policy and procedures in compliance with Section 488 of the Higher Education Act of 2008 for the LMU community regarding the reporting, investigation, and required emergency notification when a Residential Student is deemed to be missing.

II. Scope

While the scope of policy and procedures is directed primarily to Residential Students and the staffs of the Division of Student Services and LMU Police and Security Department, all members of the academic community, students, employees, and administrators, share the responsibility of reporting to designated university officials when they believe that a student is missing.

III. Definitions

- A. Residential Student - For purposes of this policy, a Residential Student is a student who resides in any on-campus student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the University who is currently enrolled at the University.
- B. Missing - For purposes of this policy, a Residential Student will be considered missing if the student is overdue in reaching home, campus, or another specific location past the student's expected arrival, additional factors lead University staff to believe the student is missing, and a check of the student residence supports that determination.

IV. Notification to Residential Students

- A. Residential Students are to be informed that, in addition to providing an emergency contact, they have the option to confidentially identify an individual, and the student's telephone number(s), to be contacted by the institution not later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined missing. Students will be expected to provide contact information when checking into their on-campus housing facility and are responsible for ensuring that the contact information is up-to-date and accurate. The missing person contact information will be considered confidential, releasable only to authorized campus officials including LMU Police and Security Department, for the purposes of implementing the procedure outlined in this policy.
- B. Residential Students who are under eighteen years of age and not emancipated individuals, are to be informed that the University is required to notify a custodial parent/guardian in addition to the confidential missing person contact, not later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing.
- C. Residential Students are to be informed that the University will immediately notify LMU Police and Security Department when it receives information that a residential student may be missing.

V. Procedures for Reporting and for Investigating Missing Students

- A. Any University employee who receives a report that a student is missing, or has independent information that a student is missing, must immediately report the information or evidence to Housing and Residential Life or LMU Police and Security Department. If LMU Police and Security Department is initially contacted, they will notify Housing and Residential Life, whose staff will determine whether the student is a Residential Student. If Housing and Residential Life is initially contacted, they will immediately notify LMU Police and Security Department.
- B. If the student is not a Residential Student, LMU Police and Security Department will make a determination if additional action is needed.
- C. If the student is a Residential Student, the Housing and Residential Life staff will conduct a preliminary investigation in order to verify the situation and to determine the circumstances which exist relating to the reported missing student.
 - 1. A staff member will attempt to contact the student via the student's residence hall telephone and/or cell phone.
 - 2. If the subject student cannot be reached by telephone, Housing and Residential Life staff will contact LMU Police and Security Department to assist with a welfare check. Housing and Residential Life staff and LMU Police and Security Department will visit the room of the Residential Student in question to verify the student's whereabouts and/or wellness,

and, in some cases, deliver a message to contact a parent or family member who is searching for the student.

3. If the Residential Student is not in the room, but the room is occupied, Housing and Residential Life staff will attempt to gain information on the student's whereabouts and/or wellness from questioning the occupants.
4. If there is no response when the staff knocks on the door of the room or there are occupants who do not know of the subject student's whereabouts, Housing and Residential Life staff along with LMU Police and Security Department as back-up will enter into the room in question, by key, if necessary, to perform a health and safety inspection. Housing and Residential Life staff under the observation of the LMU Police and Security Department will take note of the condition of the room and look for visible personal property (wallet, keys, cell phone, clothing, etc.) which might provide clues as to whether the subject student has taken an extended trip or leave from the residence hall.
5. If the student is not found in the room, Housing and Residential Life staff will attempt to gain information on the student's whereabouts from roommates, other members of the residential community, or other friends. Housing and Residential Life staff will also attempt to acquire additional phone numbers for the subject student (if not already on file) and use them to initiate contact.
6. At any step in the process, staff members will immediately report any suspicious findings to LMU Police and Security Department.
7. If all of these steps do not provide Housing and Residential Life staff with an opportunity to speak with the missing resident or to learn the student's whereabouts, LMU Police and Security Department will take over the investigation.
8. If the missing student is determined to be under the age of twenty-one, LMU Police and Security Department will follow the reporting requirements set forth by Suzanne's Law, 42 U.S.C. §5779. This requirement provides that, "In general, each Federal, State, and local law enforcement agency shall report each case of a missing child under the age of 21 reported to such agency to the National Crime Information Center of the Department of Justice." A TBI missing child report will also be completed as part of the reporting process.
9. If the missing student is determined to be under the age of eighteen, Housing and Residential Life staff will notify LMU Police and Security Department who will contact the student's custodial parent/guardian within 24 hours of being deemed missing. In all cases, LMU Police and

Security Department will notify the student's designated confidential contact within 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing.

10. If these steps provide Housing and Residential Life staff with an opportunity to speak with the missing Residential Student, verification of the student's state of health and intention of returning to campus is made. If needed, a referral will be made to the LMU Counseling Office. LMU Police and Security Department will be notified that contact has been made with the subject student.

Lincoln Memorial University's Definition of Consent as it Relates to Sexual Activity is as follows:

Consent: LMU defines consent as a clear, knowing, and voluntary mutual agreement to engage in specific sexual behavior. Consent is active and ongoing words or actions that create mutually understandable permission and willingness to engage in specific sexual behavior.

An individual may withdraw consent at any point during a sexual encounter.

Consent to one form of sexual activity is not consent for any other form of sexual activity.

A person who is incapacitated, or whose capacity is diminished because of drugs or alcohol, may not be able to consent.

Silence or non-communication is not consent.

A current or prior dating or sexual relationship is not consent.

Consent given in response to coercion, violence, or threat of violence is not consent.

A person who is under the age of consent, as defined by state law, cannot consent.

A person with a mental defect may not be able to consent.

How to Be an Active Bystander:

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are "individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are

not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it.”¹ We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list² of some ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, call LMU Police and Security Department at (423) 869-6911 or the local police by dialing 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

- Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.

Intervene when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.

- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
- Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

Risk Reduction:

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one’s risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org)

Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.

Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.

Walk with purpose. Even if you don’t know where you are going, act like you do.

Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn’t the best place to be.

Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.

Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cab money and/or an on-demand driver app loaded.

Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.

¹ Burn, S.M. (2009). A situational model of sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention. *Sex Roles*, 60, 779-792.

² Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford University’s Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse

Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.

When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.

Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).

Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.

Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.

Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get them to a safe place immediately.

If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).

If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation, here are some things that you can try:

Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong; it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.

Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.

Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.

Lie. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.

Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?

If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, include:

<http://www.rainn.org> – Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network

<https://www.thehotline.org> – National Domestic Violence Hotline

<https://www.justice.gov/ovw/sexual-assault> - Department of Justice

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html> - Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights

Programs to Prevent Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking:

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

Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and

Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

What constitutes Sexual Misconduct/Harassment?

Sexual misconduct and harassment are prohibited by the LMU Sexual Harassment/Title IX Policy, the LMU Railsplitter Community Standards Guide (aka, the student code of conduct), and the LMU Employee Handbook. Sexual misconduct incorporates a range of behaviors including sexual assault, sexual harassment, intimate partner (domestic) violence, stalking, voyeurism, and any other conduct of a sexual nature that is nonconsensual, or has the purpose or effect of threatening, intimidating, or coercing another person. Making photographs, video, or other visual or auditory recordings of a sexual nature of another person without express permission/consent of all parties being recorded, constitutes sexual harassment, even if the activity documented was consensual. Similarly, sharing such recordings or other sexually harassing electronic communications without consent of all parties is a form of sexual harassment.

The LMU *Sexual Harassment/Title IX Policy and Grievance Process* implementing Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 regulations prohibits sexual harassment. Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are forms of sexual harassment and are defined as follows:

Sexual Harassment: conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. An employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University on an individual's participating in unwelcome sexual conduct (quid pro quo);
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 the University's education program or activity. 3. Dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

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

Domestic Violence: a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed: o By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; o By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; 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.

Sexual Assault: any sexual act directly against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Sexual assault includes: 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. This offense includes the rape of both males and females. Fondling: touching of the private body parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her age or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental incapacity. o Incest: sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. Statutory rape: sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

For purposes of this offense, consent and incapacitation are defined as: Consent: a clear, knowing, and voluntary mutual agreement to engage in specific sexual behavior. Consent is active and ongoing words or actions that create mutually understandable permission and willingness to engage in specific sexual behavior. An individual may withdraw consent at any point during a sexual encounter. Consent to one form of sexual activity is not consent for any other form of sexual activity. A person who is incapacitated, or whose capacity is diminished because of drugs or alcohol, may not be able to consent. Silence or non-communication is not consent. A current or prior dating or sexual relationship is not consent. Consent given in response to coercion, violence, or threat of violence is not consent. A person who is under the age of consent, as defined by state law, cannot consent. A person with a mental defect may not be able to consent.

Stalking: engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to o Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or Suffer substantial emotional distress. o For purposes of this definition, course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties,

by an action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Consent: a clear, knowing, and voluntary mutual agreement to engage in specific sexual behavior. Consent is active and ongoing words or actions that create mutually understandable permission and willingness to engage in specific sexual behavior.

An individual may withdraw consent at any point during a sexual encounter.

Consent to one form of sexual activity is not consent for any other form of sexual activity.

A person who is incapacitated, or whose capacity is diminished because of drugs or alcohol, may not be able to consent.

Silence or non-communication is not consent.

A current or prior dating or sexual relationship is not consent.

Consent given in response to coercion, violence, or threat of violence is not consent.

A person who is under the age of consent, as defined by state law, cannot consent.

A person with a mental defect may not be able to consent.

Incapacitation: a state beyond intoxication where decision-making faculties are impaired, rendering an individual incapable of consenting to sexual activity. Incapacitation is an inability to make decisions and an inability to understand who, what, when, where, and how with respect to sexual activity. Signs of incapacitation can include, but are not limited to, slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, smell of alcohol on the breath, stumbling, vomiting, unusual behavior, and unconsciousness or passing out. Incapacity may depend on an individual's body weight, height, size, tolerance for alcohol and other drugs, and the amount, pace, and type of alcohol or other drugs consumed, amount of food intake prior to consumption, and propensity for blacking out.

Other Discriminatory Harassment

Other discriminatory harassment is verbal or physical conduct that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual because of age, color, creed, disability, ethnic/national origin, gender, military status, pregnancy, race, religion, genetic information, sexual orientation, or other protected discriminatory factor, when such conduct (1) has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work or academic environment; (2) has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance; or (3) otherwise adversely affects an individual's employment or academic opportunities.

Examples of discriminatory harassing conduct include, but are not limited to, using epithets, slurs, negative stereotyping, threatening, intimidating or hostile acts or words, or showing, exhibiting or

creating written or graphic material that denigrates or shows aversion or hostility toward an individual or group because of age, color, creed, disability, ethnic/national origin, gender, military status, pregnancy, race, religion, genetic information, sexual orientation, or other protected discriminatory factor.

All students, employees, and contracted parties must avoid any action or conduct that might be viewed as discriminatory harassment (whether sexual or other). Approval of, participation in or acquiescence to conduct constituting such harassment is a violation of University policy. Note: Individuals may be disciplined for behavior which is not so severe as to independently constitute unlawful harassment (whether sexual or other), but which is nonetheless offensive.

Title IX Coordinator

The Office of Institutional Compliance oversees Lincoln Memorial University (“LMU”) and J. Frank White Academy’s (“JFWA”) compliance with federal law and handles all complaints of discrimination. The Title IX Coordinator is designated to oversee the University’s compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The Title IX Coordinator coordinates the University’s response to and provides consultation, investigation, and disposition of all inquiries and complaints of alleged discrimination on the basis of sex, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, in accordance with the University’s policies and procedures., and any other forms of discrimination on the basis of sex.

Hannah Olberding, M.P.A.

Title IX Coordinator & Institutional Compliance Officer

Phone: (423) 869 – 7099

Email: titleix@lmunet.edu or Hannah.olberding@lmunet.edu

Knoxville Office: Duncan School of Law #249

601 W. Summit Hill Drive

Knoxville, TN 37902

Complaint and Reporting Procedure *Mandatory Reporting*

LMU employees are Mandatory Reporters; this means that if you inform an LMU employee verbally or in writing of a situation that may involve sexual harassment (including sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, or dating violence) that occurred on an LMU campus or that involves an individual affiliated with LMU, the employee is required to report the information to the Title IX Coordinator. Employees shall report disclosures of sexual harassment made to the employee to the Title IX Coordinator immediately, within 24 hours of the disclosure. Employees must report all information related to the disclosure, including the names, location, time, date, and any other information shared with the employee. Upon receipt of the information, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant. Disclosure to a mandatory report does not constitute a formal complaint.

There are exceptions to this mandatory reporting obligation, including disclosures made to counselors in the LMU Office of Mental Health Counseling in the course of treatment.

[Confidential Mental Health Counseling](#)

If a student would like to speak with an individual who does not have a mandatory reporting obligation, confidential counseling is available to students at all LMU locations free of charge through the LMU Office of Mental Health Counseling. The Office of Mental Health Counseling operates an office in Harrogate and offices in Knoxville and provides services to all LMU students. The offices operate as the primary mental health service for undergraduate, graduate, and professional students enrolled at the University. Counseling provides an opportunity for students to explore their unique problems, difficulties and concerns with a licensed mental health professional in a safe and confidential environment. In addition, the offices offer crisis intervention and psychoeducation/training for the campus community.

After hours calls to the LMU Office of Mental Health Counseling are forwarded to a call center staffed with professional mental health counselors who will assist callers. This service is available at any time during the weekend, holidays, and when the campus is closed for inclement weather. This service is also available to all students at off-campus sites.

[Reports to Campus Police and Security](#)

A complainant may report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating, or stalking to LMU Campus Police and Security and local law enforcement. Campus Police and Security can assist Complainants in contacting local law enforcement agencies. Campus Police and Security shall contact the Title IX Coordinator and share reports of sexual harassment, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking immediately, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours after receiving the report.

[Report](#)

The Title IX Coordinator and Office of Institutional Compliance will respond to allegations of sexual harassment when the Coordinator has actual knowledge of an allegation. Actual knowledge means notice of sexual harassment, or allegations of sexual harassment, made to the Title IX Coordinator or any University official with authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the University, or to any employee of J. Frank White Academy.

Any individual (including the Complainant or any other individual or third party) may report sexual harassment to the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, by telephone, by electronic mail, or using Title IX Incident Report form at any time during the weekend, holidays, and when the campus is closed for inclement weather.

Upon receipt of a report, the Title IX Coordinator shall contact the Complainant via electronic mail with information about the following:

- The availability of supportive measure;
- The right to file a formal complaint;
- How to file a formal complaint;
- Formal grievance process;

- Informal grievance process; and
- Prohibition on retaliation

If a report and/or formal complaint is not sexual harassment as defined by this policy, the complaint will be dismissed by the Title IX Coordinator and the report will be forwarded to the school or department based on the Respondent’s status. The Respondent may remain subject to discipline under other codes of conduct.

Status of Respondent	Office or Department
Undergraduate student Respondent	Director of Student Conduct & Community Standards
Professional, doctoral, or graduate student Respondent	Dean of Students of the program and/or school
Employee Respondent	Chief Human Resources Officer
Third-Party Vendors or Contractor	Senior Executive Vice President for the University
Clinical Preceptor	Dean of the program and/or school

Third Party vendors and contractors, clinical preceptors, and other individuals not employed by LMU but work on LMU campuses are required to acknowledge they are subject to this policy.

Confidentiality

The identity of any individual who made a report or complaint of discrimination on the basis of sex will be confidential. This includes the identity of any individual who has made a report or filed a formal complaint of sexual harassment, any Complainant, and any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sexual harassment, any Respondent, and any witness, except as may be permitted by FERPA, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, or FERPA regulations, 24 CFR part 99, or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of 24 CFR part 106, including to conduct an investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding.

Retaliation

The University prohibits retaliation by the University or by any other person against any individual for (1) filing, or encouraging someone to file, a complaint of discrimination, (2) participating in, or refusing to participate in an investigation or hearing under this LMU’s policy, or (3) opposing discrimination. Retaliation includes actions that intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against an individual for reporting conduct prohibited by this policy. Complaints of retaliation may be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator and follow the grievance process outlined in the policy.

Exercise of rights protected by the First Amendment does not constitute retaliations. Charging an individual with a violation of any University code of conduct for making a material false statement in bad faith in the course of any process in this policy does not constitute retaliation, provided that a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any Party made a materially false statement in bad faith.

Anonymous Reporting

The LMU Police and Security Department has established a confidential tip line through which individuals can share information anonymously. Telephone calls received on the tip line are recorded on a voice message system, but callers will not be identified unless the caller leaves their identifying or contact information in their recorded message. You can also report anonymously through the LiveSafe app.

LMU Tip Line: (423) 869-7159

Assistance for Victims

A Counselor or Advocate with expertise in working with victims of sexual assault is available at the hospital emergency room. If a Counselor or Advocate is not available, the University will arrange for this service to be provided to the victim. The Counselor/Advocate can discuss options and alternatives and will help identify the most appropriate support services.

The University will assist victims in notifying the appropriate legal authorities should the victim wish to do so. The University will also assist victims in finding alternate on-campus housing accommodation, if requested, and in making any additional accommodations to remedy the effects of the misconduct, including changes to academic or work situations.

It is important that a victim understand the value of obtaining and/or receiving help in dealing with the impact of being a victim of a crime or of sexual misconduct. Existing counseling, mental health, or student services for victims of sexual assault include:

LMU Counseling Services: (423) 869-6277

National Sexual Assault Hotline: (800) 656-HOPE

National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: (800) 273-TALK

Additional resources can be found at www.lmunet.edu/titleix.

Sex Offender Registry

Employees and students are encouraged to visit the appropriate Sex Offender Registry for information about registered sex offenders living near an LMU campus.

The Tennessee Sex Offender Registry is available at:

http://www.tbi.state.tn.us/sex_ofender_reg/sex_ofender_reg.shtml

The Kentucky Sex Offender Registry is available at:

<http://kspsor.state.ky.us/>

The Florida Sex Offender registry is available at:

<https://offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/sops/offenderSearch.jsf>

The Virginia Sex Offender Registry is available at:

<http://sex-offender.vsp.virginia.gov/sor/>

General Standards of Conduct:

Lincoln Memorial University (LMU) is committed to operating with integrity and in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and policies. Additionally, all employees are expected to conduct themselves honestly and with a high degree of personal integrity. The mutual respect and collegiality that is gained as a result of adherence to these high standards encourages a positive and productive work environment. This not only involves sincere respect for the rights of others, but also requires that employees refrain from behavior in both their professional and personal lives, that might be harmful to themselves or their coworkers and/or the University. To maintain the integrity of LMU and to protect the rights of its employees, its students, and the University itself, employees are expected to conduct themselves honestly, professionally, and ethically at all times.

Additionally, to make the University a safe and pleasant place to work, every employee is expected to observe certain standards of conduct. Certain conduct is of such serious nature that immediate dismissal may be warranted without prior warning or discipline. Examples of such conduct are as follows: gross insubordination; dishonesty; stealing property or merchandise belonging to the University, its suppliers, students, or other employees; private financial relations with customers or suppliers; deliberate damage to University property; fighting; falsifying or causing to be falsified information on an employment application, time card, or other University documents; unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol; intoxication; the illegal use, sale, manufacture, possession or distribution of drugs or narcotics; sexual misconduct, other inappropriate sexual conduct, illegal harassment and/or discrimination; the possession or use of firearms or other weapons on University premises, including in employees' own vehicles; or the use or threat of violence.

The specific conduct described in this section does not include all of the possible grounds for discipline or discharge. These descriptions are intended as illustrations of the types of conduct that must be avoided for the good of our employees, students, visitors, and the University itself.

Because these rules are essential to our most important function - high quality service for our students - as well as to the efficient operation of our business, the provisions of this section will be promptly and fairly enforced. We appreciate the cooperation of every employee in the careful observance of these standards of conduct.

Employee and Student Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Sexually Inappropriate Behavior:

All members of Lincoln Memorial University have the right to work and study in an environment free of discrimination, including freedom from sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and other sexually inappropriate behavior. The intent of this policy is to foster responsible behavior in a working and academic environment free from discrimination and harassment. Thus, Lincoln Memorial University strongly disapproves of and forbids the sexual harassment of employees or students, and will not tolerate sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and other sexually inappropriate behavior. All LMU employees are subject to the LMU Sexual Harassment/Title IX Policy, the LMU Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action, and Nondiscrimination Policy: and the LMU Employee Handbook.

Sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and other sexually inappropriate behavior as defined by these policies are prohibited when it involves any member of the campus community:

- towards an employee by an employee;
- towards a student by an employee;
- towards an employee by a student;
- towards a student by a student; or
- towards an employee or student by a visitor or guest of the University

All employees who have information regarding, are witness to, or become aware of by any means any form of sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, inappropriate sexual behavior, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and/or criminal activity, are required to report the incident as outlined in these policies.

Other Forms of Discrimination:

Other discriminatory harassment is verbal or physical conduct that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual because of race, color, religion, national origin, pregnancy, age, sexual orientation, military status, disability, or other protected discriminatory factor, when such conduct (1) has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work or academic environment; (2) has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance; or (3) otherwise adversely affects an individual's employment or academic opportunities.

Examples of discriminatory harassment include but are not limited to: using epithets, slurs, negative stereotypes, threatening, intimidating or hostile acts or words, or showing, exhibiting or creating written or graphic material that denigrates or shows aversion or hostility toward an individual or group because of race, color, religion, national origin, pregnancy, age, sexual orientation, military status, or disability.

All students, faculty and staff must avoid any action or conduct that might be viewed as discriminatory harassment (whether sexual or other). Approval of, participation in or acquiescence to conduct constituting such harassment is a violation of University policy. Note: Individuals may be disciplined for behavior which is not so severe as to independently constitute unlawful harassment (whether sexual or other), but which is nonetheless offensive.

The Office of Institutional Compliance oversees the University's compliance with federal law and handles all complaints of discrimination.

Non-Title IX discrimination complaints must be filed with the Institutional Compliance Officer via the online Discrimination Complaint Form.

Reporting of Prohibited Conduct, Harassment and Discrimination Violations:

Any employee who believes he or she has been a victim of any form of prohibited conduct, harassment, or discrimination in any form should bring the matter to the Chief Human Resources Officer and/or the Title IX Coordinator.

All employees are required to report incidents of prohibited conduct, harassment, and/or discrimination, including sexual harassment and gender discrimination, sexual misconduct, relationship violence and sexually inappropriate behavior, that they observe, that they are informed about, or of which they become aware by any means to Human Resources Director and/or the Title IX Coordinator.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Students, employees, and guests should report any emergency medical situations to the LMU Police and Security Department immediately at: (423) 869-6911, 6911 from a campus phone, or to the local Emergency Dispatch center by dialing 911.

LMU Police and Security Department uniformed patrol supervisors and officers are certified in CPR, First Aid and AED.

Severe Weather

In the event of severe weather or a tornado, the LiveSafe system and local media will alert the community. If you are on the main Harrogate, TN campus, the University siren will also sound with a steady tone to indicate a weather emergency. Extended sites should follow the site emergency procedures:

- Follow directions given by your building's Residence Life Staff, LMU Police and Security Department, or your building coordinator;
- Stay inside and be alert to falling objects;
- Stay away from windows, mirrors, and unsecured objects such as bookcases;
- Proceed to a below-ground level or central hallway of the building if possible or move to an interior hallway;

- Do not use elevators; and
- Remain in the safe area until the “all clear” has been given.

Building Specific Plan (BSP)

Residence Hall

Each semester, every residence hall shall develop a specific “Lockdown” procedure for their building. LMU Police and Security Department will assist in the development of these plans. The “Lockdown” procedure for each residence hall shall contain the following:

- The name of the Resident Assistant and their alternate, including contact information;
- Emergency telephone numbers;
- Roles and responsibilities for building lockdown team, including contact information and identification of posts and designation of an individual to provide status updates to LMU Police and Security Department office; and
- A current list of residents.

Each semester, a copy of each residence hall’s lockdown procedures shall be filed with the LMU Police and Security Department Office.

Academic Building

Each semester, academic buildings shall develop a specific lockdown procedure. The LMU Police and Security Department Office will assist in the development of these plans. The lockdown procedure for each academic building shall contain the following:

- The name of the building emergency leader and their alternate, including contact information;
- Emergency telephone numbers;
- Roles and responsibilities for building lockdown team, including contact information, identification of posts and designation of an individual to provide status updates to LMU Police and Security Department Office;
- If students are in class during a lockdown, procedures for the instructor to compile names and keep attendance to make sure everyone remains present and accounted for; and
- Identification of areas or classrooms that can be secured to provide maximum safety for students and employees during an emergency.

A copy of each academic building’s lockdown procedure is online and is available from the LMU Police and Security Department Office. The LMU Police and Security Department make themselves available upon request for training.

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT (2022)

Fire Safety Report Overview

The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 (HEOA) requires all academic institutions with on-campus student residential facilities to develop and publish an annual fire safety report. The following report includes the information required by the HEOA as it related to Lincoln Memorial University campus.

LMU Police and Security Department publishes this Fire Safety Report as part of its annual Clery Act Compliance document, via this annual report, which contains information with respect to the fire safety practices and standards for Lincoln Memorial University. This report includes statistics concerning the number of fires, the cause of each fire, the number of injuries and deaths related to a fire, and the value of the property damage caused by a fire. The compliance document is available for review, and a physical copy may be obtained by making a request to LMU (423-869-6301) or by visiting LMU Police and Security Department in person at 330 Mars/DeBusk Parkway in Tex Turner Arena.

The Fire Safety Report Contains the following information:

- Fire statistics for each on-campus student housing facility.
- Description of the fire safety system for each on-campus student housing facility.
- Institutional policies/rules regarding portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in on-campus student housing facilities.
- Procedures for student housing facility evacuation.
- Policies for fire safety education and training programs provided to students and employees, including procedures students and employees should follow in case of a fire.
- List of the titles or organizations to which fires should be reported.

Definition of Terms (the following terms are defined in CFR 668.49(a)):

- **Cause of fire:** The factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.
- **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 a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.
- **Fire-related injury:** Any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause, while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term “person” may include students, employees, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

- **Fire-related death:** Any instance in which a person is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire; or dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the 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. This may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, stand-alone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights; smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.
- **Value of property damage:** The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

General Residence Hall Fire Safety

With exceptions as noted below, all of Lincoln Memorial University's on-campus residential student housing facilities are completely covered by integrated automatic sprinkler and hard-wired addressable fire alarm systems, which are monitored twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week by Lincoln Memorial University's communications center.

- Liles and West halls do not have sprinklers: they are equipped with battery smoke detection systems within the resident hall rooms and a fire alarm detection system within the common areas.

In addition, on-campus residential facilities have the following life safety systems: portable fire extinguishers, emergency lighting, emergency exit signs and doors, and emergency call boxes. A quality control program ensures that each building is inspected by trained building inspectors on a regular basis to ensure that these systems are in working condition and includes a yearly fire alarm systems test and inspection. In addition, the sprinkler systems are tested and inspected annually.

Each resident has access to the Railsplitter Community Standards Guide for Residents located at website: <https://handbook.lmunet.edu/> This guide includes information on fire safety and appropriate actions to take during a fire alarm or fire emergency. Every student room has an emergency evacuation map installed in the hallways as well, to direct occupants to primary and secondary exits. Fire drills are conducted each semester by the Campus Police and Security.

Reporting a Fire for inclusion in the Fire Statistics

All fires should be reported to the local 911 Emergency, a campus dorm call box, or LMU Police and Security Department Dispatch by dialing (423)-869-6911.

Fires should be immediately reported to the LMU Police and Security Department Dispatch. If a member of the LMU community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the

person is not sure whether LMU Police and Security Department has already responded, the community member should immediately notify LMU Police and Security Department to investigate and document the incident. For example, if a housekeeper finds evidence of a fire in a trashcan in the hallway of a residence hall, they should not touch the trashcan, and should report the incident to LMU Police and Security Department immediately and wait for an officer's response. The officer will document the incident prior to removing the trashcan. Fire alarms alert community members of potential hazards, and community members are required to heed their warning and evacuate buildings immediately upon hearing a fire alarm in a facility. Use the nearest stairwell and/or exit to leave the building immediately. Do not use the elevator. Community members should familiarize themselves with the exits in each building.

The University Fire Safety and Prevention Office is located on the upper level of Tex Turner Arena. Plan review and inspection of every new and remodeled building that occurs on the Harrogate campus is overseen by the Director of Infrastructure Management, located in the University Construction Office. The Director of Campus Safety and Facilities Management inspects every existing facility on campus to eliminate any potential fire hazards and ensure that the fire and life-safety systems located in those buildings are functioning properly. The University Fire Safety and Prevention Officer is responsible for the investigation of fires that occur on campus to determine the origin and cause. The Fire Safety and Prevention Officer also acts as a liaison between the University and the local fire department on any matters relevant to fire safety and preparedness on campus. Persons can contact the University Fire Safety and Prevention Office for any general fire safety questions, perceived hazards, or requests for services at (423) 869-6911.

Campus Fire Safety Month: Annually, during the month of September, the University Fire safety and Prevention Officer works in conjunction with University Housing and the LMU Police and Security Department to provide learning opportunities for employees and students. Individuals take part in a number of fire safety training courses. Fire drills are conducted for all University Housing facilities for the month, and fire safety tips are sent via campus public service announcements throughout the year.

Mandatory Fire Drills: The University Fire Safety and Prevention Office coordinates, monitors and evaluates mandatory fire drills within the first few weeks of occupancy in each residence hall.

Residence Staff Training: Specialized training is provided at the beginning of the fall semester, and during the school year, to instruct residence hall staff on fire extinguisher usage, evacuation procedures, activating the fire alarm system, identifying fire and life safety hazards, and tampering with fire safety equipment.

EMERGENCY FIRE RESPONSE AND EVACUATION

General Emergency

1. Call emergency number: 423-869-6911 (6911 from any campus extension) or 911

2. Specify whether you need police, ambulance, or fire
3. Have the following information available:
 - Building name
 - Room number (If an apartment, apartment number and room letter)
4. If the emergency involves an injured person:
 - Check the scene for safety; do not move the victim unless their life is endangered.
 - Check the victim for consciousness, breathing, pulse, and bleeding.
 - Remain on the phone with the emergency operator
 - Remain with the victim until help arrives.
5. Inform LMU Police and Security Department (if you have not already done so) at 423-869-6911

Fire

If you detect a fire in its early stages:

1. Activate fire alarm
2. Call 911
3. Call LMU Police and Security Department (423-869-6911)

If a fire alarm sounds:

1. Leave IMMEDIATELY and close the door behind you. Evacuate the building by the nearest exit. DO NOT use elevators.
2. Check the door for heat and the hall for smoke before exiting. If the door is hot, DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR.
3. If the door and doorknob are not hot:
 - Leave lights on.
 - Close the windows, blinds open
 - Exit the room; close the door, leaving the door unlocked.
 - If the door is hot and you are trapped in your room:
 - Close the door and seal the cracks around the door with any type of material available.
 - Open the window.

Build a fire barrier against the door using your mattress and any other available furniture.

Stay close to the window, signal for help.

Always remember that smoke and heat rise; stay low to the floor.

4. Walk out according to Exit Plan;
5. Do not try to locate or extinguish the fire when the fire alarm sounds. Leave through the nearest safe exit, and go at least 100 feet away from the building;

DO NOT RE-ENTER THE BUILDING UNTIL GIVEN PERMISSION BY A UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL. In the event the fire is in a residence hall, report to your evacuation point after exiting the residence hall so that your presence is recorded. Remain there until you are given further instructions.

Evacuation Procedures for Fires and Other Emergencies: Whenever the fire alarm sounds, all occupants in the residence halls must meet at the emergency evacuation safe location designated by the R.A. of that building, as instructed at the beginning of each semester. In the case of an actual fire or other emergency, you will be moved to a designated alternate shelter area until you are notified it is safe to return to your building and room. As you leave your room, close your door. Students who do not vacate the building during the sounding of the alarm will be subject to disciplinary action.

Upon the sounding of the alarm:

1. Move quickly and quietly to the exit for your area. In an orderly fashion, go to the designated waiting area for further instructions;
2. Wear a coat and shoes. Carry a towel in case of smoke. Keep these items easily accessible for emergency use. Bring along your keys and ID;
3. If you are away from your room when the alarm sounds, proceed to the nearest exit without returning to your room; and
4. Do not use elevators. Use stairways only.

Fire Prevention Policies: • Fireworks or explosives are prohibited. • Unauthorized appliances, candles or incendiary devices are prohibited. • Smoking or vaping in the residence halls is prohibited. • Incense burning is prohibited. • Open flame devices such as lanterns, candles, potpourri pots or warmers using votive or canned fuel are strictly prohibited in the residence halls.

Combustibles: If you use combustibles in decorating your room, such as fabrics, cardboard, or similar materials, please ensure the items are flame-proof. Purchase only UL- or FM-approved material marked “flameproof” or “flame retardant.”

Fire Alarm and Sprinkler Systems: The Infrastructure Management Office and Facilities Management Office have implemented plans for fire suppression for all campus buildings. Plans are being implemented to upgrade and improve sprinkler systems in older structures regardless of whether they are required by code. Upgrading suppression systems will progress as remodeling projects and funds become available.

FIRE INVESTIGATIONS/ARSON

Every fire that is not known to be accidental (such as a cooking fire) is investigated by a LMU Police and Security Department investigator. The primary investigator in response to fire incidents is the Fire Safety Officer with the LMU Police and Security Department. Fires determined through investigation to be willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons for Clery reporting purposes.

EMERGENCY BUILDING EVACUATION DRILLS

Fire/emergency building evacuation drills are conducted each semester in residence halls, academic, and administrative facilities. Emergency Building Evacuation Drills are conducted to familiarize occupants with emergency egress from a building and to establish the conduct of the drill as a matter of routine. Drills will include suitable procedures, such as potential room-to-room checks, to ensure that all persons subject to the drill participate. Any person who fails to participate in a drill will be subject to disciplinary action by the appropriate authority. In the conduct of drills, emphasis shall be placed on orderly evacuation rather than speed.

Drills shall be held at expected and unexpected times, and under varying conditions to simulate the unusual conditions that can occur in an actual emergency. Participants shall relocate to a safe location outside the building and remain at such location until a recall signal is given or further instruction. Residential Life staff members are trained at the beginning of the semester.

DESCRIPTION OF ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS

Fire statistics must be collected and reported annually in both the Annual Fire Safety Report and the U.S. Department of Education's web-based data collection system. The following fire statistics must be reported for each on-campus student housing facility:

- Number of fires;
- Cause of each fire;
- Number of persons who received fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility;
- Number of deaths related to a fire; and
- Value of property damage caused by a fire

Following the fire safety systems tables are the fire-related statistics for each on-campus student housing facility for the three most recent calendar years (2019, 2020, and 2021). For Lincoln Memorial University's fire statistics, data is collected from multiple sources, including LMU Campus Police and Security, Residence Life, Student Conduct, Human Resources, Facilities Management, and local Fire Department (during an active incident when responding to campus).

Lincoln Memorial University - Harrogate, Tennessee

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT/FIRE STATISTICS ON-CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (2020, 2021, 2022)

Current Fire Safety Systems in place within On-Campus Residential Facilities as of Calendar Year 2022							
Facility	Clery Classification	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site by LMU PD/Security	Fully Sprinklered	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of Evacuation (fire) Drills Each Calendar Year
Burchett Hall 155 Meredith Evans Drive	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
Dawson Hall 195 Meredith Evans Drive	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
Dishner Hall 197 Mars DeBusk Parkway	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
Lafrentz-Poole Hall 155 Mars DeBusk Parkway	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
Langley Hall 135 Meredith Evans Drive	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
Lee Hall 124 Brooklyn Street	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
Liles Hall 233 Mars DeBusk Parkway	On-Campus	XXX	No Sprinkler System	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
Mars Hall 122 Brooklyn Street	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
McClelland Hall 165 Meredith Evans Drive	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
Mitchell Hall 185 Mars DeBusk Parkway	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
Norton Hall 175 Meredith Evans Drive	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2

Peters Hall 185 Meredith Evans Drive	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
Pope Hall 173 Mars DeBusk Parkway	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
Shelton Hall 145 Meredith Evans Drive	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
University Inn 134 Brooklyn Street	On-Campus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2
West Hall 245 Mars DeBusk Parkway	On-Campus	XXX	No Sprinkler System	XXX	XXX	XXX	2

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT/FIRE STATISTICS ON-CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
(2020, 2021, 2022)

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in On-Campus Residential Facilities						
(CY 2022)						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Burchett Hall 155 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Dawson Hall 195 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Dishner Hall 197 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Lafrentz-Poole Hall 155 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Langley Hall 135 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Lee Hall 124 Brooklyn Street	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Liles Hall 233 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Mars Hall 122 Brooklyn Street	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
McClelland Hall 165 Meredith Evans Drive	1	0	Grease caught on fire	0	0	0-99
Mitchell Hall 185 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Norton Hall 175 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Peters Hall 185 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Pope Hall 173 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Shelton Hall 145 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
University Inn 134 Brooklyn Street	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
West Hall 245 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in On-Campus Residential Facilities (2021)

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Burchett Hall 155 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Dawson Hall 195 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Dishner Hall 197 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Lafrentz-Poole Hall 155 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Langley Hall 135 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Lee Hall 124 Brooklyn Street	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Liles Hall 233 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Mars Hall 122 Brooklyn Street	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
McClelland Hall 165 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Mitchell Hall 185 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Norton Hall 175 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Peters Hall 185 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Pope Hall 173 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Shelton Hall 145 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
University Inn 134 Brooklyn Street	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
West Hall 245 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in On-Campus Residential Facilities (CY 2020)

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Burchett Hall 155 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Dawson Hall 195 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Dishner Hall 197 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Lafrentz-Poole Hall 155 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Langley Hall 135 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Lee Hall 124 Brooklyn Street	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Liles Hall 233 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Mars Hall 122 Brooklyn Street	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
McClelland Hall 165 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Mitchell Hall 185 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Norton Hall 175 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Peters Hall 185 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Pope Hall 173 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Shelton Hall 145 Meredith Evans Drive	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
University Inn 134 Brooklyn Street	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
West Hall 245 Mars DeBusk Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A

CLERY CRIME DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are to be used for reporting the crimes listed in the Clery Act, in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

- The definitions of murder/non-manslaughter by negligence, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, weapons: carrying, possessing, etc., law violations, drug abuse violations, and liquor law violations are from the "Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual" from the FBI's UCR Program.
- The definitions of fondling, incest, and statutory rape are excerpted from the "National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual" from the FBI's UCR Program.
- The definitions of larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft), simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property are from the "Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual" from the FBI's UCR Program.

Crime Definitions from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual from the FBI's UCR Program

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

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

Criminal Homicide—Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

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.

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

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

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (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.)

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

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.

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.

Unfounded Crime Reports: According to Uniform Crime Report (UCR) guidelines, a reported offense can be cleared as unfounded by a sworn law enforcement authority “if the investigation shows that no offense occurred nor was attempted.”

These cases thus remain as official crime reports and are included in the departmental statistics; however, they are explicitly labeled as “unfounded” cases within UCR reports on the various index crimes. According to UCR guidelines, the statistics on unfounded cases should include crime reports that are either: False or Baseless.

Crime Definitions from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual from the FBI's UCR Program Sex Offenses

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

- A. **Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- B. **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- C. **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Crime Definitions from the Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual from the FBI's UCR Program

Hate Crimes: any of the above offenses, and any other crime involving bodily injury, reported to local police agencies or campus security authority that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias, or the perpetrator perceived the person to be in one of the protected group categories. Additionally, on August 14, 2008, the Clery Act was amended to include larceny/simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism (except arson) as reportable categories of hate crimes. These new reporting categories are only reported if motivated by bias as determined by one of the designated bias categories. The types of bias categories include: race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, gender identity, and disability.

Hate Crime Definitions: To ensure uniformity in reporting nationwide, the following definitions have been adopted for use in hate crime reporting:

Bias: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

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

Note: Even if the offender was mistaken in their perception that the victim was a member of the group the offender was acting against, the offense is still a bias crime because the offender was motivated by bias against the group.

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

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: To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Unfounded Crime Reports: According to Uniform Crime Report (UCR) guidelines, a reported offense can be cleared as unfounded by a sworn law enforcement authority "if the investigation

shows that no offense occurred nor was attempted.” These cases thus remain as official crime reports and are included in the departmental statistics; however, they are explicitly labeled as “unfounded” cases within UCR reports on the various index crimes. According to UCR guidelines, the statistics on unfounded cases should include crime reports that are either: False or Baseless.

Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Additions from the 2014 VAWA Negotiated Rulemaking Final Consensus Language

The Federal definition (from VAWA) of **Domestic Violence**: a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred

The Federal definition (from VAWA) of **Dating Violence**: the term “dating violence” means violence committed by a person:

- who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party’s statement with consideration of:
 - the length of the relationship;
 - the type of relationship; and
 - the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship
- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence

The Federal definition (from VAWA) of **Stalking**: engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
- suffer substantial emotional distress

For the purposes of this definition:

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

Reasonable Person: means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim

Substantial Emotional Distress: means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR) DEFINITIONS

Under the Tennessee Uniform Crime Reporting Act, Lincoln Memorial University is required to report crime statistics as defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program for the following crimes if the crimes are reported and occur on the property owned, controlled, leased, recognized, or operated by the University.

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program divides offenses into two groups, Part I and Part II crimes.

For the purposes of TN UCR reporting, Lincoln Memorial University's Clery Act Geography is used as our UCR reporting jurisdiction. This excludes non-campus locations located outside of the Lincoln Memorial University where LMU Campus Police and Security Department does not patrol or respond to incidents.

Crimes ruled unfounded by the investigation of a sworn or commissioned law enforcement officer are omitted from TN UCR statistics tables.

The Part I Offenses

Criminal Homicide:

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded. The program classifies justifiable homicides separately, and limits the definition to:

- the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or
- the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen.

Manslaughter by Negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded.

Rape: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. Statutory offenses (no force used victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery: The taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault: 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. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary (Breaking or Entering): The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny: Theft (except Motor Vehicle Theft) – The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Human Trafficking:

Involuntary Servitude: The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (excludes Commercial Sex Acts).

Commercial Sex Acts: inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

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

The Part II Offenses

Other Assaults (Simple): Assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and do not result in serious injury to the victim. Includes subjecting a person to unlawful physical attack or in fear of bodily harm by word or action.

Forgery and Counterfeiting: The altering, copying, or imitating of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud. Attempts are included.

Fraud: The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses, confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting, are included.

Embezzlement: The unlawful misappropriation or misapplication by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing: Buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc. Attempts are included.

Vandalism: 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 by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. Attempts are included.

Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and Commercialized Vice: The unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit, including attempts.

Sex Offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice): Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes the offense of Fondling, Incest, and non-forcible statutory offenses. Attempts are included.

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. 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 following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics —manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol, Methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Gambling: To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

Offenses Against the Family and Children: Unlawful nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault or Sex Offenses. Attempts are included.

Driving Under the Influence: Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Liquor Laws: 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. Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness: To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. Excludes driving under the influence.

Disorderly Conduct: Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalizes the community, or shocks the public sense of morality.

Vagrancy: The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

All Other Offenses: All violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except traffic violations.

This information is provided as a part of Lincoln Memorial University's continuing commitment to safety and security on campus in compliance with the Tennessee Uniform Crime Reporting Act and the Jeanne Clery Act. Concerns, questions, or complaints related to this document, or the applicable statutes should be directed to the Chief of Police either by mail at Lincoln Memorial University, 6965 Cumberland Gap Parkway, Harrogate, TN 37752; email at: david.honeycutt@LMU.net.edu or by telephone at (423) 869-6241.

DISCLOSURE

Updated 9/28/23