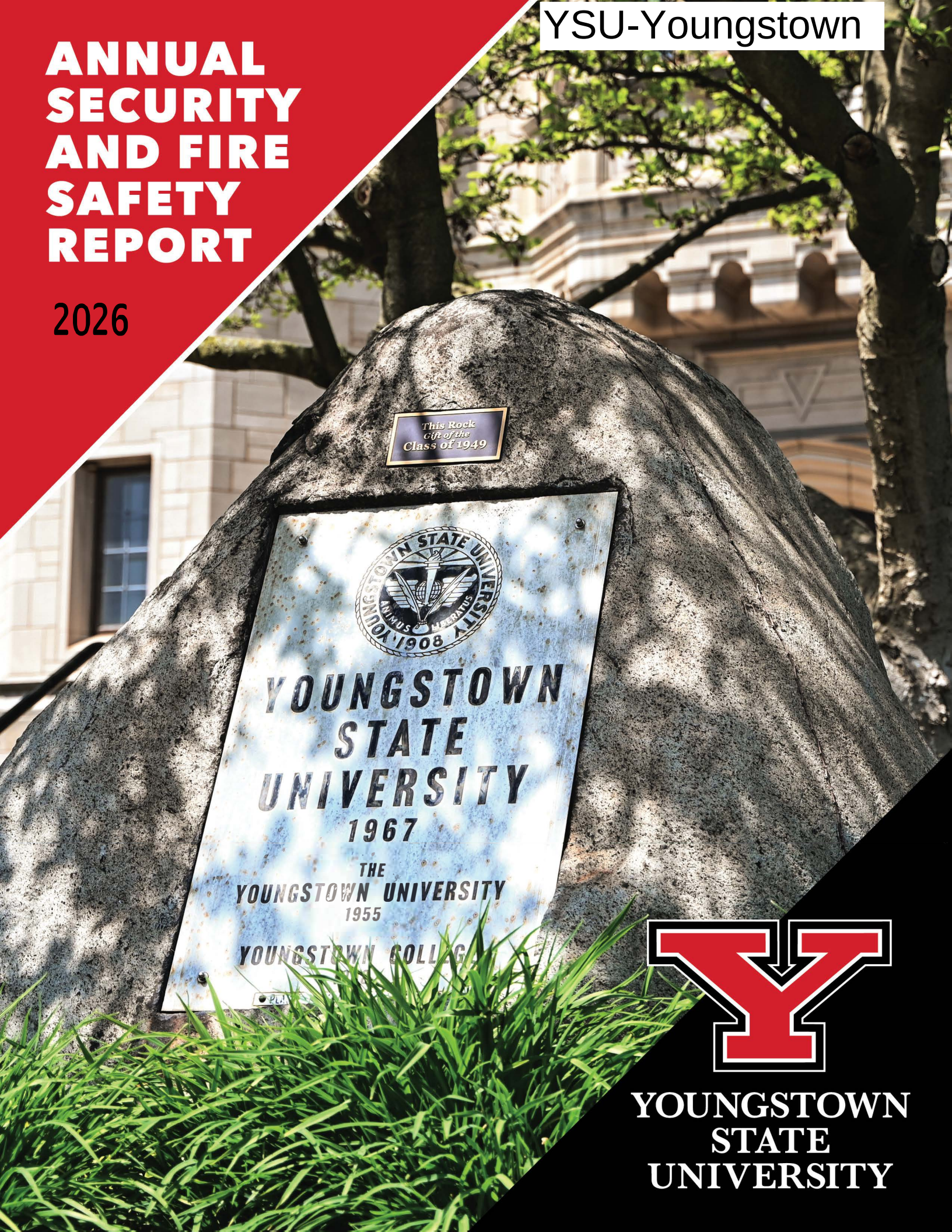


ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

2026



YOUNGSTOWN
STATE
UNIVERSITY

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Section 1-1 Youngstown State University – Youngstown Statistics

Table 1: On-Campus + Residence Halls

Clery Crime	2025	2024	2023
Murder Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	3	0	1
Fondling	2	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0
Burglary	6	2	7
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	4	7
Arson	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	2
Dating Violence	1	1	1
Stalking	26	10	8

Table 2: Residence Halls

Clery Crime	2025	2024	2023
Murder Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	2	0	1
Fondling	1	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	6	2	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	1
Dating Violence	1	1	1
Stalking	13	2	4

Table 3: Non-Campus

Clery Crime	2025	2024	2023
Murder Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	7	1

Table 4: Public Property

Clery Crime	2025	2024	2023
Murder Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	1
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	1	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	2

Table 5: Unfounded Crimes

Clery Crime	2025	2024	2023
Murder Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0
Arson	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Table 6: Liquor Law Arrests

	2025	2024	2023
On Campus + Residence Hall	3	11	0
Residence Hall	3	11	0
Non-Campus	0	0	0
Public Property	0	0	0

Table 7: Drug Law Arrests

	2025	2024	2023
On Campus + Residence Hall	7	0	2
Residence Hall	1	0	1
Non-Campus	0	1	0
Public Property	3	0	2

Table 8: Weapon Law Arrests

	2025	2024	2023
On Campus + Residence Hall	0	0	0
Residence Hall	0	0	0
Non-Campus	0	0	0
Public Property	0	0	1

Table 9: Liquor Law Referrals

	2025	2024	2023
On Campus + Residence Hall	5	10	25
Residence Hall	5	10	25
Non-Campus	0	0	0
Public Property	0	0	0

Table 10: Drug Law Referrals

	2025	2024	2023
On Campus + Residence Hall	6	0	0
Residence Hall	6	0	0
Non-Campus	0	0	0
Public Property	0	0	0

Table 11: Weapon Law Referrals

	2025	2024	2023
On Campus + Residence Hall	2	0	0
Residence Hall	2	0	0
Non-Campus	0	1	0
Public Property	0	0	0

Table 12: Hate Crime Statistics

Clery Crime	2025	2024	2023
Murder Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	2	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0
Intimidation	1	0	1
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	0	0	0

Table 13: Hate Crime Bias Motivation Breakdown

Bias	2025	2024	2023
Race	1	0	0
Religion	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	1
Gender	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0
National Origin	0	2	0
Disability	0	0	0

Table 14: Hazing Statistics

	2025		
On Campus + Residence Hall	3		
Residence Hall	0		
Non-Campus	0		
Public Property	0		

Hate Crime Geographical Information:

On Campus + Residence Hall	2025	Intimidation	Race
On Campus + Residence Hall	2024	Simple Assault	Natl Origin
On Campus + Residence Hall	2023	Intimidation	Sexl Orient
Residence Hall	2023	Intimidation	Sexl Orient

Section 1-2: Clery Crime Classifications

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter:

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or the commission of a crime is also counted as murder/non-negligent manslaughter. One offense per victim is counted.

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence. Any death caused by the gross negligence of another is also counted as Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter. One offense per victim is counted.

Sexual Assault: Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Attempted sexual assaults of the following types are counted as statistics of crime. This definition includes male and female victims.

Rape: The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. Carnal knowledge is defined as “the act of having sexual body connections, sexual intercourse”. There is carnal knowledge if there is the slightest penetration of the vagina or anus.

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. One offense per victim is counted.

Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. One offense per victim is counted.

Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. One offense per victim is counted.

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

Aggravated Assault: The unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or 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.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. An incident must meet three conditions to be classified as burglary: (1) there must be evidence of unlawful entry (trespass). Both forcible entry and unlawful entry no force is counted. This means that the person did not have the right to be in the structure at the time the incident occurred; (2) the unlawful entry must occur within a structure (a structure is defined as having four walls, a roof and a door); and (3)

the structure was unlawfully entered to commit a felony or theft. One offense per each distinct operation is counted. Burglaries in individual student rooms are considered a separate offense. For burglaries in suites, each bedroom and the common area in a student housing suite is considered a separate dwelling. The burglary of an academic structure is counted as one offense, regardless of the number of interior rooms entered of items stolen if the rooms were all burglarized during the same time frame. Burglary of several patient rooms during the same time frame is counted as a single offense.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft of a motor vehicle.

Arson: The unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

Hate Crime: A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property (any part 1 crime and additional crime below) which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability based upon the perception that the person or group has one or more of those characteristics. Hate crimes must be collected and reported according to the category of bias for all Clery part 1 crimes as well as the additional crimes listed below. Hate crimes are not reported for arrests/disciplinary referrals for liquor, drug, and weapon law violations, for dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Clery Part 1 Crimes: Murder, Manslaughter, Sex Offenses (Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape), Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson.

Additional Crimes: Apply to Clery statistics IF there is a finding of a hate crime bias based on investigation.

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

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

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

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism: 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.

Bias Classifications:

Disability: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on

their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Gender Bias: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender.

Gender Identity Bias: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity.

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

Ethnicity Bias: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.

Religious Bias: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

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

Drug Abuse Law 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. All drugs, without exception, that are illegal under local or state law where the institution is located is considered a drug law violation. All illegally obtained prescription drugs are considered drug law violations as well.

Alcohol 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 are counted as alcohol law violations.

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

Campus: (i) 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 (ii) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Campus Security Authority (“CSA”): This term encompasses the following four groups of people: (i) a campus police department or a campus security department of an institution. (ii) Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department under paragraph (i) of this definition, such as an individual who is responsible for monitoring entrance into institutional property. (iii) 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. (iv) 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. If such an official is a pastoral or professional counselor as defined below, the official is not considered a campus security authority when acting as a pastoral or professional counselor.

Lorain Community College statistics are included in the “Non-Campus” statistics. This is due to YSU and these institutions having a written agreement (or “lease”) for use of space in direct support of YSU’s educational purposes.

Hazing: The term ‘hazing’, for purposes of reporting statistics on hazing incidents under paragraph (1)(F)(iv), means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that— “(I) is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and “(II) causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including— “(aa) whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone’s body, or similar activity; “(bb) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity; “(cc) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances; “(dd) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts; “(ee) any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct; “(ff) any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and “(gg) any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.”

Student organization: for purposes of reporting under paragraph (1)(F)(iv) and paragraph (9)(A), means an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.”

Section 1-3: VAWA

Classifications

Domestic Violence: The term “domestic violence” is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed (a) by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, (b) by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, (c) by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, (d) 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 (e) 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.

Dating Violence: The term “dating violence” is defined as violence committed by a person: (a) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (b) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the

reporting party’s statement and with consideration for: 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.

Stalking: The term “stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct (two or more acts) directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: (a) fear for the person’s safety of others, or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress. (i) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property. (ii) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. (iii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Section 1-4: ORC Definitions as

Pertaining to VAWA

Domestic Violence (ORC 2919.25): (A) No person shall knowingly cause or attempt to cause physical harm to a family or household member. No person shall recklessly cause serious physical harm to a family or

household member. No person, by threat of force, shall knowingly cause a family or household member to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member.

(1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of domestic violence, and the court shall sentence the offender as provided in divisions (D)(2) to (6) of this section. Except as otherwise provided in divisions (D)(3) to (5) of this section, a violation of division (C) of this section is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree, and a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree. Except as otherwise provided in division (D)(4) of this section, if the offender previously has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of domestic violence, a violation of an existing or former municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States that is substantially similar to domestic violence, a violation of section [2903.14](#), [2909.06](#), [2909.07](#), [2911.12](#), [2911.211](#), or [2919.22](#) of the Revised Code if the victim of the violation was a family or household member at the time of the violation, a violation of an existing or former municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States that is substantially similar to any of those sections if the victim of the violation was a family or household member at the time of the commission of the violation, or any offense of violence if the victim of the offense was a family or household member at the time of the commission of the offense, a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the fourth degree, and, if the offender knew that the victim of the violation was pregnant at the time of the violation, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term

on the offender pursuant to division (D)(6) of this section, and a violation of division (C) of this section is a misdemeanor of the second degree.

If the offender previously has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of two or more offenses of domestic violence or two or more violations or offenses of the type described in division (D)(3) of this section involving a person who was a family or household member at the time of the violations or offenses, a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the third degree, and, if the offender knew that the victim of the violation was pregnant at the time of the violation, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender pursuant to division (D)(6) of this section, and a violation of division (C) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree. Except as otherwise provided in division (D)(3) or (4) of this section, if the offender knew that the victim of the violation was pregnant at the time of the violation, a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the fifth degree, and the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender pursuant to division (D)(6) of this section, and a violation of division (C) of this section is a misdemeanor of the third degree.

If division (D)(3), (4), or (5) of this section requires the court that sentences an offender for a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section to impose a mandatory prison term on the offender pursuant to this division, the court shall impose the mandatory prison term as follows:

(a) If the violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the fourth or fifth

degree, except as otherwise provided in division (D)(6)(b) or (c) of this section, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender of at least six months.

If the violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the fifth degree and the offender, in committing the violation, caused serious physical harm to the pregnant woman's unborn or caused the termination of the pregnant woman's pregnancy, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender of twelve months.

If the violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the fourth degree and the offender, in committing the violation, caused serious physical harm to the pregnant woman's unborn or caused the termination of the pregnant woman's pregnancy, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender of at least twelve months.

If the violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the third degree, except as otherwise provided in division (D)(6)(e) of this section and notwithstanding the range of prison terms prescribed in section [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code for a felony of the third degree, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender of either a definite term of six months or one of the prison terms prescribed in section [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code for felonies of the third degree.

If the violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the third degree and the offender, in committing the violation, caused serious physical harm to the pregnant woman's unborn or caused the termination of

the pregnant woman's pregnancy, notwithstanding the range

of prison terms prescribed in section [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code for a felony of the third degree, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender of either a definite term of one year or one of the prison terms prescribed in section [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code for felonies of the third degree.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no court or unit of state or local government shall charge any fee, cost, deposit, or money in connection with the filing of charges against a person alleging that the person violated this section or a municipal ordinance substantially similar to this section or in connection with the prosecution of any charges so filed. As used in this section and sections [2919.251](#) and [2919.26](#) of the Revised Code: "Family or household member" means any of the following: Any of the following who is residing or has resided with the offender: A spouse, a person living as a spouse, or a former spouse of the offender; A parent, a foster parent, or a child of the offender, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to the offender; A parent or a child of a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the offender, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the offender. The natural parent of any child of whom the offender is the other natural parent or is the putative other natural parent. "Person living as a spouse" means a person who is living or has lived with the offender in a common law marital relationship, who otherwise is cohabiting

with the offender, or who otherwise has cohabited with the offender within five years prior to the date of the alleged commission of the act in question. "Pregnant woman's unborn" has the same meaning as "such other person's unborn," as set forth in section [2903.09](#) of the Revised Code, as it relates to the pregnant woman. Division (C) of that section applies regarding the use of the term in this section, except that the second and third sentences of division (C)(1) of that section shall be construed for purposes of this section as if they included a reference to this section in the listing of Revised Code sections they contain.

"Termination of the pregnant woman's pregnancy" has the same meaning as "unlawful termination of another's pregnancy," as set forth in section [2903.09](#) of the Revised Code, as it relates to the pregnant woman. Division (C) of that section applies regarding the use of the term in this section, except that the second and third sentences of division (C)(1) of that section shall be construed for purposes of this section as if they included a reference to this section in the listing of Revised Code sections they contain.

Menacing by Stalking (ORC 2903.211): (1) No person by engaging in a pattern of conduct shall knowingly cause another person to believe that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or a family or household member of the other person or cause mental distress to the other person or a family or household member of the other person. In addition to any other basis for the other person's belief that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or the other person's family or household member

or mental distress to the other person or the other person's family or household member, the other person's belief or mental distress may be based on words or conduct of the offender that are directed at or identify a corporation, association, or other organization that employs the other person or to which the other person belongs. (2) No person, using any form of written communication or any electronic method of remotely transferring information, including, but not limited to, any computer, computer network, computer program, r-computer system, or telecommunication device shall post a message or use any intentionally written or verbal graphic gesture with purpose to do either of the following:

Violate division (A)(1) of this section: Urge or incite another to commit a violation of division (A)(1) of this section. (3) No person, with a sexual motivation, shall violate division (A)(1) or (2) of this section.

(B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of menacing by stalking.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (B)(2) and (3) of this section, menacing by stalking is a misdemeanor of the first degree. Menacing by stalking is a felony of the fourth degree if any of the following applies: The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or a violation of section [2911.211](#) of the Revised Code. In committing the offense under division (A)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, the offender made a threat of physical harm to or against the victim, or as a result of an offense committed under division (A)(2) or (3) of this section, a third person induced by the offender's posted message made a threat of

physical harm to or against the victim. In committing the offense under division (A)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, the offender trespassed on the land or premises where the victim lives, is employed, or attends school, or as a result of an offense committed under division (A)(2) or (3) of this section, a third person induced by the offender's posted message trespassed on the land or premises where the victim lives, is employed, or attends school. The victim of the offense is a minor. The offender has a history of violence toward the victim or any other person or a history of other violent acts toward the victim or any other person. While committing the offense under division (A)(1) of this section or a violation of division (A)(3) of this section based on conduct in violation of division (A)(1) of this section, the offender had a deadly weapon on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control. Division (B)(2)(f) of this section does not apply in determining the penalty for a violation of division (A)(2) of this section or a violation of division (A)(3) of this section based on conduct in violation of division (A)(2) of this section.

At the time of the commission of the offense, the offender was the subject of a protection order issued under section [2903.213](#) or [2903.214](#) of the Revised Code, regardless of whether the person to be protected under the order is the victim of the offense or another person. In committing the offense under division (A)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, the offender caused serious physical harm to the premises at which the victim resides, to the real property on which that premises is located, or to any personal property located on that premises, or, as a result of an offense

committed under division (A)(2) of this section or an offense committed under division (A)(3) of this section based on a violation of division (A)(2) of this section, a third person induced by the offender's posted message caused serious physical harm to that premises, that real property, or any personal property on that premises. Prior to committing the offense, the offender had been determined to represent a substantial risk of physical harm to others as manifested by evidence of then-recent homicidal or other violent behavior, evidence of then-recent threats that placed another in reasonable fear of violent behavior and serious physical harm, or other evidence of then-present dangerousness. If the victim of the offense is an officer or employee of a public children services agency or a private child placing agency and the offense relates to the officer's or employee's performance or anticipated performance of official responsibilities or duties, menacing by stalking is either a felony of the fifth degree or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense of violence, the victim of that prior offense was an officer or employee of a public children services agency or private child placing agency, and that prior offense related to the officer's or employee's performance or anticipated performance of official responsibilities or duties, a felony of the fourth degree. (C) Section [2919.271](#) of the Revised Code applies in relation to a defendant charged with a violation of this section.

(D) As used in this section: "Pattern of conduct" means two or more actions or incidents closely related in time, whether or not there has been a prior conviction based on

any of those actions or incidents, or two or more actions or incidents closely related in time, whether or not there has been a prior conviction based on any of those actions or incidents, directed at one or more persons employed by or belonging to the same corporation, association, or other organization. Actions or incidents that prevent, obstruct, or delay the performance by a public official, firefighter, rescuer, emergency medical services person, or emergency facility person of any authorized act within the public official's, firefighter's, rescuer's, emergency medical services person's, or emergency facility person's official capacity, or the posting of messages, use of intentionally written or verbal graphic gestures, or receipt of information or data through the use of any form of written communication or an electronic method of remotely transferring information, including, but not limited to, a computer, computer network, computer program, computer system, or telecommunications device, may constitute a "pattern of conduct." "Mental distress" means any of the following: Any mental illness or condition that involves some temporary substantial incapacity; Any mental illness or condition that would normally require psychiatric treatment, psychological treatment, or other mental health services, whether or not any person requested or received psychiatric treatment, psychological treatment, or other mental health services. "Emergency medical services person" is the singular of "emergency medical services personnel" as defined in section [2133.21](#) of the Revised Code. "Emergency facility person" is the singular of "emergency facility personnel" as defined in

section [2909.04](#) of the Revised Code. "Public official" has the same meaning as in section [2921.01](#) of the Revised Code. "Computer," "computer network," "computer program," "computer system," and "telecommunications device" have the same meanings as in section [2913.01](#) of the Revised Code. "Post a message" means transferring, sending, posting, publishing, disseminating, or otherwise communicating, or attempting to transfer, send, post, publish, disseminate, or otherwise communicate, any message or information, whether truthful or untruthful, about an individual, and whether done under one's own name, under the name of another, or while impersonating another. "Third person" means, in relation to conduct as described in division (A)(2) of this section, an individual who is neither the offender nor the victim of the conduct. "Sexual motivation" has the same meaning as in section [2971.01](#) of the Revised Code. "Organization" includes an entity that is a governmental employer. "Family or household member" means any of the following: Any of the following who is residing or has resided with the person against whom the act prohibited in division (A)(1) of this section is committed: A spouse, a person living as a spouse, or a former spouse of the person; A parent, a foster parent, or a child of the person, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to the person; A parent or a child of a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the person, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the person. The natural parent of any child of whom the person against whom the act

prohibited in division (A)(1) of this section is committed is the other natural parent or is the putative other natural parent. "Person living as a spouse" means a person who is living or has lived with the person against whom the act prohibited in division (A)(1) of this section is committed in a common law marital relationship, who otherwise is cohabiting with that person, or who otherwise has cohabited with the person within five years prior to the date of the alleged commission of the act in question. (E) The state does not need to prove in a prosecution under this section that a person requested or received psychiatric treatment, psychological treatment, or other mental health services in order to show that the person was caused mental distress as described in division (D)(2)(b) of this section. (F) This section does not apply to a person solely because the person provided access or connection to or from an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under that person's control, including having provided capabilities that are incidental to providing access or connection to or from the electronic method of remotely transferring the information, and that do not include the creation of the content of the material that is the subject of the access or connection. In addition, any person providing access or connection to or from an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under that person's control shall not be liable for any action voluntarily taken in good faith to block the receipt or transmission through its service of any information that it believes is, or will be sent, in violation of this section. Division (F)(1) of this section does not create an affirmative duty for any person providing

access or connection to or from an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under that person's control to block the receipt or transmission through its service of any information that it believes is, or will be sent, in violation of this section except as otherwise provided by law. Division (F)(1) of this section does not apply to a person who conspires with a person actively involved in the creation or knowing distribution of material in violation of this section or who knowingly advertises the availability of material of that nature.

Rape (ORC 2907.02): (A)(1) No person shall engage in sexual conduct with another who is not the spouse of the offender or who is the spouse of the offender but is living separate and apart from the offender, when any of the following applies: For the purpose of preventing resistance, the offender substantially impairs the other person's judgment or control by administering any drug, intoxicant, or controlled substance to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force, or deception. The other person is less than thirteen years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of the other person. The other person's ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age, and the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person's ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age.

(2) No person shall engage in sexual conduct with another when the offender purposely

compels the other person to submit by force or threat of force.

Whoever violates this section is guilty of rape, a felony of the first degree. If the offender under division (A)(1)(a) of this section substantially impairs the other person's judgment or control by administering any controlled substance described in section [3719.41](#) of the Revised Code to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force, or deception, the prison term imposed upon the offender shall be one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree in section [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code that is not less than five years. Except as otherwise provided in this division, notwithstanding sections [2929.11](#) to [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code, an offender under division (A)(1)(b) of this section shall be sentenced to a prison term or term of life imprisonment pursuant to section [2971.03](#) of the Revised Code. If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A)(1)(b) of this section, if the offender was less than sixteen years of age at the time the offender committed the violation of that division, and if the offender during or immediately after the commission of the offense did not cause serious physical harm to the victim, the victim was ten years of age or older at the time of the commission of the violation, and the offender has not previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or a substantially similar existing or former law of this state, another state, or the United States, the court shall not sentence the offender to a prison term or term of life imprisonment pursuant to section [2971.03](#) of the Revised Code, and instead the court shall sentence the offender

as otherwise provided in this division. If an offender under division (A)(1)(b) of this section previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to violating division (A)(1)(b) of this section or to violating an existing or former law of this state, another state, or the United States that is substantially similar to division (A)(1)(b) of this section, if the offender during or immediately after the commission of the offense caused serious physical harm to the victim, or if the victim under division (A)(1)(b) of this section is less than ten years of age, in lieu of sentencing the offender to a prison term or term of life imprisonment pursuant to section [2971.03](#) of the Revised Code, the court may impose upon the offender a term of life without parole. If the court imposes a term of life without parole pursuant to this division, division (F) of section [2971.03](#) of the Revised Code applies, and the offender automatically is classified a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender, as described in that division. A victim need not prove physical resistance to the offender in prosecutions under this section. Evidence of specific instances of the victim's sexual activity, opinion evidence of the victim's sexual activity, and reputation evidence of the victim's sexual activity shall not be admitted under this section unless it involves evidence of the origin of semen, pregnancy, or disease, or the victim's past sexual activity with the offender, and only to the extent that the court finds that the evidence is material to a fact at issue in the case and that its inflammatory or prejudicial nature does not outweigh its probative value. Evidence of specific instances of the defendant's sexual activity, opinion evidence of the defendant's sexual activity, and

reputation evidence of the defendant's sexual activity shall not be admitted under this section unless it involves evidence of the origin of semen, pregnancy, or disease, the defendant's past sexual activity with the victim, or is admissible against the defendant under section [2945.59](#) of the Revised Code, and only to the extent that the court finds that the evidence is material to a fact at issue in the case and that its inflammatory or prejudicial nature does not outweigh its probative value. Prior to taking testimony or receiving evidence of any sexual activity of the victim or the defendant in a proceeding under this section, the court shall resolve the admissibility of the proposed evidence in a hearing in chambers, which shall be held at or before preliminary hearing and not less than three days before trial, or for good cause shown during the trial.

Upon approval by the court, the victim may be represented by counsel in any hearing in chambers or other proceeding to resolve the admissibility of evidence. If the victim is indigent or otherwise is unable to obtain the services of counsel, the court, upon request, may appoint counsel to represent the victim without cost to the victim. It is not a defense to a charge under division (A)(2) of this section that the offender and the victim were married or were cohabiting at the time of the commission of the offense.

Sexual Battery (ORC 2907.03): (A) No person shall engage in sexual conduct with another, not the spouse of the offender, when any of the following apply:

The offender knowingly coerces the other person to submit by any means that would prevent resistance by a person of ordinary

resolution. The offender knows that the other person's ability to appraise the nature of or control the other person's own conduct is substantially impaired. The offender knows that the other person submits because the other person is unaware that the act is being committed.

The offender knows that the other person submits because the other person mistakenly identifies the offender as the other person's spouse. The offender is the other person's natural or adoptive parent, or a stepparent, or guardian, custodian, or person in loco parentis of the other person.

The other person is in custody of law or a patient in a hospital or other institution, and the offender has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the other person. The offender is a teacher, administrator, coach, or other person in authority employed by or serving in a school for which the state board of education prescribes minimum standards pursuant to division (D) of section [3301.07](#) of the Revised Code, the other person is enrolled in or attends that school, and the offender is not enrolled in and does not attend that school. The other person is a minor, the offender is a teacher, administrator, coach, or other person in authority employed by or serving in an institution of higher education, and the other person is enrolled in or attends that institution. The other person is a minor, and the offender is the other person's athletic or other type of coach, is the other person's instructor, is the leader of a scouting troop of which the other person is a member or is a person with temporary or occasional disciplinary control over the other person.

The offender is a mental health professional, the other person is a mental health client or patient of the offender, and the offender induces the other person to submit by falsely representing to the other person that the sexual conduct is necessary for mental health treatment purposes. The other person is confined in a detention facility, and the offender is an employee of that detention facility. The other person is a minor, the offender is a cleric, and the other person is a member of, or attends, the church or congregation served by the cleric. The other person is a minor, the offender is a peace officer, and the offender is more than two years older than the other person. Whoever violates this section is guilty of sexual battery. Except as otherwise provided in this division, sexual battery is a felony of the third degree. If the other person is less than thirteen years of age, sexual battery is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory prison term equal to one of the prison terms prescribed in section [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code for a felony of the second degree. As used in this section: "Cleric" has the same meaning as in section [2317.02](#) of the Revised Code.

"Detention facility" has the same meaning as in section [2921.01](#) of the Revised Code.

"Institution of higher education" means a state institution of higher education defined in section [3345.011](#) of the Revised Code, a private nonprofit college or university located in this state that possesses a certificate of authorization issued by the Ohio board of regents pursuant to Chapter 1713. of the Revised Code, or a school certified under Chapter 3332. of the Revised Code.

"Peace officer" has the same meaning as in section [2935.01](#) of the Revised Code.

Unlawful Sexual Conduct with a Minor (ORC 2907.04): (A) No person who is eighteen years of age or older shall engage in sexual conduct with another, who is not the spouse of the offender, when the offender knows the other person is thirteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years of age, or the offender is reckless in that regard. (B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of unlawful sexual conduct with a minor.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (B)(2), (3), and (4) of this section, unlawful sexual conduct with a minor is a felony of the fourth degree. Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(4) of this section, if the offender is less than four years older than the other person, unlawful sexual conduct with a minor is a misdemeanor of the first degree. Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(4) of this section, if the offender is ten or more years older than the other person, unlawful sexual conduct with a minor is a felony of the third degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of section [2907.02](#), [2907.03](#), or 2907.04 of the Revised Code or a violation of former section [2907.12](#) of the Revised Code, unlawful sexual conduct with a minor is a felony of the second degree.

Gross Sexual Imposition (ORC 2907.05): (A) No person shall have sexual contact with another, not the spouse of the offender; cause another, not the spouse of the offender, to have sexual contact with the offender; or cause two or more other persons to have sexual contact when any of the following applies:

The offender purposely compels the other person, or one of the other persons, to submit by force or threat of force. For the purpose of preventing resistance, the offender substantially impairs the judgment or control of the other person or of one of the other persons by administering any drug, intoxicant, or controlled substance to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force, or deception.

The offender knows that the judgment or control of the other person or of one of the other persons is substantially impaired as a result of the influence of any drug or intoxicant administered to the other person with the other person's consent for the purpose of any kind of medical or dental examination, treatment, or surgery. The other person, or one of the other persons, is less than thirteen years of age, whether the offender knows the age of that person.

The ability of the other person to resist or consent or the ability of one of the other persons to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age, and the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the ability to resist or consent of the other person or of one of the other persons is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age. No person shall knowingly touch the genitalia of another, when the touching is not through clothing, the other person is less than twelve years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of that person, and the touching is done with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

Whoever violates this section is guilty of gross sexual imposition.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, gross sexual imposition committed in violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of this section is a felony of the fourth degree. If the offender under division (A)(2) of this section substantially impairs the judgment or control of the other person or one of the other persons by administering any controlled substance described in section [3719.41](#) of the Revised Code to the person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force, or deception, gross sexual imposition committed in violation of division (A)(2) of this section is a felony of the third degree. (2) Gross sexual imposition committed in violation of division (A)(4) or (B) of this section is a felony of the third degree. Except as otherwise provided in this division, for gross sexual imposition committed in violation of division (A)(4) or (B) of this section there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense. The court shall impose on an offender convicted of gross sexual imposition in violation of division (A)(4) or (B) of this section a mandatory prison term equal to one of the prison terms prescribed in section [2929.14](#) of the Revised Code for a felony of the third degree if either of the following applies: Evidence other than the testimony of the victim was admitted in the case corroborating the violation; The offender previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section, rape, the former offense of felonious sexual penetration, or sexual battery, and the victim of the previous offense was less than thirteen years of age. A victim need not prove physical resistance to the offender in prosecutions under this

section. Evidence of specific instances of the victim's sexual activity, opinion evidence of the victim's sexual activity, and reputation evidence of the victim's sexual activity shall not be admitted under this section unless it involves evidence of the origin of semen, pregnancy, or disease, or the victim's past sexual activity with the offender, and only to the extent that the court finds that the evidence is material to a fact at issue in the case and that its inflammatory or prejudicial nature does not outweigh its probative value.

Evidence of specific instances of the defendant's sexual activity, opinion evidence of the defendant's sexual activity, and reputation evidence of the defendant's sexual activity shall not be admitted under this section unless it involves evidence of the origin of semen, pregnancy, or disease, the defendant's past sexual activity with the victim, or is admissible against the defendant under section [2945.59](#) of the Revised Code, and only to the extent that the court finds that the evidence is material to a fact at issue in the case and that its inflammatory or prejudicial nature does not outweigh its probative value.

Prior to taking testimony or receiving evidence of any sexual activity of the victim or the defendant in a proceeding under this section, the court shall resolve the admissibility of the proposed evidence in a hearing in chambers, which shall be held at or before preliminary hearing and not less than three days before trial, or for good cause shown during the trial.

Upon approval by the court, the victim may be represented by counsel in any hearing in chambers or other proceeding to resolve the

admissibility of evidence. If the victim is indigent or otherwise is unable to obtain the services of counsel, the court, upon request, may appoint counsel to represent the victim without cost to the victim.

Dating Violence is not specifically defined in the Ohio Revised Code.

Consent: An action which is defined as positive, unambiguous, voluntary and ongoing agreement to engage in a specific activity. Consent is the equal approval, given freely, willingly, and knowingly, of each participant to desired sexual involvement. Consent is an affirmative, conscious decision; indicated clearly by words or actions; to engage in mutually accepted sexual contact. A person may be incapable of giving consent due to physical incapacitation, physical or mental disability, threat or force, coercion, the influence of drugs or alcohol or age. Silence or lack of resistance cannot be the sole factor in determining if one has received consent.

Section 1-5: Clery Geography Definitions

The Clery Act mandates the collection, classification and reporting of crime reports that are then translated into Clery Act crime statistic data organized into specific geographic categories known as Clery Act Geography. Below is a description of each Clery Act geographic location as it appears in the crime statistic tables.

On Campus: (i) any building or property owned or controlled by Youngstown State University 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 (ii) any buildings or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

On-Campus Student Housing Facilities:

Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by YSU, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by YSU, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus, is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

Non-Campus Building or Property: (i) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED by the institution; or (ii) 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 Youngstown City Police will share crime statistic information with YSU Police for inclusion in the Annual Security and Fire Report for properties/ areas within the Clery Geography Area.

Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Section 2-1: Reporting Crimes and University Response

To make the YSU campus safe and secure as possible, all students, staff, faculty, other community members and visitors are strongly encouraged to immediately and accurately report all criminal activity and all suspicious persons and/or suspicious activities to the YSU Police Department. Report crimes by dialing 9-1-1 from an on-campus telephone; or by calling the YSU Police Dispatch Center 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at (330) 941-3527.

The YSU Police Department has primary jurisdiction and responsibility for investigating crimes and providing police protection services to the YSU campus and communities. The immediate and accurate reporting of all criminal activity also assists the YSU Police Department in assessing Clery crimes for a potential Timely Warning Notice ("Penguin Alert") and for inclusion in the daily crime and fire log, as well as the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

For crimes that occur in the City of Youngstown, but not on the YSU Campus, YSU Police encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the Youngstown City Police Department by calling (330) 747-7911, located at 116 West Boardman St., Youngstown Ohio 44503.

The YSU Police Department is located on the YSU campus at Clingan-Waddell Hall, 266 West Wood Street, Youngstown, Ohio 44502. (Building 60 on the YSU campus map). Free short-term visitor parking is available in YSU Parking lot M52.

YSU Police Dispatchers are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at (330) 941-3527 to answer any calls. In response to a call for service, the YSU Police Department will take the required action, either dispatch an officer, or ask a victim to respond to the YSU Police Department to file a report with a police officer. All reported crimes may become a matter of public record. YSU Police Department reports may be forwarded to various departments, including but not limited to: Dean of Students, Title IX/EEOC Office, Student Health, Student Life, Counseling Services. The YSU Police Department Investigations Division will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate. Additional information obtained during an investigation may be forwarded to other offices at YSU when deemed necessary and determined on a case-by-case basis. If assistance is needed from the Youngstown City Police Department, Youngstown City Fire Department, or other agency, YSU Police will contact the appropriate agencies for assistance. If a sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking should occur, staff initially on scene, including the YSU Police Department responding officers, will offer a survivor with written information on rights, options and resources, regardless of whether the crime occurred on or off the YSU campus.

If you see something, say something! The YSU Police are available 24 hours a day 7 days a week at (330) 941-3527 or by dialing 9-1-1 from a campus telephone

Police, fire and medical emergencies on the YSU campus can be reported by dialing 9-1-1 from any phone connected to the campus

network. 9-1-1 calls made from cell phones will be routed to the City of Youngstown Dispatch. Emergencies can also be reported on the YSU campus by using any one of the emergency call boxes located throughout the YSU campus, or by using the emergency intercom system located in building elevators.

When calling to report a crime or incident, be ready to give information on the following:

Where is the incident occurring?

What is happening?

When did the incident occur? Who is involved?

Where and when the suspect(s) were last seen.

Suspect(s) description (including gender, race, age, height, weight, hair color/length, clothing, facial hair, tattoos/scars).

Weapon(s), if any, and a description.

Once the information is received by the dispatcher, they will send an officer(s) to the area to investigate the incident. Typically, a report or log entry will be made of the incident and call information.

Non-emergency incidents on the YSU campus can be reported to the YSU Police Department by dialing (330) 941-3527. Dispatchers are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to answer calls.

Section 2-2: Timely Warning Information

Scope: Narrow focus on Clery Act Crimes.

Why: Timely warnings are triggered by crimes that have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat to the campus community. YSU Police may issue a timely warning for any Clery Act crime committed on its campus, which have been reported to a campus security authority or local law enforcement agency, and that is considered by YSU to represent a serious or continuing threat to students, staff, and/or faculty.

When: Issue a warning as soon as the pertinent information is available. To enable people to protect themselves, YSU Police issue timely warnings in the form of crime alerts to the campus community to alert students, faculty, staff, and visitors of Clery Act crimes that present a serious or ongoing threat to the campus community and to heighten awareness. The alert is intended to aid in preventing similar crimes, enable people to protect themselves, and may seek information that may lead to an arrest or conviction of an offender.

The YSU Police Department is responsible for determining if a timely warning will be issued once notified a Clery Act crime has been reported to a campus security authority, local law enforcement, or directly to the YSU Police Department. Crime Alerts are disseminated using a variety of methods to include, but not limited to: Penguin Alert emergency text messages and emails, YSU campus-wide mass communications and alarm voice broadcast system, YSU homepage, University Facebook and Twitter pages, WYSU 88.5 FM

When deciding whether to issue a Crime Alert, the primary considerations are (1) the nature of the crime and (2) whether there is a

continuing danger that members of the campus community may become victims of a similar or related crime.

These Crime Alerts advise the community about violent crimes against persons, a series of crimes against property, or threats to persons or property to inform the community about potential risks and allow individuals to protect themselves against such risks. Crime Alerts may also provide details of the crime or threat, a description of the suspect (if known), information on who to contact about the investigation, and crime prevention tips.

YSU Police work closely with individuals reporting serious crimes to ensure the victim's privacy, while also ensuring the community has adequate information regarding potential risks. The names and identifying information of victims will not be released in a Crime Alert.

YSU Police have requested cooperation from local law enforcement (YPD, MCSO) by asking to be kept apprised of crimes that warrant a timely warning or an emergency notification. As a result, information for Crime Alerts can also come from other law enforcement agencies.

Advisory/Negligible Threat: An advisory to the YSU campus community that an incident is being responded to by emergency authorities but is not disruptive to the entire campus. This could be minor fire emergencies, network outages, etc.

Notification Method: Mass Email System/Text Alert.

Initiation: YSUPD/Marketing Comm.

Frequency: Initial/Updates.

Timely Warnings: Warning to the YSU campus community that certain crimes have occurred or tips that will aid in the prevention of similar crimes or incidents. Timely warnings are issued for Clery Act crimes that are reported and determined to pose a serious or continuing threat to the campus community.

Notification Method: Mass Email System/Text Alert.

Initiation: YSUPD/Marketing Comm.

Frequency: Initial/Updates.

Emergency Notification: Notification to the campus community that a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus. This could include weather emergency, gas leak, hazardous material incident, campus or building evacuation, etc.

Notification Method: Mass Email System/Text Alert.

Initiation: YSUPD/Marketing Comm.

Frequency: Initial/Updates.

Section 2-3: Annual Security Report Data and Preparation

Under the Clery Act, the University has immediate, on-going, and annual requirements. This Annual Security Report is updated and published annually and contains safety and security related policy statements, procedures and crime statistics (for the three previous calendar years). YSU distributes the Annual Security Report and Annual Fire Safety Report to all current students, staff and

faculty by October 1st each year. YSU also informs prospective students, staff and faculty about the availability of these reports.

The Campus Safety Officer distributes an individual notice about the ASFR to each student and employee by October 1st of each year via email. The Report availability notice is also sent out at the beginning of each semester. The notice generally includes a statement of the reports' availability, a brief description of the information contained within the reports, a direct link to the report itself, a link to where the report is located on the YSU Police homepage, and information regarding where paper copies of the reports may be obtained upon request.

The Annual Security Report and the Annual Fire Safety Report are distributed as a single document. The report may be directly accessed by visiting the YSU Police website www.ysu.edu/police or by visiting the University website at www.ysu.edu.

The Campus Safety Officer has primary responsibility for coordinating and compiling the information contained within the report by working with various individuals and departments from around the YSU campus. Input from a variety of individuals is important to convey the latest and most updated information. In addition to reviewing all YSU Police Department reports, the Campus Safety Officer coordinates with the YSU office of student conduct, and YSU Student Housing, to collect and reconcile statistical data related to liquor law violations, drug law violations, and weapon law violations that involve Clery reportable data. Also, coordinates the collection and classification of all YSU CSA (Campus

Security Authority) reports to ensure proper reporting of crime statistics for Clery purposes.

YSU reports to the U.S. Department of Education, and discloses in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report to the campus community, Clery Act crime statistic data for the 3 most recent calendar years concerning the number of each of the following crimes that occurred on or within the YSU Clery Act geography, reported to local police agencies that have jurisdiction, and CSA's:

Primary Crimes: (1) Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter; (2) Negligent Manslaughter; (3) Rape; (4) Fondling; (5) Incest; (6) Statutory Rape; (7) Robbery; (8) Aggravated Assault; (9) Burglary; (10) Motor Vehicle Theft; (11) Arson.

Hate Crimes: Any of the above-mentioned primary crimes, and any incidents of (1) Larceny-Theft; (2) Simple Assault; (3) Intimidation; (4) Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of property that was motivated by one of the categories of bias.

VAWA Offenses: Any incidents of (1) Domestic Violence; (2) Dating Violence; (3) Stalking.

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action: (1) Arrests for liquor law violations, drug abuse violations, and weapon law violations; (2) Students who are referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug abuse violations, and weapon law violations.

A reported Clery crime to the YSU Police Department may not be withheld or

subsequently removed from the Clery crime statistics data based on a decision by a court, coroner, jury, prosecutor, or other similar non-campus official. However, a reported crime may be withheld or subsequently removed from the crime statistics in the rare situation where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of a full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore "unfounded". Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement may "un-find" a crime report. It is important to note that the recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, or the failure to make an arrest do not "unfound" a crime report. For Clery Act purposes, the determination to un-find a crime can be made only when the totality of available information specifically indicates that the report was false or baseless.

Section 2-4: Reporting Crimes to Campus Security Authorities

YSU Police encourage the reporting of all criminal activity on the YSU campus directly to the YSU Police Department. The Clery Act specifically includes four groups of individuals and organizations associated with YSU that are designated as CSAs: (1.) a campus police department or a campus security department of an institution; (2.) any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department; (3.) any

individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses. All crimes that occur on the YSU campus should be reported to the YSU Police Department. (4.) An official of the institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. An “official” is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to act or respond to issues on behalf of the institution. The Clery Compliance Officer continuously identifies, and trains new CSAs based on their function at YSU. In addition to gathering Clery Act crime statistic information from YSU Police reports and YPD Police reports, Clery Act crime statistic data is collected and compiled from identified and designated CSAs using the CSA crime submission form. This form should only be used by CSAs to report a Clery crime.

CSAs are instructed that reports of Clery Act crimes made to them must immediately, or as soon as practicably possible, be submitted to the YSU Police Department via the CSA submission form. CSA reports may also be delivered in person during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the YSU Police Department located at 266 West Wood Street, Youngstown, Ohio 44502.

CSA	Location	Contact
YSU Police	Clingan Waddell	(330) 941-3527
Clery Compliance	Clingan Waddell	(330) 941-7496
Student Exp	Kilcawley House	(330) 941-2242
Housing	Kilcawley House	(330) 941-1354

Athletics	Stambaugh Stadium	(330) 941-1576
DOS	DeBartolo	(330) 941-4721
Title IX	Tod Hall	(330) 941-2160

Section 2-5: Voluntary Anonymous Reporting Options

In certain instances, a crime victim or witness may be reluctant to file an official police report fearing the criminal process and/or loss of his/her confidentiality. In such circumstances, YSU still encourages crime victims and witnesses to make a confidential report to the YSU Police Department. The YSU Police Department can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing a victim’s identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with a crime victim’s or witness’s desire to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure their safety and the safety of others. At a minimum, crime victims will receive important counseling and referral information as well as helpful written information on certain rights, options and resources. Confidential reports are important because they provide valuable information to help keep a more accurate record as to the actual crime occurring on the YSU campus and help determine where there is a pattern of crime about a particular location, method, or perpetrator. Confidential reports of Clery Act crimes also assist with the potential issuance of crime alerts to the campus community to warn of serious or ongoing threats when deemed necessary by the YSU Police Department. Additionally, crime reports filed in this manner are classified and disclosed in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report,

without revealing any individual identifying information of the victim.

If a crime victim or witness wants to report a crime anonymously, an anonymous reporting form is available on the YSU Police Department website, located at www.ysu.edu/police. The YSU Police Department will use any information it receives via the anonymous form in an appropriate manner. Reports of Clery Act reportable crimes filed in this manner are classified, counted and disclosed in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, without revealing any personally identifying information about the victim, as would any crime reports.

Section 3-1: Security and Access to Academic Buildings

During normal business hours, University buildings and facilities are open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests and invitees. During non-business hours, access to university campus buildings and facilities may be limited and may only be accessible with proper identification. Some University buildings may have individual hours, which could vary throughout the year. In these cases, the YSU campus buildings and facilities will be secured according to schedules developed by the department responsible for the building or facility.

The YSU campus utilizes multiple systems to maintain access control to campus buildings. These include physical keys, electronic locks, and proximity keys. The campus is also protected by camera systems, and alarm systems that are directly linked to the YSU

Police Department Communication Center. The YSU Police Department officers respond to alarmed areas and conduct routine patrols to monitor security related matters at campus buildings and other facilities. To ensure that only authorized individuals have access to YSU buildings and facilities, it is essential that students, staff and faculty work together to keep doors of all buildings and other facilities closed and locked after hours. Do not leave doors propped open or unlocked after hours. Do not open the door for individuals you do not know. If your campus keys or other access cards are lost or stolen, report this information immediately to the issuing party and to the YSU Police Department at (330) 941-3527.

Emergency situations may require changes or alterations to posted building and other facility schedules. Buildings, facilities and other areas at YSU that are reported or determined to be problematic in certain ways may have security surveys and assessments conducted, including lighting, landscaping, access control, alarm monitoring, security camera coverage and other assessments. Members of the YSU Police Department, Facilities Management, and others may conduct security assessments for new construction, remodeling projects, and other areas conducted on an ongoing basis or when requested.

Section 3-2: Security and Access to Residence Halls

YSU is like a small city providing residential housing to YSU students and in some cases staff and faculty. YSU student housing

facilities range from apartment style living to dormitory style living. On-Campus housing is comprised of multiple facilities. Security in residential areas is supplemented by Resident Advisors (RA's) or Community Assistants (CA's). University owned and operated housing also utilizes Housing Coordinators. The University operated facilities are staffed 24 hours a day. Everyone in the community has a responsibility to maintain the safety and well-being of the individuals in the community. Students must report any violation of the YSU student housing policies and or Student Code of Conduct to an RA, housing office, or management staff. Students who are not actively involved in an YSU policy violation, but who accede to them, may be subject to the YSU student conduct process. Be aware of what is happening in living areas and take responsibility for developing a positive environment. Any dangerous behavior must be reported to the housing office and or to the YSU Police Department at (330) 941-3527.

Access control to YSU on-campus student housing facilities is limited to building residents, their authorized guests, and other approved members of the University community. Over extended breaks or during emergency situations, changes and alterations to any access control schedule may occur. Access or attempted access to a room or facility without authorization is not permitted. Also, access or attempted access through a window is not permitted. Students, staff and faculty may not reproduce YSU state keys or access cards. Loaning keys to another party, manipulating locks or door handles to gain entry without a key, or misusing a key or key card is prohibited.

These are violations of the YSU student conduct code, housing contracts, and in some instances Ohio Law. Residents are cautioned against permitting strangers to enter the buildings and are urged to require individuals seeking entry to use their approved access method to the building.

Occasionally, residents may wish to have family members or friends visit or stay with them overnight. Each resident is responsible for the behavior of their guests while on campus and in the housing communities. Guests may not sleep in public common areas and must always have identification on them. Guests who cause a disruption or violate state or federal laws or University policy are the responsibility of their host. YSU Student Housing has the right to restrict specific guests if they have been disruptive or have violated the law or University Policy. All residents are expected to respect the rights of people with whom they live. Residents and their guests must cooperate with and act respectfully toward YSU personnel who are acting in the performance of their duties. Residents and guests must show identification when requested. This includes but not limited to, interactions with all YSU Housing Staff, and the YSU Police Department.

Theft is the most prevalent crime that occurs in the residential areas. Residents are encouraged to exercise prudence and caution with respect to their personal safety and security within the housing facilities. The YSU Police encourages all residents, guests and other visitors at YSU to be aware of their surroundings and the presence of unknown persons in your communities. All residents

and visitors are encouraged not to leave their belongings unattended. All residents in housing facilities are reminded to lock all doors and windows, and to keep their property secure.

Section 3-3: Maintenance and Security Considerations

YSU Facilities Management are responsible for providing campus buildings and grounds that meet the University's requirements, have an environmentally acceptable atmosphere for students, faculty and staff, and ensure the health and safety of all personnel. Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions.

Additionally, the YSU Police Department works in conjunction with facilities management to perform lighting checks of the entire YSU campus. YSU Police Officers regularly patrol the YSU campus and residential facilities and report malfunctioning lights, poorly lit areas, security deficiencies and other unsafe physical conditions. This information is forwarded to facilities management. Additionally, checks of the emergency phones across campus are performed to ensure they are functioning properly. YSU Parking Services make regular checks of the lots and decks enforcing parking and to locate and address anything that may be of concern.

YSU staff, faculty, students and visitors are encouraged to report building, facility and equipment problems or unsafe conditions by either contacting the YSU Police Department at (330) 941-3527 or YSU Facilities at (330) 941-3239.

Section 4-1: University Police Authority and Arrests

The YSU Police Department was established by resolution of The Board of Trustees on June 1, 1988. The current authority of The Board of Trustees to appoint University Police is set out in section 3345.04 of The Ohio Revised Code. Under section 3345.04(B) of the Revised Code, The Board of Trustees may designate one or more employees of the institution, as a state university law enforcement officer, in accordance with section 109.77 of the Revised Code, and, as state university law enforcement officers, those employees shall take an oath of office, wear the badge of office, serve as peace officers for the college of university, and give bond to the state for the proper and faithful discharge of their duties in the amount that the Board of Trustees requires.

Pursuant to Section 3345.041(A) Youngstown State University enters into a Mutual Aid Agreement with the City of Youngstown. Pursuant to the agreement, YSU Police Officers designated under section 3345.04 of the Revised Code can perform any police function, exercise any police power, or render any police service on behalf of the contracting political subdivision, or state university or college, that it may perform, exercise, or render. The YSU Police receive reports regarding non-campus properties in the city.

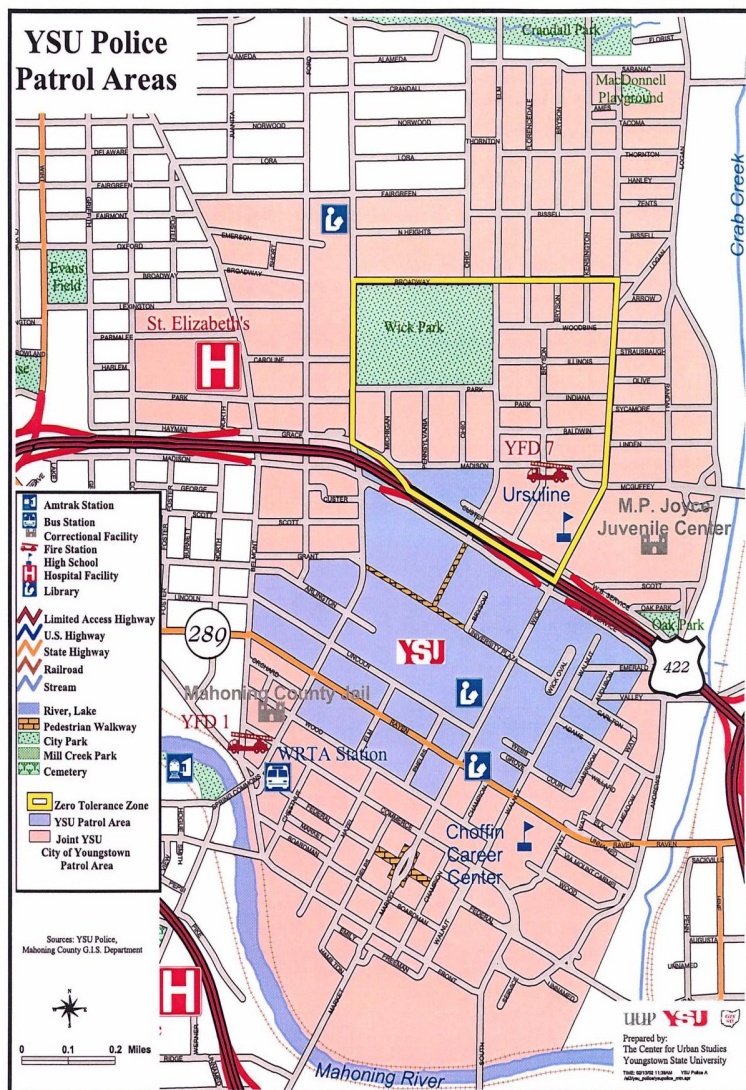
YSU Police Officers are sworn peace officers under Ohio Revised Code section 109.71. The sworn police officers in the YSU Police Department are armed, have authority to

make arrests and possess the same authority under the law as municipal (i.e. city) police officers. The YSU Police Department and officers subscribe to the standards of the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission (“OPOTA”). YSU Police Officers receive the same basic training as municipal and county peace officers as well as additional training to meet the unique needs of the university campus community environment.

The YSU Police Department is the primary agency for responding to and investigating criminal activity occurring on the YSU Campus. Officers patrol the YSU campus 24 hours a day 7 days a week. The YSU Police Department provides immediate response to all police, fire and medical emergencies occurring on the YSU campus. Automobile accidents occurring on city streets are handled by the Youngstown City Police. The YSU Police Department and Youngstown City Police have concurrent legal jurisdiction and authority on the YSU campus, including properties leased by YSU that are located off-campus and within the City of Youngstown. Additionally, YSU Police Department officers are authorized to enforce the City of Youngstown’s Municipal Code on YSU’s campus and within the area defined by the Mutual Aid Agreement.

The Mahoning County Sheriff and Ohio State Highway patrol have concurrent jurisdiction on the YSU campus. The YSU Police Department cooperates and assists these two agencies upon request. The YSU Police Department restricts its patrol primarily on the campus unless YPD, MCSO or OSP request assistance.

Section 4-2: YSU PD/ YPD Joint Patrol Map



Section 4-3: Reporting Crimes and Emergencies

To make the YSU campus safe and secure as possible, all students, staff, faculty, other community members and visitors are strongly encouraged to immediately and accurately report all criminal activity and all suspicious persons and/or suspicious activities to the YSU Police Department. Report crimes by dialing 9-1-1 from an on-campus telephone; or by calling the YSU Police Dispatch Center 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at (330) 941-3527. Once the call is received, the dispatcher will immediately send an officer or multiple officers to the area to investigate. Once the officer has completed an initial investigation, they will create a report of fact and their findings. Depending on the nature of the incident, it may be assigned to the detective division for further investigation.

Section 4-4: Pastoral and Professional Counselors

Pastoral and professional counselors are exempt from Clery Act reporting requirements. Pastoral and Professional Counselors are encouraged to inform their clients about the criminal reporting procedures outlined in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, if they deem it appropriate. As previously noted, there are options available for voluntary and anonymous confidential reporting. Pastoral and professional counselors are encouraged to inform the persons they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential or anonymous basis

for inclusion in the Annual Crime and Fire Safety Report and web-based report to the Department of Education. This practice is encouraged to prevent further victimization and to obtain a more accurate picture of crime reported on the YSU campus Clery Act reportable geographic locations and assist with the issuance of timely warning notifications.

Section 4-5: Monitoring Crime on Non-Campus Locations

Criminal activity that occurs on non-campus properties (properties such as fraternity houses of officially recognized organizations) is recorded from the Youngstown Police Daily Hot Sheets and weekly crime mapping reports. The information is then put in tabular form using a spreadsheet and placed online for public viewing. The “Joint Patrol Log” is available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week; and updated during normal business days. The log covers the last 60 days; however previous months/years are available free of charge. The Lorain and Lakeland crime logs are obtained from the institutions and placed in the “YSU Police Crime Log” alongside the University’s log. Information from these reports is also counted in the annual security report statistics.

Section 4-6: Daily Crime and Fire Logs

The combined daily crime logs and daily fire logs, are titled the “Clery Daily Logs.” These documents are updated during normal business days and contain a record of all

crimes reported to the YSU Police Department which (1.) have occurred on the reportable Clery geography, (2.) crimes reported to the Youngstown City Police in the YSU-YPD Joint Patrol District and (3.) any crime reports submitted by CSAs that occurred in the defined Clery geography. All entries or additions to the Daily Crime and Fire Logs are made within 2 business days of the report being received by the YSU Police Department, unless the disclosure of such crime is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.

Regarding criminal incidents, the Daily Crime log reflects the nature of the crime, the case number, the date and time the crime was reported and occurred, the location and the final disposition of the case. A crime is considered “reported” when it is brought to the attention of a Campus Security Authority (CSA) including YSU Police Officers, or a local law enforcement agency.

Regarding fire incidents, any fire that occurs in an on-campus housing facility on the YSU campus that is reported to any official at YSU is documented and reported in the daily fire log. The Daily Fire Log reflects the location, the date and time it was reported, whether it was a fire or alarm, if the report is reportable in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, the cause and the report number.

In compliance with the Clery Act, YSU Police may withhold information from the Daily Logs if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of such information would jeopardize and ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence. The

YSU Police Department will disclose any information withheld from the Daily Crime and Fire Logs once the adverse effect is no longer likely to occur.

The YSU Police Department’s Daily Crime, Joint Patrol Log, and Fire Logs for the University include all crime and required on-campus student housing facility fire incidents from the most recent 60-day period. The logs are available online by visiting <https://ysu.edu/ysu-police/clery-daily-logs>. The logs are available on the right hand “resources” tab. Daily crime and fire information older than 60 days is available for public inspection within two business days of a request for such information. To request any crime logs, or if you have questions about campus safety/Clery Act contact Campus Safety Officer Will Rogner at whrogner@ysu.edu.

Section 4-7: Missing Persons

It is the policy of Youngstown State University, through the YSU Police Department, to accept all reports of missing persons without delay. A missing student often has a temporary residence on the YSU campus and a permanent family residence in another jurisdiction yet may have last been seen or heard from another jurisdiction. When a person’s disappearance is deemed to be suspicious, when foul play is suspected, and/or the person may be at-risk based on several factors, the YSU Police Department may request assistance from the Youngstown City Police or other law enforcement entity who has jurisdiction.

When resident students move into their residence halls, they are given the opportunity to identify a person that the University shall notify within twenty-four hours of a determination by the Youngstown State University Police Department (YSUPD) that the student is missing. This registration is done during the on-campus housing move-in process. (Unless another law enforcement agency is the entity that determines that a student is missing, YSUPD will cooperate with that agency in their investigation as soon as the YSUPD is made aware that a student is missing)

Student contact information will be kept confidential. Unless otherwise required by law, contact information will only be accessible to authorized campus officials and law enforcement personnel as part of a missing person investigation. However, should an un-emancipated student under the age of eighteen be determined as missing, in addition to notifying the designated contact person, the University is required by law to notify the custodial parent or guardian within twenty-four (24) hours of such determination.

Should anyone believe that a student has been missing for more than twenty-four (24) hours, s/he immediately should contact the YSU Police at (330) 941-3527. YSUPD will investigate the missing student report, and or forward and cooperate with any law enforcement agency that is responsible for investigating the missing person's report. If the student is not located during the ensuing twenty-four (24) hours, or sooner as conditions may dictate, the University will notify the student's confidential contact

person (and/or parent as necessary.) The University will notify local law enforcement within 24 hours of the determination that a student is missing.

The Youngstown State University Police will utilize all resources at its disposal as well as requesting the assistance from any law enforcement agency University entity, or other organization to aid in the investigation and return of any persons reported missing to this department. Any report received by the Youngstown State University Police Department in reference to a missing person, will be investigated.

The officer who is dispatched to a call for a missing person shall do the following:

Obtain a thorough description of the missing subject, obtain information about possible whereabouts, suspicious activity, and known associates. Any special information concerning the missing person such as medical condition shall be obtained. The officer shall complete the uniform incident report promptly.

The shift supervisor shall contact the Confidential Contact of the missing person-if such information is available. If the missing person is under the age of 18, and not legally emancipated, the shift supervisor shall also contact the missing persons parents/legal guardian, if such information is available.

The shift supervisor will ensure that Youngstown State University Police Dispatch promptly enters the missing persons information into NCIC. In addition, the shift supervisor will inform the lieutenant on call of the situation. The lieutenant on call will notify the Chief of YSU Police.

The investigating officer will contact the local law enforcement agency of the missing persons legal address to advise them of the person being missing.

The assigned investigating officer shall conduct a prompt follow up investigation.

The officer shall contact the person reporting the person being missing to determine if there is any additional information of use.

The officer shall follow up on all relevant leads in the case.

The officer shall coordinate with the department and other law enforcement agencies to conduct searches of locations on campus and adjacent to campus where the subject may be.

The officer shall update the Confidential Contact and or the next of kin of the missing person as to the status of the investigation.

In the event the missing person is located, YSU Police Dispatch shall immediately remove the entry from NCIC concerning the missing person. The investigating officer shall notify any other agency or entity which was involved in the investigation of the missing persons return.

Section 5-1: Campus Safety and Security Programming

Active Shooter: The Run-Hide-Fight program provides information on what to do and expect during an active shooter situation.

Frequency: Multiple times per semester

Penguin Preview Orientation: Resource fair for new and potential students and

parents. An information table is set up and Clery and other valuable safety information is presented.

Frequency: Multiple times per semester.

International Student Safety Orientation: Resource presentation that provides information on various Ohio laws, such as driving, crime prevention tips, and personal safety.

Frequency: Fall/Spring semester start.

Student Security Service: YSUPD employs student workers that provide a walking escort, and cart transportation to students, faculty, staff and visitors.

Frequency: Continuous

Section 6-1: Policy Regarding Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drugs

Youngstown State University students and employees are expected to follow local, state and federal laws regarding the possession, use and sale of alcohol. Use of alcohol is permitted only by persons of legal drinking age. The use of illegal drugs, including medical marijuana is not permitted in any university owned building or property. Alcohol is NOT permitted in any University owned dormitory regardless of legal drinking age. University policy governing the use and possession of alcohol is policy title “[5-10 Alcoholic Beverages on Campus](#)”. University policy governing the use and

possession of illegal drugs is policy title “[7-20 Drug Free Environment](#)”. Youngstown State University has a zero-tolerance stance concerning the referral and adjudication of cases involving the possession, use and/or sale of illegal substances.

The [Code of Conduct](#) governs student violations of university alcohol and controlled substances policies. The University may notify parents of students who are under 21 years of age who have been found responsible for an alcohol or controlled substance violation. Possible sanctions may include referral to counseling and stipulations to attend drug or alcohol abuse education programs.

Youngstown State University complies with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses regulations of 1989 and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, which states that “as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, an institution of higher education must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.”

YSU is committed to providing students and employees alike with a drug-free environment for both work and study. All members of the university community are encouraged to be actively involved in the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse.

Prevention, education, and early intervention programs are available, along with counseling and referrals to appropriate mental health and medical services. The Drug

Free Schools Act report can be located The Drug Free Schools Act report can be located at <https://ysu.edu/campus-recreation-and-wellness/health-resources-prevention>.

Alcohol Effects:

Intoxication: Intoxication can impair the brain function and motor skills. Intoxication increases the risk of death from car accidents, the leading cause of death of college-aged people.

Heavy Drinking: Heavy drinkers have a greater risk of liver disease, heart disease, sleep disorders, depression, stroke, bleeding from the stomach, STDs, and several types of cancer. They may have problems managing diabetes, high blood pressure, and other conditions

Injuries: Drinking too much increases your chances of being injured or even killed. Alcohol is a factor, for example, in about 60% of fatal burn injuries, drowning and homicides; 50% of severe trauma injuries and sexual assaults; and 40% of fatal motor vehicle crashes, suicides and fatal falls.

Birth Defects: Drinking during pregnancy can cause brain damage and other serious problems in the baby. Because it is not yet known whether any amount of alcohol is safe for a developing baby, women who are pregnant or may become pregnant should not drink.

Alcohol use Disorders: Alcoholism or alcohol dependence is a diagnosable disease characterized by a strong craving for alcohol, and/or continued use despite harm or personal injury. Alcohol abuse, which can lead to alcoholism, is a pattern of drinking

that results in harm to one's health, relationships or ability to work.

Drug Effects:

Cannabinoids: Cough; frequent respiratory infections; impaired memory and learning; increased heart rate; anxiety; panic attacks; tolerance; addiction.

Depressants: Fatigue; confusion; impaired coordination, memory, judgment; addiction; respiratory depression and arrest; death.

Dissociative Anesthetics: Memory loss; numbness; nausea/vomiting.

Hallucinogens: Altered states of perception and feeling; nausea; persisting perception disorder (flashbacks).

Opioids: Nausea; constipation; confusion; sedation; respiratory depression and arrest; tolerance; addiction; unconsciousness; coma; death.

Stimulants: Rapid or irregular heart beat; reduced appetite; weight loss; heart failure; nervousness; insomnia.

Section 6-2: Drug Law, Federal, State Law and University Sanctions

State of Ohio Laws:

Selling or distributing illicit drugs: Ohio Revised Code section 2925.03 prohibits any person from selling or offering to sell any controlled substance, preparing or packaging any controlled substance for sale, or distributing any controlled substances.

Penalty for Violation: Anyone who violates this statute is guilty of drug trafficking. Violation of this statute is a felony, the level of which depends on the specific criteria set forth in section 2925.03(C), including type and weight of the drug. The minimum penalty for a fifth-degree felony can include 12 months in jail and/or a fine up to \$2,500.00. The maximum penalty for a first-degree felony can include imprisonment up to 10 years and a fine up to \$20,000.00.

Possessing or using illicit drugs: Ohio Revised Code section 2925.11 prohibits any person from knowingly obtaining, possessing or using a controlled substance.

Penalty for Violation: Violation of this statute is drug abuse, which may be a misdemeanor or felony depending on the specific criteria set forth in section 2925.11. The minimum penalty is punishable by imprisonment of up to 30 days and a fine up to \$250.00. The maximum penalty, a first-degree felony, is punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a fine up to \$20,000.00.

Federal Laws:

Federal law prohibits the trafficking and illegal possession of controlled substances as outlined in Title 21 of the United States Code, Sections 841 and 844. Depending on the amount possessed the first offense maximum penalties for trafficking marijuana range from five years imprisonment with a \$250,000.00 fine; to imprisonment for life with a \$4 million fine for an individual, and from five years' imprisonment with a \$1 million fine to imprisonment for life with a \$20 million fine for more than one offender.

For more information on drug scheduling and sanctions, visit www.dea.gov.

University Sanctions for Employees:

A refusal to consent to testing shall be considered as a violation of this policy.

Corrective action may include discipline up to and including termination, required participation in an evaluation by EAP and/or follow-through with an education/treatment program. If an employee refuses to participate or does not satisfactorily complete a required education/treatment program, the employee may be subject to corrective action up to and including termination.

Employees violating this policy will be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with applicable collective bargaining agreements and/or other university policies and procedures. Sanctions may include warning, reprimand, suspension, removal or termination, or referral for prosecution. Employees violating this policy may also be required to participate in a drug or alcohol abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Employees, students, volunteers, and visitors who violate this policy may be prohibited from accessing university premises, services, programs or events (see university policy 3356-7-45, "Persona non grata")

University Sanctions for Students:

Article 111.2a - Use or Possession of Alcoholic Beverages (except as permitted)

First Violation

- Conduct (Residential) Probation (6-9 months)

- Educational activities including community involvement referral and/or educational project(s)
- Campus Resource Referral
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Second Violation

- Conduct (Residential) Probation (9-12 months)
- If already on probation, serious conduct probation with loss of good standing (6 months)
- Educational activities including community involvement referral and/or educational project(s)
- Campus Resource Referral
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Third Violation

- One to two semester suspension or expulsion
- If not previously on conduct probation, loss of good standing (9-12 months)
- Continued Enrollment Status Agreement or Re-Entry Plan as appropriate
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Article 111.2b - Public Intoxication

First Violation

- Conduct (Residential) Probation (9-12 months)
- Educational activities including community involvement referral and/or educational project(s)
- Campus Resource Referral
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Second Violation

- Conduct (Residential) Probation (12 months) or Conduct (Residential) Probation with loss of good standing
- Educational activities including community involvement referral and/or educational project(s)
- Campus Resource Referral
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Third Violation

- One to two semester suspension or expulsion
- Continued Enrollment Status Agreement or Re-Entry Plan as appropriate
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Article 111.2c - Manufacturing or Distribution of Alcoholic Beverages to a Person Under 21

First Violation

- Conduct (Residential) Probation (9-12 months)

- Educational activities including community involvement referral and/or educational project(s)
- Campus Resource Referral
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Second Violation

- Conduct (Residential) Probation (12 months) or Conduct (Residential) Probation with loss of good standing
- Educational activities including community involvement referral and/or educational project(s)
- Campus Resource Referral
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Third Violation

- One to two semester suspension or expulsion
- Continued Enrollment Status Agreement or Re-Entry Plan as appropriate
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Article 117b - Use or Distribution of Prescription Drugs to Anyone Other Than the Person Prescribed

First Violation

- Conduct (Residential) Probation (12 months)
- Educational activities including community involvement referral and/or educational project(s)

- Campus Resource Referral
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Second Violation

- Conduct Probation with Loss of Good Standing (9-12 months)
- Residential Suspension (9-12 months)
- Educational activities including community involvement referral and/or educational project(s)
- Campus Resource Referral
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Third Violation

- University Suspension (1-2 semesters)
- Re-entry plan if applicable
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Article 117b - Misuse of Materials as an Intoxicant

First Violation

- Conduct (Residential) Probation (9-12 months)
- Educational activities including community involvement referral and/or educational project(s)
- Campus Resource Referral
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Second Violation

- If on probation, conduct (residential) probation (6-9 months extension)
- Serious or second offense conduct (residential) probation (12 months) up to conduct probation and residential suspension (12 months)
- Educational activities including community involvement referral and/or educational project(s)
- Campus Resource Referral
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Third Violation

- Conduct probation with loss of good standing (12 months) up to one to two semester university suspension
- Residential suspension (12 months)
- Continued Enrollment Status Agreement
- Educational activities including community involvement referral and/or educational project(s)
- Campus Resource Referral
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Article 117a - Use, Possession, Manufacture, Distribution, or Sale of Marijuana, Narcotics, or Other Controlled Substances

First Violation

- Conduct (Residential) Probation (6-9 months)

- Educational activities including community involvement referral and/or educational project(s)
- Campus Resource Referral
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Second Violation

- Conduct (Residential) Probation (3-6 month extension if on probation)
- Serious or second offense conduct (residential) probation (9-12 months)
- Campus Resource Referral
- Parental notification if the student is under 21

Third Violation

- Conduct probation with loss of good standing (9-12 months)
- Residential suspension (9-12 months)
- Continued Enrollment Status Agreement
- Campus Resource Referral

Parental notification if the student is under 21

Section 7-1: Sexual Assault, Stalking, Dating and Domestic Violence

Youngstown State University prohibits sexual and relationship violence including sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, stalking, and other forms of prohibited sexual misconduct through the University policies

on sexual misconduct and sexual harassment. Youngstown State University is committed to creating and maintaining a safe, non-discriminatory community dedicated to the advancement, application and transmission of knowledge and creative endeavors through academic excellence, where all individuals who participate in university programs and activities can work and learn together in an atmosphere free of harassment, exploitation, or intimidation. Every member of the YSU community should be aware that the University prohibits sexual and relationship violence that violates law and/or University policy. The University will respond promptly and effectively to reports of sexual and relationship violence and will take appropriate action to prevent, correct, and when necessary, discipline behavior that violates University policy.

Report https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?YoungstownStateUniv&layout_id=5.

For purposes of the YSU Annual Security and Fire Report, the term “sexual and relationship violence” includes incidents of sexual assault (rape, statutory rape, incest, fondling), dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. The terms “respondent” and “complainant” are used in this document when referring to administrative proceedings, the policy and the guidelines. The term “suspect” and “victim” are used in this document when referring to criminal proceedings.

In compliance with state and federal laws, YSU has adopted policies and procedures to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual and relationship violence involving members of the YSU community. The policy and guidelines are available online at

www.ysu.edu/title-ix. Additionally, written information about complainants' rights, options, and resources as well as policies, procedures, education and training, risk reduction, and reporting information are available at www.ysu.edu/title-ix. The Title IX coordinator will assist victims with reporting to local or to the YSU Police. The Title IX Coordinator is in Tod Hall 312, One University Plaza, Youngstown Ohio, 44555. Telephone: (330) 941-2160.

Safety: Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking are strongly encouraged to immediately contact the YSU Police Department. YSUPD is in Clingan- Waddell Hall, 266 West Wood Street, Youngstown Ohio, 44502. The YSUPD is available 24 hours a day 7 days a week by calling 9-1-1 from a campus telephone or (330) 941-3527 from a landline.

Confidential Support Services: The YSU Counseling Center offers a confidential advocate during normal business hours. The Counseling center is available from 8:00-5:00 Monday-Friday and can be reached at (330) 941-3737.

Medical Attention: Health providers can examine and treat physical injuries and provide pregnancy tests and testing for sexually transmitted diseases.

The State of Ohio Attorney General's Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) program pays for the cost of the exam and antibiotics to prevent sexually transmitted infections. For related expenses not covered under the SAFE program, applications can be made to the Ohio Victims of Crime Compensation Program. For more

information, contact the Ohio Attorney General's Crime Victim Services at (614) 446- 4797.

The closest health facilities to campus are: Mercy Health-St. Elizabeth's Hospital Youngstown: (330) 746-7211.

The YSU Police Department will assist victims with transportation and facilitation of exams for sexual assaults and domestic related assaults.

Section 7-2: Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs

Description: United Educators Online Training Modules – Lasting Choices and Impressions.

Topic: Healthy relationships; dating violence; domestic violence; sexual harassment; sexual assault; scenario situations that include alcohol or drug consumption and imbalance of power situations; university policy and federal regulations, bystander awareness.

Frequency: Semester.

Target Audience: All students; first year, transfer, continuing, and graduate students.

Description: United Educators Employee Program.

Topic: Sexual harassment, supervisor training dealing with imbalance of power, sexual assault, domestic violence.

Frequency: Yearly

Target Audience: Employees.

Description: Student Athlete Training.

Topic: Healthy relationships; dating violence; domestic violence; sexual harassment; sexual assault; bystander awareness.

Frequency: Yearly.

Target Audience: Student Athletes.

Description: Athletic Coach/Trainer/Employee Training.

Topic: Sexual harassment, supervisor training dealing with imbalance of power, sexual assault, domestic violence, Clery reporting regulations.

Frequency: Yearly/Orientation.

Target Audience: Athletic Coaches and Trainers.

Section 7-3: Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Programs

Description: Anti-Hazing

Topic: Provide students with an educational program on hazing, which shall include information regarding hazing awareness, prevention, intervention, and the institution's policy

Frequency: Multiple dates and times throughout the year.

Target Audience: All students, faculty, and staff.

Description: Discrimination, Harassment, and Title IX Compliance Training.

Topic: University policy, bystander awareness, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, how to report, who is required to report.

Frequency: Multiple dates and times throughout the year.

Target Audience: All students, faculty and staff.

Description: RA Training.

Topic: University policy, bystander awareness, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, how to report, who is required to report, Clery requirements.

Frequency: Semester.

Target Audience: Housing RA's, Housing Coordinators, Desk Attendants.

Description: Orientation Leader Training.

Topic: University policy, bystander awareness, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, how to report, who is required to report, Clery requirements.

Frequency: Semester.

Target Audience: Orientation Leaders.

Description: Resch Academic Success Center Training.

Topic: University policy, bystander awareness, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, how to report, who is required to report, Clery requirements.

Frequency: Semester.

Target Audience: Resch Academic Success Peer Tutors.

Section 7-4: Bystander Intervention

Bystander Intervention is the act of individuals or groups willing to actively and visibly take a stand against harassment or sexual misconduct. As a community, it is each of our responsibility to step up to prevent sexual or dating violence and assist those affected by these behaviors before, during, or after an incident. If you witness these situations unfolding, or if someone comes to you for help, there are many ways that you can have a positive impact.

A typical bystander will go through 5 stages when determining whether to act:

Notice the situation.

Interpret the incident as requiring intervention.

Assume responsibility for intervening.

Have the bystander intervention skills to help.

Intervene in the situation.

There are several different techniques that someone can use to intervene in a risky situation, some of which we've listed below.

How Do I Intervene?

First and foremost, your safety is of the utmost concern. When a situation threatens physical harm to you or someone else, ask for help or contact the YSU Police Department at 330.941.3527 or dial 911.

Distract: An indirect approach to de-escalate the situation. Distracting either person in the situation can derail the incident by interrupting it. This might look like saying, "Hey, aren't you in my Spanish class?" or accidentally-on-purpose dropping your books or spilling your drink to make a commotion.

Delegate: Find others who can help you to intervene in the situation. This might look like asking a friend to distract one person in the situation while you distract the other ("splitting" or "defensive split"), asking a professor or someone at a desk who might be in a better position to intervene.

Direct: Step in and address the situation directly. This might look like saying, "That's not cool. Please stop." or "Hey, leave them alone." Be sure to assess your own physical safety in this situation. The direct approach should be kept short.

Document: It can be helpful to record an incident as it happens to someone, but if no one else is actively helping in the situation, use one of the other D's first. If someone is already helping and you are safe, you can record on your cell phone. Always ask the person being harassed what they want to do

with the recording. Never post it on social media without their permission.

Delay: If you were made aware of an incident after the fact, you can still make a difference by checking in on the person after the incident is over. Ask them if they are okay, if you can support them by sharing resources or even offer accompany them to the Title IX offices or counseling.

(Adapted from Right to be)
<https://righttobe.org>. Helping a Survivor of Sexual Assault

It can be a very challenging experience when someone discloses a sexual assault; however, knowing how to be supportive can be crucial in a survivor's healing process. There are two things you need to think about: how you can support the survivor, and how you can take care of yourself.

How you can support the survivor:

It can be a very challenging experience when someone discloses a sexual assault; however, knowing how to be supportive can be crucial in a survivor's healing process. There are two things you need to think about: how you can support the survivor, and how you can take care of yourself.

Believe the survivor: Know that revealing this experience takes a great deal of strength and courage. Remember that **NO ONE DESERVES TO BE ASSAULTED**. Remind the survivor that the assault was not their fault. Let the survivor know that you believe them.

Be respectful of privacy and confidentiality: Don't tell anyone about the assault without the survivor's permission. The survivor has

chosen to tell you, and it may be hurtful or dangerous to tell others.

Provide options: There are several things a survivor may want to think about: seeking counseling, obtaining medical attention, preserving evidence, or reporting to the police. You can provide information and options for the survivor but always let the survivor make their own decisions. Many survivors feel a deep sense of disempowerment because of being violated. Therefore, it is important to help the survivor feel empowered. Instead of taking charge, ask how you can help. Offer to accompany the survivor to seek medical attention or to go the police if they want to do so. Support the decisions the survivor makes, even if you might not agree with them. This may include physical space. Some may want a hug, and for others this may be invasive. Follow their lead.

Be aware of your desire to provide reassurance: Saying things like "everything is going to be all right" or "it could have been worse," may seem supportive, however, the survivor may interpret these reassurances to mean that you don't understand their feelings, or that you are trivializing the magnitude of what they have experienced. Instead, you might say, "I'm sorry this happened," or "How can I be helpful?"

Be a good listener: Recovering from a sexual assault can take a long time. The survivor may need your support now and in the future. Let the survivor choose when they want to talk and how much they want to share. Sometimes the survivor may not want to talk at all. When the survivor does choose to talk to you, these are things to keep in mind:

DO concentrate on understanding the survivor's feelings.

DO allow silences.

DO let the survivor know you are glad they disclosed to you.

DON'T interrogate or ask for specific details about the sexual assault.

DON'T ask "why" questions such as "why did you go there?" or "why didn't you scream?"

DON'T tell them what you would have done or what they should have done.

How you can take care of yourself:

Learn as much as you can about sexual assault: Be as familiar as you can with community resources and common reactions to sexual assault. This will help you better understand the survivor's experiences and the process of recovery.

Be aware of your own reactions to sexual assault: You may feel a sense of violation when someone you care about has been assaulted. You may experience feelings of confusion, hurt or anger. You may wish you could make the survivor's pain go away. No matter how helpful you are, you can't make the sexual assault disappear. The best you can do is help the survivor find ways to help themselves. Your support is much more helpful to the survivor than your anger and frustration.

Recognize the difference between what you want and what the survivor wants: Try to distinguish between what you are doing to make yourself feel better from what you are doing to help the survivor. You may be

tempted to do things that make you feel better which are not helpful to the survivor, such as beating up the assailant or trying to get the survivor to just "forget about it." Instead, ask the survivor what would be most helpful.

Know your limitations: Every individual has a limit to how much they can give. This does not make you a failure. It is important to know your own limitations of support and to share these clearly with the survivor. Provide the survivor with other support options; for example, provide them with SAPAC phone numbers. Let the survivor know you will not feel hurt if they choose to talk with someone else.

Seek support for yourself: Your support plays a critical role in the survivor's recovery. Talking with someone who can help you work through your own feelings will better enable you to support the survivor. Remember to respect the survivor's privacy when seeking support from others. Counseling support is available for you at University Counseling Services.

Section 7-5: Risk Reduction for Men and Women

More than 90% of sexual assaults that occur among college students involve people who know each other, and most of these assaults involve the use of alcohol or other drugs.

There are no sure means to prevent sexual assault. However, you can lessen the likelihood that you or your friends will be assaulted or will assault someone. Here are some tips to consider when you go out:

Know where you are going and speak up if you are uncomfortable with the plans.

Know that drinking and drug use can impair your judgment. You might not be able to make the same decision you would make if you were sober.

If you drink, drink responsibly: eat a full meal before going out, have a glass of water between each drink, stick to one type of alcoholic beverage, know your limits and don't go beyond them.

Only drink something that you have poured yourself or that comes in a pre-sealed container. Premixed drinks or a punch can have more alcohol than you might want to drink.

Drugs like Rohypnol and GHB ("date rape drugs") are being dissolved in drinks; don't drink something that has been left unattended.

Don't go anywhere with someone you don't know well. If you do leave a party with a new friend, tell the friends you came with where you are going and when you are returning.

If someone is in a risky situation let them know; let someone know.

Reduce the Risk of Committing Sexual Assault

Listen carefully. Take time to hear what the other person has to say. If you feel s/he is not being direct or is giving you a "mixed message," ask for clarification.

Don't fall for the bogus slogan "if they say no, they really mean yes." If your partner says "no" believe them and stop.

Remember that sexual assault is a crime. It is never acceptable to force sexual activity, no matter what the circumstances.

Be aware that having sex with someone who is mentally or physically incapable of giving consent is sexual assault. If you have sex with someone who is drugged, intoxicated, passed out, or who is mentally or physically unable of saying no or knowing what is going on, you could be committing a crime such as rape.

Don't make assumptions:

Don't assume that someone wants to have sex because of the way they are dressed. Don't assume someone want to have sex because they drink (or drink too much).

Don't assume someone wants to have sex because they agree to go to your room.

Don't assume that if someone has had sex with you before that they are willing to have sex with you again.

Don't assume that if your partner consents to kissing or other sexual activities, they are consenting to all sexual activities.

Reduce the Risk of Being Sexually Assaulted

You have the right to say "NO" to any unwanted sexual contact. If you are uncertain of what you want, communicate your feelings firmly and directly: NO MEANS NO.

Don't be afraid to "make waves" if you feel threatened. If you feel you are being pressured or coerced into sexual activity, don't hesitate to state your feelings and leave the situation.

Attend large parties with friends you trust. Agree to “look out” for one another. Leave with the group, not alone. Avoid leaving with people that you don’t know very well.

Section 7-6: Preserving Evidence

It is important to preserve evidence, which may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or which may be helpful in obtaining a protective order. Try to preserve evidence even if you are unsure at the time whether you will pursue pressing criminal charges.

The following is a list of tips for preserving evidence:

Sexual Assault:

Victims of sexual assault should not shower, douche, urinate, brush their teeth, or change or discard their clothing and/or bedding until evidence can be collected.

Even if you are not sure that you want to file a police report, it can be helpful to have any available evidence collected in case you decide to file a report with law enforcement later. Collection of DNA is most successful when collected within 120 hours (5 days) after the assault.

Domestic and Dating Violence:

Not all experiences of domestic or dating violence cause visible injuries. If visible injuries are present, it can be helpful to document them with photographs, if it is safe

to do so. It is also important to seek medical attention if possible and safe to do so.

Stalking:

If you have experienced stalking, it can be helpful to an investigation to retain any evidence of that behavior, including documentation of any unwanted communication (written, oral, electronic), posts (such as on social media), gifts, etc.

Section 7-7: How and to Whom Offenses Should be Reported

YSU Police:

The YSU Police Department is in Clingan-Waddell Hall, at 266 West Wood Street, Youngstown Ohio, 44502, and is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Call 9-1-1 from any campus phone, or (330) 941-3527 from your cellphone.

The YSU Police Department provides a timely response for staff, students, faculty, and members of the community who have experienced sexual or relationship violence. In addition to emergency response, YSUPD conducts trauma informed investigations of sexual and relationship violence. For cases that occur off campus, local police of that jurisdiction should be contacted. The preservation of evidence is essential to the successful investigation and prosecution of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. YSUPD personnel have been specially trained in the proper handling, identification, collection and preservation of such evidence. YSUPD can

assist victims by arranging for medical evidentiary examinations in order to provide admissible evidence when the person reporting the act of sexual violence desires prosecution through the criminal justice system.

Although it is never too late to file a police report, it is highly recommended to report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking as soon as possible to allow the collection of evidence. When a report is made to the YSUPD, an investigation officer trained in sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking cases will be dispatched to the scene and will explain the police procedures. The officer will inform the victim that he or she has the right to have a support person present during the investigative interview. Detectives will assist with the investigation and proper evidence collection.

At the conclusion of the police investigation, the case may be forwarded to the Mahoning County Prosecutors office for review. The Prosecutor's office makes the final decision whether to criminally prosecute the suspect. A Victim may make a police report or participate in court proceedings at his or her discretion.

YSUPD encourages the YSU community to immediately contact the department by dialing 9-1-1 from a campus telephone, or (330) 941-3527 to report instances of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The YSU Police Department is in Clingan- Waddell Hall; 266 West Wood Street, Youngstown Ohio, 44502, and is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including holidays.

To encourage reporting, the YSU Police Department is committed to the following procedures:

The YSU Police will meet with survivors privately at a location where they are comfortable.

The YSU Police will only notify parents, spouse, or significant other if asked to do so. However, if the survivor is under 18 years of age, parents/guardians may be contacted.

The YSU Police will treat survivors and their concerns with courtesy, sensitivity, dignity, understanding, and professionalism.

The YSU Police will openly listen with no prejudice, and survivors will not be blamed for what happened to them.

The YSU Police will investigate all cases regardless of gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, or the gender or status of the suspect.

The YSU Police will assist survivors in coordinating advocacy support, confidential counseling, and other available resources.

The YSU Police will keep survivors updated regularly throughout the investigation.

The YSU Police will discuss and explain the criminal justice process. Ultimately it is the survivor's choice to participate in criminal prosecution.

City of Youngstown Police Department:

If a sexual assault, instance of dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking has occurred off campus, but in Youngstown, you can make a report to the Youngstown Police Department by calling (330) 747-7911 or in

person by visiting the department at 116 West Boardman St. Youngstown, Ohio 44503. If you are an employee or student, we encourage you to also report the occurrence to our Title IX division. The University is here for you, and we will provide options for support, and can assist with any work, or course accommodations.

Youngstown State University Title IX Division:

Regardless of the survivor's decision to notify law enforcement, the University encourages all survivors of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking to report these cases to the Title IX division. Title IX is located in Tod Hall room 312; and can be reached at extension 2160 from any campus telephone or (330) 941-2160 from a cellphone or landline or via email at TitleIX@ysu.edu. The University encourages prompt reporting during this difficult time, to better assist the survivor and for appropriate and timely action to be taken. Survivors may request an administrative investigation from the Title IX Division regardless of if a police report/investigation has been initiated.

The Title IX Coordinator will meet with the survivor to discuss their rights, options, and any interim and protective measures appropriate. If a survivor wishes to file a formal complaint, the coordinator will assign an investigator who will investigate. A live hearing will be had before a hearing officer who will determine whether the preponderance of the evidence supports that the university policies regarding sexual harassment were violated.

Any person, who reports sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking regardless of whether the offense occurred on or off campus, will be provided with a written explanation of their rights, options, and resources. The Title IX Coordinator, in coordination with the Dean of Students Office will make an immediate assessment concerning the health and safety of the individual, other affected parties, the campus community, assist in notifying law enforcement, implement interim measures or protective measures immediately necessary including but not limited to changes to housing or course assignments, and safety escorts.

Many campus offices can assist complainants with obtaining interim measures and protective measures, and notifying law enforcement authorities, such as YSUPD, Office of the Dean of

Students, Student Housing, Student Life, Disability Services, Center for Student Progress, and Human Resources. Interim and protective measures can include protection orders (through the court where you reside) escorts, counseling and advocacy sources, referrals to legal services, physical and mental health services, academic accommodations, employment accommodation, and changes to academic, living, transportation and/or working situations. Survivors with questions, concerns, or complaints about their ability to obtain requested interim measures or protective measures should contact the Title IX Office. Reports can be filed online by clicking [here](#).

Decline to Report:

Although The University encourages the timely reporting of all crimes, survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking are not required to report to police or the University.

Responsible Parties Reporting Obligations

The Title IX coordinator and deputy Title IX coordinators, director of equal opportunity and policy development, vice presidents and associate vice presidents, academic deans and chairpersons, supervisors/managers, and coaches and assistant coaches are responsible parties. When they are notified of an allegation of sexual assault or harassment, the University has an obligation to respond.

All Youngstown State University administrators and staff (except for those identified as confidential resources) have a duty to immediately report violations of sexual harassment or sexual assault to the Title IX Coordinator if they receive a complaint of a violation or observe a violation. All employees have an obligation/duty to report sexual assaults to the campus police department.

Regardless of whether a survivor chooses to report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking; on and off campus support resources are available to help.

Resource	Contact
YSU Counseling	(330) 941-3737
YSU Health Clinic	(330) 941-4660
YSU DOS	(330) 941-4721
YSU Title IX	(330) 941-2160
YSU Police	(330) 941-3527
YSU HR	(330) 941-1508
Compass Services	(330) 782-5664

Valley Care North	(330) 884-1000
Youngstown PD	(330) 747-7911
Ohio Atty General	1-(800) 582-2877
Ohio DV Preventio	(614) 466-2144
Ohio DV Network	1-(800) 934-9840
RAINN	1-(800) 656-HOPE

Section 7-8: No Contact Orders

The YSU Police and Office of the Dean of Students can assist with information on how to obtain these orders.

YSU No Contact Orders

University officials will issue no contact orders to complainants and respondents in cases of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. These orders are enforceable on university property, and non-compliance will result in further sanctions up to expulsion.

Persona Non Grata

In some instances, actions can lead to being issued a Persona Non Grata warning. This is an individual whose behavior has been determined to be detrimental to the University community and who is no longer permitted to be present on university owned or controlled property or to have access to university services, activities, or events.

Court Protection Orders

The Mahoning County Domestic Relations Court gives high priority to allegations of domestic violence which the Court recognizes is one of the most difficult social problems of our time.

The Court works cooperatively with the Volunteer Advocate Legal Unit (VALU), a special project of Community Legal Aid that is independent of the Court. VALU is staffed by a coordinator and volunteers who receive special training to assist victims by walking them through the legal process of filing Petitions for Civil Protection Orders, filing them with the Clerk of Courts and accompanying them through hearings. The hours of operation for VALU are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. depending on availability of volunteers. The VALU office can be reached at 330-742-5856 or 330-742-5857. Mahoning county domestic relations court <https://www.mahoningcountyoh.gov/707/Domestic-Violence>.

Filing Civil Protection Orders

Petition for Domestic Violence Civil Protection Order (“CPO”): is the document a domestic violence victim, the victim’s parent, or an adult household member of the victim must file with the domestic relations court to obtain a civil protection order against an alleged offender.

Domestic Violence Civil Protection Order (“CPO”) Ex Parte: is an emergency order the Court issues in response to the Petition for a Civil Protection Order after an ex parte hearing.

Domestic Violence Civil Protection Order (“CPO”) Full Hearing: is the final order the Court issues after a full hearing.

Domestic Violence Cases

Motion for a Criminal Domestic Violence Temporary Protection Order (“DVTPO”): is

the document that must be filed in a criminal case if a victim of domestic violence or victim of a sexually oriented offense wishes to obtain a protection order against an alleged offender, who is a family or household member. The criminal case must allege the offender committed negligent assault, criminal damaging or endangering, criminal mischief, burglary, aggravated trespass, endangering children, any offense of violence, or any sexually oriented offense against a family or household member. The prosecutor has a form for this purpose. Domestic Violence Temporary Protection Order (“DVTPO”): is the order the Court issues in response to the Motion for Temporary Protection Order. The DVTPO requires the offender to stop abusing and to stay away from the victims named in the Motion for Temporary Protection Order. A DVTPO expires when the alleged offender’s criminal case ends or when a new CPO is issued based on the same facts. Alleged Victim is the person asking the Court for protection in the Motion for a DVTPO.

Section 7-9: Confidentiality

YSU recognizes the sensitive nature of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking incidents. YSU is committed to protecting the privacy of any individual who makes a report. Personally identifiable information about the victim and other necessary parties will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons who have a specific need to know.

Reports made to confidential on campus resources may talk to complainants without revealing any identifying information about

them to anyone else at the University, including the YSUPD without the complainant's consent. Except under certain limited circumstances (risk of imminent harm to the complainant or others) complainants can seek assistance from counselors and advocates without triggering an administrative or police investigation.

When reports are made to the Title IX Office, every reasonable effort is made to protect the privacy of all individuals throughout all phases of the complaint resolution process. Disclosure of facts to parties and witnesses is limited to what is reasonably necessary to conduct a fair and thorough investigation or to deliver resources or support services to the parties. Any Title IX report or YSUPD report is redacted to protect the confidential information.

YSU will maintain as confidential any interim or protective measures provided to parties, to the extent such confidentiality does not impair YSU's ability to provide the interim measure. In some cases, YSU may need to disclose some information about a complainant to a third party to provide necessary accommodations.

The Office of Student Conduct and Human Resources disclosures are limited to what is reasonably necessary to conduct the fair and complaint adjudication of cases to deliver resources or support services to the parties. Any disclosures will be made consistent with University Policy and state and federal law.

If a Timely Warning (PenguinAlert) is issued based on a report of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or other Clery Act crime, the name of the

complainant/victim and other personally identifiable information will be withheld.

Publicly available record keeping for purposes of Clery Act reporting and disclosures will be made without including personally identifying information about the complainant/victim. Also, YSU does not publish the name of crime victims as part of its Clery Act mandated reporting (including annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Clery Act), nor does it contain identifiable information regarding victims in the YSUPD's daily crime and fire logs. In addition, YSU policy regarding access to public records may require disclosure of certain information concerning the report of sexual violence. In such cases, every effort is made to redact or limit the record as appropriate to protect the privacy of all parties and witnesses.

The University prohibits retaliation by its officers, employees, students, representatives, or agents against a person who exercises his or her rights or responsibilities under any provision of the Campus SAVE Act. No one may retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising his or her rights or responsibilities when reporting crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking or any other crimes.

Section 7-10: Written Notification Provided

The reporting options, changes to living, transportation, working situations, protective measures, interim measures, confidentiality

information, counseling/mental health services, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa assistance, and financial aid will be provided in writing to the victim/witness (regardless if they are a student, faculty member or staff member) to a crime of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking. The information is provided even if a victim/witness does not want to make a formal report with the YSU Police.

Section 7-11: Disciplinary Procedures, Proceedings, Sanctions and Measures

Youngstown State University utilizes prompt, fair, and impartial disciplinary procedures to address allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other forms of sexual misconduct. Proceedings are conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, due process, impartial investigations, and hearing procedures. Respondents are presumed not responsible for alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made through the applicable grievance or conduct process. 12

Investigation Process

Upon receipt of a formal complaint, the University provides written notice of the allegations and applicable procedures to the known parties. The Title IX Coordinator or designee investigates and bears the responsibility for gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding

responsibility. Both parties are provided equal opportunities to:

Present witnesses and evidence.

Identify both inculpatory and exculpatory information.

Review evidence directly related to the allegations.

Receive written notice of interviews, meetings, and hearings.

Submit written responses to evidence before completion of the investigative report.

Prior to completion of the investigative report, the parties and their advisors are provided access to evidence gathered during the investigation and are given ten calendar days to submit written responses. The investigator then prepares a report summarizing relevant evidence and provides it to the parties and their advisors at least ten calendar days before any hearing.

Hearing Process

Formal complaints that are not resolved through informal resolution or dismissed proceed to a live hearing before a trained decision-maker. Hearings may occur in person or through technology that allows all participants to simultaneously see and hear one another. At the request of either party, the hearing may be conducted with the parties located in separate rooms.

Each party's advisor is permitted to conduct cross-examination of the opposing party and witnesses. Only relevant questions may be asked, and the decision-maker determines the

relevance of proposed questions before they are answered. Credibility determinations are not based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness. The hearing is recorded and the recording is available for inspection and review by the parties upon request.

For student conduct cases involving sexual misconduct that are adjudicated under the Student Code of Conduct, hearings are conducted before a three-member Student Conduct Board hearing panel. Both parties may present witnesses and evidence, question witnesses, provide statements, and make sanctioning recommendations.

Standard of Evidence

Youngstown State University uses the preponderance of the evidence standard in Title IX proceedings and student conduct proceedings involving sexual misconduct. Under this standard, a determination is made based on whether it is more likely than not that the alleged conduct occurred.

Advisor Rights

Both complainants and respondents have the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice, including an attorney, throughout the process. During investigations, advisors may accompany parties to meetings and proceedings. In Title IX hearings, advisors conduct cross-examination on behalf of the parties. If a party does not have an advisor present at a Title IX hearing, the University will provide one at no cost for the purpose of conducting cross-examination.

Simultaneous Written Notification

The University simultaneously provides written notification to both parties regarding:

The outcome of disciplinary proceedings.

Findings regarding responsibility.

Any sanctions imposed.

Available remedies.

Appeal procedures and outcomes.

Dismissal of a formal complaint, when applicable.

Notifications are generally delivered through official University communication channels, including official university email.

Appeals

Both complainants and respondents have the right to appeal determinations regarding responsibility, sanctions, and dismissal of formal complaints.

Appeals must generally be submitted within five working days of receipt of the decision and may be based on one or more of the following grounds:

Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome.

New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the original decision.

Conflict of interest or bias by the Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker.

Sanctions that are substantially outside University guidelines for the violation.

An appeal may result in affirmation of the original decision, remand for additional investigation or proceedings, remand to a new investigator or hearing panel, or

administrative modification of findings or sanctions where appropriate. Appeal decisions are final.

Possible Protective Measures and Supportive Measures

The University may provide supportive measures and protective actions to restore or preserve equal access to educational programs and activities and to protect the safety of the parties and campus community. Such measures may include:

Counseling services.

Academic accommodations and deadline extensions.

Modifications to class or work schedules.

Campus escort services.

Mutual no-contact directives.

Changes in housing assignments.

Leaves of absence.

Increased security and monitoring of campus locations.

Other individualized supportive measures.

The University may also implement interim measures, including interim suspension, when necessary to protect the health or safety of members of the University community or preserve University operations.

Range of Possible Sanctions

Sanctions for students found responsible for violations involving dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other forms of sexual misconduct may include:

Warning.

Conduct probation.

Conduct probation with loss of good standing.

Restitution.

Educational sanctions.

Residential probation.

Residential suspension.

University suspension.

Residential expulsion.

University expulsion.

Revocation of admission and/or degree.

Withholding of degree.

Fines.

No-contact orders.

Students found responsible for serious misconduct, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or sexual exploitation, face at minimum conduct probation with loss of good standing for one calendar year and may be subject to more severe sanctions, including suspension or expulsion.

Timeframes

The University seeks to complete the Title IX grievance process within 90 calendar days from the date a formal complaint is filed. Extensions may occur when good cause exists, including the absence of a party, advisor, or witness, or when accommodations are necessary. When an extension is granted,

the parties receive written notice explaining the reason for the delay.

Section 7-12: Registered Sex Offender Information

This section describes where law enforcement agency information provided by a State under section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16921) concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained by the YSU community.

The State of Ohio, as well as the Mahoning County Sheriff maintains an internet website with information concerning designated registered sex offenders in the State and Mahoning County. You can find this information:

State of Ohio registered offender search:
<https://ohio.gov/residents/resources/sex-offender-search>.

Mahoning County: Mahoning County Sheriff: <http://Mahoningsheriff.com>

The databases may be searched by a sex offender's specific name, obtain zip code and city/county listings, obtain detailed personal profile information on each registrant, and use the map application to search the neighborhood to determine the specific location of any sex offender registrants. A collection of sex offender information for Mahoning County is also available in the YSU Police Communication Center, 266 West Wood Street, Youngstown, Ohio 44502.

Section 8-1: Emergency Response and Evacuation Notifications

Scope: Wide focus on any significant emergency or dangerous situation (may include Clery Act crimes)

Why: An emergency notification is triggered by an event that is currently occurring on or imminently threatening the campus. YSU Police will initiate emergency notification procedures for any significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on or near the campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, staff, or faculty.

When: Initiate procedures immediately upon confirmation that a dangerous situation or emergency exists or threatens.

It is the University's policy to immediately notify the campus community, without delay, of any confirmed significant emergency or dangerous situation which poses a threat to the health or safety of individuals including, but not limited to, an armed intruder, an outbreak of serious illness, a fire or a chemical spill on or near campus. An emergency can be confirmed by any university official (i.e. University Housing staff, a faculty member, or building coordinator) using first-hand information which may include, but is not limited to, the presence of flames, sound of gunshots, noxious odors, video feeds of the area, activation of alarms, or the presence of several injured persons. The YSU Police Chief or designee will confirm that a significant emergency or dangerous situation

exists, determine the emergency notification content, identify the segments of the campus community to receive the notification, and initiate the notification system, unless doing so will, based on the Chief or the designee's professional judgement, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. YSU Police has the authority to issue emergency notifications, as it deems necessary, to maximize public safety.

For an emergency response to fires and ill or injured persons, YSU relies upon the municipal Fire Department emergency services in the city. Therefore, the Incident Commander may be a member of the local fire department. They will utilize the Incident Command System but follow their own agency's policies and procedures while responding to the emergency. An Incident Commander has the authority on scene and should be consulted to determine the content of the notification. There are other local, county, state and federal agencies which may be consulted during an emergency, such as FEMA during a dangerous weather event, or the Public Health Department to confirm a serious virus outbreak.

A determination regarding what segment of the campus community will receive the notification shall be based on the nature, severity, and location of the emergency. The same procedures will be used to notify the larger campus community.

Given the severe consequences that could result, every member of the community is encouraged to report emergencies immediately. Dial 911 to reach police. The police department answering the call will

notify the police department with jurisdiction so emergency services can be dispatched. Your priority is to get to safety; your second priority is to call 911.

Depending on the nature of the emergency, methods that may be used include:

PenguinAlert: Allows the university to notify students and employees via text message and email. (Responsibility: YSU Police and Office of Marketing and Communications)

Penguin Alert is the emergency notification system for Youngstown State University. It is used by YSU to instantly reach mobile devices when an urgent situation needs to be communicated. In the event of an emergency, a message will be sent to the mobile number and/or email registered with the system. This service is provided by YSU at no cost, message and data rates may apply.

To sign up for the PenguinAlert, visit <http://alert.ysu.edu>

Campus-wide mass communications and alarm system, YSU homepage, My YSU Portal, Campus Marquees, social media, WYSU-FM WYSU 88.5, news media.

All YSU email addresses are automatically subscribed to receive emailed emergency notifications, My YSU webpage alerts, and digital bulletin board posts. Because each situation will present individual challenges, some or all these communication methods will be used in an emergency. Follow-up messages to the university and broader audiences such as parents and alumni will be sent as needed.

Depending on the severity of the incident, YSU Police has the authority to send an

emergency notification without prior approval. If the incident is a large-scale emergency, as determined by the incident commander – typically the top fire or police official at the scene – the incident commander will be responsible for making these decisions. The entire campus community will be notified when there is at least the potential that a very large segment of the community will be affected by a situation, or when a situation threatens the operation of the campus. There will be a continual assessment of the situation, and if it is warranted, additional segments of the campus community may be notified.

For messages, other than those sent by YSU Police, the Director of Marketing and Communications or designee can determine the content of the notification. While YSU Police are the primary agency confirming significant emergencies on campus via notifications from 911 calls or personal observations by its officers or other security personnel, other departments at YSU such as Risk and Emergency Management or Environmental Health and Safety may also confirm a significant emergency.

The notification system's purpose is to provide brief and immediate instructions to the campus community and to provide other resources where additional information can be obtained.

YSU Police work closely with surrounding police agencies to help facilitate the sharing of incidents reported to them that might constitute the issuance of an emergency notification.

Confirming a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists:

The YSUPD will receive information (calls to dispatch, emergency phones, fire alarm) about an incident and then send an officer, and or the shift supervisor to the location of the reported incident. Once on scene, the officer and or shift supervisor will confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation and relay the information back to dispatch, who will in turn notify the Lieutenants and Chief of Police.

Determining the appropriate segment(s) of the campus that will receive the notification: Once the significant emergency or dangerous situation has been confirmed, the Chief of Police or Lieutenant immediately will determine the content of the notification and authorize (initiate) an emergency notification be sent to the affected area and or surrounding areas of the campus that may be affected by the situation. This could be a small segment of campus (the immediate affected area) or the entire campus. This is accomplished by using the paging system (addressing the affected and surrounding segment) to mass email and PenguinAlert (addressing the entire campus).

The emergency notification information will be disseminated to the larger community via statements from the YSU Chief of Police, University Marketing and Communications or Chief Information Officer via local media outlets, social media, or the YSU website.

The content of the notification will depend on the situation. Generally, the content will indicate the situation, the location of the situation, to avoid the area of the situation,

and situation specific information. There will also be follow up information sent regarding the situation.

Process	Responsibility
Confirmation emergency	YSUPD
Segmentation determination	YSUPD
Content determination	YSUPD
Initiation of notification	YSUPD

Before or while YSUPD personnel confirm the existence of an emergency or dangerous situation, the Communications Center personnel will notify first responders and will request their assistance at the scene. First responders called to a scene typically are the University Police. Depending on the nature of the incident, other Ohio State departments or other local, state, or federal agencies could be involved in responding to the incident. Youngstown State University Police will work in cooperation with these agencies to manage the incident.

In all communications during a crisis, the university strives to be accessible, prompt, compassionate, honest and informative. While such tenets may seem to be self-evident, it can be difficult to adhere to a clear style of communication when in crisis mode. One of the most important requirements for effective communications during an urgent situation is gathering and understanding the facts and implications of a given situation and then providing accurate and consistent information to all parties concerned. Emergency and evacuation procedures are disseminated with the annual security and fire safety report notification. They can be

found at <https://ysu.edu/eohs/emergency-procedures>.

Section 8-2: Tabletop Exercises, Tests and Drills

Youngstown State University completes a test of its Emergency Response and Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan at least once per year. The CEMP (Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan) is activated and is tested during the exercise. This included a test of the Penguin Alert notification system. The test messages will go out to the entire campus community registered in the system. If you did not receive the alert, go to alert.ysu.edu and register to receive these important alerts.

Tests and drills are coordinated by the YSU Police Department along with various other campus departments at least once per year. The purpose of drills is to familiarize the campus community with emergency procedures. These tests, drills or scenarios may be either unannounced or announced. Tests and Drills are documented; indicating a description of the test or drill, the date and times it took place, who was involved, what was done, the outcome, a critique of the drill, and whether it was announced or unannounced to the campus community.

In conjunction with the exercises, evacuation procedures will be included in an email regardless of if the test is announced or unannounced. The email will include how to evacuate from the campus and will include the campus evacuation map.

Section 9-1: Anti-Hazing

Youngstown State University (YSU) strictly prohibits hazing in all forms, in accordance with federal and state law, including the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) and Collin's Law: The Ohio Anti-Hazing Act.

Hazing is defined as any act or coercion of another, including the victim, to perform an act of initiation into, affiliation with, or continued membership in a student or other organization that causes or creates a substantial risk of causing mental or physical harm. This includes, but is not limited to, acts involving the coerced consumption of alcohol or drugs.

This policy applies to all students, faculty, staff, volunteers, alumni, and organizations affiliated with YSU, regardless of whether the behavior occurs on or off campus. All members of the university community share responsibility for preventing hazing and are expected to report any known or suspected incidents.

Reporting Hazing:

Mandatory Reporters: All administrators, faculty, staff, consultants, alumni, and volunteers must immediately report suspected or known hazing to:

- YSU Police Department: 330-941-3527.
- Local law enforcement in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred.

- YSU Office of Community Standards and Student Conduct via online reporting form.

YSU encourages the reporting of hazing and may offer amnesty from disciplinary action for minor policy violations that occur in conjunction with a good faith report of hazing. However, this does not apply to individuals who engage in, condone, or are complicit in hazing behavior.

Sanctions: Violations of the anti-hazing policy may result in university disciplinary action, including educational sanctions, fines, suspension, expulsion, or revocation of organizational recognition. Criminal penalties under Ohio law may also apply, including misdemeanor or felony charges depending on the severity of the offense.

Training and Education: YSU provides mandatory anti-hazing education to all students, faculty, staff, and volunteers. Students must complete this training before participating in any university-recognized organization. Organizations must ensure that all members and affiliated personnel complete required training annually.

Public Reporting: YSU maintains and publishes a biannual report of all hazing violations on the Office of Community Standards and Student Conduct website, in compliance with state and federal regulations. These reports include the name of the organization, date of the incident, a general description of the violation, outcomes of investigations, and any sanctions imposed, while protecting the privacy of individuals involved.

For more information, please refer to the full
YSU Anti-Hazing Policy and the Student
Code of Conduct.

Section FS-1: Annual Fire Safety Report

University Policy Regarding Appliances, Smoking, and Open Flames

Each resident room is equipped with a micro/fridge unit. Additional refrigerators or microwaves are not permitted. Other cooking appliances are prohibited, except for Keurig (or Keurig-like) systems, hot air popcorn poppers, hot pots, and toasters, which are permitted.

Each residence hall contains a kitchen equipped with a stove, oven, and refrigerator. Residents are responsible for cleaning the kitchen after use. Students who demonstrate irresponsible behavior regarding fire safety, including repeated fire alarms caused by burnt food, may be subject to disciplinary action.

The following items are prohibited and include, but are not limited to: hot plates, microwave ovens (except those provided by University Housing), space heaters, air conditioners, refrigerators, toaster ovens, extension cords, halogen torchiere lamps (above 50 watts), and George Foreman grills. Equipment not in compliance with safety standards will not be permitted in residence hall rooms. Students who have questions regarding an item should consult their Resident Assistant (RA) or Housing Coordinator before bringing it to campus.

The burning or ignition of any object is prohibited. Candles, incense, and similar items are fire hazards and are not permitted. Live Christmas trees are also prohibited. E-cigarettes, vape pens, and hookahs are

prohibited due to the sensitivity of fire safety equipment and Youngstown State University's smoke-free and tobacco-free campus policy.

Additional information is available in the Resident Handbook located on the University Housing website at [YSU Resident Handbook](#).

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs

Youngstown State University is committed to providing a safe residential environment through ongoing fire safety education and awareness programs. Fire safety information is provided to residential students through the Resident Handbook, housing orientation programs, residence hall staff interactions, and emergency preparedness materials.

Resident Assistants (RAs) receive annual training on fire safety, evacuation procedures, emergency response protocols, fire prevention practices, and the proper reporting of fire-related incidents. Residence Life staff reinforce fire safety expectations throughout the academic year and provide guidance regarding prohibited appliances, open flames, smoking restrictions, and evacuation requirements.

Students residing in university housing are responsible for familiarizing themselves with evacuation routes, fire alarm procedures, and emergency assembly locations. Fire evacuation maps are posted throughout residential facilities to assist occupants during an emergency.

Fire drills are conducted in accordance with university policy and applicable fire safety

regulations. These drills provide residents with an opportunity to practice evacuation procedures and familiarize themselves with emergency exits and assembly areas.

Evacuation Procedures

All persons are required to evacuate and exit the building whenever:

- A fire alarm sounds;
- An evacuation announcement is made; or
- A university official directs occupants to evacuate.

When evacuating:

- Close any open windows in your room.
- Take jackets or clothing needed for protection from the weather if it is safe to do so.
- Feel the top of your door for heat before opening it.
- Stay low and open the door slowly while checking for signs of smoke or fire in the corridor.
- Proceed quickly to the nearest exit.
- Move away from the building and stay clear of emergency equipment and personnel.
- Report information regarding the emergency or individuals requiring assistance to emergency responders.

If you are unable to exit the building because of a disability or fire conditions, take refuge

in a safe location and call 911 from a cell phone or campus phone. If possible, signal emergency responders from a window.

When a Fire Alarm Sounds

- Evacuate immediately using the nearest available exit.
- Move to a location approximately 50 feet from the building, away from emergency vehicles and fire hydrants.
- Account for individuals in your room or suite.
- Notify emergency responders if you are aware of anyone unable to evacuate.

If evacuation is not possible due to mobility impairment, smoke, or fire conditions:

- Close all doors to the room.
- Call 911 and provide your location.
- Block openings where smoke may enter using available materials such as wet towels.
- Open a window for fresh air if conditions permit.
- Stay low to avoid breathing smoke and hot gases.

To help slow the spread of fire, doors and windows should be closed when possible, during evacuation.

Do not use elevators during a fire emergency. Use stairwells only.

Do not re-enter the building until an all-clear is given by the Youngstown State University

Police Department or the Youngstown Fire Department.

Fire Safety

Resident Assistants receive annual fire safety training prior to the start of each academic year. All residents are required to review and comply with the requirements contained in the Resident Handbook, including information regarding fire prevention, evacuation procedures, and actions to take during a fire alarm or fire emergency.

Fire evacuation maps are posted on each floor of residential facilities and identify evacuation routes and exits. Illegal or unauthorized use of any fire-warning or fire-fighting equipment on university-owned or controlled property is prohibited.

All fires must be reported to the Youngstown State University Police Department or Residence Life staff. The fire alarm system should be activated regardless of the size or nature of the fire. Buildings will be evacuated whenever an alarm sounds, even if occupants suspect it may be a false alarm. Occupants may not re-enter the building until an authorized all-clear signal is provided.

Students and employees are prohibited from tampering with, disabling, covering, damaging, or otherwise interfering with any fire detection, alarm, notification, or suppression equipment. Violations may result in disciplinary action, removal from university housing, criminal charges, and/or restitution for damages.

If a fire extinguisher is used for any purpose, the incident must be reported to Residence

Life staff so that the extinguisher can be inspected and recharged. Tampering with or disabling smoke detectors is prohibited. Residents should familiarize themselves with all building exits so they can evacuate using the nearest available route.

Fire drills are conducted each semester. Failure to evacuate during a fire alarm or fire drill may result in disciplinary action.

All on-campus student housing rooms are equipped with smoke alarms connected to the building fire alarm system for power and monitoring purposes.

Traditional residence halls, including Kilcawley House, Lyden House, Cafaro House, Weller House, and Wick House, are monitored by the Youngstown State University Police Dispatch Center. Apartment-style housing facilities, including The Enclave and University Edge, are monitored by an alarm company that notifies the University Police Department when alarms are activated.

Residential facilities are equipped with automatic sprinkler systems and audible and visual fire notification devices.

Malfunctioning smoke alarms or fire protection equipment should be reported to Facilities Management at (330) 941-3239. Covering, removing, disabling, or tampering with fire safety devices is prohibited by university policy and Ohio law.

Reporting Fires on Campus

If a fire is discovered, immediately:

- Call 911 from a campus phone or (330) 941-3527 from a cell phone to notify the Youngstown State University Police Department.
- Activate the nearest fire alarm pull station.
- Assist individuals in immediate danger only when doing so does not place yourself or others at risk.
- Evacuate the building using the nearest safe exit.

Do not attempt to fight large fires. Provide emergency responders with your name, location, and information regarding the fire.

If the fire is small, you have activated the alarm, called 911, and have received proper training in extinguisher use, you may attempt to extinguish the fire using a nearby fire extinguisher if it can be done safely.

Fire Log

In accordance with federal law, Youngstown State University maintains a Fire Log that records all fires occurring in on-campus student housing facilities.

The Fire Log includes:

- The date the fire was reported;
- The nature of the fire;
- The date and time the fire occurred; and
- The general location of the fire.

The Fire Log is maintained by the Youngstown State University Police

Department and is available for public inspection during normal business hours. Entries are recorded or updated within two business days of receiving information regarding a fire incident, unless disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize an ongoing investigation.

Future Improvements in Fire Safety

Youngstown State University continually evaluates fire protection systems, equipment, and procedures to improve the safety of residential facilities.

During the reporting period, improvements were made to fire protection infrastructure in several residential facilities through the installation and replacement of sprinkler system jockey pumps. These upgrades improve the reliability of sprinkler system pressure maintenance and support the overall effectiveness of campus fire suppression systems.

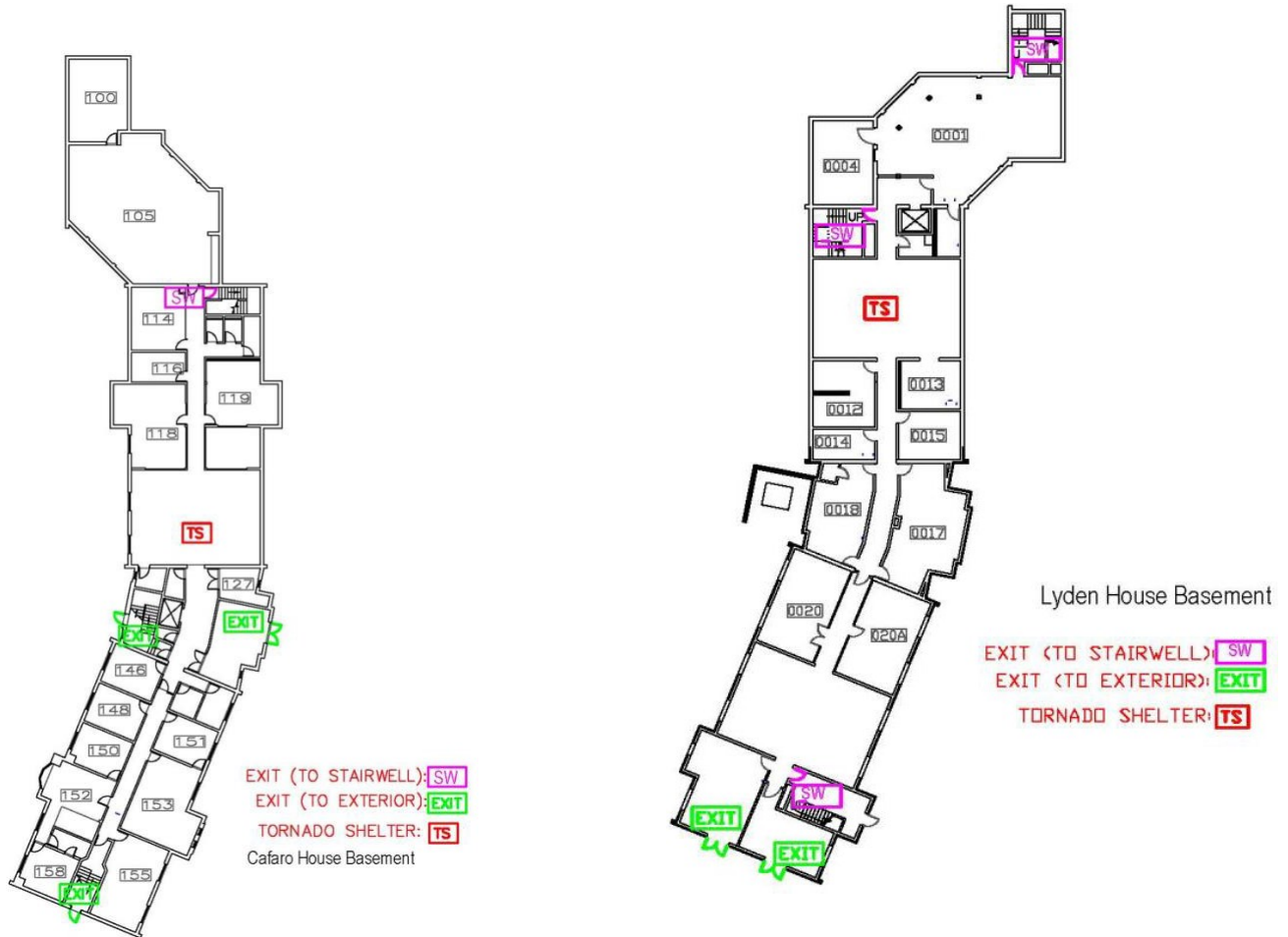
The University will continue to assess fire protection systems, alarm monitoring capabilities, emergency response procedures, and fire safety education programs to identify opportunities for further enhancement of residential fire safety.

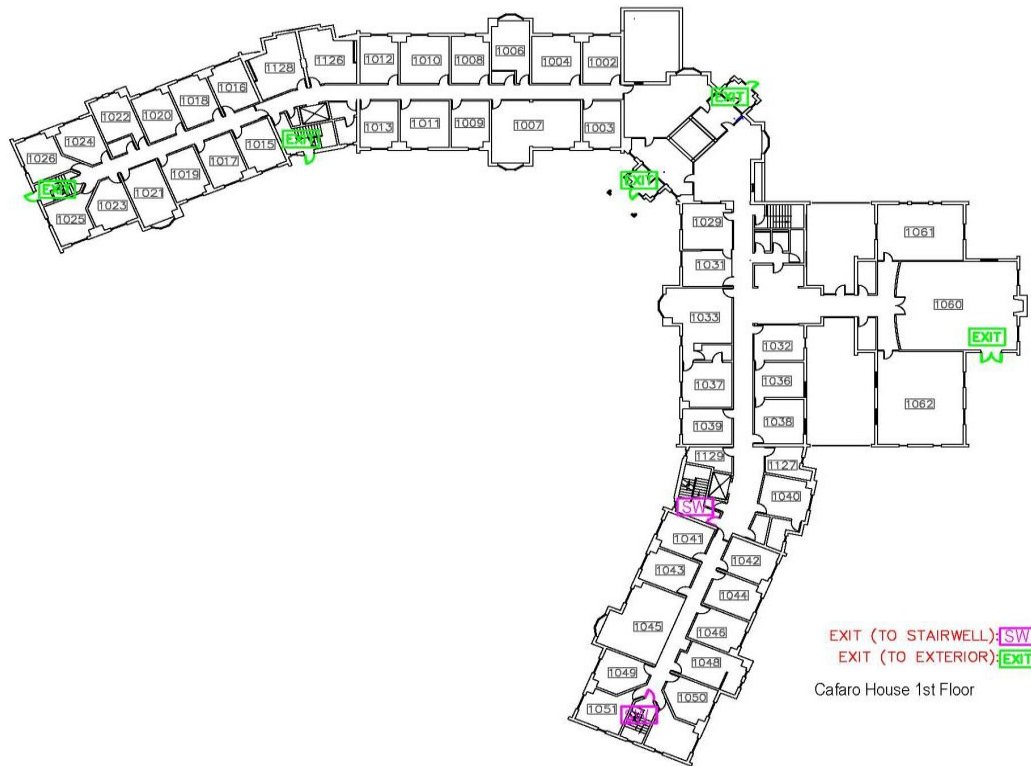
Definition of Fire

For purposes of this report, a fire is defined as:

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

Section FS-2: Campus Owned Residence Hall Evacuation/Shelter Maps

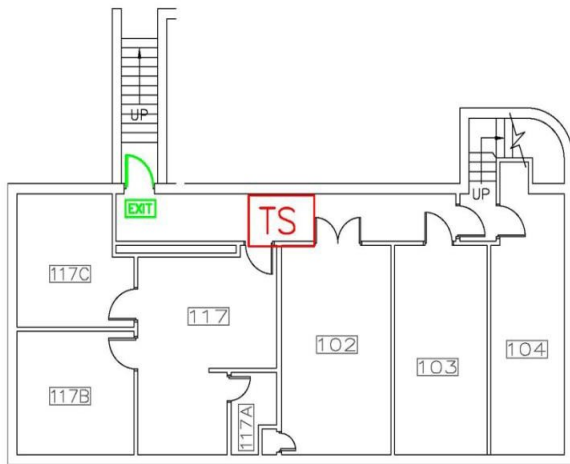




Cafaro House 1st Floor



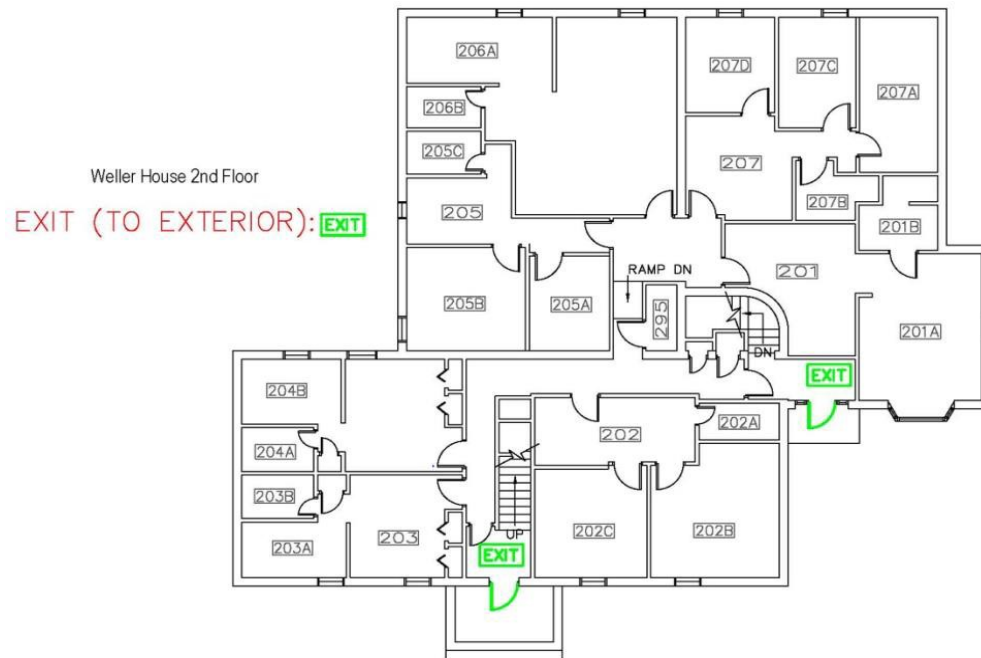
Lyden House 1st Floor



Weller House 1st Floor

EXIT (TO EXTERIOR): EXIT

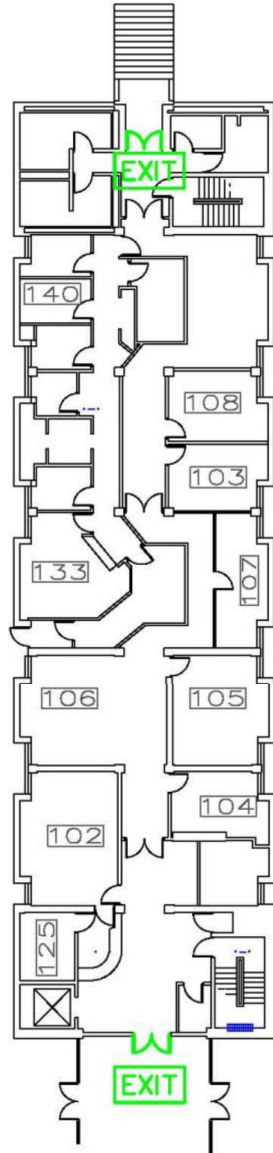
TORNADO SHELTER: TS



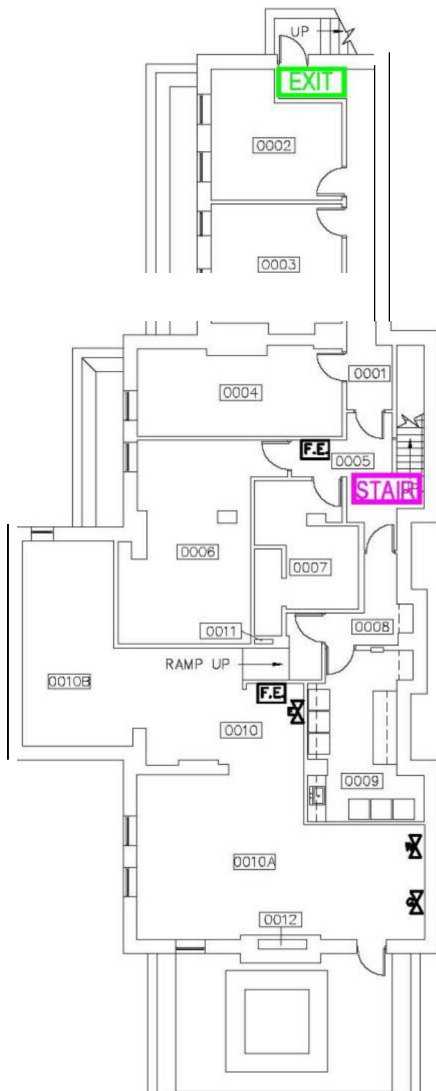
Weller House 2nd Floor

EXIT (TO EXTERIOR): EXIT

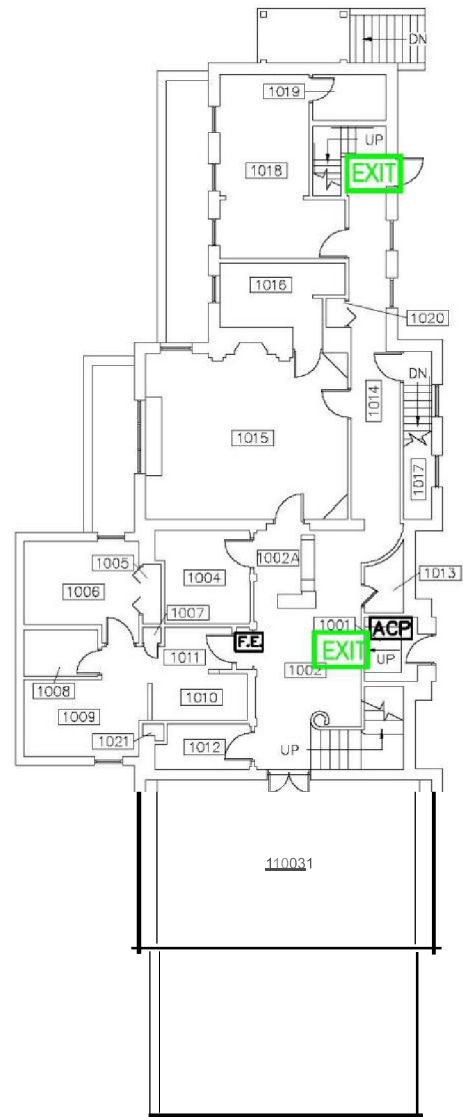
Kilcawley House



Wick House Basement



Wick House 1st Floor



Section FS-3: Fire Statistics

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Table 1: Fire Statistics

Facility	2025 Fires	2025 Cause	2024 Fires	2024 Cause	2023 Fires	2023 Cause
Cafaro House	0		0		0	
Flats at Wick	0		0		0	
Kilcawley House	0		0		0	
Lyden House	0		0		0	
Courtyards 100	1	Cooking	0		0	
Courtyrds 200	1	Battery Fire	0		0	
University Edge 1	0		0		0	
University Edge 2	0		1	Cooking	0	
University Edge 3	0		0		0	
Weller House	0		1	Cooking	0	
Wick House	0		0		0	
The Enclave	0		0		0	

Year	Fires	Injuries	Deaths
2025	2	0	0
2024	2	0	0
2023	0	0	0

Fire Damage Estimates

2025 Courtyard 100 \$0-99

2025 Courtyard 200 \$100-999

2024 University Edge \$100-999

2024 Weller House \$100-999

Table 2: Fire Drills

Facility	2025	2024	2023
Cafaro House	4	4	4
Flats at Wick	0	0	0
Kilcawley House	4	4	4
Lyden House	4	4	4
Courtyards 100	2	2	2
Courtyards 200	2	2	2
University Edge 1	0	0	0
University Edge 2	0	0	0
University Edge 3	0	0	0
Weller House	4	4	4
Wick House	4	4	4
The Enclave	0	0	0

Table 3: Fire Safety Systems

Facility	Monitoring	Alarm	Sprinkler	Extinguisher
Cafaro House	YSUPD	X	X	X
Flats at Wick	YSUPD	X	X	X
Kilcawley House	YSUPD	X	X	X
Lyden House	YSUPD	X	X	X
Courtyards 100	YSUPD	X	X	X
Courtyards 200	YSUPD	X	X	X
University Edge 1	Howland Alarm	X	X	X
University Edge 2	Howland Alarm	X	X	X
University Edge 3	Howland Alarm	X	X	X
Weller House	YSUPD	X	X	X
Wick House	YSUPD	X	X	X
The Enclave	Howland Alarm	X	X	X

YSUPD = Youngstown State University
Police Department Dispatch Center.
Howland Alarm = Third-party alarm
monitoring service that notifies YSUPD
upon alarm activation.

Table 4: On-Campus Student Housing
Facility Addresses

Facility	Address
Cafaro House	205 Madison Avenue
Flats at Wick	139 Madison Avenue
Kilcawley House	111 Tressel Way
Lyden House	251 Madison Avenue
Courtyard 100	91 Wick Oval
Courtyard 200	93 Wick Oval
University Edge 1	348 Lincoln Avenue
University Edge 2	351 Lincoln Avenue
University Edge 3	260 Fifth Avenue
Weller House	656 Wick Avenue
Wick House	656 Wick Avenue
The Enclave	310 Wick Avenue