



Rhodes College
—1848—

**Annual Security and Fire Safety Report
2012-2013**

Table of Contents

Rhodes College Vision Statement	pg. 3
Campus Safety Mission Statement	pg. 3
Rhodes College Student Handbook Alcohol & Social Event Policy	pg. 4
Rhodes College Student Handbook Policy on Drugs	pg. 8
Crime Prevention	pg. 10
Crime Reporting	pg. 11
Confidential Reporting	pg. 11
Security And Building Access	pg. 11
Guests And Visitors	pg. 12
Timely Warning	pg. 12
Immediate/Emergency Notification	pg. 13
Crime Prevention Formats	pg. 14
Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA)	pg. 14
Sexual Harassment And Assault Policy	pg. 14
Sexual Assault Victims Bill Of Rights	pg. 19
Campus Resources	pg. 19
Missing Person Procedure	pg. 20
Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures	pg. 20
Fire Report	pg. 21
Crime Definition	pg. 23
Crime Data for 2008-2010	pg. 26

It is the responsibility of Rhodes College to do everything possible to provide a safe and secure environment for our students, employees and campus visitors. In that effort, it is important for the members of the college community to be well informed regarding campus crime statistics, crime reporting procedures and crime prevention.

The particular crime categories cited in this annual report are those required by federal legislation, specifically the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998.

If you have any questions about any part of this report, please contact Ike Sloas, Director of Campus Safety (901-843-3215).

Rhodes College Vision Statement

Rhodes College aspires to graduate students with a lifelong passion for learning, a compassion for others, and the ability to translate academic study and personal concern into effective leadership and action in their communities and the world. We will achieve our aspiration through four strategic imperatives:

1. Student Access

To attract and retain a talented, diverse student body and engage these students in a challenging, inclusive and culturally-broadening college experience.

2. Student Learning

To ensure our faculty and staff have the talent, the time and the resources to inspire and involve our students in meaningful study, research and services.

3. Student Engagement

To enhance student opportunities for learning in Memphis.

4. Student Inspiration

To provide a residential place of learning that inspires integrity and high achievement through its beauty, its emphasis on values, its Presbyterian history, and its heritage as a leader in the liberal arts and sciences.

Adopted by the Rhodes Board of Trustees January 17, 2003

Campus Safety Mission Statement

To provide for the safety and security of all persons and property within the Rhodes community so as to enable the educational commitment of the College to go forward.

The Role of Campus Safety

The Campus Safety Office is structured within the Rhodes' Division of Student Affairs, putting Campus Safety in close contact with all aspects of student life.

The primary mission of the Campus Safety Department is to preserve the safety and security of the campus community to enable the mission of the college to go forward. This mission includes comprehensive efforts aimed at protecting our community from threats to both person and property. Although the Campus Safety staff is considered a private security and safety force, they are responsible for holding community members accountable to all state and local laws, college policies and procedures, security, safety and emergency responses. As a "first responder" Campus Safety stands ready and well trained to provide support services to meet the many and varied needs of the Rhodes Community.

Due to the importance of Campus Safety, students are advised that it is a specific offense of the student code of conduct to fail to comply with the directions of a college official including those of Campus Safety or to fail to identify oneself to a college official including those officers in Campus Safety.

Campus Enforcement Policy Statement

- Campus safety does not have authority to arrest
- Memphis Police Department has enforcement authority
- Accurate and prompt reporting
 - a) 24/7 staff that will respond and take reports
 - b) Daily crime logs are maintained by the Director of Campus Safety and available upon request.

Monitoring and Reporting of Criminal Activity

- Cameras
- FOBS
- Emergency Phones
- 24/7 Security

Student behavior off campus is subject to the laws of the state of Tennessee and enforcement by Memphis Police Department. Additionally, students can also be held accountable for their behavior off campus administratively by the college.

Rhodes College Student Handbook Alcohol & Social Event Policy

Social and Alcohol Policy

Philosophy

In 2009, led by a group of students, the college adopted the following statement:

As a community we embrace the vision of a healthy and balanced social environment, grounded in trust and open communication among faculty, staff, and students. Such an environment fosters personal and community growth and embodies a sense of responsibility and accountability to self and others. This vision depends upon each member's commitment to achieve and maintain inclusiveness, consistency, continual education, and the growth of shared traditions. This is our duty to one another.

Rhodes supports behavior and social interactions that are:

- Legal
- Responsible
- Healthy
- Reflective of our community values

Expectations and Procedures

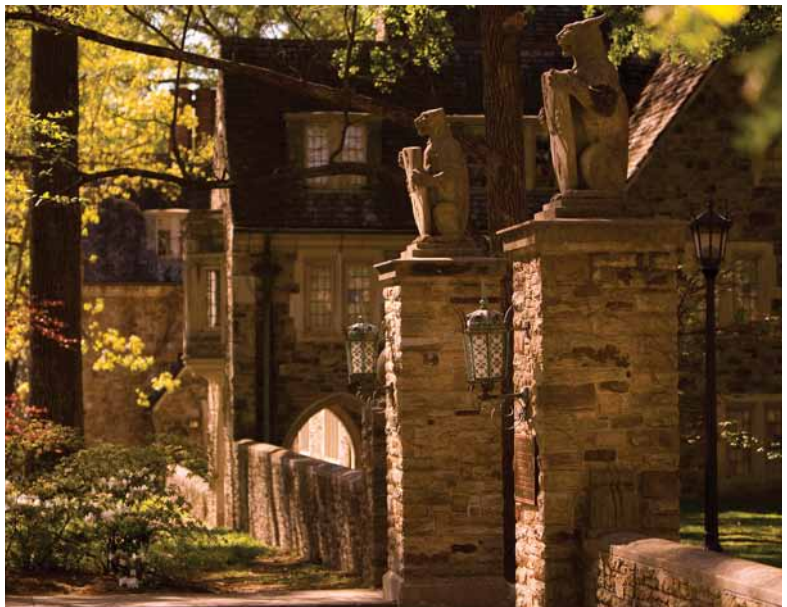
Responsible and Healthy Behavior

- There is a time and place for alcohol consumption that is consistent with certain college activities and times of day. Behavior should demonstrate respect for the campus, its visitors, and its community.
- Reasonable and safe consumption happens when drinking is done in moderation and not toward a goal of inebriation. When drinking is the focus of an activity or gathering, consumption is less likely to be reasonable and safe. Drinking during or before certain high-risk activities or in conjunction with health conditions or medications is dangerous to both the student and his or her surrounding community.
- Public intoxication is not a community value or activity endorsed by the social policy or alcohol policy of the College. Public intoxication is defined as a state of inebriation indicating impaired judgment, visible intoxication, or behavior that endangers or threatens the welfare of self and others.
- Good Samaritan Statement: The health and safety of students is a priority for the Rhodes community. Because of this, the College has adopted a Good Samaritan Statement, and students are expected to assist fellow community members by utilizing this service. Students are to contact Campus Safety or Residence Life staff when they believe an impaired/intoxicated student is in need of assistance. In case of a medical emergency, students should call 911. When a student or organization calls for assistance, neither the student/organization, nor the impaired student will be subject to an alcohol violation, unless the student involved demonstrates a repeated lack of care for him/herself and the campus community. This policy does not protect students from violations of other college policies, such as threatening/causing physical harm, sexual assault, harassment, damage to property, hazing, etc. Nor does this policy prevent action by local and state authorities. Staff members will record names of intoxicated students to allow for appropriate follow-up, which may result in timely completion of alcohol education programs, assessment, or treatment, depending upon the level of concern for the student's health and safety.
- In order to promote safer alcohol consumption and individual responsibility, common containers, including kegs, are not permitted.
- The College supplies wristbands to students who have turned 21, have had the requisite training, and signed their registration card. Use of the wristband greatly eases students' proof of legal age.

Hosting Events and Parties

All events planned and hosted by Rhodes College departments and registered organizations must use the Events Management System to:

- Reserve the location (indoor, outdoor, and off-campus) three days prior to the event start date. If coordination with other departments listed below, arrangements are needed at least three days in advance.
- Arrange catering through Aramark and request any of the following: set-up from Physical Plant (chairs, tables, stage, etc.), AV equipment from the Barret Media Center, Campus Safety if cash is collected or security is needed, and publicity through Communications.
- In planning of events where alcohol is anticipated, the host will work with the advisor (if student group) or the VP for Finance and Business Affairs (faculty and staff) and Campus Safety to plan logistics and procedures related to compliance with the law, organizational rules and by-laws, and the well-being of guests.



- Advertising for events must follow the Posting Signs Policy in the Student Handbook.
- Clean-up of events on campus must be completed by 8 a.m. the following morning unless an earlier time is requested in advance.

Regulatory and Contractual Compliance

- Aramark is Rhodes College's approved contract vendor for food and beverages.
- In compliance with the National Collegiate Athletic Association, possession and consumption of alcohol is prohibited at National Collegiate Athletic Association athletic events.
- No organization shall furnish alcoholic beverages to students on campus or at any College function.
- Requests for exceptions to these procedures should be made to the Dean of Students for student groups or the VP for Finance and Business Affairs for other groups.

Legal

The following summary is provided to promote increased awareness of the Tennessee laws concerning alcoholic beverages. This summary is not intended to be a restatement of the law nor a summary of all of the laws relating to alcoholic beverages. All members of the Rhodes community are responsible for compliance with the state laws governing the use of alcohol.

Regarding alcohol consumption, according to Tennessee law, it is illegal:

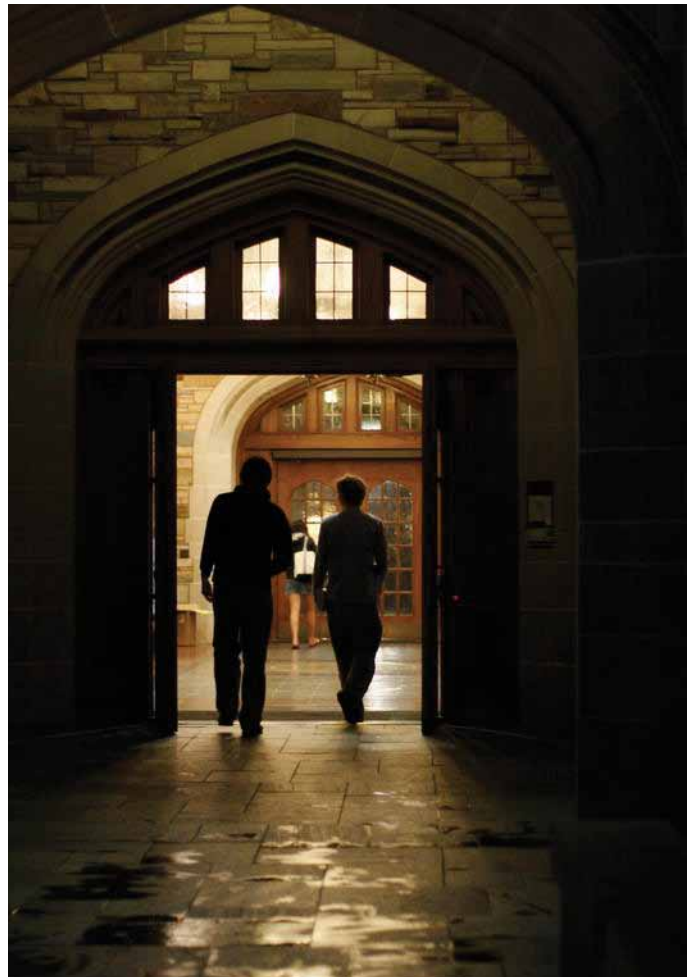
1. For any person or group of legal drinking age to sell, furnish, or provide alcoholic beverages to any person under twenty-one years of age;
2. For any person under the age of twenty-one to purchase, receive, or possess alcoholic beverages;
3. For any person to make a false statement to the effect that he or she is twenty-one years of age or older for the purpose of obtaining alcoholic beverages;
4. For any person or group to sell alcoholic beverages without a license;
5. For any person or group of legal drinking age to sell or furnish any alcoholic beverages to any person who is known to be visibly intoxicated, or to any person who appears to habitually drink alcoholic beverages to excess, or to any person who appears to be a habitual user of narcotics or other habit-forming drugs.

Regarding alcohol and driving a motor vehicle, according to Tennessee law, it is illegal:

1. To drive or be in physical control of a motor vehicle if a person is under twenty-one years of age and register .02 or more blood-alcohol content (BAC); For individuals who are twenty-one or over, the blood-alcohol test level is set at .08.
2. To consume any alcoholic beverage or possess an open container of alcoholic beverage while operating a motor vehicle.

Partial summary of punishments for offenses related to alcohol and motor vehicles:

1. The offense of driving while impaired (.02 or greater BAC) for a person under age twenty-one (21) is a Class A misdemeanor punishable by a driver's license suspension of one (1) year and by a fine of two-hundred fifty dollars (\$250). As additional punishment, the court may impose public service work.
2. The offense of driving while the driver is in possession of an open container of alcohol, or of a beverage containing any amount of alcohol, is a Class C misdemeanor punishable by a fine to be established by the court.
3. The first DUI offense (.08 or higher BAC) is punishable by 48 hours minimum jail time, one (1) year suspension of license, \$350 minimum fine, 11 months and 29 days probation, and participation in an alcohol treatment program.
4. The second DUI offense (.08 or higher BAC) is punishable by 45 straight days minimum jail time, two (2) year suspension of license, \$600 minimum fine, 11 months and 29 days probation, and treatment.
5. The third DUI offense (.08 or higher BAC) is punishable by 120 straight days minimum jail time, three (3) to ten (10) year suspension of license, \$1,100 minimum fine, 11 months and 29 days probation, and treatment.
6. The fourth DUI offense (.08 or higher BAC) is punishable by 150 straight days minimum jail time, five (5) year suspension of license, \$3000 minimum fine, and 1 to 6 years probation or parole.



Violations and Sanctions

In light of our Vision and policy we seek to establish an appropriate system for addressing violations of our community, remembering our commitment to fostering an atmosphere of personal and communal development.

- To emphasize learning versus punishment
- To promote development
- To emphasize success and support
- To support responsibility and judgment of individuals and groups.

Violations by Students

Violations of the Alcohol Policy are on a two-tiered system. “Level 1” Violations include, but are not limited to, the possession or consumption of alcohol if under the age of 21, the consumption of alcohol outside of approved campus areas by those of legal drinking age, or providing alcohol to underage student. “Level 2” Violations include, but are not limited to, alcohol intoxication or substance induced behavior that places a student at risk in terms of health and safety issues. The adjudicator determines the level of the violation. The sanctions listed below are designed to be flexible in order to best meet the needs of individual students; therefore, students may receive any combination of the options outlined. Alcohol violations are cumulative and carry over each academic year.

Students in violation will

1. Dispose of all alcoholic beverages in his or her possession, or the alcoholic beverages will be confiscated and disposed of by a college staff member.
2. Receive a written or oral warning that current or future policy violation(s) may result in more severe sanctions and/or administrative action at the discretion of the adjudicator.

Sanctions for violations of the Alcohol Policy include, but are not limited to the combination of the following:

Level 1 Violation			
1st Violation	2nd Violation	3rd Violation	4th Violation
\$100 Fine	\$150 Fine	\$200 Fine	Suspension
Alcohol Education	Community Service	Community Service	Parents Notified
Letter of Warning	Substance Evaluation	Substance Evaluation	
	Letter of Warning	Parent Notified	
	Disciplinary Probation	Disciplinary Probation	
		Letter of Warning	
		Suspension	

Level 2 Violation		
1st Violation	2nd Violation	3rd Violation
\$150 Fine	\$200 Fine	\$250 Fine
Parent Notified	Parent Notified	Parent Notified
Substance Evaluation	Substance Evaluation	Substance Evaluation
Community Service	Community Service	Community Service
Letter of Warning	Letter of Warning	Suspension
	Suspension	

Alcohol Education – Designed to increase awareness of health, safety and legal issues surrounding alcohol misuse.

Substance Evaluation – Evaluation for substance abuse issues at the Counseling Center.

Parent Notified – The parent will be notified via telephone.

Other Sanctions – See section “Disciplinary Sanctions”

Failure to complete the required sanction(s) within six weeks will result in: (1) the inability to register at enrollment clearance for the following semester until requirements are met; and (2) other sanctions may be applied.

Special Note: Any violation that includes drinking and driving on campus will likely result in a suspension of parking and driving privileges for the rest of the student’s college career at Rhodes.

The college reserves the right to remove from the residence halls, suspend, or expel at any time any student found in violation of this policy.

Good Samaritan Policy

The health and safety of students is a priority for the Rhodes community. Because of this, the college has adapted a Good Samaritan Policy. Students are to contact Campus Safety or Residence Life staff when they believe an impaired/intoxicated student is in need of assistance. In case of a medical emergency, students should call 911. When a student or organization calls for assistance, neither the student/organization nor the impaired student will be subject to an alcohol violation, unless the student involved demonstrates a repeated lack of care for him/herself and the campus community. This policy does not protect students from violations of other college policies, such as threatening/causing physical harm, sexual assault, harassment, damage

to property, hazing, etc. Nor does this policy prevent action by local and state authorities. Staff member will record names of intoxicated students to allow for appropriate follow-up, which may result in timely completion of alcohol education programs, assessment, or treatment, depending upon the level of concern for the student's health and safety.

Violations by Employees

All Rhodes College employees are responsible for compliance with the College Alcohol Policy. The following employee regulations represent the college's policy concerning alcohol:

1. While at work or at college-sponsored events, on or off campus, all employees are prohibited from being under the influence of alcohol to the point where, in the opinion of the college, judgment or performance is impaired.
2. Employees who exhibit chronic erratic or unusual behavior, incur excessive absences or incidents of tardiness, are involved in a work-related accident, or otherwise give the college reasonable cause to believe they are under the influence of alcohol will be subject to drug and alcohol testing and possible disciplinary action as stated in the college handbook.

Employees who organize or sponsor a student group, whether on or off campus, have the responsibility to enforce the College's Alcohol Policy. Failure to comply with these responsibilities will be considered a violation of the Alcohol Policy and violators will be subject to disciplinary action suited to the severity of the violation as stated in the College Handbook.

Alcohol Consumption in the Lynx Lair

The procedures outlined below apply to all students, faculty, staff, alumni, visitors and guests of the College. At all times each member of the Rhodes community is responsible for his or her behavior and the conduct of his or her guests.

Identification and Purchasing Procedures

1. Students, faculty, staff, alumni, visitors and guests of the college who are of legal drinking age can present a valid driver's license for the purchase and consumption of alcohol. Each person may purchase only one alcoholic beverage at a time.
2. In accordance with the rules and regulations of the Alcohol Commission of the City of Memphis, the Memphis police shall be called promptly by ARAMARK employees to report a fight or disturbance at the Lynx Lair. Students and employees involved in an alcohol-related incident in the Lair will be subject to disciplinary action described in the Alcohol Policy.
3. ARAMARK reserves the right to refuse service to any persons.
4. No alcohol may be brought into the Lynx Lair.

Reservations Procedures

Persons or groups wishing to reserve the Lynx Lair for special events during alcohol service hours may do so as follows:

1. Contacting the Director of Student Involvement and the Facilities Coordinator and completing the campus facilities usage form.
2. Submitting a Special Event registration form to the Director of Student Involvement no later than seven days prior to the date of the event.
3. Complying with all regulations and responsibilities as listed in the above policy on alcohol apply during registered events in the Lynx Lair.

Student organizations may reserve the Lynx Lair for special events, however, because it is a place of business, a group may not restrict access to any member of the Rhodes community, visitors or guests during the event.

Alcohol Awareness

Rhodes is committed to providing students, faculty and staff with factual information about alcohol as well as confidential referrals for professional assistance in the event that they are needed. An awareness of the negative effects of alcohol consumption may assist in efforts to make safe and responsible choices about alcohol. Educational programs will be organized and conducted annually to promote continued awareness and encourage an attitude of genuine concern and care for others. Information concerning responsible use, effective party planning, indications of abuse or addiction and resources for assistance are available for you or someone you care about in the Counseling and Student Development Center.

Confidential Drug and Alcohol Resources and Clinical Services

The Center for Counseling and Student Development

Moore Moore Health and Counseling Center
901-843-3128

Lakeside Behavioral Health System

2911 Brunswick Rd
Memphis, TN 38133
901-377-4733

Memphis Alcohol and Drug Council/NCA, Inc.

1430 Poplar Ave.
Memphis, TN 38104
901-274-0056

Memphis Area Intergroup Association (Alcoholics Anonymous)

5119 Summer Ave., Suite 315,
Memphis, TN 38112
901-454-1414

Methodist Health Care/Lamar Campus/Addictions Services Methodist Central

1265 Union Ave., Suite 105
Sherard, Memphis, TN 38104
901-726-2996

Mid-Town Mental Health Center

427 Linden
Memphis, TN 38126
901-577-0200, ext. 370

Charter Parkwood Hospital

8135 Goodman Rd.
Olive Branch MS 38654
662-521-1400

Southeast Mental Health Center

3810 Winchester
Memphis, TN 38118
901-369-1400

Veterans Administration Medical Center – Alcohol and Drug Unit (for veterans and families only)

1030 Jefferson Ave.
Memphis, TN. 38104
901-532-8990, ext. 5706

Rhodes College Student Handbook Policy on Drugs

Drug-Free Workplace

Rhodes complies with the requirement of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. The college will not tolerate the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance or the misuse of medications or other legal drugs on the Rhodes campus. Such activity is associated with criminal activity, and it is a threat to the personal safety of the people who work and live on the campus, and a threat to the reputation and mission of the college.

The possession, use, sale or distribution of illegal drugs, the misuse or abuse of medications or other legal drugs on the Rhodes campus is prohibited. Such conduct:

1. Violates the law;
2. Violates one's physical and mental health; and
3. Violates the fabric of the community with serious security risks resulting in dealing with individuals operating outside the law.

The students, faculty and staff of Rhodes, as citizens, are responsible for knowing and complying with all applicable state and local laws that make it a crime to possess, sell, deliver or manufacture those drugs considered to be "controlled substances" by the state of Tennessee. Any member of the Rhodes community who violates the law is subject to both prosecution and punishment by civil authorities and to disciplinary proceedings by the College.

Students, faculty or staff at Rhodes are subject to disciplinary action for the possession, manufacture, use, sale or distribution (by either sale or gift) of any quantity of any prescription drug or controlled substance or for being under the influence of any prescription drug or controlled substance, except for the appropriate use of an over-the-counter medication or for the prescribed use of medication in accordance with the instructions of a licensed physician.

Controlled substances include, but are not limited to, marijuana, cocaine, cocaine derivatives, heroin, amphetamines, barbiturates, LSD, PCP, and substances typically known as "designer drugs" such as "ecstasy" or "eve." Possession of paraphernalia associated with the use, possession or manufacture of a prescription drug or controlled substance is prohibited. Students, faculty or staff also are subject to disciplinary action for the misuse or abuse of mind-altering substances (e.g., Amyl Nitrate, Ephedrine, etc.).

The penalties to be imposed by the college may range from probation to suspension or expulsion from one's place of residence, to expulsion from enrollment, or termination from employment. However, the following minimum penalties shall be imposed, at the discretion of the college.

Student Penalties

The minimum penalty for a first-time violation of the Drug Policy for misuse or abuse of legal drugs or the illegal use or possession of a prescription drug, controlled substance or drug paraphernalia will be a \$100 fine, disciplinary probation for a full year, and requirement for participation in a drug abuse education and/or treatment program. Parental notification is also likely. Any student who violates the Drug Policy for misuse or abuse of legal or illegal use or possession of a prescription drug, controlled substance or drug paraphernalia for a second time will be suspended from the College for at least one year.

Failure to complete a required drug class or a drug evaluation within six weeks will result in: (1) the inability to register at enrollment clearance for the following semester until requirements are met; and (2) the possibility of additional sanctions.

The penalty for a violation of the Drug Policy for sale, distribution or manufacture for sale of a prescription drug, controlled or mind-altering substance, or drug paraphernalia will be permanent expulsion from the College.

Employee Penalties

All Rhodes College employees are responsible for compliance with the College Drug Policy. The following employee regulations represent the college's policy concerning illegal drugs:



1. While at work, all employees are prohibited from being under the influence of illegal drugs. Violations of this regulation will be subject to discipline, including termination.
2. The sale, possession, transfer or purchase of illegal drugs on college property or while performing college business is strictly prohibited. Any such actions will be reported to appropriate law enforcement officials and is cause for immediate termination.
3. Employees who exhibit chronic erratic or unusual behavior, incur excessive absences or incidents of tardiness, are involved in a work-related accident or otherwise give the college reasonable cause to believe they are under the influence of drugs will be subject to drug and alcohol testing.

Appeals Process: Employees will have the right to appeal any disciplinary action that is consistent with the appeals process as described in the college handbook.

Summary of State Law Concerning Drugs

The following summary of the Tennessee Code Annotated is provided to promote increased awareness of the Tennessee laws concerning controlled substances. This summary is not intended to be a restatement of the law nor a summary of all of the laws relating to controlled substances. All members of the Rhodes community are responsible for compliance with laws concerning controlled substances.

It is a criminal offense to knowingly manufacture, deliver, sell or possess with the intent to manufacture, deliver or sell controlled substances. The state of Tennessee defines seven categories of controlled substances. Depending upon the type and quantity of substance, felony penalties include fines ranging from \$5,000 to \$500,000 and imprisonment for not less than one year to not more than 60 years.

For misdemeanor possession of a controlled substance, the penalty is imprisonment of not more than 11 months and 29 days and a \$2,500 fine.

The term “drug paraphernalia” means any equipment, products and materials of any kind that are primarily used, intended for use or designed for the use by the person in possession of them in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body, a controlled substance. (T.C.A. 22-42A-1).

The maximum penalty for unlicensed possession of drug paraphernalia is a Class A misdemeanor with imprisonment up to 11 months and 29 days in jail and a \$2,500 fine.

The maximum penalty for the unlicensed possession of drug paraphernalia with intent to sell, deliver or manufacture a controlled substance is a Class E felony with imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than six years or a fine of not more than \$5,000 or both.

Health Risks

People who abuse alcohol or drugs risk damage to both their mental and physical health. The following information includes some health risks associated with misuse of alcohol and drugs.

Alcohol: Alcohol consumption causes a number of changes in behavior and physiology. Even low doses significantly impair judgment, coordination and abstract mental functioning. Statistics show that alcohol use is involved in a majority of violent behaviors on college campuses, including acquaintance rape, vandalism, fights and incidents of drinking and driving. Continued abuse may lead to dependency, which often causes permanent damage to vital organs and deterioration of a healthy lifestyle.

Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish): The use of marijuana may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time and reduce coordination and energy level. Users often have a lowered immune system and an increased risk of lung cancer. The active ingredient in marijuana, THC, is stored in the fatty tissues of the brain and reproductive system for a minimum of 28 to 30 days.

Hallucinogens: Lysergic acid (LSD), mescaline and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety and loss of control. Delayed effects, or flashbacks, can occur even when use has ceased. Phencyclidine (PCP) affects the section of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries.

Cocaine/Crack: Cocaine users often have a stuffy, runny nose and may have a perforated nasal septum. The immediate effects of cocaine use include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature, followed by depression. Crack, or freebase rock cocaine, is extremely addictive and can cause delirium, hallucinations, blurred vision, severe chest pain, muscle spasms, convulsions and even death.

Amphetamines: Amphetamines can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, collapse and death. Heavy users are prone to irrational acts.

Heroin: heroin is an opiate drug that causes the body to have diminished pain reactions. The use of heroin can result in coma or death due to a reduction in heart rate.

Rhodes Weapon Policy

The possession by students, employees or visitors of weapons of any type—including but not limited to firearms, B-B guns, pellet guns, bows and arrows, hunting knives, explosives or any other object that could be used as a deadly weapon—is strictly prohibited on college property.

Any violations of this policy should be reported immediately to Campus Safety at 843-3880. Prohibition of such weapons extends to the property and/or vehicles controlled by a subject if on campus and/or in the immediate surrounding areas of campus. Questions regarding this policy should be directed to the Director of Campus Safety.

Reporting of Crimes

Rhodes College encourages the prompt reporting of any incident that compromises the safety, health or rights of the campus community. The Campus Safety Department is the primary responder for campus emergencies. Rhodes College and Campus Safety work cooperatively with local law enforcement agencies when criminal activity is perpetrated by students beyond the jurisdiction of the college.

The Director of Campus Safety reviews the crime statistics reports to avoid duplicating statistics and for the proper classification of the offense. Statistics received from the Memphis Police Department are compared to the campus crime log to avoid duplication of reported offenses. The statistics reported herein have been obtained from the following sources:

- Rhodes College Campus Safety Department
- Memphis Police Department
- Faculty/Staff of Rhodes College

Offenses within this report are listed under four location types, which are as follows:

On campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and use by the institution in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls and property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is used by students and supports institutional purposes.

On campus – includes all crimes reported in resident halls.

Noncampus Building: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution and any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Property: All public property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution such as a sidewalk, street, thoroughfare or parking area and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purpose.

Residence Hall: All residence halls or other residential facilities for students on campus.

Hate Crime Reporting

It is the policy of Rhodes College to report as hate crimes any occurrence of criminal homicide, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, and any other crime involving bodily injury reported to local law enforcement agencies or a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias. Additionally, the crimes of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property will be reported in hate crime statistics. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Collection Guidelines will continue to be the source for definitions.

Crime Prevention

Crime prevention is defined as the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce that risk. Below are recommendations that can reduce the risk of being victimized:

- Lock your door whenever you leave your room for any length of time.
- Always lock your vehicle doors.
- Never prop open a residence hall door or a fence gate.
- Do not leave valuables or cash in plain view.
- Do not loan your room key or fob to anyone.
- Do not put your name or address on your room key.
- Take all valuables with you when you leave school for extended periods, such as breaks.
- Itemize your possessions on file, recording the description and serial number. Keep a copy of a file in a safe place.
- Never let unauthorized persons into your room, residence hall or secure areas. Always ask for identification and report any suspicious activity to Campus Safety.
- Avoid working or studying alone in a campus building. If working late, contact Campus Safety for an escort.

Crime Reporting

Rhodes College strongly encourages any victim of or a witness to a crime that occurs within the jurisdiction of Rhodes College regardless of its nature to report the incident immediately to Campus Safety to ensure that prompt and appropriate action can be taken. Crimes occurring off campus should be reported to the local law enforcement agency having proper jurisdiction. If you are unsure of the proper jurisdiction, contact Campus Safety and they will assist you in contacting the proper agency.

Things to remember when reporting a crime

- Obtain a description of the perpetrator: Attempt to obtain the sex, age, race, hair color, clothing and distinguishable features. Also attempt to obtain the vehicle information, such as a plate number, color, type of vehicle and direction of travel.
- Preserve the crime scene: Do not touch any items involved in the incident. Close off the area of the incident and do not allow anyone into the crime scene until the police arrive.
- Sexual assault: If you are the victim of a sexual assault, report it immediately. Preserve the physical evidence. Do not bathe, douche, use the toilet or change clothing. If you have been raped, you should seek medical treatment immediately regardless of whether you report the matter to the police. (Further information is found under Sexual Assault and Rape on pgs. 12-18)
- Telephone harassment: Obscene or threatening telephone calls should be reported immediately. Other harassing phone calls should be reported if they persist. If you receive such a call, remain calm and hang up. Do not talk or try to discover who the caller is. If calling persists, keep a log of the times calls were received, what was said and a description of the callers voice.
- Bomb threats: If you know of a bomb threat, report it immediately to the Director of Campus Safety at ext. 3881 or Campus Safety at ext. 3880. Notify your supervisor, department head then wait for instructions.
- Indecent exposure: Exposing one's self is a crime in Tennessee. If you observe someone doing this, contact Campus Safety. If off campus, contact the local law enforcement agency having proper jurisdiction.

Confidential Reporting

Rhodes College encourages the reporting of all crimes, yet we also recognize the necessity of maintaining confidentiality. As such, witnesses or victims may choose to report on a voluntary and confidential basis to either, the Dean of Students, Director of Residential Life, Director of Campus Safety, Chaplin or any other staff or faculty member of Rhodes College.

All crimes falling under the criteria of the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Guide will be included in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. Statistical reporting shall not require the divulgence of privileged information.

Who Can You Report A Crime To

On Campus: Campus Safety is the preferred department to report a crime to. However, in addition to Campus Safety, you may report a crime to any of the following staff members:

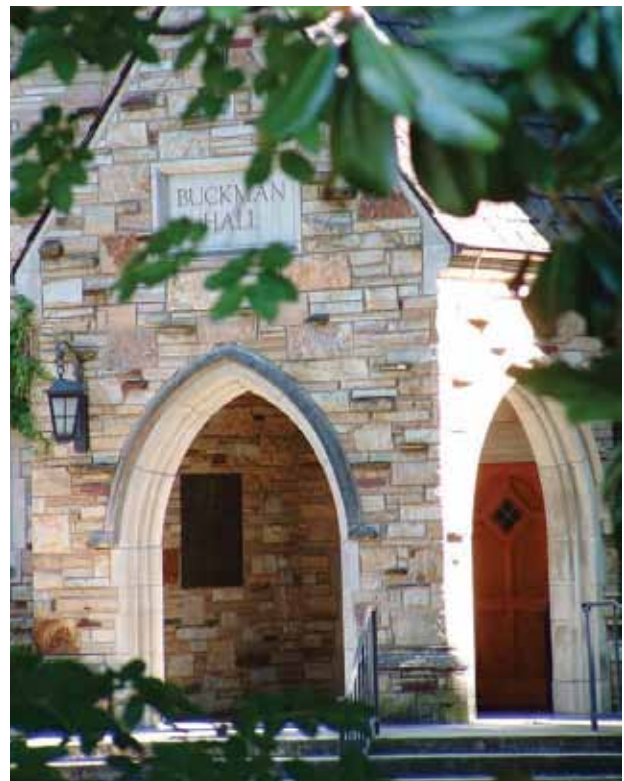
- Dean of Students – Carol Casey – 843-3815
- Director of Residential Life – Marianne Luther – 843-3241
- Any Residential or Student Life Staff Members – 843-3509 or 843-3815
- Counseling – Robert Dove – 843-3128
- Athletics – Mike Clary – 843-3940
- Vice President, Academic Affairs – Dr. Michael Drompp – 843-3795
- Memphis Police Department – 901-526-COPS (2677)

Off Campus: Memphis Police Department or Campus Safety under certain circumstances.

Security And Building Access

Rhodes College Campus Safety Officers are responsible for assisting in the enforcement of rules and regulations established by the college and the Department of Campus Safety. They are also among the primary responders to incidents within the campus jurisdiction. Other services provided by Campus Safety, include but are not limited to:

- Campus patrol, either on foot or in a vehicle.
- Building checks.
- Parking enforcement/permit checking.
- Security surveys.
- Security escorts.
- Documenting incidents that occur on campus.



Throughout the year, safety and crime prevention tips will be offered. Campus Safety interacts and cooperates with local law enforcement agencies and requests that all crimes or suspected crimes be reported immediately. You may report a crime by contacting Campus Safety at Ext. 3880. Campus Safety is located at #5 Spann on Tutwiler Avenue and University Street.

Most campus facilities are open during normal business hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Certain facilities, buildings and offices may be restricted as to hours of access. Access to residence buildings and areas are restricted to residents, their guests, college staff for the purpose of maintenance, housekeeping, security and other administrative functions. Room keys and electronic fobs are issued to all resident students and fobs to all commuter students. All keys and fobs remain the property of the college and may not be duplicated. Lost or stolen keys or fobs should be reported immediately to the Resident Assistant or Campus Safety. The lock will then be changed and new keys/fobs will be issued to the student. If a student is locked out of their room, a staff member may open their room door only after proper identification/room assignment is verified. In the event the resident's student ID is locked in the room, the staff member will remain in the hallway with the door open until identification is produced.

Afterhours access to academic building is on an as-needed and only those names provided to Campus Safety will be allowed access. Student workers are issued to certain academic areas with prior arrangements.

Guests And Visitors

Rhodes has always welcomed guests and visitors to the campus. However, we also recognize that there are certain identification, safety and security problems attendant with this practice. Therefore, it is essential that guidelines be established to insure the well being of the college community. While it is impossible to cover every variable, the following general policies apply with respect to visitors to the campus.

Visitors to the campus are generally prospective students and parents, alumni, and those who have business with academic or administrative departments. Once the identity and purpose of these persons are confirmed they should always be made to feel welcome and accorded the same amenities that faculty, staff and students are allowed.

Guests of students are welcome on campus. Guests staying with a student overnight along with their host-student must register with Campus Safety in person. Guests are expected to remain under the auspices of the host student and the host student bears the responsibility for the guest's behavior and compliance with campus policy. Rhodes accessible keys should never be loaned to guests. Guests are not allowed during exams. When it appears that guests have been completely abandoned by a host, they will be asked to leave the campus. Host responsibilities for a guest should not be transferred from one student to another.

Visitors arriving at a Welcome Center to see a student, faculty member or staff person, will be detained until the host can be located by the officer by phone. If the host cannot be located, the visit will not be allowed. If the host is located, he/she must authorize the visit before entry is allowed. Students expecting a visitor, who is not staying overnight, may call the Campus Safety Welcome Centers (Bailey - #3894; Phillips - #3883) and advise the officer on duty whom to expect, the time of arrival, and the name of the host. If this is done, the visit is allowed regardless of phone confirmation of visit. If you're unable to connect to a Welcome Center, you may call the Campus Safety Control Center at #3880.

Timely Warning

The Director of Campus Safety or a designee will develop timely warning notices for the Rhodes College community to notify members of the community about serious crimes against people that occur on campus, where it is determined that the incident may pose an ongoing threat to members of the Rhodes College community. These warnings will be distributed if the incident is reported either to Campus Safety directly or to Campus Safety indirectly through a campus security authority or the Memphis Police Department.

The department issues/posts Timely Warning for incidents of

- Criminal Homicide
- Aggravated assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two roommates fighting which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case by case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an on-going threat to the larger Rhodes College community)
- Robbery involving force or violence (cases including pick pocketing and purse snatching will typically not result in the issuance of a Crime Alert, but will be assessed on a case by case basis)
- Sexual Assault (considered on a case by case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount information known by the Campus Safety)
- Major incidents of arson
- Other crimes as determined necessary by the Director of Campus Safety, or his or her designee in his or her absence



A timely warning notice will typically include the following, unless issuing any of this information would risk compromising law enforcement efforts:

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

Campus Safety does not issue timely warnings for the above listed crimes if:

1. The subject(s) and the threat of imminent danger for members of the Rhodes College community has been mitigated by the apprehension.
2. If a report was not filed with Campus Safety or if Campus Safety was not notified of the crime in a manner that would allow the department to post a “timely” warning for the community. A general guideline will include a report that is filed more than five days after the date of the alleged incident may not allow Campus Safety to post a “timely” warning to the community. This type of situation will be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Campus Safety also maintains a daily crime log which is normally updated each business day and contains all crimes reported to Campus Safety.

Procedure

The Director of Campus Safety consults with members of the campus alert team, as deemed necessary, to determine if a report represents such a threat. Members of the campus alert team include, but are not limited to, the Director of Campus Safety or a designee, either the Dean of Students or the Associate Dean of Students, either the Executive Assistant to the President or the Special Assistant to the President for Community Relations, and the Director of Communications or a designee (four persons). When warranted, the campus alert is written or reviewed by the Director of Communications or a designee and a draft is approved for distribution.

The timely warning is distributed by the Director of Campus Safety via email to the Rhodes College community. Crime Alerts may also be posted in campus buildings, when deemed necessary. When a timely warning is posted in campus buildings, it shall be printed on orange paper and be posted in the lobby/entrance area of the affected building(s) for seven (7) days.

Immediate/Emergency Notification

If a serious crime, a natural disaster or a manmade emergency occurs that poses an immediate threat to the Rhodes College community or a segment of the Rhodes College community, Rhodes College will immediately notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation.

Procedure

The Campus Safety or Residence Life staff member on duty is responsible for immediately notifying the appropriate Rhodes College administrator of any situation that poses an immediate threat to the community.

The Rhodes College administrator who has been notified is responsible for immediately notifying the following individuals who are responsible for developing the content of the message to the community and sending the message:

- Director of Campus Safety or a designee
- Dean of Students or the Associate Dean of Students
- Executive Assistant to the President or the Special Assistant to the President for Community Relations
- Director of Communications or a designee

This group upon receiving confirmation of the emergency or dangerous situation will determine the content of the message and will determine which of the systems described below will be used to communicate the threat to the Rhodes College community or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population.

The Campus Safety, Communications office or other authorized system user will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the first responders (including, but not limited to: Memphis Police or Fire and Emergency Medical Services), compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Rhodes College has various systems that in place for communicating information quickly to the campus community:

- Rhodes College email system
- Rhodes College mass texting system
- Outdoor warning system
- Rhodes College mass voicemail system
- Verbal communication using staff
- Calling trees (by department)
- Rhodes College website

The Communications office will post updates during a critical incident on the Rhodes College website at www.rhodes.edu. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of an immediate threat to the Rhodes College community. Rhodes College tests its warning system(s) at least once annually.

Crime Prevention Formats

- Daily Crime Logs that list crimes and locations. Available by contacting the Director of Campus Safety.
- Sou'wester Newspaper, which prints a weekly Campus Safety Activity Log during the academic year.
- Regular e-mails are sent by the Director of Campus Safety.
- Residence Life offers a variety of prevention and special programs.
- Local neighborhood crime logs are available by subscribing to Cyberwatch on the Memphis Police Department website.
- Tennessee/Memphis Sex Offender Registry Link <http://tnmap.state.tn.us/sor/>

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA)

The federal Campus Sex Crime Prevention Act (CSCPA-Section 1601 of Public Law 106-386) amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act. In addition to the Wetterling Act, CSCPA also amended the Clery Act, an annual crime reporting law and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to allow disclosure of this information regarding students.

As provided in the Wetterling Act, any person required to register under a state sex offender registration program must notify the state regarding each institution of higher education in that state at which he or she is employed or is enrolled and must alert the state of any changes in enrollment or employment status.

Sex offender registration information is to be transmitted from each state to the law enforcement agency where the registered sex offender resides. In Tennessee, the sex offender list is maintained at the county level. You can locate the Tennessee Sex Offender Registry Map of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation at <http://tnmap.state.tn.us/sor/> or the Shelby County Sheriff's Department at <http://www.shelby-sheriff.org/>. If you have any questions concerning the sex offender registry, contact Campus Safety and we can assist you with your needs.

Sexual Harassment And Assault Policy

Sexual Harassment

Rhodes College is committed to providing a working, educational, social, and residential environment for all members of our college community, including all faculty, staff, and students, that is free from sexual harassment. Sexual harassment in any form is unacceptable behavior and will not be tolerated. It is a form of misconduct that undermines the institutional mission of the college. Sexual harassment may be defined as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, physical conduct, written, verbal or electronic communication or printed materials of a sexual nature when:

1. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or educational experience;
2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment or academic decisions affecting such individual; and/or
3. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work, academic performance, participation in co-curricular activities, or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working, learning, social, or residential environment.

Sexual harassment can take many forms, and the determination of what constitutes sexual harassment will vary according to the particular circumstances. Sexual harassment may be described generally as unwelcome sexual behavior that a reasonable person would find offensive and that adversely affects the working, learning, or campus-living environment. Such conduct can have the effect of unreasonably interfering with academic performance and create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive learning environment, thereby infringing upon the rights of third parties and the rights of the student to whom it is directed.

It is the responsibility of managers, supervisors, department chairpersons, directors and the President's Staff to ensure that employees and contract employees under their direction or supervision are informed of this policy. In order to promote and uphold the college's commitment to a harassment-free environment, it is the responsibility of all members of the college community to report alleged violations of this policy to the appropriate college official. Allegations involving a faculty or staff member should be reported either to the Provost or the Director of Human Resources. Allegations against a student should be reported to the Dean of Students. Investigations will be conducted as promptly and in as confidential a manner as possible. Anyone who retaliates against any individual making complaints of sexual harassment, or anyone making a false or malicious charge against a member of the community is in violation of this policy and will be subject to sanctions accordingly. Violations of this policy involving college employees will be dealt with according to Rhodes policies regarding "Dismissal for Cause" and "Employee Discipline." Allegations against students will be dealt with by the procedure outlined below.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault includes but may not be limited to rape, forcible sodomy or sexual penetration with an inanimate object, the intentional touching of unwilling person's intimate parts (defined as genitalia, groin, breast or buttocks, or clothing covering them), or forcing an unwilling person to touch another's intimate

parts. To constitute an assault, the above acts must be committed without the consent of the victim, by threat or intimidation, or through the use of the victim's mental or physical helplessness of which the accused was aware or should have been aware.

Sexual assault will not be tolerated in the Rhodes community. It may be punishable by both civil and criminal legal action and constitutes a serious violation of the Standards of the Rhodes Community and the Sexual Harassment and Assault Policy.

Geographic Jurisdiction

To fall within the jurisdiction of these procedures, the act of sexual harassment or assault must be committed against a Rhodes student by a Rhodes student or employee (a) on college-owned or leased property or (b) at a college-related function. Because students may also be sanctioned for conduct which constitutes a hazard to the health, safety, or well being of members of the college community or which is detrimental to the college's interest whether such conduct occurs on campus, off campus or at college-sponsored events, the college reserves the right to pursue disciplinary action of off-campus incidents on a case by case basis.

Reporting Sexual Harassment And Assault Among Students

Students who wish to report violations of this policy by other students should file a complaint with the Dean of Students. Students are encouraged to have a trusted friend accompany them for support as they determine with the Dean which course of action the student is most comfortable with. Rhodes is required by law to ask students who report any degree of rape occurring on Rhodes property if they wish to file a police report. Students are not required to file a police report. If a student chooses to file a report, the Memphis Police Department, in cooperation with Rhodes Campus Safety, will interview the student and determine if she or he wishes to press criminal charges. Students retain the right to determine for themselves whether or not to pursue criminal charges. Students who wish to pursue criminal or civil charges are encouraged to seek the advice of an attorney. A student who chooses not to press criminal charges may still pursue any of the administrative options outlined below with the college. Any complaints filed with the Dean of Students or law enforcement should be filed as soon as possible after the occurrence to facilitate a prompt and thorough investigation.

Any student who is the victim of harassment or assault (whether on or off campus) is encouraged to use the confidential services of the Counseling and Student Development Center (843-3128). Information regarding sexual assault disclosed to Counseling Center Staff is confidential and will not be reported to the Dean's office, parents, or law enforcement agencies without the express written consent of the student. Students who have been sexually assaulted may also use the off-campus services of the Memphis Sexual Assault Resource Center (272-2020) in conjunction with a required police report.

The college offers procedural options for the resolution of cases of alleged sexual harassment or assault when the complainant and accused are Rhodes students. Students should choose the option that they feel best addresses their circumstances. Procedural Options II and III provide an opportunity for both parties in the dispute to present their versions of the incident and to come to an understanding about the nature of the incident and its effect on the complainant, the accused and the college community. It must be noted that the use of any of these procedures does not preclude the use of other dispute resolution options, including civil and/or criminal legal action.

Procedural Option I – Individual Action: It is not uncommon for students to pursue some type of individual action to resolve a problem, either before or instead of a formal complaint process. While individual action is no substitute for good policy and procedures nor advisable in certain situations, it can be an important tool for ending sexual harassment and/or restoring the victim's sense of personal control and dignity. Examples of individual action include:

1. Keeping a log of times, dates, places, witnesses, the nature of the harassment, what the accused said and did, how you responded, etc.
2. Telling a supportive friend, co-worker, family member or counselor about it. This can help ease the feelings of isolation and shame, and perhaps uncover similar experiences by others with the accused. Incidents are usually not isolated; most harassers have typically harassed others; and
3. Writing a specific kind of letter to the harasser that includes:
 - a) The writer's factual account of what happened, but without any subjective evaluation of such. This account should be as detailed as possible, including dates, places, and descriptions of the incidents.
 - b) A description of how those events made or still make the writer feel, e.g., disgusted, afraid, uneasy, confused, disappointed, etc., and
 - c) What the writer wants to happen next and in the future. This part may be very short, since most writers usually just want the behavior to stop, e.g., "Please return my books now, and don't call me again."

The letter should be delivered only to the accused, in person, or by registered or certified mail. The writer should keep at least one copy of the letter. If the letter does not achieve its purpose, the letter can be used to support further complaints or future legal action. In most cases, the harasser is astonished at the writer's view of his or her behavior, fearful of a formal complaint, and concerned about who else may have seen the letter. The recipient of the letter seldom writes back. Nonetheless, sometimes the person may want to apologize or discuss the situation. The writer is not obligated to do so. He or she can simply reiterate the written request per the letter, noting that further discussion is not necessary. Individuals considering individual, informal, or formal resolution options may seek confidential support, information, and guidance from the Counseling and Student Development Center.

Procedural Option II – Mediation: The mediation process provides an alternative to the Administrative Hearing Process (Option III). It is intended to allow the two or more students involved in alleged sexual harassment or assault to discuss their respective understandings of the incident with each other with the assistance of the trained mediator. Mediation is designed to encourage each person to be honest and direct with the other and to accept personal responsibility where appropriate. Its goal is to facilitate the resolution of the incident to the satisfaction of both persons involved.

Requests for mediation should be filed in writing with the Dean of Students. Unless the Dean determines otherwise, based on special circumstances, mediation is available only while the accused is a Rhodes student. Both students must voluntarily enter into mediation. The Dean will work with both parties to determine their willingness to participate in mediation and to verify that mediation is their choice at this time among the alternatives provided by the college.

Mediation Procedures: When both parties have agreed to mediation, the Dean of Students, will assign a mediator from the staff or faculty of the college. The Dean will listen to valid objections by either party about the choice of a mediator. The Dean may choose another mediator if the Dean deems it necessary. The mediator will contact both parties to set a date, time and location of the mediation session(s). The Dean will assign a mediator within two weeks of the agreement to participate in mediation, and every reasonable effort will be made to complete the mediation session(s) within two weeks of the assignment of a mediator.

The only parties present at the mediation session(s) will be the students directly involved in the incident and the mediator. During the mediation process the mediator will:

1. Ask the complainant and then the accused to give their versions of the incident in question, including both factual information and their feelings;
2. Identify key issues that emerge in the first step and make these known to both persons;
3. Seek the agreement of both parties on the issues;
4. Facilitate discussion as the two parties consider each issue more completely and as they generate solutions for each; and
5. Work with both parties to develop a written document that will include a statement of agreement on each issue. Any activity or behavior that either party has agreed to perform following the mediation should be included in this agreement.

The written mediation agreement shall be signed by both parties and approved by the Dean of Students. The Dean shall have the power to impose a sanction for a violation of the agreement by either party, including, but not limited to, probation, suspension or expulsion. If either party feels the terms of the agreement have not been met, her or she may contact the Dean. The Dean shall ask the mediator to investigate the allegation of noncompliance by discussing the allegation with both parties and consider any evidence presented by either party on the issue of noncompliance. The mediator will present the evidence to the Dean and if the allegation is supported, the Dean shall determine the appropriate sanction and notify both parties. Because participation in the mediation process is entirely voluntary and the final result is product of mutual agreement, the process is not appealable.

If either party is dissatisfied with the mediation process, at any time prior to signing of a written agreement, the party may request that the mediation process cease. An Administrative Hearing (Option III) may be pursued by the complainant at any point prior to the signing of the statement of agreement if the complainant or accused requests that the mediation process cease.

In order to promote honest and direct communication among the parties and the mediator and to facilitate the completion of agreed-upon terms, all statements made in the mediation process must remain confidential. In the event that an Administrative Hearing is requested after some part of the mediation process has taken place, only the complaint will be forwarded to the Dean.

Only the party making the statement may disclose the statement made during the mediation process in the investigation or hearing processes. The Student Affairs Office will keep copies of the complaint form, the mediation agreement, and any documentation concerning completion of or non-compliance with the agreed-upon activities or behavior.

Procedural Option III – Administrative Hearing: The Dean of Students or the Dean's designee conducts an Administrative Hearing, and a member or members of the Sexual Harassment and Assault Hearing Board selected by the Dean.

An Administrative Hearing is the method for the formal adjudication of cases involving sexual harassment or assault among students. The hearing encourages an open exchange of information within the framework of this confidential procedure. While every effort will be made to ensure fairness for the parties involved, the process shall not be bound by rules or criminal or civil procedure. All participants in all stages of the hearing process shall keep information learned in the course of the hearing, including the outcome of the hearing, confidential.

Students who believe that they have been a victim of sexual harassment or assault while enrolled at Rhodes who desire an administrative hearing should file a written complaint with the Dean of Students. If the incident was a sexual assault, the student is encouraged to consider whether to report the matter to the appropriate law enforcement authorities. Any complaints filed with the Dean or law enforcement should be filed as soon as possible after the occurrence to facilitate a prompt and thorough investigation. The Dean shall designate a member or member(s) of the staff to investigate the complaint of harassment or assault, along with intimidation or other charges associated with the complaint. The report of this investigation shall be submitted to the Dean. If after the investigation, the Dean finds that there is reason for a hearing, the Dean shall inform the parties involved in writing. The accused shall be provided the following information:

1. The nature of the charges;
2. The name of the complainant;
3. The date, time and place of the Administrative Hearing; and
4. The name or names, when applicable, of the faculty and/or staff selected from the Sexual Harassment and Assault Hearing Board who will participate in the Administrative Hearing with the Dean.

If after the investigation, no substantial reason is found to warrant further action, the Dean will notify both parties that the matter will be resolved by other means. The Dean of Students shall meet with the complainant and the accused at least three days prior to the hearing if reasonably possible. At this time, the Dean shall review the hearing procedures and discuss any procedural questions raised.

Administrative Hearing Procedures

1. Persons Present. During the Administrative hearing, only the complainant, the accused, the Dean and the faculty and/or staff from the Hearing Board shall be entitled to be present. If the Dean chooses to have the college's attorney present at the hearing, either party may choose to have an attorney present as well. Witnesses, other than the complainant, the accused and their representatives may remain in the room only while giving their testimony, unless the Dean and the parties agree otherwise.

2. Rule of Procedure and Evidence. The Dean shall decide all procedural and evidentiary questions raised during the hearing. The Dean shall not be bound by the rules of procedure or evidence applicable to judicial or administrative proceedings. The Dean may adopt such rules of procedure, if any, the Dean deems appropriate. The Dean may allow any evidence that the Dean determined to be competent, material, and relevant to the matter under consideration.
3. Recording. The Dean shall arrange for the proceedings to be recorded and shall arrange for the recoding to be available to either party upon request.
4. Statements. The parties may make opening statements at the beginning of the hearing and closing statement at the end of the hearing. The complainant shall have the right to make the first statement and a rebuttal closing statement.
5. Presentation of Evidence. First the complainant and then the accused shall have the right to present any witnesses, documents and other evidence. The complainant shall have the right to present rebuttal evidence following the presentation of the accused's evidence.
6. Decision. The Dean, after careful consideration of the evidence, will provide to both parties the Dean's decision including the Dean's (a) conclusions as to the alleged offense and (b) sanctions, if any, imposed against the accused.
7. Sanctions. If the Dean finds the accused in violation of any charge, the Dean may impose any sanction the Dean deems appropriate, including without limitation, a warning, probation, suspension or expulsion.
8. Appeals. Either the complainant or the accused may appeal the decision of the Dean by notifying the President's Office of his or her intent to appeal within ten days after the receipt of the written decision. A written statement outlining the grounds for the appeal shall accompany notification of appeal. Grounds for appeal are limited to alleged error in the procedure, alleged errors in the interpretation of this policy, and allegations that the conclusion or sanction is unsupported by the record. The President or his designee shall provide the accused, the complainant and the Dean with copies of the President's decision within thirty days after the receipt of the appeal, or such longer period as determined to be for good use. The decision may include affirmation, reversal or modification on the Dean's decision. The President or his designee's decision shall be final.

Rhodes will make every reasonable effort to protect the privacy of the individuals involved in consultations, informal complaints, and hearing, insofar as it is feasible, considering Rhodes' duty to investigate the complaint and take appropriate action.

Sexual Harassment and Assault Education Committee

Rhodes has established the Sexual Harassment and Assault Education Committee to assist in the enforcement of these policies, to educate the Rhodes community and to advise the Counseling and Student Development Center about outreach programming. The Committee includes a Convener (Director of Counseling and Student Development), two students (one man, one woman), two staff (one man, one woman) and two faculty members (one man, one woman). The Provost, the Dean of Students and the Vice President of Finance, acting jointly, will make the appointments.

Reduce the Risk of Sexual Assault

No one can eliminate the risk of sexual assault. It can happen to anyone, no matter how intelligent or careful they are. There are steps we can all take to reduce the risk of being assaulted or of committing assault. Keep the safety tips below in mind and practice them:

- According to the Center of Addiction and Substance Abuse, 90% of all sexual assaults involve alcohol or drug use, so if you choose to drink, drink responsibly. If you are drunk or high, you may not recognize behaviors which place you at risk. Assume that if you are having sex with someone who is drunk or high, you probably do not have that person's consent.
- Only consume drinks that you have poured or that come in a pre-sealed container that someone opened in your view. Premixed drinks can have more alcohol than you might want. Also, new drugs like Rophynol (also known as roofies, roxy, etc.) can be dissolved in drinks, and can cause you to lose consciousness quickly. If you lose track of your drink at a party, get a new one. Don't drink anything that has been sitting unattended.
- If you leave a party with a new friend, first let close friends know where you are going and when to expect you back.
- Double-date on the first few dates if you don't know your date well.
- Know that being invited back to someone's room does not equal the gaining or giving of consent for sexual activity of any degree.
- Stop your friends if you see them doing something that puts them at risk for either committing sexual assault or for being sexually assaulted.

What To Do if You Have Been Sexually Assaulted

Go to a safe place. You will likely be in shock after a sexual assault. Go where you have friend you can trust. Do not bathe, shower, douche, urinate, defecate, or brush your teeth after the assault. It's understandable that you will want to cleanse yourself, but before you do you will need to think about reporting the assault.

Talk with someone you trust: Many people believe that assault is a taboo subject. However, that is not true! Talking with someone you trust will help you begin healing from the assault. Talking will also let people in your life know how to help you. A friend or trained counselor may also be able to help you sort through your thoughts about reporting it to the authorities.

Seek medical help: Medical help is important to 1) ensure that you are physically okay, 2) preserve evidence in the event that you do want to report the crime, and 3) protect you from the possibility of sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy.

Consider your reporting options: To fall within Rhodes' jurisdiction, the act of sexual harassment or assault must have been committed against a Rhodes student or employee (a) on college-owned or leased property, or (b) at a college-related function. Because students may also be sanctioned for conduct which constitutes a hazard to the health, safety or well-being of members of the college community or which is detrimental to the college's interest, whether such conduct occurs on campus, off campus, or at college-sponsored events, the college reserves the right to pursue disciplinary action regarding off-campus incidents on a case-by-case basis.

Should I Report Sexual Assault?

It is your life. It is your body. You are the only who decides whether or not to report a sexual assault. Deciding whether or not to report an assault is one of the steps you will take to regain a sense of control over your life. As you make your decisions, it is often very helpful to talk with people you trust, but always remember that you will decide what is best for you to do.

More than 80% of sexual assaults occur between two people who know each other. In such cases, people sometimes hesitate to report an assault that has been committed by someone they know and whom they have trusted in the past. Having had your trust violated by the assault, you may be reluctant to talk to anyone about what has happened. Seek out the people you trust most- friends, a family member, a counselor. Sexual assault often creates in survivors a sense of isolation. Speaking to someone you trust is one way to break down that sense of isolation and remind yourself that there are still people in the world who deserve your trust. Having survived a sexual assault, you will have many difficult decisions to make and many strong emotions to deal with. In the days and weeks after the assault, many survivors find that it helps to enlist support from people they love and trust.

Sexual assault is difficult to prosecute because it often has only two witnesses – the survivor and the person who committed the assault – and it may involve little external evidence. As you decide whether or not to pursue civil or criminal proceedings, it may be helpful to speak to an attorney.

Students deciding whether or not to report a sexual assault should inform themselves of all their options – those available to them through the college and those available through the police. Reporting a sexual assault can provide the survivor with the opportunity to confront the person who committed the assault. Reporting may also make it possible for the perpetrators of a sexual assault to be held accountable for their actions. Whatever you decide, remember that there is no single “right” decision. Only the survivor can weigh the costs and benefits of whether or not to report an assault. The right decision for you will be whatever decision allows you to regain a sense of control over your own life.

Healing From the Trauma of Sexual Assault

Survivors of sexual assault often experience emotional and physical reactions days or even months after the assault. These reactions fall into three general stages, but remember that each person’s experience is unique. There is no set time frame for each stage. Some people may experience some stages and not others. Each person will heal at his or her own pace.

The initial stage: The survivor may experience shock – a sense of being emotionally numb or distant from your own feelings – disbelief, fear, anger and phobic reactions to the place where the sexual assault occurred. Some people experience sleep disturbance and nightmares. Others may experience flashbacks, a momentary sense that they are reliving the assault. These feelings will become less frequent and intense over time, as the person heals emotionally.

The second stage: The survivor begins to feel that things are back to normal as he or she takes steps to regain a sense of control over his or her life. Survivors may minimize the impact of the sexual assault at this time.

The third stage: The survivor may feel many of the same feelings that occurred initially. Survivors may feel depressed or have dramatic mood swings. They may feel alienated from others or withdraw into themselves. They also may startle more easily or feel numb at times.

In any of these stages, as individuals take the steps necessary to regain a sense of control of their lives, and as they make their own peace with that they have survived, they may find it helpful to speak with a counselor. Remember that although sexual assault is a terrible thing, and the memory of it may feel overwhelming at times, it does not define who you are. All of the positive things that were true about you before the sexual assault are still true.

How Family, Friends, Faculty and Staff Can Help Survivors of Sexual Assault

Hearing about a sexual assault, especially of someone close to you, often brings up many intense, uncomfortable feelings. You may feel rage, fear, sadness, disbelief and confusion, or you may feel an emotional numbness in the face or so much pain. All of these feelings are normal response when you discover that someone you care about has been assaulted. These feelings can leave you feeling helpless, but there are things you can do to help.

- Ask the survivor what they need.
- Listen non-judgmentally and give emotional support. Many survivors blame themselves in some way. Assure the person that no one deserves to be sexually assaulted. Assure the person that although the experience has been traumatic, recovery and healing are possible.
- Maintain confidentiality unless you are required by Rhodes policy to report the information. If you are required to report it, tell the survivor of your requirement.
- Do not pressure or make unwanted decisions for the person.
- Separate your needs and how you think you would feel in this situation from what the person before you needs and feels.
- Don’t ask questions that could be interpreted as blaming, such as “Why didn’t you fight back?” or “What were you wearing?” or “Why did you go to his/her room?”
- Let the survivor talk at his or her own pace. Let them know that they can talk about whatever they need to talk about, in their own way.
- If you are not sure whether it is OK to hug or touch as survivor, ask them.
- Let the survivor know about the resources available to them listed in the Student Handbook.

A Note About Shame

Although survivors experience many feelings in the days, weeks or months after a sexual assault, including fear, anger, and depression, shame is almost universal, especially when they have been sexually assaulted by someone they know. People often blame themselves, feeling that the assault wouldn’t have happened if they hadn’t “gotten themselves into the situation.” It is important to remember that errors of judgment are never the same as being responsible for being sexually assaulted. The person who committed the sexual assault is the person who is responsible.

Sexual Assault Victims Bill Of Rights

1. The RIGHT of the accuser and the accused to the same opportunities to have others present during a campus disciplinary proceeding.
2. The RIGHT of the accuser and the accused to be informed of the outcome of any campus disciplinary proceeding involving an alleged sexual assault.
3. The RIGHT of the victimized students to be informed of their options to notify proper law enforcement authorities, and the option to be assisted by campus authorities in the notification, if the student chooses.
4. The RIGHT to access counseling services either as established by the college or other victim services.
5. The RIGHT to a notification of options for, assistance in, changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual incident, including, but not limited to, change in class selection, taking an incomplete, rescheduling assignments, tests and papers and or/arranging for independent course completion, if possible (via the internet or tutorials with faculty), and to change their academic living situation if such changes are reasonably available.
6. The RIGHT to have all sexual assaults against them treated with seriousness and the rights as victims to be treated with dignity.
7. The RIGHT to have the sexual assault that was committed against them investigated and adjudicated by the duly constituted criminal and civil authorities of the government entity in which the crime occurred. The right includes the prompt cooperation and assistance of campus personnel in notifying the proper authorities.
8. The RIGHT to be free from suggestions that sexual assault victims do not report, or under-report crime because:
 - a) Victims are somehow “responsible” for the commission of crimes against them.
 - b) Victims are contributory or assumed the risk of being assaulted.
 - c) By reporting crimes, they would incur unwanted personal publicity.
9. The RIGHT to require that campus personnel take the necessary steps or actions reasonably feasible to prevent unwanted contact or proximity with alleged assailants.

Rhodes College Campus Safety Officers will treat all complaints regarding sexual assault with the highest possible level of confidentiality.

Whom Can I Talk To?

A more difficult question may be, “Who can I trust?” especially if you were assaulted by someone you know. If you wish to speak with someone on campus in confidence, we recommend seeking assistance from the Student Counseling Center of the Chaplain. Confidentiality will only be broken in cases of clear and imminent danger to self or others and for alleged child or elderly abuse. You can also talk with any RA, faculty, staff or administrator about the harassment or assault. However, keep in mind that, because sexual harassment and assault are destructive to the entire college community, Rhodes will not tolerate such behaviors. Therefore, all RAs, faculty, staff and administrators – with the exception of the Counseling Center staff, the Chaplain, the College Nurse and Physicians – are mandated by the college policy to report any knowledge gained regarding allegations of sexual harassment or assault. This isn’t to discourage you from talking with someone! This is to ensure that any perpetrators of sexual harassment or assault will be held accountable according to our policy.

Rhodes Counseling and Student Development Center

Moore Moore Building, Ext. 3128

Professional staff are available and provide free an confidential short-term counseling services to all Rhodes students.

Office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Rhodes Chaplain

310 Briggs, Ext. 3849

The Chaplain is available to provide free and confidential support to all Rhodes students.

Office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

How to File a Complaint

To report harassment/assault by:

Students: Contact Carol Casey - Dean of Students, Ext. 3885

Faculty: Contact Dr. Michael Drompp – Dean of the Faculty and Vice President for Academic Affairs, Ext. 3795

Faculty, staff and contract employees: Contact Claire Shapiro –

Director of Human Resources, Human Resources Modular. Ext. 3750

Rhodes Campus Safety, Ext. 3880

Campus Resources

John Blaisdell

Assoc. Dean of Students

Burrow 405

843-3885

Dr. Michael Drompp

Vice President for

Academic Affairs and

Dean of the Faculty

300 Halliburton Tower

843-3795

Carol Casey

Dean of Students

Burrow 406

843-3885

Rob Dove

Director of Counseling

Moore - Moore

Counseling Center

843-3128

Claire Shapiro

Director of Human

Resources

Human Resources

Modular

843-3750

Walt Tennyson

Chaplain

310 Briggs

843-3849

Ike Sloas

Director of

Campus Safety

843-3215

Campus Safety Officers are trained to help secure a crime scene. Officers can also help survivors locate a safe place and alert any needed assistance.

Shelby County Rape Crisis Center

Judy Pinson, MS, FNP-BC, Coordinator, Forensic Nursing Services

1750 Madison Ave., Ste. 102, Memphis, TN 38104

Ph: (901) 222-4350; Fx: (901) 222-4351

Hours: Mon.-Fri. 8:30 am-5:00 pm. Weekends and outside of regular business hours (emergency only access through Memphis Police Department Dispatch)

Since 1975 the Shelby County Rape Crisis Center (RCC) has been empowering and caring for victims of sexual violence by providing comprehensive forensic nursing, advocacy and counseling services. Victims reporting a sexual assault to law enforcement are transported by police to the center where they receive treatment in a safe, supportive environment. Emergency services are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. All services are free and confidential. Reporting sexual violence gives voice to the victim within the justice system and enhances community safety. Evidence collection enables law enforcement to move forward with the arrest and prosecution of the rapist. The RCC remains committed to empowering sexual assault victims by providing the services necessary to not only survive but succeed following a sexual assault. Agency staff believe engagement by the victim in advocacy and counseling follow up activities is critical to their emotional well-being and healing.

Memphis Police Department

201 Poplar Ave. Memphis, TN. 38103.

Emergency: 911. General Reports: 545-2677 - Sex Crimes Squad: 545-5330

The police encourage prompt reporting after an assault. Sexual assault survivors can call the general reporting number or the Sex Crimes squad to report an assault. Initial police reports are taken by the precinct in which the assault occurred. Sex Crimes obtains a report from the precinct and interviews the survivor. Once evidence is gathered and a determination is made regarding a specific offender, Sex Crimes provides the Attorney General's office with information so that a determination regarding prosecution can be made. Steps in prosecution may include: initial report to the police, police interview, police statement taking, police investigation and determination on prosecution. If cause is found for prosecution, the next steps will involve a preliminary hearing in court, a grand jury hearing and a criminal court trial.

Missing Person Procedure

It is the policy of Rhodes College, as it relates to students who reside on-campus, to report them as missing and to inform students of their options to who shall be contacted;

Rhodes College will contact the custodial parent of record or legal guardian of a missing student under the age of 18 no later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing. If a student is emancipated, or 18 years of age or older and desires a contact other than their parents they should submit this request in writing to the Dean of Students, to be included in their student file.

When a student is determined to be "missing," and Campus Safety, the On-Call Administrator or a Residence Life staff member becomes aware, an investigation will commence immediately. Campus Safety or the On-Call Administrator will take reasonable and prudent steps to locate the student. If the student cannot be located within 24 hours the parents or emergency contact designee of record will be notified by the On-Call Administrator. Campus Safety will initiate a "Missing Person" report that will include notifying local law enforcement.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Rhodes College has an emergency response plan and evacuation procedures in place in the event of an emergency. This includes, but is not limited to the following;

- Procedures to immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. This is accomplished by use of the outdoor warning system, email, calling trees and telephone system.
- The College will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless the notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.
- It is the responsibility of the Director of Campus Safety, or On Call Administrator to confirm that there is a significant emergency by eye witness accounts, local media or via law enforcement. The existing "Campus Alert Policy" will be followed in determining who to notify, the content of the notification, and manner by which the process is initiated.
- The Director of Campus Safety, his designee or the On-Call Administrator is responsible for carrying out this process.
- Emergency information is disseminated to the larger community via the addressable outdoor warning system, College website, social media outlets, email, telephone and established phone trees.
- The College tests the emergency response and evacuation procedures on at least an annual basis.

This emergency notification does not replace the timely warning requirement. They differ in that the Timely Warning applies only to Clery reportable crimes while the emergency notification requirement addresses a much wider range of threats (i.e., gas leaks, tornadoes, contagious viruses, etc.).

Fire Report

Fire Safety – Procedures, Statistics, Reports and Documentation

Fire Statistics: The following statistics are reported, both in the annual fire safety report and the Department of Education’s web-based data collection system, for on-campus student housing.

- The number of fires and the cause of each fire.
- The number of deaths related to the fire.
- The number of injuries related to the fire that resulted in treatment at a medical facility.
- The value of property damage related to the fire.

Annual Fire Safety Report: This report is maintained by the Residence Life Office. It contains information related to the following: The fire statistics from the previous calendar year.

- A description of the fire safety system for each residential building.
- The number of fire drills held the previous calendar year.
- The institution’s policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in student housing facilities.
- Procedures for student housing evacuation.
- Policies for fire safety education and training programs for students, faculty, and staff.
- A list of the titles of each person or organization to which individuals should report that a fire has occurred.

Fire Log: A fire log is maintained by the Residence Life Office and includes;

- The nature of the fire,
- The date the fire occurred,
- The time of day the fire occurred, and
- The general location of the fire.

The fire log for the most recent 60-day period is open to public inspection, upon request, during normal business hours. Any portion of the log that is older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of a request for public inspection. The fire log will be retained for three years following the publication of the last annual report to which it applies.

Fire Safety System in Rhodes Residential Facilities 2009

Rhodes College Residence Halls	Address	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On Site (by Campus Safety)	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills each calendar year
Bellingrath Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Blount Hall	2000 North Parkway	Simplex	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
East Village A	2000 North Parkway	Simplex		X	X	X	X	2
East Village B	2000 North Parkway	Simplex		X	X	X	X	2
Ellett Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Glassell Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Neely Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Robb Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Robinson Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Spann Place Townhouse	2000 North Parkway	Simplex		X	X	X	X	2
Stewart Hall	669 University Ave.	Simplex		X	X	X	X	2
Townsend Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Trezevant Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Voorhies Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
White Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Williford Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2

Fire Safety System in Rhodes Residential Facilities 2010

Rhodes College Residence Halls	Address	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On Site (by Campus Safety)	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills each calendar year
Bellingrath Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Blount Hall	2000 North Parkway	Simplex	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
East Village A	2000 North Parkway	Simplex		X	X	X	X	2
East Village B	2000 North Parkway	Simplex		X	X	X	X	2
Ellett Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Glassell Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Neely Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Robb Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Robinson Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Spann Place Townhouse	2000 North Parkway	Simplex		X	X	X	X	2
Stewart Hall	669 University Ave.	Simplex		X	X	X	X	2
Townsend Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Trezevant Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Voorhies Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
White Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Williford Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2

Fire Safety System in Rhodes Residential Facilities 2011

Rhodes College Residence Halls	Address	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On Site (by Campus Safety)	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills each calendar year
Bellingrath Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Blount Hall	2000 North Parkway	Simplex	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
East Village A	2000 North Parkway	Simplex		X	X	X	X	2
East Village B	2000 North Parkway	Simplex		X	X	X	X	2
Ellett Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Glassell Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Neely Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Robb Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Robinson Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Spann Place Townhouse	2000 North Parkway	Simplex		X	X	X	X	2
Stewart Hall	669 University Ave.	Simplex		X	X	X	X	2
Townsend Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Trezevant Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Voorhies Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
White Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2
Williford Hall	2000 North Parkway	CS	N/A	N/A	X	X	X	2

Annual Fire Safety Report 2009

Rhodes College Residence Halls	Total Fires in each Building	Fire Number	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Number of Injured	Number of Deaths	Value of Property Damage	Case Number
Bellingrath Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Blount Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
East Village A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
East Village B	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Ellett Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Glassell Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Neely Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Robb Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Robinson Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Spann Place Townhouse	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Stewart Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Townsend Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Trezevant Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Voorhies Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
White Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Williford Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A

Annual Fire Safety Report 2010

Rhodes College Residence Halls	Total Fires in each Building	Fire Number	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Number of Injured	Number of Deaths	Value of Property Damage	Case Number
Bellingrath Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Blount Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
East Village A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
East Village B	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Ellett Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Glassell Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Neely Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Robb Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Robinson Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Spann Place Townhouse	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Stewart Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Townsend Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Trezevant Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Voorhies Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
White Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Williford Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A

Annual Fire Safety Report 2011

Rhodes College Residence Halls	Total Fires in each Building	Fire Number	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Number of Injured	Number of Deaths	Value of Property Damage	Case Number
Bellingrath Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Blount Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
East Village A	1	1	10/17	11pm	Lamp	0	0	\$35	12-273
East Village B	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Ellett Hall 0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Glassell Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Neely Hall 0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Robb Hall 0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Robinson Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Spann Place Townhouse	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Stewart Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Townsend Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Trezevant Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Voorhies Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
White Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A

Rhodes College Crime Statistics

To comply with the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 as amended by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998, Rhodes College will publish on an annual basis the following reported crimes that occur in or on campus buildings, property and on public property:

1. Criminal homicide (murder, non-negligent and negligent manslaughter)
2. Sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible)
3. Robbery
4. Aggravated assault
5. Burglary
6. Arson
7. Motor vehicle theft

Additionally, statistics for arrests and campus disciplinary action for the following offenses will also be reported:

- a) Liquor law violations
- b) Drug-related arrests
- c) Weapons possessions

Crime Definitions

Definitions Of The Tennessee State Statutes Listed Above

39-13-202. First degree murder.

- a) First degree murder is:
 - 1) A premeditated and intentional killing of another;
 - 2) A killing of another committed in the perpetration of or attempt to perpetrate any first degree murder, act of terrorism, arson, rape, robbery, burglary, theft, kidnapping, aggravated child abuse, aggravated child neglect, rape of a child, aggravated rape of a child or aircraft piracy; or
 - 3) A killing of another committed as the result of the unlawful throwing, placing or discharging of a destructive device or bomb.
- b) No culpable mental state is required for conviction under subdivision (a)(2) or (a)(3), except the intent to commit the enumerated offenses or acts in those subdivisions.
- c) A person convicted of first degree murder shall be punished by:
 - 1) Death;
 - 2) Imprisonment for life without possibility of parole; or
 - 3) Imprisonment for life
- d) A used in subdivision (a)(1), "premeditation" is an act done after the exercise of

reflection and judgment. "Premeditation" means that the intent to kill must have been formed prior to the act itself. It is not necessary that the purpose to kill pre-exist in the mind of the accused for any definite period of time. The mental state of the accused at the time the accused allegedly decided to kill must be carefully considered in order to determine whether the accused was sufficiently free from excitement and passion as to be capable of premeditation.

39-13-211. Voluntary manslaughter.

- a) Voluntary manslaughter is the intentional or knowing killing of another in a state of passion produced by adequate provocation sufficient to lead a reasonable person to act in an irrational manner.
- b) Voluntary manslaughter is a Class C felony.

39-13-212. Criminally negligent homicide.

- a) Criminally negligent conduct that results in death constitutes criminally negligent homicide.
- b) Criminally negligent homicide is a Class E felony.

39-13-503. Rape.

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

- 1) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the act;
 - 2) The sexual penetration is accomplished without the consent of the victim and the defendant knows or has reason to know at the time of the penetration that the victim did not consent;
 - 3) The defendant knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless; or
 - 4) The sexual penetration is accomplished by fraud.
- b) Rape is a Class B felony

39-13-401. Robbery.

- a) Robbery is the intentional or knowing theft of property from the person of another by violence or putting the person in fear.
- b) Robbery is a Class C felony

39-13-102. Aggravated assault.

- a) A person commits aggravated assault who:
 - 1) Intentionally or knowingly commits an assault as defined in 39-13-101 and:
 - A) Causes serious bodily injury to another; or
 - B) Uses or displays a deadly weapon; or
 - 2) Recklessly commits an assault as defined in 39-13-101 (a)(1), and:
 - A) Causes serious bodily injury to another; or
 - B) Uses or displays a deadly weapon.
- b) A person commits aggravated assault who, being the parent or custodian of a child or the custodian of an adult, intentionally or knowingly fails or refuses to protect the child or adult from an aggravated assault as defined in subdivision (a) (1) or aggravated child abuse as defined in 39-15-402.
- c) A person commits aggravated assault who, after having been enjoined or restrained by an order, diversion or probation agreement of a court of competent jurisdiction from in any way causing or attempting to cause bodily injury or in any way committing or attempting to commit an assault against an individual or individuals, intentionally or knowingly attempts to cause or causes bodily injury or commits or attempts to commit an assault against the individual or individuals.
- d) (1) Aggravated assault under subdivision (a)(1) or subsection (b) or (c) is a Class C felony. Aggravated assault under subdivision (a)(2) is a Class D felony. (2) In addition to any other punishment that may be imposed for a violation of this section, if the relationship between the defendant and the victim of the assault is such that the victim is a victim as defined in 26-3-601(8), and if, as determined by the court, the defendant possesses the ability to pay a fine in an amount not in excess of two hundred dollars (\$200), then the court shall impose a fine at the level of the defendant's ability to pay, but no in excess of two hundred dollars (\$200). The additional fine shall be paid to the clerk of the court imposing sentence, who shall transfer it to the state treasury, who shall credit the fine to the general fund. All fines so credited to the general fund shall be subject to appropriation by the general assembly for the exclusive purpose of funding family violence shelters services. Such appropriation shall be in addition to any amount appropriated pursuant to 67-4-411.

39-14-402. Burglary.

- a) A person commits burglary who, without the effective consent of the property owner:
 - 1) Enters a building other than a habitation (or any portion thereof) not open to the public, with intent to commit a felony, theft or assault;
 - 2) Remains concealed, with the intent to commit a felony, theft or assault, in a building;
 - 3) Enters a building and commits or attempts to commit a felony, theft or assault; or
 - 4) Enters any freight or passenger car, automobile, truck, trailer, boat, airplane or other motor vehicle with intent to commit a felony, theft or assault or commits or attempts to commit a felony, theft or assault.
- b) As used in this section, "enter" means:
 - 1) Intrusion of any part of the body; or
 - 2) Intrusion of any object in physical contact with the body or any object controlled by remote control, electronic or otherwise.
- c) Burglary under subdivision (a)(1), (2) or (3) is a Class D felony.
- d) Burglary under subdivision (a)(4) is a Class E felony.

39-14-301. Arson.

- a) A person commits an offense who knowingly damages and structure by means of a fire or explosion:
 - 1) Without the consent of all persons who have a possessory, proprietary or security interest therein; or
 - 2) With intent to destroy or damage any structure to collect insurance for the damage or destruction or for any unlawful purpose.
- c) (1) Arson is Class C felony. (2) (A) Arson of a place of worship is a Class B felony. (B) As used in this subdivision (b)(2), "place of worship" means any structure that is:
 - (i) Approved, or qualified to be approved, by the state board of equalization for property tax exemption pursuant to 67-5-212, based on ownership and use of the structure by a religious institution; and

- (ii) Utilized on a regular basis by such religious institution as the site of congregational services, rites or activities communally undertaken for the purpose of worship.

39-14-103. Theft of property.

A person commits theft of property if, with intent to deprive the owner of property, the person knowingly obtains or exercises control over the property without the owner's effective consent.

Arrests And Campus Disciplinary Action For Liquor Law Violations, Drug-Related Arrests & Weapons Possessions

57-9-120. Possession of liquor is prima facie evidence of unlawful transportation, reception, and possession.

In proceedings under this part, the possession of intoxicating liquors, except by persons expressly authorized to transport, receive, or possess the same under the laws of this state, shall be prima facie evidence that such liquors have been transported, received, or possessed in violation of the laws of this state.

39-17-417. Criminal Offenses and Penalties for Drugs.

- a) It is an offense for a defendant to knowingly:
 - 1) manufacture a controlled substance;
 - 2) deliver a controlled substance;
 - 3) Sell a controlled substance; or
 - 4) Possess a controlled substance with intent to manufacture, deliver or sell the controlled substance.
- b) A violation of subsection (a) with respect to a Schedule I controlled substance is a Class B felony and, in addition, may be fined not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- c) A violation of subsection (a) with respect to:
 - 1) Cocaine or methamphetamine is a Class B felony if the amount involved is point five (.5) grams or more of any substance containing cocaine or methamphetamine and, in addition, may be fined not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000); and
 - 2) A) Any other Schedule II controlled substance, including cocaine or methamphetamine in an amount of less than point five (.5) grams, is a Class C felony and, in addition, may be fined not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000); provided, that if the offense involves less than point five (.5) grams of a controlled substance containing cocaine or methamphetamine but the defendant carried or employed a deadly weapon as defined in 39-11-106, during commission of the offense or the offense resulted in death or bodily injury to another person, the offense is a Class B felony. B) As a part of any sentence imposed for a violation of subdivision (a)(1) involving a controlled substance listed in 39-17-408(d)(2), the court shall require the defendant to make restitution to any governmental entity for the costs reasonably incurred in cleaning the area in which the offense occurred and in rendering the area safe for human use. C) In addition to the requirement that restitution be made to the governmental entity pursuant to subdivision (c)(2)(B), the court shall also require that restitution be made to any private property owner, either real or personal, whose property is destroyed or suffers damage as a result of the offense. In the case of property that was rented or leased, damages may also include the loss of any revenue that occurred because the property was uninhabitable or a crime scene. The type and amount of restitution permitted pursuant to this subdivision (c)(2)(C) shall be determined by the court using the procedure set out in 40-35-304
- d) (1) A violation of subsection (a) with respect to a Schedule III controlled substance is a Class D felony and, in addition, may be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000). (2) (A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a person charged for the first time with delivering an anabolic steroid or possessing an anabolic steroid with the intent to manufacture, deliver or sell the steroid shall be eligible for pretrial diversion pursuant to title 40, chapter 15, and probation pursuant to title 40, chapter 28 and 40-35-313. (B) The inference permitted by the first sentence of 39-17-419 does not apply to a person charged under subdivision (a)(4) with possession of an anabolic steroid with intent to sell or deliver the steroid. Unless the state can prove that an actual sale or deliver occurred, the person may only be convicted of simple possession and punished as provided in 39-17-418.
- e) A violation of subsection (a) with respect to:
 - (1) Fulnitrazepam is a Class C felony and, in addition, may be fined not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000); and
 - (2) Any other Schedule IV controlled substance is a Class D felony and, in addition, may be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- f) A violation of subsection (a) with respect to a Schedule V controlled substance is a Class E felony and, in addition, may be fined not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- g) (1) A violation of subsection (a) with respect to a Schedule VI controlled substance classified as marijuana containing not less than on-half (1/2) ounce (14.175 grams) nor more than ten pounds (10 lbs.) (4535 grams) of marijuana,

- or a Schedule VI controlled substance defined as a non-leafy, resinous material containing tetrahydrocannabinol (hashish), containing not more than two pounds (2 lbs.) (905 grams) of hashish is a Class E felony and, in addition, may be fined not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- (2) A violation of subsection (a) with respect to a Schedule VI controlled substance classified as marijuana and containing not less than ten pounds (10 lbs.), one gram (4536 grams) of marijuana nor more than seventy pounds (70 lbs.) (31,696 grams) of marijuana, or a Schedule VI controlled substance defined as a non-leafy, resinous material containing tetrahydrocannabinol (hashish) and containing not less than two pounds (2 lbs.), one gram (906 grams) nor more than four pounds (4 lbs.) (1810 grams) of hashish, or a Schedule VI controlled substance classified as marijuana consisting of not less than ten (10) marijuana plants nor more than nineteen (19) marijuana plants, regardless of weight, is a Class D felony and, in addition, may be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- (3) A violation of subsection (a) with respect to a Schedule VI controlled substance defined as a non-leafy, resinous material containing tetrahydrocannabinol (hashish) and containing not less than four pounds (4 lbs.), one gram (1811 grams) nor more than eight pounds (8 lbs.) (3620 grams) of hashish, or a Schedule VI controlled substance classified as marijuana consisting of not less than twenty (20) marijuana plants nor more than ninety-nine (99) marijuana plants, regardless of weight, is a Class C felony and, in addition, may be fined not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- h) A violation of subsection (a) with respect to a Schedule VII controlled substance is a Class E felony and, in addition, may be fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- i) A violation of subsection (a) with respect to the following amounts of a controlled substance, or conspiracy to violate subsection (a) with respect to such amounts, is a Class B felony and, in addition, may be fined not more than two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000).
- (1) Fifteen (15) grams or more of any substance containing heroin;
 - (2) Fifteen (15) grams or more of any substance containing morphine;
 - (3) Five (5) grams or more of any substance containing hydromorphone;
 - (4) Five (5) grams or more of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD);
 - (5) Twenty-six (26) grams or more of any substance containing cocaine;
 - (6) Five (5) grams or more of any substance containing a combination of pentazocine and triplennamine or joint possession of pentazocine and triplennamine;
 - (7) Thirty (30) grams or more of any substance containing phencyclidine;
 - (8) One hundred (100) grams or more of any substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid or any of the salts of a derivative of a derivative of barbituric acid;
 - (9) Fifty (50) grams or more of any substance containing phenmetrazine;
 - (10) Twenty-six (26) grams or more of any substance containing amphetamine or methamphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine or methamphetamine;
 - (11) One thousand (1,000) grams or more of any substance containing peyote;
 - (12) Two hundred (200) grams or more of any substance containing a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II not listed in subdivisions (i)(1)-(11); or
 - (13) Not less than seventy pounds (70 lbs.), (31,697 grams) nor more than three hundred pounds (300 lbs.) (136,050 grams) of any substance containing marijuana, or a Schedule VI controlled substance defined as a non-leafy, resinous material containing tetrahydrocannabinol (hashish) and containing not less than eight pounds (8 lbs.), one gram (3621 grams) nor more than fifteen pounds (15 lbs.) (6792 grams) of any substance containing hashish, or not less than one hundred (100) marijuana plants nor more than four hundred ninety-nine (499) marijuana plants, regardless of weight;
- j) A violation of subsection (a) with respect to the following amounts of a controlled substance, or conspiracy to violate subsection (a) with respect to such amounts is a Class A felony and, in addition, may be fined not more than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000):
- (1) One hundred fifty (150) grams or more of any substance containing heroin;
 - (2) One hundred fifty (150) grams or more of any substance containing morphine;
 - (3) Fifty (50) grams or more of any substance containing hydromorphone;
 - (4) Fifty (50) grams or more of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD);
 - (5) Three hundred (300) grams or more of any substance containing cocaine;
 - (6) Fifty (50) grams or more of any substance containing a combination of pentazocine and triplennamine or joint possession of pentazocine and triplennamine;
 - (7) Three hundred (300) grams or more of any substance containing phencyclidine;
 - (8) One thousand (1,000) grams or more of any substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid or any of the salts of the derivative of barbituric acid;
 - (9) Five hundred (500) grams or more of any substance containing phenmetrazine;
- (10) Three hundred (300) grams or more of any substance containing amphetamine or methamphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine or methamphetamine;
- (11) Ten thousand (10,000) grams or more of any substance containing peyote;
- (12) two thousand (2,000) grams or more of any substance containing a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II not listed in subdivisions (i)(1)-(11); or
- (13) (A) Three hundred pounds (300 lbs.) (136,050 grams) or more of any substance containing marijuana, or a Schedule VI controlled substance defined as a non-leafy, resinous material containing tetrahydrocannabinol (hashish) and containing not less than fifteen pounds (15 lbs.), one gram (6,793 grams) of any substance containing hashish, or five hundred (500) or more marijuana plants, regardless of weight.
 (B) Notwithstanding the provisions of this part or any other law to the contrary, the amendments to subdivision (i)(13) shall not have the effect of altering procedures or requirements established for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications pursuant to 40-6-305 in effect on June 30, 1998. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision (j)(13) to the contrary, a district attorney general may not apply for nor a judge authorize the interception of wire, oral or electronic communications pursuant to 40-6-305(3), unless the amount of the controlled substance involved is seven hundred pounds (700 lbs.) (316,960 grams) or more of any substance containing marijuana, or one hundred fifty pounds (150 lbs.) (67,920 grams) or more of any substance classified in Schedule VI as a non-leafy, resinous material containing tetrahydrocannabinol (hashish).
- (k) A violation of this section or a conspiracy to violate this section where the recipient or the intended recipient of the controlled substance is under eighteen (18) years of age shall be punished on (1) classification higher than provided in subsections (b)-(i).
- (l) (1) If the district attorney general believes that a defendant should be sentenced as a habitual drug offender, the district attorney general shall file notice of the defendant's record of prior convictions for violations specified in this subsection (l) in conformity with the provisions of 40-35-202.
 (2) The trial court, upon the request of the district attorney general, shall enter injunctions, restraining orders, directions or prohibitions, or take other actions, including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, liens on real property, security interests in personal property, for the purpose of collecting any fine imposed pursuant to this entire section.
 (3) Any person found guilty of a violation of this section that constitutes a Class A or Class B felony or attempts to commit a Class A or Class B violation of this section or conspiracy to commit a Class A or Class B violation of this section and who has at least three (3) prior Class A or Class B felony convictions or any combination thereof under the provisions of this section or 39-6-417 [repealed] or under the laws of any other state or jurisdiction, which if committed in this state would have constituted a Class A or Class B felony violation under this section or 39-6-417 [repealed]; provided, that the prior convictions were for violations committed at different times and on separate occasions at least twenty-four (24) hours a part, shall be found to be an habitual drug offender and shall be sentenced to one range of punishment higher than the range of punishment otherwise provided for in 40-35-105, and, in addition, shall be fined not more than two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000).
- (m) The offense described in subdivision (a)(1) with respect to any substance defined in 39-17-408 (d)(2) shall include the preparation or compounding of a controlled substance by an individual for the individual's own use.

39-17-1307. Unlawful Carrying of Possession of a weapon.

- (a) (1) A person commits an offense who carries with the intent to go armed a firearm, a knife with a blade length exceeding four (4) inches, or a club.
 (2) (A) The first violation of subdivision (a)(1) is a Class C misdemeanor, and, in addition to possible imprisonment as provided by law, may be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500).
 (B) A second or subsequent violation of subdivision (a)(1) is a Class B misdemeanor.
 (C) A violation of subdivision (a)(1) is a Class A misdemeanor if the person's carrying of a handgun occurred at a place open to the public where one (1) or more persons were present.
- (b) (1) A person commits an offense who possesses a handgun and:
 (A) has been convicted of a felony involving the use or attempted use of force, violence or a deadly weapon; or
 (B) Has been convicted of a felony drug offense.
 (2) An offense under subdivision (b)(1) is a Class E felony.
- (c) (1) A person commits an offense who possesses a deadly weapon other than a firearm with the intent to employ it during the commission of, attempt to commit, or escape from a dangerous offense as defined in 39-17-1324.
 (2) A person commits an offense who possesses any deadly weapon with the intent to employ it during the commission of, attempt to commit, or escape from any offense not defined as a dangerous offense by 39-17-1324.
 (3) A violation of this subsection (c) is a Class E felony.

This report is available online at the Rhodes Campus Safety Website or hard copies are available by contacting Director Ike Sloas at sloasi@rhodes.edu.

Crime Data for 2009-2011

To support a climate of security awareness, the Rhodes community is kept informed about campus crime and related concerns. In compliance with The Student Right-to-know and Campus Security Act, Title II, November 8, 1990, Rhodes College makes these statistics available for review. Note: Beginning with this publication all stats reported are for the calendar year listed below.

Offense	Year	Total			
		On Campus	Dorms	Non-Campus	Public Prop
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	3	2	0	0
	2011	4	2	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2009	2	1	0	0
	2010	2	1	0	0
	2011	7	5	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
Arson	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2009, 2010 or 2011.

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals for 2009-2011

Offense	Year	Total			
		On Campus	Dorms	Non-Campus	Public Prop
Arrests: Illegal Weapons Violations	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary: Illegal Weapons Violations	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary: Drug Abuse Violations	2009	16	12	0	0
	2010	10	5	0	0
	2011	28	25	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary: Liquor Law Violations	2009	145	109	0	2
	2010	63	21	0	0
	2011	62	50	0	0



Rhodes College

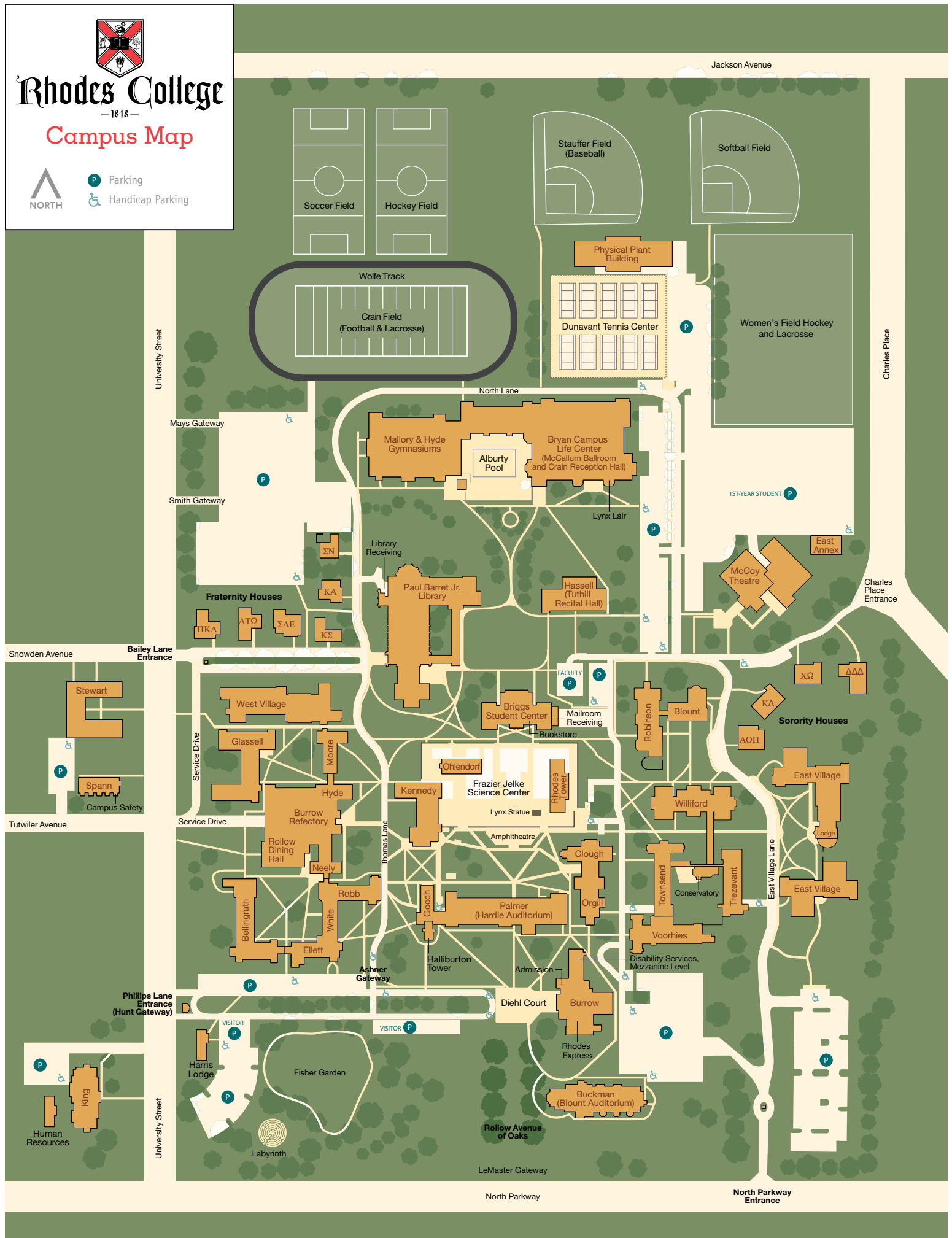
— 1848 —

Campus Map



Parking

Handicap Parking



Jackson Avenue

University Street

Charles Place

Mays Gateway

Smith Gateway

Snodden Avenue
Bailey Lane Entrance

Tutwiler Avenue

Phillips Lane Entrance (Hunt Gateway)

University Street

North Parkway

North Parkway Entrance

Snowden Avenue

Service Drive

Service Drive

Thomas Lane

East Village Lane

LeMaster Gateway

