Mercer University places a high priority on keeping its campus safe for its students, employees, and visitors. The following information on campus security policies and campus crime statistics is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act [20 U.S.C. 1092 (a) and (f)], for the purpose of (a) informing the University community about campus security policies and procedures; (b) encouraging students and employees to take responsible actions to lessen the chances of crime occurring on campus; and, (c) keeping Mercer a safe and secure place to learn and work.

The full text of this report can be located on Mercer’s website at www.mercer.edu/police. This report is prepared in cooperation with Mercer Police, Student Affairs, Judicial Affairs, Residence Life, the Dean of Students’ offices, Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department, and the Department of Environmental Health and Safety. Each entity provides updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Clery Act. Each year, an email notification is made to all students, faculty and staff that provides the website to access this report.

Law Enforcement

Students, employees, and campus visitors are subject to all federal, state, and local criminal laws, in addition to campus regulations. The Mercer Police Department maintains a cooperative working relationship with the local and state police to ensure the enforcement of all laws. Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department personnel may detain such individuals for arrest by the Savannah-Chatham County Metro Police Department. Local police agencies also provide back-up assistance to the University for any emergency that might require extensive police services.

Safety and Crime Prevention Programs

During orientation, students are informed of services offered by Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services, and Savannah-Chatham County Metro Police Department. Students are told about crime on-campus, how to report a crime, and how to get an escort to their cars. Human Resources presents similar information during orientation to new employees. Representatives from Savannah-Chatham County Metro Police Department also provide safety and crime prevention awareness sessions for the Savannah campus. These prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees include information about Mercer’s prohibition against dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The Mercer Police Department has a website http://police.mercer.edu/ which features campus safety videos that are updated on an ongoing basis; annual crime statistics; resources for personal safety; parking maps; a tornado response plan; and contact information for MERPO on the Macon and Atlanta Campuses.

Mercer University conducts programming to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Education programs include primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, which include a statement that the institution prohibits domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; the definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in Georgia; safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than such individual; information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks; and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and faculty on all of the above.
The Medical School Assistant Dean for Student Affairs presented the following training information for the Savannah Medical School students:

July 6, 2015: All new medical students receive instruction to become familiar with Student Handbook, and by signature attest that they have examined the content of our medical student handbook.

July 20, 2015: All Savannah medical students were emailed the Sexual Misconduct and Relationship Violence Policy, as well as links to three instruction youtube videos regarding emergency actions in the case of an active shooter on campus.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VcSwejU2D0
http://youtu.be/oI5EoWBRYmo

July 22, 2015: Third Year Student Orientation in hospital about emergency care, campus safety, and reminder of Title IX policy, as part of Student Affairs presentation.

August 14, 2015: First Year Orientation-- Title IX, sexual harassment covered by Robert Shelley. Violence on campus, Emergency Procedures and safety precautions covered by Robert Shelley and Robert Lauz’e, Chief of Security at Memorial University Medical Center.

To be an active bystander and reduce risk of violence and stalking, you can:

- Watch out for your friends and fellow Bears. If you see someone who looks like they are in trouble, ask them if they are ok.
- Educate yourself and others about interpersonal violence, gender inequality and the causes of gender violence.
- Have a safety plan in place with friends before going out, and look out for each other.
- Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
- Call police when a person is yelling at another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.
- Interject yourself into a conversation where another person seems unsafe.
- Refuse to leave the area (or call police) if a person is trying to get you to leave so they can take advantage of another.
- Speak up against racist, sexist, homophobic, or other harmful remarks, jokes, or music.
- Offer to drive an incapacitated friend home from a party.
- Ensure friends who are incapacitated do not leave the party or go to secluded places with others.
- Confront friends who make excuses for other people's inappropriate behavior.
- Understand how your own attitudes and actions (including jokes, music you listen to, etc.) may perpetuate/normalize sexism and violence, and work toward changing them.
- If safe to do so, offer your support, and be aware of on and off campus resources if you suspect that someone close to you is being abusive or has been impacted by interpersonal violence.

**Police Department, Security, and Reporting Crimes and Emergencies**

In Savannah, Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department, works in conjunction with the Savannah-Chatham County Metro Police Department, to provide security for the Memorial University Medical Center and Mercer University’s School of Medicine’s Savannah campus.
Because of the size of our campus, Mercer and Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department police officers cannot possibly be on the scene at all times; therefore, it is important that all students and employees of the University promptly report to the Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department any unusual activity on campus, in any off-campus building owned or controlled by Mercer, or on public property immediately adjacent to or accessible from the Mercer campus. Mercer policy encourages every member of the campus community to report a crime promptly to Savannah-Chatham County Metro Police Department or Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department, if the victim elects or is unable to make such a report. If you have any doubts as to whether to report an incident that has occurred, report it. The Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department can then determine whether the event constitutes a crime that must be reported in the University's crime statistics.

Community members, students, faculty, staff and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to the Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department in an accurate and timely manner. If assistance is required from the Savannah-Chatham County Metro Police Department, Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department will contact them. Crime alerts are published when incidents on or near the campus could present threats to the University community. Your cooperation in making reports promptly assists the University in issuing timely warnings to the campus community. Because certain police reports may be subject to the Open Records law, Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Mercer Police monitor the emergency notification system (which includes phone calls and text messages) of Memorial Health University Medical Center. In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of Mercer’s Chief of Police, constitutes an imminent or continuing threat, a campus wide “timely warning” will be issued. The warning will be issued both through the Mercer email system and Mercer’s text messaging system to students, faculty and staff. Mercer’s Savannah administrative officials may also send emergency notification emails to the Savannah campus.

The Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department maintains statistical records of criminal activity on campus, in off-campus buildings owned or controlled by the University, and on public property immediately adjacent to or accessible from the Mercer campus. Statistical data reflected in the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Report is compiled from reports to the Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department. A formal police report or investigation is not needed in order for a crime report to be included in the statistics.

Mercer does not operate off-campus student organization facilities. However, many students live in the neighborhoods surrounding Mercer. Savannah-Chatham County Metro Police Department has primary jurisdiction in all areas off campus, and will respond to student-related incidents that occur in close proximity to campus.

Mercer allows confidential reporting by victims or witnesses of crimes. Further, Mercer encourages pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of the procedures for voluntary, confidential reporting of criminal activity.

When reporting a crime, suspicious activity, or other emergency on campus, be sure to provide the following information:

* Your name
* Location of the incident you are reporting
* A description of the scene and/or suspects
* A description of any vehicles involved in the incident, especially a license plate number if possible
* Your telephone number and address, for report purposes

BEFORE HANGING UP, BE CERTAIN THE DISPATCHER HAS ALL THE INFORMATION NEEDED. DO NOT TAKE MATTERS INTO YOUR OWN HANDS; THIS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY.
You can reach Mercer Police by using one of the following phone numbers:

- Mercer Police: (478) 301-HELP (4357) or (478) 301-2970
- Emergency Line: (478) 301-2911
- University Switchboard: (478) 301-2700
- Memorial Security Dept.: (912) 350-4714

The locations of emergency equipment on the Savannah Campus are: Panic alarms located throughout the parking lots, at all elevators in all parking garages, and under select desks inside the hospital. Panic alarms are also located in the Trauma ICU, Neuro ICU, Medical ICU, Cardiac and Vascular ICU, Gift Shop, Emergency Room Triage Rooms, Emergency Room Lobby, and other locations within the hospital. These security devices establish contact with Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department as soon as they are activated.

**Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking**

The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act ("SaVE Act") was passed in March 2013 as part of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act ("VAWA"). Pursuant to the SaVE Act, Mercer includes reports of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in its annual security report.

**Domestic Violence:**

Georgia law does not define "Domestic Violence," but Georgia defines "Family Violence" as: "the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between past or present spouses, persons who are parents of the same child, parents and children, stepparents and stepchildren, foster parents and foster children, or other persons living or formerly living in the same household:

1. Any felony; or
2. Commission of offenses of battery, simple battery, simple assault, assault, stalking, criminal damage to property, unlawful restraint, or criminal trespass.

The term ‘family violence’ shall not be deemed to include reasonable discipline administered by a parent to a child in the form of corporal punishment, restraint, or detention.” See O.C.G. A. § 19-13-1.

For the purpose of reporting domestic violence in the annual security report statistics, “Domestic Violence” is defined as felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction… or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

**Dating Violence:**

Georgia law does not define “Dating Violence,” but the definition of “Family Violence” (above) may cover some dating situations.
For the purpose of reporting dating violence in the annual security report, “**Dating Violence**” is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship; the type of relationship; and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.  See O.C.G. A. § 19-13-1

**Stalking:**

Georgia law defines “**Stalking**” as:

(1) A person commits the offense of stalking when he or she follows, places under surveillance, or contacts another person at or about a place or places without the consent of the other person for the purpose of harassing and intimidating the other person. For the purpose of this article, the terms "computer" and "computer network" shall have the same meanings as set out in Code Section 16-9-92; the term "contact" shall mean any communication including without being limited to communication in person, by telephone, by mail, by broadcast, by computer, by computer network, or by any other electronic device; and the place or places that contact by telephone, mail, broadcast, computer, computer network, or any other electronic device is deemed to occur shall be the place or places where such communication is received. For the purpose of this article, the term "place or places" shall include any public or private property occupied by the victim other than the residence of the defendant. For the purposes of this article, the term "harassing and intimidating" means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes emotional distress by placing such person in reasonable fear for such person's safety or the safety of a member of his or her immediate family, by establishing a pattern of harassing and intimidating behavior, and which serves no legitimate purpose. This Code section shall not be construed to require that an overt threat of death or bodily injury has been made.

(2) A person commits the offense of stalking when such person, in violation of a bond to keep the peace posted pursuant to Code Section 17-6-110, standing order issued under Code Section 19-1-1, temporary restraining order, temporary protective order, permanent restraining order, permanent protective order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction or condition of pretrial release, condition of probation, or condition of parole in effect prohibiting the harassment or intimidation of another person, broadcasts or publishes, including electronic publication, the picture, name, address, or phone number of a person for whose benefit the bond, order, or condition was made and without such person's consent in such a manner that causes other persons to harass or intimidate such person and the person making the broadcast or publication knew or had reason to believe that such broadcast or publication would cause such person to be harassed or intimidated by others.”  See O.C.G. A. § 16-5-90.

For the purpose of reporting stalking in the annual security report, “**Stalking**” is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

**Sexual Assault:**

Georgia law does not have a single “**Sexual Assault**” definition, but does define the following crimes that are related to sex:
“Rape” is defined in Georgia as: (a) A person commits the offense of rape when he has carnal knowledge of:

(1) A female forcibly and against her will; or

(2) A female who is less than ten years of age.

Carnal knowledge in rape occurs when there is any penetration of the female sex organ by the male sex organ. The fact that the person allegedly raped is the wife of the defendant shall not be a defense to a charge of rape. See O.C.G. A. § 16-6-1.

“Statutory Rape” is defined in Georgia as: (a) A person commits the offense of statutory rape when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with any person under the age of 16 years and not his or her spouse, provided that no conviction shall be had for this offense on the unsupported testimony of the victim. See O.C.G. A. § 16-6-3.

“Sodomy; Aggravated Sodomy” is defined in Georgia as: “(a) (1) A person commits the offense of sodomy when he or she performs or submits to any sexual act involving the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another.

(2) A person commits the offense of aggravated sodomy when he or she commits sodomy with force and against the will of the other person or when he or she commits sodomy with a person who is less than ten years of age. The fact that the person allegedly sodomized is the spouse of a defendant shall not be a defense to a charge of aggravated sodomy.” See O.C.G. A. § 16-6-2.

“Sexual assault by persons with supervisory or disciplinary authority; sexual assault by practitioner of psychotherapy against patient” is defined in Georgia as:

“(b) A person who has supervisory or disciplinary authority over another individual commits sexual assault when that person:

(1) Is a teacher, principal, assistant principal, or other administrator of any school [defined below as pre-kindergarten through 12th grade] and engages in sexual contact with such other individual who the actor knew or should have known is enrolled at the same school; provided, however, that such contact shall not be prohibited when the actor is married to such other individual;

(2) Is an employee or agent of any probation or parole office and engages in sexual contact with such other individual who the actor knew or should have known is a probationer or parolee under the supervision of the same probation or parole office;

(3) Is an employee or agent of a law enforcement agency and engages in sexual contact with such other individual who the actor knew or should have known is being detained by or is in the custody of any law enforcement agency;

(4) Is an employee or agent of a hospital and engages in sexual contact with such other individual who the actor knew or should have known is a patient or is being detained in the same hospital; or
(5) Is an employee or agent of a correctional facility, juvenile detention facility, facility providing services to a person with a disability, as such term is defined in Code Section 37-1-1, or a facility providing child welfare and youth services, as such term is defined in Code Section 49-5-3, who engages in sexual contact with such other individual who the actor knew or should have known is in the custody of such facility.”

(c) A person who is an actual or purported practitioner of psychotherapy commits sexual assault when he or she engages in sexual contact with another individual who the actor knew or should have known is the subject of the actor’s actual or purported treatment or counseling or the actor uses the treatment or counseling relationship to facilitate sexual contact between the actor and such individual.

(d) A person who is an employee, agent, or volunteer at any facility licensed or required to be licensed under Code Section 31-7-3, 31-7-12, or 31-7-12.2 or who is required to be licensed pursuant to Code Section 31-7-151 or 31-7-173 commits sexual assault when he or she engages in sexual contact with another individual who the actor knew or should have known had been admitted to or is receiving services from such facility or the actor.

(e) Consent of the victim shall not be a defense to a prosecution under this Code section.”

The words underlined above are defined as:

(1) “Actor” means a person accused of sexual assault.

(2) “Intimate parts” means the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks, or breasts of a person.

(3) “Psychotherapy” means the professional treatment or counseling of a mental or emotional illness, symptom, or condition.

(4) “Sexual contact” means any contact between the actor and a person not married to the actor involving the intimate parts of either person for the purpose of sexual gratification of the actor.

(5) “School” means any educational program or institution instructing children at any level, pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade, or the equivalent thereof if grade divisions are not used. See O.C.G. A. § 16-6-25.1(b)-e.

“Sexual battery” is defined in Georgia as: (a) For the purposes of this Code section, the term ‘intimate parts’ means the primary genital area, anus, groin, inner thighs, or buttocks of a male or female and the breasts of a female.

(b) A person commits the offense of sexual battery when he or she intentionally makes physical contact with the intimate parts of the body of another person without the consent of that person.” See O.C.G. A. § 16-6-22.1.

“Aggravated sexual battery” is defined in Georgia as: (a) For the purposes of this Code section, the term ‘foreign object’ means any article or instrument other than the sexual organ of a person.

(b) A person commits the offense of aggravated sexual battery when he or she intentionally penetrates with a foreign object the sexual organ or anus of another person without the consent of that person.” See O.C.G. A. § 16-6-22.2.
For the purpose of reporting sexual assault in the annual security report, “Rape” is defined as: “The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim;” “Fondling” is defined as: “The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity;” “Incest” is defined as: “Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law;” and, “Statutory Rape” is defined as: “Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.”

Georgia law does not define “Consent,” but for the purposes of Title IX investigations and Student Code of Conduct investigations at Mercer: “Consent is clear, knowing and voluntary. Consent is active, not passive. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable clear permission regarding willingness to engage in sexual activity.

- Consent to any one form or condition of sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other forms or conditions of sexual activity.
- Current and/or previous relationships or prior consent cannot imply consent to future sexual acts.
- In order to give effective consent, one must be of legal age, which is 16 years. Sexual activity with someone known to be – or based on the circumstances, should reasonably have known to be – mentally or physically incapacitated (by alcohol or other drug use, unconsciousness or blackout) constitutes a violation of this policy.

- Incapacitation is a state where someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing consent (e.g., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why or how” of their sexual interaction).
- This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, or from the taking of alcohol or drugs.

There shall be no retaliation against anyone who exercises rights under the Clery Act, VAWA, Campus SaVE or Title IX.

**Policies Concerning Alcohol and Drugs on Campus**

The possession, sale, or consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on campus and at University-sponsored events. Public intoxication, consumption or display of alcoholic liquors, wines or beer on campus is prohibited. Use or possession of illegal drugs and drug paraphernalia is also prohibited. Laws regarding the possession, sale, consumption or furnishing of alcohol are controlled by the State of Georgia, but enforcement of alcohol laws on-campus is the primary responsibility of the Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department.

The University has adopted a Drug-Free Workplace and Campus Program as a matter of University policy and in keeping with applicable State and Federal laws, including the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989. Copies of the Program are included in the Policies and Procedures Manual (for employees) and in the Lair and other student handbooks or bulletins. Additional policies imposing higher
standards of conduct with respect to drugs or alcohol have been adopted by certain Schools, Colleges, and/or departments. These are included in the student handbooks or other documents available to the students or employees affected. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Violators are subject to University disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment. It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age is illegal. It is also a violation of the Mercer Student Code of Conduct for a student to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of campus.

Mercer has developed a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program for its students and employees. A copy of the program materials is available here: http://www.mercer.edu/humanresources/DrugFreeProgram.PDF

Policies Concerning Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking

The Savannah campus security policies, and the safety and crime prevention programs, described above, are designed to promote awareness of rape and sex offenses, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, and to prevent such offenses from occurring.

If a student is sexually assaulted on campus, or is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, it is particularly important, for the protection of both the victim and the University community, that the incident be reported to the Mercer Police Department, Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department, or the Savannah-Chatham County Metro Police Department as soon as possible. Mercer Police and the Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department can assist the student in getting medical attention and in notifying the proper local law enforcement authorities, if the student so chooses. The sooner an assault is reported, the easier it is to preserve and collect the evidence necessary for a criminal prosecution, or for obtaining a protection order. Reporting the incident to the police does not mean the victim must press charges against the assailant, but it does help assure that the student receives assistance in deciding how to proceed. Students may also report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking to the Dean of Students, or the University’s Title IX Officer. Employees may also report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking to the Title IX Officer. The Dean of Students or Title IX Officer will assist the student or employee in notifying Mercer Police or local police, if the student or employee would like to do so. The student or employee may also choose not to notify the police. If a student or employee reports that he or she is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, regardless of where the offense occurred, the University provides the person with a written explanation of his or her rights and options. The University also notifies the student or employee of his or her right to seek a protective order, a restraining order, a no contact order, or similar lawful order from a criminal, civil or tribal court, and the University’s obligation to help enforce any protective order.

Sexual assault by a student or group of students, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, also violates University conduct regulations and may lead to expulsion, suspension, or other disciplinary sanctions, in accordance with established disciplinary procedures. The University uses a preponderance of the evidence standard in its disciplinary hearings. In cases of alleged sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, all University disciplinary procedures provide prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution. The University permits both the accuser and the accused the same opportunities to have others present during the proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting by an advisor of his or her choice, and both the accuser and the accused receive simultaneous written notice of the outcome of the disciplinary hearing, the University’s appeal procedures, any change to the results before the results are final, and when the results become final. The University takes action to enforce its standards of student behavior and to protect the University community, regardless of whether the alleged offense is prosecuted in the criminal courts. The University procedures are conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as how to conduct a hearing process that protects victim safety and promotes accountability.
The University protects victim confidentiality, including publicly available records, and withholds victim identity to the extent permissible by law. Students and employees will be provided written notification about counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services that may be available on and off campus. Victims are also provided written notification about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations if those changes are requested by the victim and are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim reports the offense to campus or local police.

There shall be no retaliation against anyone who exercises rights under the Clery Act, VAWA, Campus SaVE or Title IX.

**Policies Concerning Missing Student**

**Reporting:** If a member of the University community (faculty, staff, student, parent, or alumni) has reason to believe that a student is missing, that community member will refer the case immediately to the Mercer Police Department and to the Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department.

Mercer Police and Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department will work collaboratively with others to contact and locate the student. All reasonable efforts will be made to locate the student and determine his or her state of health and well-being. The efforts include, but are not limited to:

- Phone call to student
- Email to student through Mercer email account (or other known e-mail addresses)
- Messages through social networking websites if possible
- Contact with all professors to determine last day of attendance in each class

If the student is located through these attempts, a determination will be made regarding his or her health and well-being. If necessary, a referral to the Counseling Center, Health Services and other appropriate offices may be made at that time. The Dean of Students Office or Mercer Police will also encourage the student to contact the community member who initiated the search or follow up with that person directly.

**Policy:** If the student is not located through the above measures and has been verified to be missing for more than 24 hours, then the following actions will be taken within the next 24 hours by Mercer Police:

1. Notification will be made (where and when applicable and appropriate) to the appropriate Dean of Students for the particular college /campus in which the student is enrolled, the students’ academic advisor, the counseling staff, and health center staff.

2. The Police and/or Dean of Students will make contact with the student’s emergency contact and, for students under 18 years of age, a custodial parent or guardian if not emancipated. Students are asked to register and continually update emergency contact information on Bear Port.

Students who reside in on-campus housing are also provided an opportunity to identify a confidential emergency contact individual during check-in. This person(s) will also be contacted within 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing unless the student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, in which case a custodial parent or guardian will be notified as mandated by law. Once notified, the parent/guardian/emergency contact person may need to work with Mercer Police to submit additional information with outside law enforcement agencies in order to expand the investigation.

**Emergency Alert**
As part of Mercer’s emergency response plan, students, faculty and staff may sign up for an emergency alert that is delivered via mobile phone. Emergency Alert Registration for students is located at: http://it.mercer.edu/student/Telecommunications/emergency_alert_registration.htm, and the Emergency Alert Registration for faculty and staff is located at https://apps.mercer.edu/alerts/.

Mercer’s Emergency Preparedness and Response Procedures

The Mercer University Emergency Preparedness Plan guides emergency preparedness, response, and recovery procedures and goals. The plan applies to a broad range of emergency incidents, which are classified according to their severity and potential impact. Mercer University has developed and tested procedures to activate the Emergency Management Team in the event of a natural or man-made disaster on the Macon or Atlanta campuses. In addition, an Emergency Operations Center has been established on each campus. Memorial Health University Medical Center also maintains an emergency preparedness and evacuation plan, and provides training for tornado warnings, hurricane evacuations and recommended, suggested and mandatory orders to evacuate from the Chatham Emergency Management Agency ("CHEMA").

The University community cooperates with an established procedure on each campus to promptly report all incidents which present a concern or threat for public safety to the Mercer Police Department.

Once the Mercer Police or Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department confirm that a potentially dangerous condition or emergency situation is creating risk for students, employees, and visitors on the campus, an appropriate response plan will be implemented without delay. The entire campus community will be notified when there is at least the potential that a very large segment of the community will be affected by a situation, or when a situation threatens the operation of the campus as a whole.

Mercer can select from multiple methods for distribution of mass notifications to the university community or communicate directly to specific groups in order to provide instructions addressing immediate public safety concerns, including but not limited to text messages, emails, fire alarms, and sirens through which messages may be broadcast to the campus. Local radio and/or television alerts may also be used.

In Savannah, Memorial Health University Medical Center Security Services Department, works in conjunction with the Savannah-Chatham County Metro Police Department, to provide security for the Memorial University Medical Center and Mercer University’s School of Medicine’s Savannah campus.

In Savannah, to report a crime from inside Memorial hospital, dial 2-8600. To report a crime from outside Memorial hospital, call 912-350-8600. The Savannah-Chatham Metro Police Department can be reached in the case of an emergency by dialing 911 or for a non-emergency 912-652-6500.

Campus Crime Statistics -- Savannah Campus

Statistics concerning certain criminal offenses reported to have occurred on Mercer's Savannah campus during the most recent calendar year and preceding calendar years are set forth below, and are also posted on the Mercer Police Department's website (http://www.mercer.edu/police/). A printed copy of this Report is available, upon request, from the Office of the Associate Dean for Students, which is located in the Dean’s Suite in the Medical Education Building.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS</th>
<th>PUBLIC PROPERTY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder/non-negligent manslaughter</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Negligent manslaughter</td>
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<td>Rape</td>
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<tr>
<td>Negligent manslaughter</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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