

Fisk University

2026 COMBINED ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. It provides students and employees of Fisk University with information on the University's security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the University will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Chief of Campus Safety, Terence Calloway in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the University's campus security authorities and various other elements of the University. Each year, an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provide the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Chief of Campus Safety, Terence Calloway Lower-Level Carnegie Hall - 1741 Meharry Blvd. Nashville, TN 37208. The University is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field and are constantly evaluated and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The Fisk University Office of Campus Safety is responsible for campus safety and security at the University.

The Office of Campus Safety ("Campus Safety") has the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business on the campus. Our certified and armed Campus Safety Officers do not possess Police arrest powers, but under Tennessee law, a private citizen is allowed to make an arrest if someone breaks a law in his/her presence, or if they have reasonable cause to believe that a person committed a felony. Campus Safety Officers have the authority to issue parking tickets, which must be paid to the Business Office. The Office of Campus Safety has both armed and unarmed officers

providing security throughout the campus. When required, all Campus Safety Officers are certified by the State of Tennessee Commerce and Insurance Division and must be re-certified every two years.

While the University does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies, it does maintain a close working relationship with local police who continue to provide valuable assistance to the University. Other agencies with enforcement authority on campus include the Metropolitan Police Department, the Tennessee Highway Patrol (THP), the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, and the Tennessee Alcohol Law Enforcement Agency.

Campus Security Authorities

The University has designated certain officials to serve as campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the University's annual report of crime statistics. The campus security authorities to whom the University would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Chief of Campus Safety at 615-329-8680
- Chief Financial Officer at 615-329-8881
- Office of Campus Safety at 615-329-8777
- Vice President for Student Affairs at 615-329-8635
- Title IX Coordinator at 615-329-8648

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the University, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged even when the victim of a crime elects not to make a report or is unable to do so.

All crimes occurring on or near university property should be reported immediately to the Office of Campus Safety by calling the 24-hour Operations Center at (615) 329-8777 anonymously or in person at: Fisk University Campus Safety 1741 Meharry Blvd., Nashville TN 37208 Carnegie Hall – Lower-Level 24-Hours 7-Days. If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing 911.

Students, staff, and visitors should also report situations to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agency. If requested, a university staff member will assist in making the report to police.

Confidential Reporting

The University will protect the confidentiality of the victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity.

Pursuant to the University's Interim Title IX Policy, reports are required by Responsible Employees with Knowledge of Prohibited Conduct. All Employees with teaching or supervisory authority and graduate Students with teaching or supervisory authority are considered Responsible Employees. Members of the Board of Trustees, the President, Vice Presidents, Legal Counsel/General Counsel, Deans, Directors, Department Chairs, Academic Administrators, Coaches, HR Representatives/Managers, Lab Managers, and Student Affairs professionals (including Resident Assistants acting within their role), are also Responsible Employees. Persons serving as Confidential Resources are not Responsible Employees. Persons not specifically listed are not Responsible Employees, and no one should have an expectation that such persons will or should be expected to report possible Title IX Prohibited Conduct under this Policy. Responsible Employees are expected to be discreet but are required by the University to promptly report alleged misconduct under the policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking) to the Title IX Coordinator, sharing known details of the incident, by telephone, email or an online reporting form. A Responsible Employee's receipt of information will not automatically trigger the University's obligation to respond to an allegation of Title IX Prohibited Conduct. Only a report to the Title IX Coordinator or a Title IX Agent will trigger the University's obligation to respond to an allegation of Title IX Prohibited Conduct. Non-supervisory Employees are expected to be discreet and are encouraged by the University to promptly consult with the Title IX Coordinator. All other members of the Fisk community (including Students) are also encouraged to report such incidents. A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the University disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. Upon the victim's request, a report of the details of the incident can be filed with the University without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes but still helps the University take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alerting the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the University.

The University encourages its pastoral and professional counselors, when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

All academic buildings are secured during the evenings and weekends. Access to the buildings is only allowed for faculty/staff members and students who are accompanied by faculty/staff members or have written permission from a faculty/staff member to the Office of Campus Safety to gain access. The residence halls are locked 24/7, and residents have electronic card access to their assigned hall. Campus Safety Officers perform random "Security checks" in residence halls during the day and night. The officers also perform vehicle patrols of parking lots and surrounding areas.

Students and employees are asked to be alert and to not circumvent practices and procedures that are meant to preserve their safety and that of others:

- Do not prop doors open or allow strangers into campus buildings that have been secured.
- Do not lend keys or access cards to non-students and do not leave them unattended.
- Do not give access codes to anyone who does not belong to the campus community.

Keys to the offices, laboratories, and classrooms on campus will be issued to employees only as needed and after receiving the proper authorization.

Employee and student identification cards may be used to verify the identity of people suspected to be in campus facilities without permission.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

The Office of Campus Safety works with the Facilities Department to identify maintenance issues on campus that may be safety hazards. Safety checks are completed to identify street or safety lights that are not functioning properly, or to determine if shrubs or other landscaping might need trimming. Maintenance personnel regularly check to ensure there is adequate lighting on pathways, and that egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The University seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. These programs are discussed below.

You can help keep the University campus a safe place for yourself and others by promptly reporting crimes or suspicious circumstances. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings, or around Living Learning Centers should be reported to Campus Safety immediately. If you witness a crime, it is your responsibility to report the crime to a Campus Security Authority or Campus Safety.

The University provides information at the beginning of each academic term for students and employees regarding the University's security procedures and practices. This information is in the form of posters and other displays, in person training, and email blasts among other things, it advises students and employees of the importance of reporting criminal activity, to whom crimes should be reported, being responsible for their own safety and the safety of others and practices regarding timely warnings and emergency notifications.

Crime prevention programs are also presented each semester by Campus Safety and Residential Life. In addition, email blasts are periodically sent out to students and employees with crime prevention and other safety tips, and pamphlets on crime prevention are available in the Campus Safety Office

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The University does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off campus locations and therefore does not monitor or record criminal conduct occurring at such locations.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, the University will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased because of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

The University is committed to providing to students with a safe environment free of illegal drugs and alcohol misuse in keeping with the spirit and intent of the Drug-Free School and Communities Act of 1989, as amended. The University strictly prohibits students and employees from unlawfully possessing, using or distributing alcohol and illicit drugs, drug paraphernalia and water pipes of all kinds on its property or as part of any University sponsored event, including off-campus activities that Fisk sponsors or to which it is connected. The University also strictly prohibits the improper use and unauthorized possession of prescription drugs. The University will impose discipline, up to and including expulsion and possible referral for prosecution by a law enforcement agency, for violation of this Policy. Applicable federal, state, and local laws impose severe penalties on violators. The University will not offer protection or immunity from prosecution by law enforcement agencies. The University may also require completion of a treatment program for continued employment, enrollment or re-enrollment.

The University also enforces state underage drinking laws and federal and state drug laws.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 07.18.2025)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued, and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. § 812.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, “liquid ecstasy”), or flunitrazepam (or, “Rohypnol”), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university (**21 U.S.C. § 860**) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/content/drug-scheduling-and-penalties>.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (Tennessee Code Annotated)
Possession of Marijuana	All use of marijuana is illegal. T.C.A. § 39-17-415. It is an offense for a person to distribute a small amount of marijuana not in excess of 0.5 ounces (14.175 grams). T.C.A. § 39-17-418. The minimum fine for possession is \$250. T.C.A. § 39-17-428. This is a Class A misdemeanor which carries a term of imprisonment not greater than 11 months and 29 days or a fine not to exceed \$2,500, or both, unless otherwise provided by

Category	Summary (Tennessee Code Annotated)
	statute. T.C.A. § 40-35-111. As the amount of marijuana increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase.
Controlled Substances	T.C.A. §§ 39-17-401 – 39-17-455 covers a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences, monetary fines, community service work, and mandatory drug offender school. T.C.A. §§ 39-17-428 and 39-17-417. These penalties vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. Trafficking controlled substances will result in more severe penalties. As an example, a person who possesses any amount of methamphetamine will be punished by a minimum of 30 days of imprisonment and, if it is that person’s first conviction for a misdemeanor drug offense, he or she will be fined \$750. T.C.A. § 39-17-418. A first conviction for a misdemeanor drug offense involving marijuana results in a fine of \$250; a second offense results in a fine of \$500. T.C.A. § 39-17-428. The manufacture, delivery, sale, or possession with intent to manufacture, sale, or deliver cocaine or methamphetamine is a Class B felony if the amount involved is more than .5 grams may result in a fine up to \$100,000. T.C.A. § 39-17-417. Violations on the grounds of any school or within five hundred feet of a school or park results in enhanced penalties. T.C.A. § 39-17-432.
Alcohol and Minors	It is unlawful for any person under 21 to purchase, possess, transport, or consume alcoholic beverages, with the exception that any person 18 or older may transport, possess, sell, or dispense alcohol in the course of such person’s employment. T.C.A. § 1-3-113. Underage possession and consumption are a Class A misdemeanor punishable by up to 11 months and 29 days of imprisonment and a fine of up to \$2,500. T.C.A. § 57-3-412. Any person who purchases an alcoholic beverage for or at the request of a person under twenty-one (21) years of age commits a misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i> Upon a first conviction, the offender shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), plus all penalties imposed by § 39-15-404, including up to 11 months and 29 days of imprisonment, a fine of up to \$2,500, and a sentence of 100 hours of community service work. <i>Id.</i>; T.C.A. § 39-15-404. The court may, in its discretion, suspend the offender’s driving privileges (or require 200 hours of community service if the offender does not possess a valid driver’s license). T.C.A. § 39-15-404. Any person under 21 who makes a false statement or exhibits false identification stating the person who is 21 or older commits a misdemeanor. T.C.A. § 57-3-412. Fines, terms of imprisonment, and required amount of community service vary based on the age of the offender and the number of offenses. <i>Id.</i>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	An individual is guilty of Driving Under the Influence if he or she has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more while driving. T.C.A. § 55-10-401. For a first offense, the jail sentence ranges from a minimum

Category	Summary (Tennessee Code Annotated)
	of 48 hours to a maximum of eleven (11) months and twenty-nine (29) days of jail time. T.C.A. § 55-10-402. A fine for the first offense will be \$350 to \$1,500. T.C.A. § 55-10-403. On the first offense, the offender's license will be suspended for 1 year. T.C.A. § 55-10-404. Fines, terms of imprisonment, and license suspension increase as the number of offenses increases. T.C.A. § 55-10-402-404.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the University has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program, which includes an annual notification to students and employees regarding certain drug/alcohol-related information (such as legal sanctions for violations of applicable laws, health risks, etc.) and a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness and assess whether sanctions are being consistently enforced. For more information, see below.

Fisk Employees have access to TELUS Health, an Employee Assistance Program through <https://www.telushealth.com/en-us/employers/mental-health/eap>

Coaching, Counseling and Work-Life Resources

- Life presents us with challenges at work and at home daily. You do not have to face these alone, even if you're far away.
- Online and coach-guided training for resilience, stress, and mental fitness.
- Short-term counseling with the TELUS Health national provider network.
- 24-hour crisis help available <https://www.telushealth.com/en-us/employers/mental-health/eap>.
- Work-life resources to help with life challenges.

Student drug and alcohol abuse information can be found at the following location:

<https://www.fisk.edu/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-2025-Handbook.pdf>

For more guidance on complying with the annual notification and biennial review requirements from the DFSCA, see this document published by ED: <https://safesupportivelearning.ed.gov/sites/default/files/hec/product/dfscr.pdf>

The biennial review is available here: https://www.fisk.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Drug-and-Alcohol-Policy-Review_-2021.pdf.

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the University prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The University's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Interim Title IX Policy: https://www.fisk.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/FISK_Interim-Title-IX-Policy-2020-02114224-4.pdf
- Interim Title IX Resolution Procedures: https://www.fisk.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/FISK_Interim-Title-IX-Resolution-Procedures-for-Student-Complainants-and-Respondents-ONLY_FINAL-02123683-2.pdf

The following sections of this report discuss the University's educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; provides information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses, and advises students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

The University conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the University prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (Tennessee Code Annotated)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Tennessee law does not define the term of dating violence. Tennessee's Fair Housing Compliance regulations (Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0770-01-05-.30) defines Dating Violence as: "Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship is determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship."
Domestic Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Tennessee law does not define the term domestic violence. However, Tennessee law does provide the following definitions: • Abuse (Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-601(1)): "Abuse" means (A) inflicting, or attempting to inflict, physical injury on an adult or minor by other than accidental means; (B) placing an adult or minor in fear of physical harm, or physical restraint; (C) causing malicious damage to the personal property of the abused party; or (D) Intentionally engaging in behavior that amounts to financial abuse. (1)(B): "Abuse" includes acts inflicted directly by the offending party or indirectly through a third party, including, but not limited to, a family member, friend, significant other, or coworker, on behalf of the offending party.

Crime Type (Tennessee Code Annotated)	Definitions
	• Domestic Abuse (Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-601(4)): committing abuse against a victim, as defined in subdivision (5). • Domestic Abuse Victim (Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-601(5)): any person who falls within the following categories: (A) Adults or minors who are current or former spouses; (B) Adults or minors who live together or who have lived together; (C) Adults or minors who are dating or who have dated or who have or had a sexual relationship. As used herein, “dating” and “dated” do not include fraternization between two (2) individuals in a business or social context; (D) Adults or minors related by blood or adoption; (E) Adults or minors who are related or were formerly related by marriage; or (F) Adult or minor children of a person in a relationship that is described in subdivisions (5)(A)-(E). • Domestic Assault (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-111): ○ As used in this section, “domestic abuse victim” means any person who falls within the following categories: (1) Adults or minors who are current or former spouses; (2) Adults or minors who live together or who have lived together; (3) Adults or minors who are dating or who have dated or who have or had a sexual relationship, but does not include fraternization between two (2) individuals in a business or social context; (4) Adults or minors related by blood or adoption; (5) Adults or minors who are related or were formerly related by marriage; or (6) Adult or minor children of a person in a relationship that is described in (1)-(5) above. ○ A person commits domestic assault who commits an assault as defined in section 39-13-101 [see below] against a domestic abuse victim. • Assault (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-101): A person commits assault who: (1) Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causes bodily injury to another; (2) Intentionally or knowingly causes another to reasonably fear imminent bodily injury; or (3) Intentionally or knowingly causes physical contact with another and a reasonable person would regard the contact as extremely offensive or provocative.
Stalking (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-315)	“Stalking” means a willful course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment of another individual that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested, and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested. A person commits aggravated stalking who commits the offense of stalking as prohibited by subsection (b), and: (A) In the course and furtherance of stalking, displays a deadly weapon; (B)(i) The victim of the offense was less than eighteen (18) years of age at any time during the

Crime Type (Tennessee Code Annotated)	Definitions
	person's course of conduct, and the person is five (5) or more years older than the victim; or (ii) The victim of the offense was sixty-five (65) years of age or older at any time during the person's course of conduct; (C) Has previously been convicted of stalking within seven (7) years of the instant offense; (D) Makes a credible threat to the victim, the victim's child, sibling, spouse, parent or dependents with the intent to place any such person in reasonable fear of death or bodily injury; or (E) At the time of the offense, was prohibited from making contact with the victim under a restraining order or injunction for protection, an order of protection, or any other court-imposed prohibition of conduct toward the victim or the victim's property, and the person knowingly violates the injunction, order or court-imposed prohibition. The following definitions also apply to stalking crimes: • “Course of conduct” (A) means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of two (2) or more separate, noncontinuous acts evidencing a continuity of purpose, including, but not limited to, acts in which the defendant directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to a person, or interferes with a person's property; (B) notwithstanding the above, includes one (1) instance of placing an electronic tracking device, without the consent of a person, on the person or in or on the person's property; and (C) does not include the installing, concealing, or placing of an electronic tracking device by or at the direction of a law enforcement officer in furtherance of a criminal investigation that is carried out in accordance with applicable state or federal law. • “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or distress that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. • “Harassment” (A) means: (i) conduct directed toward a victim that includes, but is not limited to, repeated or continuing unconsented contact; (ii) The conduct is committed with reckless disregard for whether the victim will suffer emotional distress as a result of the conduct; and (iii) The victim suffers emotional distress as a result of the conduct; and (B) Does not include constitutionally protected activity or conduct that serves a legitimate purpose. • “Unconsented contact” means any contact with another person that is initiated or continued without that person's consent, or in disregard of that person's expressed desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued. Unconsented contact includes, but is not limited to, any of the following: (A) Following or appearing within the sight of that person; (B) Approaching or confronting that person in a public place or on private property; (C) Appearing at that person's workplace or residence; (D) Entering onto or

Crime Type (Tennessee Code Annotated)	Definitions
	remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by that person; (E) Contacting that person by telephone; (F) Sending to that person mail or any electronic communications, including, but not limited to, electronic mail, text messages, or any other type of electronic message sent using the Internet, web sites, or a social media platform; or (G) Placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by that person; and • “Victim” means an individual who is the target of a willful course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment.
Sexual Assault (Tenn. Code Ann. § 38-1-902)	“Sexual assault” means a criminal offense under title 39, chapter 13, part 5, involving unlawful sexual penetration or unwanted sexual contact. These offenses include: • § 39-13-502. Aggravated Rape • § 39-13-503. Rape • § 39-13-504. Aggravated Sexual Battery • § 39-13-505. Sexual Battery • § 39-13-506. Mitigated Statutory Rape; Statutory Rape; Aggravated Statutory Rape; Penalties • § 39-13-508. Seduction and Criminal Conversation; Abolition • § 39-13-509. Sexual Contact with a Minor by an Authority Figure; Penalty • § 39-13-511. Indecent Exposure; Penalties; Exception for Breastfeeding • § 39-13-513. Prostitution • § 39-13-514. Patronizing Prostitution • § 39-13-515. Promoting Prostitution • § 39-13-516. Aggravated Prostitution • § 39-13-517. Public Indecency • § 39-13-518. Continuous Sexual Abuse of a Child • § 39-13-522. Rape of a Child • § 39-13-523. Child Sexual Predators, Aggravated Rapist, Multiple Rapists, and Child Rapists; Sentencing • § 39-13-527. Authority Figure; Sexual Battery; Penalty • § 39-13-528. Solicitation of Person Under 18 Years of Age • § 39-13-529. Sexual Exploitation of Minors Via Electronic Means; Persons Subject to Prosecution • § 39-13-530. Forfeiture of Property or Conveyance; Funds; Appropriations; Reports • § 39-13-531. Aggravated Rape of a Child • § 39-13-532. Statutory Rape by an Authority Figure; Penalty • § 39-13-533. Promoting Travel for Prostitution • § 39-13-534. Especially Aggravated Rape • § 39-13-535. Especially Aggravated Rape of a Child

Crime Type (Tennessee Code Annotated)	Definitions
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term “sexual assault” includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Tennessee law are as follows: • Rape (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-503): (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: (A) Mentally defective; (B) Mentally incapacitated; (C) Physically helpless; or (D) A vulnerable adult, as defined in § 39-15-501. (4) Sexual penetration is accomplished by fraud. • Aggravated Rape (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-502): (a) Aggravated rape is unlawful sexual penetration of a victim by the defendant or the defendant by a victim accompanied by any of the following circumstances: (1) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the act and the defendant is armed with a weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim reasonably to believe it to be a weapon; (2) The defendant causes bodily injury to the victim; (3) The defendant is aided or abetted by one (1) or more other persons; and (A) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the act; or (B) The defendant knows or has reason to know that the victim is (i) Mentally defective; (ii) Mentally incapacitated; (iii) Physically helpless; or (iv) A vulnerable adult, as defined in § 39-15-501, with an intellectual disability. (4) The defendant knows that the defendant is infected with HIV. As used in this subdivision (a)(4), “HIV” means the human immunodeficiency virus or any other identified causative agent of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. • Rape of a child (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-522): Rape of a child is the unlawful sexual penetration of a victim by the defendant or the defendant by a victim, if the victim is more than eight (8) years of age but less than thirteen (13) years of age. • Aggravated rape of a child (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-531): Aggravated rape of a child is the unlawful sexual penetration of a victim by the defendant or the defendant by a victim, if the victim is eight (8) years of age or less. • Especially aggravated rape of a child (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-535): (a) Especially aggravated rape of a child is unlawful sexual penetration of a victim by the defendant or the defendant by a victim, if the victim is more than twelve (12) years of age but less than eighteen (18) years of age, accompanied by three (3) or more of the following circumstances: (1) The defendant tortures the victim during the commission of the offense; (2) The defendant

Crime Type (Tennessee Code Annotated)	Definitions
	mutilates the victim during the commission of the offense; (3) The defendant also commits the offense of kidnapping, as defined in § 39-13-303, or false imprisonment, as defined in § 39-13-302, against the victim; (4) The defendant also commits the offense of involuntary labor servitude, as defined in § 39-13-307, or trafficking for a commercial sex act, as defined in § 39-13-309, against the victim; (5) The defendant has, at the time of the commission of the offense, more than one (1) prior conviction for a sexual offense or a violent sexual offense, as those terms are defined in § 40-39-202; (6)(A) The defendant is, at the time of the offense, in a position of trust, or has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the defendant's legal, professional, or occupational status and uses the position of trust or power to accomplish the sexual penetration; or (B) The defendant has, at the time of the offense, parental or custodial authority over the victim by virtue of the defendant's legal, professional, or occupational status and uses the position to accomplish the sexual penetration; (7) The offense occurs during an attempt by the defendant to perpetrate first degree murder in violation of § 39-13-202; (8) The defendant subjects the victim to extreme cruelty during the commission of the offense; (9) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the act, and the defendant is armed with a weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim reasonably to believe it to be a weapon; (10) The defendant causes serious bodily injury to the victim; (11) The defendant's commission of the offense involved more than one (1) victim; or (12) The defendant knows or has reason to know that the victim is: (A) Mentally defective; (B) Mentally incapacitated; or (C) Physically helpless. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Tennessee law does not define the term fondling. • Incest (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-15-302): A person commits incest who engages in sexual penetration as defined in § 39-13-501, with a person, knowing the person to be, without regard to legitimacy: (1) The person's natural parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, stepparent, stepchild, adoptive parent, adoptive child; or (2) The person's brother or sister of the whole or half-blood or by adoption. • Statutory Rape (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-506): ○ Mitigated statutory rape is the unlawful sexual penetration of a victim by the defendant, or of the defendant by the victim when the victim is at least fifteen (15) but less than eighteen (18) years of age and the defendant is at least four (4) but not more than five (5) years older than the victim. ○ Statutory rape is the unlawful sexual penetration of a victim by the defendant or of the defendant by the victim when: (1) The victim is at least thirteen (13) but less than fifteen

Crime Type (Tennessee Code Annotated)	Definitions
	(15) years of age and the defendant is at least four (4) years but less than ten (10) years older than the victim; or (2) The victim is at least fifteen (15) but less than eighteen (18) years of age and the defendant is more than five (5) but less than ten (10) years older than the victim. ○ Aggravated statutory rape is the unlawful sexual penetration of a victim by the defendant, or of the defendant by the victim when the victim is at least thirteen (13) but less than eighteen (18) years of age and the defendant is at least ten (10) years older than the victim. • Statutory Rape by an authority figure (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-532): Statutory rape by an authority figure is the unlawful sexual penetration of a victim by the defendant or of the defendant by the victim when: (1) The victim is at least thirteen (13) but less than eighteen (18) years of age; (2) The defendant is at least four (4) years older than the victim; and (3)(A) The defendant was, at the time of the offense, in a position of trust, or had supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the defendant's legal, professional, or occupational status and used the position of trust or power to accomplish the sexual penetration; or (B) The defendant had, at the time of the offense, parental or custodial authority over the victim by virtue of the defendant's legal, professional, or occupational status and used the position to accomplish the sexual penetration.
Other “sexual assault” crimes	Other crimes under Tennessee law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following: • Sexual battery (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-505): (a) Sexual battery is unlawful sexual contact with a victim by the defendant or 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 contact is accomplished without the consent of the victim and the defendant knows or has reason to know at the time of the contact 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 contact is accomplished by fraud. (c) For purposes of this section, a victim is incapable of consent if: (1) The sexual contact with the victim occurs during the course of a consultation, examination, ongoing treatment, therapy, or other provision of professional services described in subsection (c)(2); and (c)(2) The defendant, whether licensed by the state or not, is a member of the clergy, healthcare professional, or alcohol and drug abuse counselor who was treating the victim for a mental, emotional, or physical condition.

Crime Type (Tennessee Code Annotated)	Definitions
	• Aggravated sexual battery (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-504): Aggravated sexual battery is unlawful sexual contact with a victim by the defendant or the defendant by a victim accompanied by any of the following circumstances: (1) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the act and the defendant is armed with a weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim reasonably to believe it to be a weapon; (2) The defendant causes bodily injury to the victim; (3) The defendant is aided or abetted by one (1) or more other persons; and (A) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the act; or (B) The defendant knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless; or (4) The victim is less than thirteen (13) years of age. • Sexual contact with a minor by an authority figure (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-509): It is an offense for a defendant to engage in unlawful sexual contact with a minor when: (1) The minor is less than eighteen (18) years of age; (2) The defendant is at least four (4) years older than the victim; and (3) The defendant was, at the time of the offense, in a position of trust, or had supervisory or disciplinary power over the minor by virtue of the defendant's legal, professional, or occupational status and used the position of trust or power to accomplish the sexual contact; or (4) The defendant had, at the time of the offense, parental or custodial authority over the minor and used the authority to accomplish the sexual contact. • Tennessee defines “Sexual assault victim” as (Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-601) (10) any person, regardless of the relationship with the perpetrator, who has been subjected to, threatened with, or placed in fear of any form of rape, as defined in [§ 39-13-502, § 39-13-503, § 39-13-506 or § 39-13-522] below or sexual battery, as defined in [§ 39-13-504, § 39-13-505, or § 39-13-527].
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Tennessee law does not define the term of consent (as it relates to sexual activity).

University Definition of Consent

The University uses the following definition of consent in its Interim Title IX Policy for the purpose of deciding whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

CONSENT is an affirmative decision that is made knowingly and freely to engage in an activity. Consent is represented by clear actions and/or words from a person. Consent may not be inferred from silence, passivity, or the lack of active resistance, alone. Sexual activity and/or contact without Consent is a Title IX Prohibited Conduct. Consent is not present in the following circumstances: (i) When one of the parties is not voluntarily engaging in an activity or is coerced, such as through the use of physical force, the threat of physical or emotional

harm, undue pressure, isolation, or confinement; (ii) When a person is Incapacitated; (iii) When a person is sleeping, unconscious or otherwise unable to communicate an unwillingness to engage in an activity; or (iv) When a person lacks the ability to make or understand the decision because they suffer from a mental disease or condition that renders them incapable of appraising the nature of the activity. A current or previous dating or intimate relationship, standing alone, is not sufficient to constitute Consent. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. Consent may be withdrawn at any time. Once withdrawn, sexual activity must immediately cease. The perspective of a Reasonable Person will be the basis for determining whether a Respondent knew, or reasonably should have known, whether a Complainant was able to freely give Consent and whether Consent was given. Be advised that under this Policy, being Incapacitated or merely intoxicated or otherwise under the influence does not diminish one's responsibility to obtain Consent, and it will not be an excuse for Title IX Prohibited Conduct.

Risk Reduction

The victim is not to blame for criminal behavior. The following are offered only as potential strategies to reduce one's risk of harm:

- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Try to avoid dark or isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Familiarize yourself with the emergency phone locations around campus.
- Walk with confidence and purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- Walk and jog in groups.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- Know that you do not have to stop to talk to strangers.
- If you are being followed, go to the nearest area of safety.
- Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags, as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cash money.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- Avoid using music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- When you attend social gatherings, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- If you can't find traveling companions, use the escort service on campus, no matter how short the distance is, and advise a friend or roommate of your destination and when you plan to return.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
- Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.

- Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself.
- At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
- If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement or medical assistance immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
- Have a code word to use with your friends or family, so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
- If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.
- Be true to yourself. You should not feel obligated to do anything that you do not want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Only do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; "playful" use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Watching out for friends, employees, colleagues, and students, and when observing a situation that could be high-risk or seeing a person who may need assistance, asking if they are okay.
- Speaking up and voicing disagreement when overhearing someone's plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
- Being a sympathetic listener if someone discloses that they have experienced any form of intimate partner violence, advising them if you have reporting obligations required by law and/or university policy, and helping to connect them with support resources.
- If it seems safe, consider confronting a person directly when they are observed attempting to isolate another person who is intoxicated or may be resisting romantic or sexual advances.
- If you are not comfortable directly confronting a person, distraction techniques may be effective to interrupt the flow of potential violence. Once the bystander identifies a high-risk situation, he or she acts to distract either party.

- When a bystander doesn't feel safe to approach the situation alone, she or he can involve others.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

The University also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

The PPAP and OPAC are conducted in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the University. Methods include, but are not limited to presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by the Office of Campus Safety during orientation. All new employees receive education on responsible employee requirements, education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by the Office of Campus Safety during new employee orientation.
- As part of its ongoing campaign, the University uses a variety of strategies, such as in-person presentations by sexual assault organizations, emails blasts with pertinent information, portal announcements, etc. While programming occurs throughout the year, the University also offers educational sessions and literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Campus Safety Awareness Month.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Office of Campus Safety at 615-329-8777. You may also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator at 615-329-8648.

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at Nashville General Hospital: 1818 Albion St, Nashville, TN 37208 or the Sexual Assault Center: 101 French Landing Dr, Nashville, TN 37228.

Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide later to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Fisk University Campus Safety: 615-329-8777
- Metro Nashville Police Department North Precinct: 615-862-8600 or 911. 2231 26th Ave North, Nashville, TN 37208
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

Students, faculty, or staff complainants also may seek orders of protection, restraining orders, or other similar orders issued by a court of law and may be assisted in doing so by Campus Safety or MNPd.

In Tennessee, victims may obtain an Order of Protection, which provides protective relief for victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault. An Order of Protection may be obtained by filing a petition with the court. Courts in Tennessee can issue two types of orders: (1) Temporary (ex parte) Protection Orders (TPOs), which act as a temporary emergency order to protect a victim, for up to 15 days, until a court hearing, and (2) Extended Protection Orders (EPOs), which are only granted after a full court hearing and may be issued for up to one year (subject to extension). Additional information about these orders may be found at:

- <https://www.womenslaw.org/laws/tn/restraining-orders> and <https://www.justiceforalltn.com/orders-of-protection>.
- In Nashville, a Petition for Order of Protection should be filed for in the Davidson County Circuit Court. The address is: 506 Metro Courthouse, 1 Public Square, Nashville, TN 37219. The phone number is 615-862-5181.
- The circuit court clerk's office can provide the necessary forms and may assist in completing the forms. Forms may also be found online at: <https://www.tncourts.gov/programs/self-help-center/forms/order-protection-forms>. A victim should be prepared to present documentation and/or other forms of evidence when filing an order of protection.

Additional information regarding these orders specific to Davidson County can be found at: [Self-Help Resources | Legal Aid Society of Middle Tennessee \(las.org\)](#) .

When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department.

The institution will also enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the institution will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order. The institution does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the institution may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The institution may also issue a "no trespass warning" if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

Available Victim Services:

Victims will be provided with written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the University and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

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aid, and other services available to them, both within the University and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

University Resources

- Fisk University Counseling Center - 615-329-8861 (confidential resource)
- Spiritual Life – 615-329-8582 (confidential resource)
- Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. [Office of Financial Aid - Fisk University](#)

State/Local Resources

- Saint Thomas Midtown Hospital Emergency Department - 615-284-5555
- Nashville General Hospital at Meharry Emergency Department - 615-341-4000
- TriStar Centennial Medical Center Emergency Department - 615-342-1000
- Sexual Assault Center Hotline - 1-800-879-1999
- YWCA Crisis and Information Line - 615-242-1199
- Tennessee Coalition to End Domestic & Sexual Violence:
<https://www.tncoalition.org>.
- Nashville Coalition Against Domestic Violence:
<https://www.nashvillecadv.com/resources>
- <https://www.nashvillecadv.com/resources>
- Legal Aid Society of Middle Tennessee and the Cumberland 1-800-238-1443

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>
- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodation and Protective Measures:

The University will provide written notification to victims about options for and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available, the University is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at 615-329-8648, and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented. When determining the

reasonableness of such a request, the University may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the University's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party to implement accommodation or protective measures. Such decisions will be made by the University considering the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measures is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the University will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Fisk will implement appropriate interim measures on its own initiative or in response to a request from a complainant or respondent. The University is obligated to comply with a student's reasonable request for a living and/or academic change following an alleged sex offence. Interim measures are intended to provide temporary support and relief to the parties involved in or affected by sexual misconduct. Such measures will remain in effect as long as necessary, depending on the relevant facts and circumstances. The University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Requests for interim measures may be made to the Title IX Coordinator or the Office of Student Engagement. Parties may request interim measures even in cases where an investigation is not undertaken, or either party has declined to participate in the university's proceeding or the criminal process. In all instances, the Title IX coordinator will be notified of the measure(s) provided.

Interim measures may include, but are not limited to:

- A "No Contact" order prohibiting either, or both of, the Complainant and/or the Respondent from having contact with any other person(s) or each other.
- A transfer of the Complainant or the Respondent to another classroom setting or living arrangement, including without limitation moving to another residence and/or distance learning.
- Place an employee or a member of the faculty on administrative leave. In such cases, the Office of Student Engagement and the Title IX Coordinator shall: (1) if it is an employee, consult with the Director of Human Resources and the employee's unit head; and (2) if it is a member of the faculty consult with the Provost and the Director of Human Resources.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the University's Interim Title IX Policy and the related Resolution Procedures. In situations where the allegations fall outside of the scope of the Interim Title IX Policy, the following procedures may be used in the Student Handbook

<https://www.fisk.edu/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-2025-Handbook.pdf>

For allegations in which the Respondent is an undergraduate, graduate, or professional Student, reports of Title IX Prohibited Conduct, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, should be reported to the Office of Title IX as follows:

Terence Calloway Chief of Campus Safety/Title IX Coordinator, Carnegie Hall Lower-Level 1741 Meharry Blvd 615-329-8648 tcalloway@fisk.edu

Dr. Natara Garvin Vice President of Administration
Division of Administration and Student Affairs, Title IX Investigator, Boyd House 615-329-8635 ngarvin@fisk.edu

For allegations in which the Respondent is Staff, Faculty, a visitor, or anyone other than a student, reports of Title IX Prohibited Conduct should be reported to OIE as follows:

Director of Human Resources Office of Human Resources Carnegie Hall, 1st Floor 615-329-8717 egarnes@fisk.edu An electronic form available at <https://www.fisk.edu/about/title-ix/report-a-crime> can also be used to file a report.

An electronic form available at <https://www.fisk.edu/campus-life/title-ix/> A Complainant has the option to file a Formal Complaint against a Respondent alleging Title IX Prohibited Conduct and requesting that the University investigate those allegations. In rare cases, the Title IX Coordinator, in their sole discretion, may also decide to file a Formal Complaint of Title IX Prohibited Conduct where the Complainant chooses not to do so if the failure to file a Formal Complaint would constitute deliberate indifference to possible Title IX Prohibited Conduct in the Title IX Coordinator's judgment or if the allegations, if true, would have a negative impact on campus safety and/or security.

To become effective, an Eligible Complainant (or the Title IX Coordinator) must sign and submit a Formal Complaint. These Title IX Student Procedures can only be initiated if a Formal Complaint is signed and submitted by an Eligible Complainant or the Title IX Coordinator.

When the Title IX Coordinator receives a Formal Complaint of Title IX Prohibited Conduct, they will evaluate the allegations to determine whether the definition of Title IX Prohibited Conduct and the Complainant meet the definition of an Eligible Complainant under the Title IX Policy. If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct, if true, constitutes Title IX Prohibited Conduct under the Title IX Policy, they shall proceed to address the matter pursuant to these TIX Student Procedures.

If the Title IX Coordinator investigates the matter and determines that the conduct is not Title IX Prohibited Conduct or the Complaint is not an Eligible Complainant, they may dismiss the

Formal Complaint for Title IX purposes and instead may pursue the matter under the student handbook <https://www.fisk.edu/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-2025-Handbook.pdf>

Once a Formal Complaint is signed and submitted, the Complainant and Respondent will receive a written Notice of allegations; the Notice will contain the following information:

- A summary of these Procedures.
- A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged Title IX Prohibited Conduct and a statement that any determination regarding responsibility is made only at the conclusion of the Formal Title IX Student Procedures.
- Notice that each party may have an advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and who may inspect and review evidence.
- Information regarding the availability of support and assistance through University resources and the opportunity to meet with the Title IX Coordinator (or their designee) in person to discuss resources, rights, and options.
- Notice of the University's prohibition of Retaliation against the Complainant, the Respondent, witnesses and any other Reporting Party; that the University will respond promptly when Retaliation is reported; and how to report acts of Retaliation; and
- Notice that the University prohibits knowingly making false statements and knowingly submitting false information during any Title IX process, including these Title IX Student Procedures.

If, during the course of an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator decides to investigate additional allegations about the Complainant or Respondent relating to the same facts or circumstances but not included in the earlier written notice, the coordinator will provide an amended Notice of Allegations to the parties. The University may, in its sole discretion, dismiss a Formal Complaint at any time during these Procedures if:

- The Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw from the Formal Complaint or any allegations therein.
- The Respondent is not or is no longer enrolled or employed by the University.
- Specific circumstances prevent the University from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to whether the reported conduct is subject to the Title IX Policy. If the Title IX Coordinator determines that a Formal Complaint of Title IX Prohibited Conduct should be dismissed for any of these reasons, either party may appeal to that decision as explained below.

When formal procedures are initiated, an investigation will take place, involving interviews and the collection of evidence. The investigator will then write a draft report that will be shared with the parties. The parties have ten days to submit a written response. The investigator will then draft a final report that is shared with the parties. The parties will have five business days to respond. The matter will then be referred to a hearing officer.

A hearing will be conducted, and following the hearing, the hearing officer will, using a preponderance of the evidence standard, decide regarding whether the respondent engaged in the alleged conduct. The parties will receive written notifications simultaneously of the decision and, as applicable, remedies and sanctions.

Generally, the University will complete its process from Formal Complaint through the completion of an Investigation Report in 90 days, and from the Investigation Report through the Hearing Officer's Written Notification of Outcome in an additional 45 days thereafter. Each party will have a right to appeal. The appeal must be filed within five business days to the Title IX Office. An appellate office will provide notice to the appellee that an appeal has been submitted, and the appellee has five business days to submit a written response. The appellate office will provide written notice of a decision within twenty business days from receipt of the appeal.

Alternative Resolution is an informal resolution process that usually does not include an investigation or hearing under the Formal Title IX Student Procedures (the "Alternative Resolution Process"). Remedies available through the Alternative Resolution Process may include appropriate and reasonable educational, restorative, and accountability-focused measures as agreed to by the parties and approved by the Title IX Coordinator. A Formal Complaint is necessary to utilize the Alternative Resolution Process, but the Alternative Resolution Process is only available if both the Complainant and Respondent provide specific written confirmation to the Title IX Coordinator of their desire to utilize this informal process.

Alternative Resolution is typically a spectrum of facilitated, or structured, and adaptable processes between the Complainant, the Respondent, and/or other affected community members that seeks to identify and meet the needs of the Complainant while providing an opportunity for the Respondent to acknowledge harm and seek to repair the harm (to the extent possible) experienced by the Complainant and/or the University community. Examples of the types of remedies available through the Alternative Resolution Process are described in the Title IX Policy.

The Alternative Resolution Process is not available in cases involving a Student Complainant and Employee Respondent.

Title IX Office reserves the right to determine whether Alternative Resolution is appropriate in a specific case. Before the Title IX Office commences with the Alternative Resolution process, both parties must provide informed consent in writing. In addition, where both parties and the University determine that Alternative Resolution is worth exploring, the University will provide the parties with a written notice disclosing:

- the Formal Complaint
- the requirements of the Alternative Resolution Process, including the circumstances that may preclude resuming Formal Title IX Student Procedures.
- the parties' right to withdraw from the process prior to a resolution being reached; and
- any consequences resulting from participating or withdrawing from the process, including the records that may be maintained by the University.

At any time prior to reaching a resolution, either party may withdraw from the Alternative Resolution Process and proceed with the formal grievance process for resolving the Formal Complaint. Once an Alternative Resolution is agreed to by all parties, the resolution is binding, and the parties are precluded from resuming or starting Formal Title IX Student Procedures related to that Formal Complaint (they are not precluded from filing complaints regarding possible Title IX Prohibited Conduct that occurs after the conduct reported in the Formal Complaint). Fisk will enforce the terms of an Alternative Resolution agreement.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

During the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the result.

A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:

- Completed within reasonably prompt periods designated by the University's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of times for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
- Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the University's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
- Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

Such training addresses topics such as the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the University's education programs and activities; how to conduct investigations, hearings, and appeals and informal resolutions (as applicable); relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding; proper techniques for questioning witnesses; basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding; and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest.

3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or

proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, if those limits apply equally to both parties.

4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal against the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that the University May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses:

In the event the Hearing Officer or other decision maker finds the Respondent responsible for a violation of the University’s policies, appropriate remedies and sanctions will be determined by the appropriate University official, as described below. Remedies are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University’s Education Program or Activity. Remedies may be disciplinary or punitive.

For Student Respondents, a university representative appointed by the Associate Provost for Student Affairs will determine appropriate remedies and sanctions in consultation with the Title IX Office.

For Employee and Faculty Respondents, the Provost, the Respondent’s Dean or Division Chair, the Office of Human Resources, or other Supervisor Designee as determined in the discretion of the University will determine appropriate remedies and sanctions in consultation with the Title IX Office and Human Resources.

Upon a finding of responsibility, the Complainant will be provided with remedies designed to restore access to the University’s educational and employment programs and activities.

Sanctions for a finding of responsibility for Student Respondents include withdrawal of privileges, restitution, mental health/medical assessment/treatment, fine, exclusion, educational projects/initiatives, community service, degree revocation, admonition, formal warning, disciplinary probation, suspension, expulsion, and/or other restrictions on access to Fisk programs and activities. In determining (a) sanction(s), the sanction decision-maker will consider whether the nature of the conduct at issue warrants removal from the University, either permanent (expulsion) or temporary (suspension for a predetermined amount of time, ranging from one to two semesters). Other factors pertinent to the determination of what sanction applies include, but are not limited to, the nature of the conduct at issue, prior disciplinary history of the respondent (shared with the appropriate University official only upon a finding of responsibility for the allegation), previous University response to similar conduct, and University interests (e.g., in providing a safe environment for all). Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Students to discuss reentry and expectations going forward.

Sanctions for finding of responsibility for Employee and Faculty Respondents include, but are not limited to, progressive disciplinary action; prohibition from various academic or managerial responsibilities involving the complainant or others; letter of reprimand placed in a respondent's personnel file; restrictions on a respondent's access to Fisk programs or facilities; limitations on merit pay or other salary increases for a specific period; or demotion, suspension, or dismissal/termination from the University, or a recommendation that a separate process required to impose such action be commenced. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Director of Human Resources to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

Requests for interim measures may be made to the Title IX Coordinator or the Office of Student Engagement. Parties may request interim measures even in cases where an investigation is not undertaken, or either party has declined to participate in the university's proceeding or the criminal process. In all instances, the Title IX coordinator will be notified of the measure(s) provided.

Interim measures may include, but are not limited to:

- A "No Contact" order prohibiting either, or both of, the Complainant and/or the Respondent from having contact with any other person(s) or each other.
- A transfer of the Complainant or the Respondent to another classroom setting or living arrangement, including without limitation moving to another residence and/or distance learning.
- Place an employee or a member of the faculty on administrative leave. In such cases, the Office of Student Engagement and the Title IX Coordinator shall: (i) if it is an employee, consult with the Director of Human Resources and the employee's unit head; and (2) if it is a member of the faculty consult with the Provost and the Director of Human Resources.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

The University will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the University to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

When a student or employee reports to the University that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the University will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state

of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the University of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Chief of Campus Safety at safety@fisk.edu 615-329-8648 State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: <https://sor.tbi.tn.gov/home>

Timely Warnings & Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Office of Campus Safety, Director of Communications, and Office of the President constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

- Office of Campus Safety, 615-329-8777/safety@fisk.edu
- Title IX Coordinator, 615-329-8648/titleixcoordinator@fisk.edu
- Vice President for Student Affairs, 615-329-8635

The University has communicated with local law enforcement asking them to notify the University if it receives reports or information warranting a timely warning.

Emergency Response

Fisk University has an emergency management plan designed to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, fires, active shooters, etc. The University has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the University about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Office of Campus Safety at safety@fisk.edu 615-329-8777 or Terence Calloway at tcalloway@fis.edu 615-329-8648 or 217-721-6388 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situations.

The Office of Campus Safety will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and will be responsible for initiating the institution’s response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other University departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Chief of Campus Safety will consult with other appropriate University officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the University community to be notified.

The Chief of Campus Safety in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Depending on the segments of the campus, the notification will target; the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also, as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

The Chief of Campus Safety will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the community being threatened.

The Fisk University Alert system is the primary communication tool used for university-wide emergency mass notifications. The system is designed to deliver a blanket message to every subscriber and every registered device via emails, phone calls, and text messages.

The Office of Campus Safety is designated as the first responder to all emergencies at Fisk University. Campus Safety will respond and determine if an incident poses an imminent threat or danger to the Fisk community. The highest-ranking on-scene officer will contact the Chief of Campus Safety to make the final determination. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other University departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

At the direction of the Chief of Campus Safety, the Office of Campus Safety will notify local law enforcement of the emergency. The University's Director of Marketing & Communications or other University Official will notify local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The method(s) listed below may be utilized when the University issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign-Up Instructions
Fisk University Alert System	https://member.everbridge.net/index/1332612387831936#/login
Email Blast	N/A
Campus Safety Officer Notification	N/A
Social Media/GroupMe	Contact Residence Hall Director

Testing & Documentation

The University evaluates its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times the Office of Campus Safety and other University Officials will meet to train and assess and evaluate the University's emergency response plan.

A test of the Fisk University Alert system was most recently conducted on September 26 2026. Testing procedures were announced prior to activation, and a test message was sent to all devices registered in the system by students, faculty, and staff.

The Chief of Campus Safety maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held, and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the University will distribute its students and employee information to remind them of the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Stop Campus Hazing Policy and Programming

Hazing Policy Statement

Fisk University is committed to fostering a safe, inclusive, and respectful campus environment. Hazing, in any form, is prohibited and undermines the values of our community. In compliance with the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA), signed into law on December 23, 2024, this policy outlines our commitment to prevent hazing and ensuring accountability.

The University began collecting statistics in 2026 for reported hazing crimes. This data will be reflected in the 2027 Annual Security Report.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Program

The institution provides prevention and awareness of programming related to hazing (insert frequency and methods of training, such as computer modules, in person, brochures, etc.). The community is reminded that hazing is prohibited and is provided with information regarding how to file a report, how reports of hazing are investigated, and information regarding local, state and tribal laws on hazing.

In addition, the institution provides research-informed programming for students and employees that covers a wide range of information designed to stop hazing before it occurs. It includes information regarding bystander intervention, such as how to take steps to watch out for those around you, as well as information regarding ethical leadership. Community members are also provided with information regarding how to strengthen group ties without engaging in hazing behavior.

Hazing State Laws

Summary (Code of Tennessee)
1. "Hazing" means any intentional or reckless act in this state on or off the property of any higher education institution by one (1) student acting alone or with others that is directed against any other student, that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of that student or that induces or coerces a student to endanger the student's mental or physical health or safety. "Hazing" does not include customary athletic events or similar contests or competitions and is limited to those actions taken and situations created in connection with initiation into or affiliation with any organization; and 2. "Higher education institution" means a public or private college, community college or university. (b) Each higher education institution shall adopt a written policy prohibiting hazing any student or organization operating under the sanction of the institution. The policy shall be distributed or made available to each student at the beginning of each school year. Time shall be set aside during orientation to specifically discuss the policy and its ramifications as a criminal offense and the institutional penalties that may be imposed by the higher education institution. Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-7-123. Tennessee has similar laws governing local education agencies. <i>See</i> Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-2-120. Tennessee state public universities and colleges are additionally subject to rules regarding hazing policies, procedures, and student conduct standards as published at Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0240-02-04-.03 and 1720-04-03-.04.

Missing Student Policy

Anyone who believes a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing should immediately report his or her concern to:

- Chief of Campus Safety, (615) 329-8648/217-721-6388
- Vice President for Student Affairs, (615) 329-8635
- Director of Residence Life and Campus Services, (615) 329-8843

Any University employee receiving a missing student report should immediately notify Campus Safety so that an investigation can be initiated. In compliance with the Federal Higher Education Opportunity Act, federal law, 20 U.S.C § 1092j, a student living in on campus housing may identify an individual to be contacted by the University only in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, the University will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. The option to identify a contact person in the event the student is determined to be missing is in addition to identifying a general emergency contact person, but they can be the same individual for both purposes. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials, and it will only be disclosed to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing student investigation.

After investigating a missing person report, if it is determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours, the University will notify local police authorities unless it was local law enforcement that made the determination that the student is missing. For students under age eighteen (18) and not emancipated, Fisk University is required to notify the custodial parent no later than twenty-four (24) hours after the time the student is determined to be missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this University over the past three calendar years follows:

* The University began collecting statistics in 2026 for reported hazing crimes. This data will be reflected in the 2027 Annual Security Report.

	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Crime	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2	5	2	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	3	4	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	0
Arson	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	3	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	10	14	4	10	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Dating Violence	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stalking	5	7	2	5	6	3	0	1	1	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: 1 On Campus incident of Intimidation characterized by race bias

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the University:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the University's Clery Geography which includes a two-mile radius of the 1000 17th St. N Nashville, TN 37208-4501 address.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

The University maintains on-campus housing for its students. Below is a description of the fire safety systems and the number of fire drills conducted during the previous calendar year.

Campus: Fisk University, 1000 17th Ave N, Nashville, TN 37208-4501

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills in previous calendar year
Crosthwaite Hall,	X	X		X	X	X	1

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills in previous calendar year
1730 Meharry Blvd.							
Jubilee Hall, 1720 Meharry Blvd.	X	X		X	X	X	1
New Hall, 1740 Meharry Blvd	X	X	X	X	X	X	3
Shane Hall, 1710 Meharry Blvd.	X	X		X	X	X	1

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

The following policies have been established in accordance with fire and safety laws of the State of Tennessee regarding public buildings. The procedure set forth in this policy for building maintenance is applicable to all residence halls. The University reserves the right to make periodic inspections of campus housing to ensure fire safety systems are operational and that the policy on prohibited items is being complied with. Prohibited items, if found, will be confiscated and donated or discarded without reimbursement.

- Resistance coils or gas appliances of any kind such as hot plates, emersion coils, grills, skillets, toasters, toaster ovens or any appliance with an exposed heating element or heating surface are prohibited. Microwaves and hot surface appliances, such as hot plates, George Foreman Grills, space heaters, popcorn poppers, etc., are not allowed in student rooms. The use of UL approved portable electric hair dryers, curling irons, portable refrigerators (3.5 cubic feet, 1.5 amps), razors, radios, clocks, computers, desk lamps, irons, televisions sets, tape recorders, CD players, and stereos are permitted in student rooms.
- Extreme caution is urged when using these appliances in the room from both a safety and a sanitary aspect. Students are encouraged to use cooking appliances (with smooth heating surfaces only) in kitchens, where available. If these smooth surface appliances are used in the kitchen area, use the following precautions:
- Operate all appliances away from flammable items such as bedding, paper, clothing, aerosol cans, etc.
- Never leave cooking unattended food. Crockpots are not allowed for this reason.
- Unplug all appliances immediately when you are done.

- Clean appliances, plates and utensils, immediately after use. With multiple people living in an area, the potential for infestation by bugs and rodents multiplies quickly when food and dirty dishes are left out.
- Care should be taken in the use of all electrical cords and sockets. Extension cords are to be used only as an extension of a single unit, not as a multiple plug adapter. All electrical cords should bear the label “Approved by Underwriter’s Laboratories.” Do not overload circuits. Multiple plug adapters are prohibited. UL approved power strips with surge protectors are permitted.
- **LIGHTED CANDLES OR CANDLES WITH BURNT WICKS, INCENSE BURNERS, HALOGEN LAMPS, AND POTPOURRI BURNERS ARE NOT ALLOWED IN STUDENT ROOMS.**
- The use or storage of kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, benzene, or any similar flammable material in residence halls is prohibited.
- Flammable items such as sheets, fish net, etc., should not be hung or draped from the walls or ceiling. Light fixtures are not to be covered with flammable items.
- Wastepaper baskets should be emptied frequently.
- Fisk University is a smoke-free campus. Smoking is prohibited in all buildings on campus, including residential facilities. Additionally, smoking is prohibited during all campus ceremonies and activities sponsored under the auspices of Fisk University. Guests or visitors of our students are expected to comply with this smoking policy.
- Fire doors are to be kept closed. Fire doors serve to protect you in the event of fire but are useless when left open. Fire doors are located throughout the residence halls in the corridors, at the stairwells, and at some of the lobbies and, if properly closed, prevent fire, smoke, and fumes from spreading throughout the building in the event of fire, thus keeping some routes clear for safe exit.
- No live Christmas trees or live greenery may be used anywhere within the buildings. Fireproof vinyl/aluminum trees are acceptable. No strung holiday lights may be used in the residence halls.
- All decorating materials used on floors where residents live must be fireproof.
- No straw or similar flammable material may be used inside the building.
- Doors may be covered with flameproof material during the holiday season only if it is attached by tape (no tacks) on the sides, top, or bottom of the door.
- There should be nothing used at any time that will impede the flow of traffic in the halls in the event an evacuation of the building should become necessary.
- Glass inserts in the fire doors may not be covered at any time.
- Light bulbs and light fixtures must not be covered with paper, cellophane, or paint. Theater gels may be attached to desk lamps, etc., for colored lighting effects.
- All room smoke alarms are equipped with the appropriate battery. If an alarm is found missing a battery, it will be assumed that the student has removed the battery. All missing batteries may lead to a fine of up to \$100.00 plus the replacement cost, all of which shall be assessed to each resident of the room. It is the responsibility of each resident to report non-working batteries to their Residence Director.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

In the event of a fire, the University expects that all campus community members will evacuate by the nearest exit, closing doors and activating the fire alarm system (if one is nearby) as they leave. If circumstances permit at the time of the alarm, additional instructions will be given regarding where students and/or staff are to relocate.

Students should be familiar with the exits nearest to their rooms so they can exit quickly and safely when the fire alarm sounds. When the alarm sounds, students should close the room door and leave the building quickly. Students may return only upon authorization from the staff. Failure to exit a building while a fire alarm is sounding will be considered a violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

Fire Education and Training Programs

Fire safety education programs for all residents of on-campus student housing and all employees with responsibilities related to that housing are held at the beginning of each semester. Their purpose is to familiarize everyone with the fire safety system in each facility, train them on procedures to follow if there is a fire, and inform them of the University's fire safety policies. Information distributed includes maps of each facility's evacuation route, and any fire alarms and fire suppression equipment available in the facility. Attendees are advised that participation in fire drills is mandatory, and any student with a disability is given the option of having a "buddy" assigned to assist him or her.

Reporting Fires

The University is required to disclose statistical data each year on all fires that occurred in on-campus student housing. When a fire alarm is pulled and/or the fire department responds to a fire, these incidents are captured. If you encounter a fire that presents an emergency, ensure your own safety and then please call 911.

There may also be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly, and an alarm is not pulled, or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one; you should contact the Director of Residence Life and Campus Services at Director of Residence Life and Campus Services. When providing notification of a fire, give as much information as possible about the location, date, time, and cause of the fire.

Plans for Future Improvements

Fisk University is positioned to make a quantum leap in institutional growth, innovation, and academic excellence by building upon its historic legacy while preparing students for the demands of the future. This vision centers on strategic investments in academic programs, research, technology, student success, and community partnerships.

Fire Statistics

Fisk University

2025

No fires were reported in 2025.

2024

No fires were reported in 2024.

2023

No fires were reported in 2023.