



2023 Security and Fire Safety Report

CAMPUS ACCESS

The university campus is open to general public access starting at 5 a.m. daily. Both pedestrian and drive-in entrances close at 11 p.m. Sunday through Saturday. Students and employees are admitted to campus after 11 p.m. through the main entrance by displaying their current campus vehicle registration decal or identifying themselves to the front entrance security personnel. Visitors coming to campus after entrances have closed for the day must stop at the front entrance, give their name and have a legitimate reason to be on campus.

CAMPUS BUILDING ACCESS

Most university buildings are open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. After business hours, most buildings are accessible through the ID card access control system. Students or staff who need after-hours access to a locked building must contact the appropriate department head or building manager to obtain access. Opening and closing times for buildings with other hours, such as the Davis Field House, Mack Building, Dixon-McKenzie Dining Common and Student Center, are posted on the university website.

Residence halls are restricted to the residence hall students and any visitors the Welcome Center assigns to the residence halls. Day students and employees may access the residence halls through the front lobby doors from 5:30 a.m. through 11 p.m. All other residence hall doors are locked 24 hours a day, seven days a week and accessible only by student ID card.

Employees or students living on campus who expect a visitor after 11 p.m. should call the Public Safety dispatcher at ext. 5911 or (864) 770-1311 and give the visitor's name and the expected arrival date and time.

Graduate assistants who work in custodial open the buildings for custodial crews after hours and secure the buildings when the crews are finished. A Public Safety officer enters each building once or twice during the night to check that the building is secure.

SAFETY AWARENESS

Student life regulations concerning safety issues, such as access to campus and buildings, student department and specific times when students can be in specific campus locations, are included in the Student Handbook and Graduate Student Handbook, which are updated and issued annually. In addition, the Office of Public Safety's website, home.bju.edu/publicsafety/safety-tips-for-in-and-around-town, contains safety tips covering topics such as how to report an emergency, how to describe a suspect and a vehicle and how to challenge strangers, along with preventing auto theft and carjacking and protecting yourself and your belongings.

CAMPUS PUBLIC SAFETY

Public Safety also employs full-time and part-time officers who are trained and registered through the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED). Each officer is registered as a private security officer and has the same authority and arrest powers as a deputy sheriff when they are on the property they are paid to protect.

BJU's Office of Public Safety also has full-time employees who are trained through the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy and are certified Class 1 law enforcement officers and commissioned as State Constables by the governor's office. These officers have the same authority and arrest powers as any other state, municipal or county law enforcement officer on the property owned by BJU and on all public roads contiguous to BJU's property. This authority comes from the South Carolina Code of Laws Title 59 Chapter 116. Campus police officers will schedule court dates as necessary.

BJU's Office of Public Safety has established professional working relationships with the Greenville Police Department, the Greenville County Sheriff's Office, the South Carolina Highway Patrol and other South Carolina agencies for cooperation with investigations, training and exchange of information. The chief alerts BJU Public Safety patrol officers of crimes occurring near campus as appropriate. In addition, Public Safety monitors county sheriff activity via scanner 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and is immediately aware of criminal or potentially threatening incidents near the campus. The city police dispatcher also calls BJU's Office of Public Safety if an incident occurs near campus. Should Public Safety require additional information on a specific incident occurring off campus, the Public Safety supervisor on duty contacts the Greenville Police Department and requests information. If Public Safety requires supplemental capabilities, such as investigative capabilities like fingerprinting, they call for assistance from the Greenville Police Department as agreed upon by the memorandum of understanding signed by BJU and the Greenville Police Department.

BJU's Office of Public Safety does not respond to criminal activity that occurs on property not owned by the University. If a student is involved in criminal activity off campus, Public Safety gives full cooperation to local law enforcement as requested.

In addition, Office of Public Safety officers hold memberships in the National Association of Campus Safety Administrators to network with and participate in training with universities and colleges across the nation.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

All employees, students and visitors are expected to report any type of criminal activity, traffic accidents, medical emergencies, fires or suspicious activity of any type to the Public Safety dispatcher by dialing ext. 1111. If using a cell phone, direct dial (864) 770-1311. Anyone may also report any campus emergency in person to the Public Safety official on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week at the front entrance to campus.

The Clery Act specifically mandates that "campus security authorities" are responsible for reporting Clery Act crimes reported to them. Campus security authorities are defined as the campus police department; those who monitor the campus entrance; anyone designated as an individual to whom crimes should be reported, including administrators and Student Life; and officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, student

activities, residence hall advisors/assistants and students who monitor access to residence halls. During In-service training at the beginning of the fall semester, Public Safety, working with the vice provost for administration, sends an email to faculty and staff considered to be campus security authorities reminding them of the types of crimes they are to report and that they are to report them in writing. Procedures for reporting crimes are also included in the annual training of residence hall staff at the beginning of the fall.

If a student, faculty or staff member is the victim of a crime and does not want to pursue action within the university system or the criminal justice system, he or she may make a confidential report by meeting with an executive vice president, or his designee, who will file a report on the details of the incident without revealing identity. A confidential report can give Public Safety the information it needs to take steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others.

The University encourages a victim of a crime to seek counseling. The University makes a Human Resources counselor available to faculty and staff, and a Student Care counselor available to students. These counselors provide advice on seeking additional counseling as appropriate.

DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

Public Safety collects data and maintains statistics of all reported crimes occurring on campus, in or on a non-campus building or property (such as the Campus View Apartments) or on public property immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus. The director of Public Safety makes a written request to the Greenville Police for data on the crimes that have occurred near campus. Each year, Public Safety prepares and discloses on the BJU website statistics on crimes reported to Public Safety or the local police for the previous three years.

Statistics are disclosed for four general categories of crimes:

- **Criminal Offenses** — Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, and manslaughter by negligence; sexual assault, including rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; motor vehicle theft; and arson.
- **Hate Crimes** — Any of the above-mentioned offenses and any incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property that were motivated by bias.
- **VAWA Offenses** — Any incidents of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.
- **Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action** for weapons law violations, drug abuse violations and liquor law violations.

Crime statistics disclosed include the location of the crime, the type of crime, the name of the person or office to whom the crime was reported, when the crime was reported and the status of the complaint if known. Public Safety discloses a reported crime regardless of whether individuals involved in either the crime itself or in the reporting of the crime are associated with BJU.

Public Safety posts the statistics for the previous three years on the BJU website on or before Oct. 1 each year. When the new statistics are posted, Public Safety alerts Communications to email students, faculty and staff a link to the website where the statistics can be accessed. Admission provides the link to the statistics or a hard copy of the statistics to prospective students who ask for it, and Human Resources makes the link or a hard copy available to prospective new employees.

Public Safety also maintains a daily crime log. The most recent 60-day period is open to public inspection. The log contains the list of crimes reported to Public Safety, date and time of occurrence, location and case number. The crime log is available at the Public Safety office, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Requests for information older than 60 days may be filled within two business days.

TIMELY WARNINGS

If a situation arises, on or off campus, that in the judgment of the acting CEO, the assistant to the acting CEO, the provost and executive vice president for academic affairs, the director of Public Safety and/or the chief communications officer, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to the health and/or safety of the university community, Public Safety will issue the appropriate “timely warning” using the emergency notification system for large groups, or email or post notices for smaller groups or areas.

Prior to issuing the warning to the entire campus community, when possible, Communications and/or Public Safety will inform the following that an emergency message will be sent: provost, acting chief student development officer, women’s director of student life, assistant to the acting CEO, and as necessary, the pre-college principals.

The emergency notification system issues warnings in multiple ways to each student, faculty and staff person:

- Text
- Cell phone
- If there is no cell phone response, a message is sent to campus email.
- Faculty and staff who do not respond to the first two media will receive the message on their home phone and then their home email.

Caller ID will identify the message as BJU Alert. In class, faculty are to switch their phones to an inaudible signal and leave it where they can check incoming texts and calls. If an emergency text or call comes, faculty are to receive the message and relay it to the students. All phones are to be switched off in cultural events. If an emergency occurs at one of these times, the warning will be publicly announced.

Depending on the particular circumstances of an incident, Communications and/or Public Safety may send an email and post a notice on the university intranet to provide the university community with more detailed information and on the internet for the general public.

As part of the student registration tasks, students update their cell phone numbers for the emergency notification system. Students, faculty and staff may also update their emergency contact information on the intranet anytime.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to Public Safety at ext. 1111, if using a cell phone at 864-770-1311, or in person at the front entrance of the Public Safety building.

DRUG POLICY

Bob Jones University does not condone the possession, use, manufacture or distribution of illegal substances or drug paraphernalia of any kind or in any amount. Students who engage in drug activity — including the illegal use of prescription drugs — forfeit their privilege of enrollment as students of BJU. Students who take drugs or otherwise participate in drug activity may face criminal penalties as well as disciplinary action by BJU.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Students who drink any alcoholic beverages forfeit their privilege of enrollment as students of BJU. BJU's policy on alcohol use by students complies with the laws of South Carolina which prohibit the possession, consumption and serving of alcoholic beverages by and to persons less than 21 years of age. Underage students who consume alcoholic beverages in violation of South Carolina laws may face criminal penalties as well as disciplinary action by BJU.

DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE EDUCATION

Residence hall supervisors meet with individual students who reveal prior drug or alcohol use on their applications for admission to ascertain how recently drugs or alcohol have been used. Individual students with prior drug use are counseled on a case-by-case basis, depending on the circumstances of prior use and the student's needs. Students may also be denied admission based on the circumstances of drug and alcohol use, and others may need to wait for a period of time following drug or alcohol use before they are admitted. The use of drugs or alcohol after admission to BJU results in expulsion.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND STALKING

Bob Jones University is committed to creating and maintaining a safe environment for living, studying and working on campus. BJU maintains separate residence halls for male and female students on opposite sides of the campus. BJU policies limit campus and building access during off hours, and Public Safety officials patrol the campus 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Residence hall students also are expected to inform the University when they leave and return to campus.

I. POLICY

Bob Jones University does not tolerate sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking or sexual violence of any kind, whether occurring on or off campus, on the part of students, faculty or staff. Offenders are subject to immediate dismissal.

BJU identifies sexual assault and misconduct to include the following:

- **Sexual Misconduct:** Any conduct or act of a sexual nature perpetrated against an individual without consent and specifically includes sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and dating or domestic violence. Sexual misconduct can occur between strangers or acquaintances, including people involved in an intimate or sexual relationship. Sexual misconduct can be committed by men or by women, and it can occur between people of the same or different sex. BJU encourages reporting of all sexual misconduct.
- **Sexual Assault:** Any actual, attempted or threatened sexual act with another person without that person's consent. Sexual assault includes, but is not limited to:

1. Rape and attempted rape.
 2. Intentional and unwelcome sexual touching (including disrobing or exposure), however slight, with any body part or any object, by a man or a woman upon a man or a woman, without effective consent or coercing, forcing or attempting to coerce or force another to touch you, themselves or a third party with any of these body parts or areas when such touching would be reasonably and objectively offensive.
 3. Any sexual act in which there is force, violence or use of duress or deception upon the victim.
 4. Any sexual act perpetrated when the victim is unable to give consent.
 5. Sexual intimidation, which includes but is not limited to:
 - a. Threatening, expressly or impliedly, to commit a sexual act upon another person without his or her consent.
 - b. Stalking or cyberstalking.
 - c. Engaging in indecent exposure.
- **Sexual Exploitation:** Means any act of taking non-consensual, unjust or abusive sexual advantage of another person for one's own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the person being exploited. Sexual exploitation includes, but is not limited to:
 1. Causing or attempting to cause the incapacitation of another person in order to gain a sexual advantage over such person.
 2. Prostituting another person (i.e., personally gaining money, privilege or power from the sexual activities of another).
 3. Non-consensual videotaping, photographing or audio-recording of sexual activity and/or distribution of these materials via media such as, but not limited to, the internet.
 4. Exceeding the boundaries of consent (e.g., allowing another person to observe consensual sex without the knowledge of or consent from all participants).
 5. Voyeurism.
 6. Knowingly or recklessly transmitting a sexually transmitted disease (including HIV) to another individual.
 - **Dating Violence:** Violence by a person who has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim. Whether there was such a relationship will be gauged by its length, type and frequency of interaction.
 - **Domestic Violence:** Asserted violent misdemeanor and felony offenses committed by the victim's current or former spouse, current or former cohabitant, person similarly situated under domestic or family violence law, or anyone else protected under domestic or family violence law.
 - **Stalking:** A course of conduct or pattern of words, whether verbal, written or electronic, directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for her, his or others' safety or to suffer substantial emotional distress. A course of conduct means two or more acts including, but not limited to acts in which the alleged stalker directly or indirectly or through third parties by any action or means, follows, monitors, surveils, threatens or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property.

In addition, BJU considers violations of the following South Carolina laws as evidence of sexual assault and misconduct:

- **Sexual Battery:** Per South Carolina Code of Laws Section 16-3-651, “sexual battery” is defined as “sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, anal intercourse or any intrusion, however slight, of any part of a person’s body or of any object into the genital or anal openings of another person’s body, except when such intrusion is accomplished for medically recognized treatment or diagnostic purposes.”
- **Criminal Sexual Conduct in the First Degree:** South Carolina Code of Laws Section 16-3-652 defines Criminal Sexual Conduct in the First Degree as “the individual engages in sexual battery with the victim and if any one or more of the following circumstances are proven:
 1. The individual uses aggravated force.
 2. The victim submits to sexual battery under circumstances involving forcible confinement, kidnapping, robbery, blackmail, burglary or any other similar offense.”
- **Criminal Sexual Conduct in the Second Degree:** South Carolina Code of Laws Section 16-3-653 defines Criminal Sexual Conduct in the Second Degree as “the individual uses aggravated coercion to accomplish sexual battery.”
- **Criminal Sexual Conduct in the Third Degree:** South Carolina Code of Laws Section 16-3-654 defines Criminal Sexual Conduct in the Third Degree as “A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the third degree if the person engages in sexual battery with the victim and any one or more of the following circumstances are proven:
 1. The individual uses force or coercion in the absence of aggravating circumstances.
 2. The individual knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless, and aggravated force/coercion was not used to accomplish sexual battery. ”
- **Aggravated Force:** Severe physical force or violence used to overcome the victim or includes the threat of the use of a deadly weapon.
- **Aggravated Coercion:** The person threatens to use force or violence of a high and aggravated nature to overcome the victim or another individual, or if the victim reasonably believes that the person has the present ability to carry out the threat or threatens to retaliate in the future by the infliction of physical harm, kidnapping or extortion, under circumstances of aggravation, against the victim or any other person.
- **Stalking:** Per South Carolina Code of Laws 16-3-700, stalking is a pattern of words, whether verbal, written or electronic, or a pattern of conduct that serves no legitimate purpose and is intended to cause and does cause a targeted or reasonable person in the targeted person’s position to fear:
 1. Death of the person or a member of his or her family.
 2. Assault upon the person or a member of his or her family.
 3. Bodily injury to the person or a member of his or her family.
 4. Criminal sexual contact with the person or a member of his or her family.
 5. Kidnapping of the person or a member of his or her family.
 6. Damage to the property of the person or a member of his or her family.

- **Consent** requires speech or conduct indicating a freely given agreement to have intercourse or participate in sexual activities. Previous sexual relationships, current relationships with the perpetrator, or the use of alcohol and/or drugs may not be taken as an indication of consent. Moreover, consent cannot be given if a person's ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition, if there is a significant age or perceived power differential, or if the individual is under the legal age of consent. The use of alcohol and/or drugs by the perpetrator is not an excuse for violation of the BJU Sexual Assault and Misconduct Policy.

II. Reporting and Assistance

BJU strongly encourages persons who have been sexually assaulted or subject to sexual misconduct, stalking, dating violence or domestic violence, whether on or off campus, to seek assistance and report the incident.

- A. Assistance:** The first priority of a victim of any form of sexual assault or misconduct involving violence or the threat of violence, whether the incident occurs on or off campus, should be to seek assistance as soon as possible under the circumstances.

Immediate assistance can be obtained from resources on and off campus, including:

Office of Public Safety: (864) 242-5100, ext. 5900
 Greenville Police Department: 911
 Acting Chief Student
 Development Officer: (864) 242-5100, ext. 2400
 Women's Director of Student Life: (864) 242-5100, ext. 2500

Greenville Memorial Hospital
 701 Grove Road
 Greenville, SC 29605
 (864) 455-7000

St. Francis Hospital Downtown
 1 St. Francis Drive
 Greenville, SC 29601
 (864) 255-1000

St. Francis Hospital Eastside
 125 Commonwealth Drive
 Greenville, SC 29615
 (864) 675-4000

Greenville Rape Crisis and Child Abuse Center
 Julie Valentine Center
 2905 White Horse Road
 Greenville, SC 29611
 (864) 331-0560

National Sexual Assault Hotline
 (800) 656-4673

Student victims who are participating in a program or activity that is taking place outside of South Carolina may contact local law enforcement authorities; the program director for the particular program or activity; the acting chief student development officer or the women's director of student life; the Title IX coordinator; or the Office of Public Safety.

Sexual Assault Crisis Intervention: It is important to seek immediate and follow-up medical attention for several reasons. These include assessing and treating any physical injuries and determining the risk of sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy. In addition, it is particularly important that during this time of crisis, evidence of the criminal sexual assault be preserved (a victim of sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet or change clothing prior to a medical exam). The collection of evidence is most professionally done by going to the hospital and having a team of trained professionals attend to the needs of the individual while simultaneously collecting necessary evidence. Even if the victim has not been physically hurt, the medical examination is strongly recommended to maintain all legal options. After the evidence is collected, it can be stored in case criminal charges are pressed at some later date.

Counseling: In addition to sexual assault crisis intervention counseling available off campus, the BJU Student Care Office is available to provide or arrange for pastoral counseling as appropriate for an alleged victim who is a student or faculty/staff member.

- B. Reporting:** BJU will accept reports of sexual assault or misconduct from any member of the BJU community or from any other person who believes that a violation of this policy may have occurred on BJU property or during the conduct of a BJU program or activity, regardless of the location, or on other than BJU property if there is any allegation that the off-campus misconduct has resulted in a hostile environment on BJU property.

Although there is no specific time limit for reporting a suspected violation of this policy, individuals who believe they have been subjected to conduct that violates this policy are encouraged to report the incident as soon as possible after the alleged act to discuss the available options for proceeding. Delay in reporting an incident may negatively impact BJU's ability to take any action. Individuals will be advised that BJU is obligated to act on any report of sexual assault or misconduct.

Within 24 hours of the receipt of a report, all university employees are obligated to forward the information immediately to the Title IX coordinator. The Title IX coordinator will address the complaint in a confidential manner to the extent possible. See the BJU Discrimination and Harassment Policy for additional information. BJU will treat all information submitted in connection with such a grievance as confidential. Subject to FERPA and other applicable privacy laws, however, the BJU official investigating the grievance will inform individuals with a legitimate need to know of the grievance and may provide them with related information as necessary to allow the BJU official to conduct a meaningful and thorough investigation. The BJU official investigating the grievance will inform all involved parties of the need to maintain the confidentiality of such information.

Confidential Reporting: A victim may make a request for anonymity. In these situations, BJU will make all reasonable attempts to comply with this request; however, BJU's ability to investigate and respond may be limited, and the victim will be so informed. Moreover, because of laws relating to reporting and other state and federal laws, BJU cannot guarantee confidentiality to those who report

incidents of sexual assault or misconduct, except where those reports are privileged communications with those in legally protected roles. The professional being consulted will, if possible, make these limits clear before any disclosure of facts. See the BJU Discrimination and Harassment Policy for additional information.

Privileged Reporting: A victim can speak confidentially with certain individuals in legally protected roles. They include counseling service professionals and chaplains. Exceptions to maintaining confidentiality are set by law; for example, physicians and nurses who treat any physical injury sustained during a sexual violence incident are required to report it to law enforcement. In addition, physicians, nurses, psychologists, psychiatrists, teachers and social workers must report a sexual assault committed against a person under age 18. Considerations with respect to a complainant's request for confidentiality include factors such as BJU's ability to respond effectively to prevent further harassment or to ensure the safety of the BJU community.

Protection Against Retaliation: BJU will not tolerate retaliation against an individual for reporting an allegation of sexual assault or misconduct; or for assisting in providing information relevant to a claim of sexual assault or misconduct. Moreover, BJU will not itself retaliate against an individual who makes a report or provides information concerning an act of sexual assault, misconduct or retaliation. Action is generally deemed retaliatory if it would deter a reasonable person in the same circumstances from reporting or providing information. See the BJU Discrimination and Harassment Policy for additional information.

Reporting to Law Enforcement: Filing a police report will:

- a. Ensure that a victim of sexual assault or misconduct receives the necessary medical treatment and tests at no expense to the victim.
- b. Provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later (ideally a victim of sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam).
- c. Assure the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.

Anonymous Reporting to Law Enforcement: A victim may also decide to report the alleged incident anonymously to law enforcement. Law enforcement will record the date and time of the alleged assault, the mode of operation of the assailant, and any description of the assailant given. If the assailant's name is reported, it will be recorded. Also, law enforcement stores the information in the event a pattern of crimes by the assailant is detected. The purpose of an anonymous confidential report is to comply with the victim's wish to keep the matter confidential while taking steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. Anonymous reports filed are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for BJU.

- C. Obligation to Report:** All university employees must, within 24 hours of receiving the information, report information they have about alleged or possible sexual assault or sexual misconduct to the Title IX coordinator.

Note: This obligation does not apply to an individual who is required by his or her profession and BJU responsibilities to keep certain communications confidential (e.g., a professional counselor or chaplain) except as may be required by state law. Further, the director and counselors at the Student Care Office are not required to report incidents in a way that identifies the student without consent.

III. Responsibilities

- A. BJU Responsibilities:** Once BJU has credible notice — either direct or indirect — of a possible incident of sexual assault or misconduct against a member of its community, it will take immediate and appropriate steps to investigate and evaluate what occurred and determine if further action is required. It will also take affirmative steps to prevent any further recurrence. This includes notification of the victim by the Title IX coordinator, who will make every effort to meet with the victim to discuss options and resources at BJU and in the community. BJU will conduct such an investigation regardless of whether there is a concurrent criminal investigation being conducted by the local authorities or if the complainant does not wish to pursue the reporting or investigatory process. See the BJU Discrimination and Harassment Policy and corresponding grievance procedures for additional information.

- B. Law Enforcement Responsibilities:** Law enforcement has the responsibility to uphold and enforce the law even if the victim does not want to participate in the process and/or make a complaint. As a result, once a report is made to law enforcement and/or it learns of possible criminal activity, it has a duty to investigate and a duty to forward any information to the appropriate prosecutor's office for possible criminal prosecution.

- C. Campus Notification:** Victims of sexual assault and misconduct should be aware that BJU must issue timely warnings for incidents reported to them that continue to pose a substantial threat of bodily harm or danger to members of the university community. BJU will ensure that an individual's name and other identifying information is not disclosed, while still providing enough information for members of the BJU community to make safety decisions in light of the danger.

- D. Campus Crime Reporting:** As required by law, all disclosures to any BJU employee* of an incident of sexual assault or misconduct must be reported to the Office of Public Safety for crime statistics recordkeeping. In making such a report, all personally identifiable information is kept confidential, but statistical information must be passed along to Public Safety regarding the type of incident and its general location (on or off campus, in the surrounding area, but no addresses are given), for publication in the annual Safety and Security report (i.e., Clery Report). This report helps to provide the community with a clear picture of the extent and nature of campus crime to ensure greater community safety. Local law enforcement agencies and campus security authorities are federally mandated to report crime statistics.

*This does not apply to counseling service professionals and pastoral counselors who receive a report of sexual assault or misconduct from a victim in their role as a counselor. See the BJU Reporting Campus Crime Policy for additional information.

IV. Investigation and Disciplinary Proceedings

Role of Title IX Coordinator

The Title IX Coordinator is a neutral administrator in any investigatory and disciplinary proceedings involving discrimination and harassment, including incidents of sexual assault or misconduct. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating discrimination and harassment investigations and proceedings and working with all involved parties. The Title IX Coordinator does not, however, determine if a policy violation has occurred. In addition, the Title IX Coordinator serves as the overall campus coordinator for purposes of Title IX compliance and identifies and addresses any patterns or

systemic problems that arise during the review of sexual harassment complaints. The Title IX Coordinator also oversees BJU's harassment and discrimination education and training programs.

The burden of collecting evidence and proving a violation of policy will always belong solely to the University.

Preliminary Inquiry: Following receipt of notice or a complaint, the Title IX Coordinator conducts a preliminary inquiry to determine if there is reasonable cause to believe the policy has been violated. The preliminary inquiry is typically 1–3 days in duration. During this inquiry, the Title IX Coordinator will determine if the allegations evidence violence, threat, pattern, predation and/or weapon in the event that the complainant has requested confidentiality. As necessary, BJU reserves the right to initiate resolution proceedings (including formal resolution) without a formal report or participation by the complainant. In cases where the complainant wishes to proceed or BJU determines it must proceed, and the preliminary inquiry shows that reasonable cause exists, the Title IX Coordinator will make a formal report in writing and direct the resolution process to commence, and the allegation will be resolved through one of the processes provided for below.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that one or more of the following are true, the Coordinator must dismiss the complaint but may refer the allegations to be addressed through the University's student conduct or human resources policies.

- 1) The alleged conduct occurred outside of the institution's education program or activity.
- 2) The complaint is filed against a person outside of the United States.
- 3) At the time of filing a formal complaint, the complainant is not participating in or attempting to participate in an educational program or activity of BJU, the Coordinator must dismiss the complaint but may refer the allegations to be addressed through the University's student conduct or human resources policies.

False and Malicious Accusations: False and malicious accusations of harassment, as opposed to complaints that, even if erroneous, are made in good faith, may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action up to and including termination or dismissal.

RESOLUTION PROCESSES

Presence of an Advisor: All parties are allowed an advisor of their choosing to guide and accompany them throughout the campus resolution process. The advisor may be a friend, mentor, family member, attorney or any other supporter a party chooses to advise them.

The parties are entitled to be accompanied by their advisor in all meetings and interviews at which the party is entitled to be present, including intake, interviews and appeals. Advisors may not address campus officials in a meeting, interview or hearing unless invited. The Title IX Coordinator will create and maintain guidelines on the role of the advisor and will disseminate the policy to all parties at the initial meetings with the parties. If a party does not have an advisor but wishes to, the Coordinator will provide one at no cost to the party. In the event of a live hearing under this policy, the Coordinator must provide an advisor to any party who does not have one, at no cost.

Direct Resolution: An individual who believes that she or he is the subject of discrimination or harassment ("complainant") may attempt to resolve the issue with the respondent directly, except where allegations involve sexual assault. This attempt need not be confrontational in nature. It may involve speaking directly to

the respondent (either face to face or by telephone) or writing an email or letter to the respondent. Note that any attempt at direct resolution between a complainant and the respondent should be regarded as strictly voluntary on the part of the complainant. Under no circumstances should a complainant feel pressured to address the respondent directly or otherwise handle the matter alone, and a decision not to confront an individual she or he believes to be discriminatory or harassing will not be viewed negatively. Moreover, the complainant always has the right to pursue other methods of resolution as described below without being required to attempt to resolve the complaint directly with the respondent.

If direct resolution measures prove unsuccessful, an individual may choose to report the situation and pursue other methods of resolution as described below.

Receipt of a Complaint

If a complainant chooses to file a complaint, the Title IX Coordinator, within five (5) days of receiving the complaint, will meet with the complainant to discuss the matter and inform the complainant about:

- (i) Available counseling, medical, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other support services available both within the institution and in the community, if applicable to the situation.
- (ii) The option to avoid contact with the respondent during the pendency of the investigation.
- (iii) The importance of preserving evidence.
- (iv) The fact that completing a forensic examination would not require the complainant to file a police report.
- (v) Rights under the BJU Harassment and Discrimination Policy, including the right to seek informal or formal resolution of the matter as applicable.
- (vi) The right to:
 - a) Notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police,
 - b) Be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses, and
 - c) Decline to notify such authorities.

The Title IX Coordinator will also provide the complainant with a copy of the BJU Harassment and Discrimination Policy.

As necessary, BJU reserves the right to initiate resolution proceedings (including formal resolution) without participation by the complainant.

Upon receipt of the formal report, the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice to the parties, including:

- 1) Notice of the applicable policies and procedures.
- 2) Notice of the details of the allegations, including:
 - a. The identities of the parties involved.
 - b. The specific sections(s) of the policy alleged to have been violated.
 - c. The conduct that would be considered sexual harassment.
 - d. The date of the incident.
 - e. The location of the incident.

- 3) Notice that the respondent is presumed to be “not responsible” for the alleged conduct until a determination is made according to this policy.
- 4) Notice that the parties may request to see and review evidence collected in an investigation.
- 5) A reminder that all parties are expected to be truthful in this process, including the consequences for providing knowingly false statements or submitting false information.

The Coordinator may also offer to meet separately with the respondent to discuss the matter and explain Title IX rights (if applicable) and the BJU Harassment and Discrimination Policy. The respondent is not required to participate in the meeting.

Additionally, following these meetings, the Title IX Coordinator will make a preliminary, nonbinding assessment of the information provided by the complainant to determine whether that information, if true, would pose an imminent threat of immediate harm to the complainant or others. If there is an imminent threat of immediate harm — then, consistent with the investigation procedures identified below — interim measures to assist or protect the parties during the grievance process will be implemented. The need for such temporary measures shall be reevaluated on a regular basis during the pendency of the investigation and any subsequent proceedings to ensure that the need for such interim measures remains present.

If, at any point during the preliminary inquiry or formal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator determines there is no reasonable cause to believe that policy has been violated, the process will end. This decision lies in the sole discretion of the Title IX Coordinator.

Immediate Action and Interim Measures: As necessary, the University may take interim measures to assist or protect the parties and others during the grievance process. Such measures for a student complainant may include arranging for changes in class schedules or living arrangements, issuing a no-contact order, obtaining counseling, and temporarily modifying test schedules or other class requirements. For an employee complainant, the University may temporarily reassign or place on administrative leave an employee alleged to have violated the BJU Discrimination and Harassment Policy. Additionally, the University may enact any other measure that can be tailored to the involved individuals to achieve the goals of this Policy. Such interim measures may be implemented regardless of whether the victim chooses to report a crime to campus Public Safety or local law enforcement.

BJU may interim suspend a student or employee pending the completion of the formal resolution process, particularly when the safety or well-being of any member(s) of the campus community may be jeopardized by the presence on-campus of the respondent. Before such action is taken, the Coordinator will conduct an individualized safety and risk analysis to determine whether an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of a student or other individual is present. In all cases in which an interim suspension is imposed, the student or employee will receive written notice and be given the option to meet with the Title IX Coordinator prior to such suspension being imposed, or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible, to show cause why the suspension should not be implemented. The Title IX Coordinator, with the concurrence of the chief human resources officer (for non-faculty employee respondents), Provost (for faculty respondents), or the acting chief student development officer (for student respondents), has the discretion to implement or stay an interim suspension and to determine its conditions and duration. Violation of an interim suspension under this policy will be grounds for expulsion or termination. During an interim suspension or administrative leave, a student or employee may be denied access to the university campus, facilities and/or events. As determined by the Title IX

Coordinator, this restriction can include classes and/or all other university activities or privileges for which the student or employee might otherwise be eligible. At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, alternative coursework options may be pursued to ensure as minimal an impact as possible on the respondent.

Further, BJU may withhold a graduating student's diploma and/or deny a student's participation in commencement activities pending the completion of the formal resolution process.

Informal Resolution

Informal resolution is not an option in cases in which a formal complaint has not been filed. Both parties must consent to the informal process in writing, and such consent must be informed and voluntary. The parties should not contact each other to discuss an informal resolution. While BJU encourages early resolution of a conflict, it does not require that parties participate in the informal resolution process.

An informal process may not be used where an employee allegedly sexually harassed a student.

Either party has the right to end the informal resolution process at any time and begin the formal investigation stage of the complaint process. If the matter is resolved during the informal process, the case will be closed. If, however, the matter cannot be resolved or an individual chooses to end the informal resolution process, then the matter will proceed to the formal resolution stage.

Formal Resolution

When a matter is referred for formal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will assign a trained investigator to conduct a formal investigation. At the discretion of BJU, a consultant or other appropriately trained designee may be engaged to assist in the formal investigation process. Any investigator assigned to the case will be impartial.

Note: Even if an external criminal complaint is being conducted by law enforcement, BJU will proceed with its own internal investigation and will not unduly delay such investigation.

Formal Resolution Timeframe: BJU will strive to complete the formal investigation, including the issuance of a final report of findings, in as timely and efficient a manner as possible within 30 days of the assignment of the matter to the investigator(s). However, this time frame may be extended based on factors such as, but not limited to, schedule and availability of witnesses, holidays or semester breaks, and the complexity of the complaint. If an investigation cannot be completed within 30 days of assignment to the investigators, then the Title IX Coordinator will notify the complainant and the accused of that fact and provide a time frame for completing the investigation.

Investigation Procedures: In conducting the investigation, the investigator(s) may interview the parties (if available) and any other persons believed to have relevant factual knowledge, as well as review relevant documents as appropriate. The parties will have an equal opportunity to present relevant witnesses and other evidence.

Any evidence the investigators believe is relevant and credible may be considered, including pattern evidence. They may exclude irrelevant or immaterial evidence and may choose to disregard evidence lacking in credibility or that is improperly prejudicial. The investigators will not consider incidents not directly related to the possible violation unless they show a pattern, nor will they meet with or consider

character witnesses. The parties have the right to review and inspect all evidence, even if the investigator has determined that it will be excluded from his or her consideration.

Both parties will receive timely written notice for each and every meeting or interview scheduled with the Title IX Coordinator or Investigator(s). Such written notice will include the date, time, location, participants and the purpose of the interview or meeting.

Both parties will likewise have equal access to any information that will be used during informal or formal resolution processes, including appeals.

The investigation will result in a written report detailing the findings of the investigation. The investigator's findings will be in writing and will be provided to the Title IX Coordinator.

The Title IX Coordinator will provide both parties with a copy of the report. Each party will have 10 days to review the report and submit a written response to the evidence. These responses must be considered by the investigator(s) before finalizing the report. After the investigator(s) finalize the report, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the final report to the parties at least 10 days before any hearing.

Hearing

No sooner than 10 days after the parties have received the final report of the investigator(s), BJU will conduct a live hearing before a trained decision-making panel (the Hearing Panel) to adjudicate the allegations of the complaint. The Title IX Coordinator will provide the parties with notice of the hearing, including the date, time, location, participants and purpose, with sufficient time for the parties to prepare. The Coordinator will ensure that the hearing is recorded and will make the recording available to the parties for inspection and review.

Each party will have an opportunity to cross-examine the other party and witnesses directly, orally and in real time, asking all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including questions challenging the party's or witness's credibility. However, cross-examination must be conducted by the party's advisor, never by a party. All questions must first be evaluated by the Hearing Panel to ensure relevance before the question is asked. If the Hearing Panel rejects any question, an explanation for the rejection will be made on the record.

At the request of either party, BJU must provide for the entire live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the parties to see and hear each other.

The Hearing Panel must exclude all prior statements made by a party or witness who does not attend the hearing and/or chooses not to submit to cross-examination. However, the Hearing Panel will not draw negative inferences from the failure to participate, only from the evidence that is or is not available. The Hearing Panel will not pose questions and/or consider evidence about the complainant's prior sexual predisposition or sexual behavior unless such evidence is being offered to prove someone other than the respondent committed the alleged conduct or the evidence related to the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and is being offered to prove consent. The Hearing Panel will not allow similar questions on cross-examination of the complainant that do not meet this criterion.

Decision

Within 10 days of the end of the hearing, the Hearing Panel will issue a written determination (the Hearing Report) simultaneously to all parties for each alleged policy violation, including:

1. The specific section(s) of the policy alleged to have been violated.
2. A description of all the steps taken from the receipt of the formal report through the hearing.
3. Specific descriptions of all findings of fact that support the determination.
4. Conclusions regarding the application of the findings of fact to the alleged violations.
5. A statement and rationale with respect to each allegation, including determination, sanctions and remedial measures.

Sanctions

Factors considered when determining a sanction may include: the nature, severity of and circumstances surrounding the violation; the respondent's disciplinary history; previous allegations or allegations involving similar conduct; any other information deemed relevant; the need for sanctions to bring an end to the discrimination, harassment and/or retaliation; the need for sanctions to prevent the future recurrence of discrimination, harassment and/or retaliation; the need to remedy the effects of the discrimination, harassment and/or retaliation on the complainant and the community.

Both parties will be afforded an opportunity to file an appeal of the resolution as set forth below.

Formal Resolution Time Frame

BJU will strive to complete all aspects of the formal resolution, including the issuance of a Hearing Report to the parties, in as timely and efficient a manner as possible within sixty (60) days of receipt of a written complaint. However, this time frame may be extended based on factors such as, but not limited to, schedule and availability of witnesses, holidays or semester breaks, and complexity of the complaint. If a formal resolution cannot be completed within sixty (60) days of receipt of the complaint, then the Title IX Coordinator will notify the complainant and the accused of that fact and will provide a time frame for completion.

Withdrawal or Resignation While Resolution Pending

Students: BJU does not permit a student to withdraw if that student has an allegation pending for violation of this policy. Should a student decide to leave and/or not participate in the resolution process, the process will nonetheless proceed in the student's absence to a reasonable resolution and that student will not be permitted to reenroll at BJU unless all sanctions have been satisfied. The student will not have access to an academic transcript until the allegations have been resolved.

APPEALS

A request for an appeal before the Title IX Appeal Panel must be filed with the Title IX Coordinator within five (5) working days of the receipt of the Hearing Panel's Hearing Report, unless good cause can be shown for an extension of time. The request for an extension of time and the documentation showing good cause must be received by the Title IX Coordinator within five (5) working days of the party's receipt of the Hearing Report. The request for an appeal must be in writing and must describe the appellant's desired outcome as well as one or more of the following grounds.

1. The investigator(s), Title IX Coordinator, or Hearing Panel member(s) had a conflict of interest or bias that influenced the outcome of the investigation/hearing.
2. Discovery of new evidence, not known or reasonably knowable to the appealing party at the time of the investigation, that could substantially impact the dismissal, finding or sanction. A summary of the new evidence and its potential impact must be included.
3. The existence of a procedural irregularity that substantially impacted the findings or sanction.

The Hearing Report's finding and sanction will stand if the appeal is not timely filed or is not based on the grounds listed above, and such decision is final.

Submission of a request for an appeal, review of such a request, or a hearing on the request will not automatically stay any previously implemented responsive actions, restrictions, sanctions or remedies. At the Title IX Coordinator's sole discretion, such acts, sanctions or remedies may be stayed or lifted pending resolution if the request for appeal is accepted for review or hearing.

As soon as practicable, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the non-appealing party and the chair of the Title IX Appeal Panel (the Appeal Panel) with a copy of the written appeal.

Standard of Review

The Appeal Panel reviews the Hearing Report. If it finds the grounds for appeal have been proven by the preponderance of the evidence, the Appeal Panel may affirm, overturn or modify the findings and/or the sanction, or it may remand the case to the Hearing Panel or investigators.

Review of Appeal Request

The Appeal Panel will review the written appeal request and any documentation the appealing party submits. The Appeal Panel may request more information from the parties, the investigator(s) or the Hearing Panel. The Appeal Panel may, in its sole discretion, elect to decide the matter on the basis of the written materials provided. However, the Appeal Panel may also call for a hearing into the matter.

Notice of Hearing

Within five (5) working days of a decision to hold a hearing, the Chair of the Appeal Panel will notify the complainant and the respondent of the time and place of the formal hearing before the Appeal Panel. This process might be extended during periods between academic semesters when a quorum of the committee cannot be convened. The hearing will normally be scheduled not less than ten (10) days or more than twenty (20) days after the notice of an appeal hearing. If such an appeal causes a significant delay, the Title IX Coordinator will consider interim measures, as described above, to continue to protect the parties during the process.

The Hearing

The chair of the Appeal Panel will conduct the hearing. The hearing will be a non-adversarial proceeding and strict rules of evidence will not be applied. However, the chair of the Appeal Panel may limit or refuse to allow evidence or testimony that is not reasonably related to a ground for appeal as presented in the request for appeal.

Decisions by the Appeal Panel will be deferential to the Hearing Panel, making changes to the finding only where there is clear error and to the sanction only if there is a compelling justification to do so. Appeals are not full re-hearings of the allegations and are not an opportunity for the appeals panelists to

substitute their judgment for that of the Hearing Panel merely because they disagree with the findings or sanction.

Appeals granted based on new evidence will normally be remanded to the investigators for reconsideration and/or reinvestigation and a new hearing. Appeals granted based on investigator bias or conflict of interest will normally be remanded to new investigators for re-investigation and rehearing.

The hearing will be conducted to assure fairness and accuracy in fact-finding. The parties, their advisors and witnesses will address the members of the Appeal Panel rather than each other. The chair will be the final arbiter of all matters of procedure. All hearings are closed to the public.

The Decision

Within three (3) working days of the conclusion of the formal hearing (or the decision of the Appeal Panel if no hearing is called), the Panel will submit a decision in writing to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will then forward the decision to the parties within three (3) working days.

The written decision will determine whether the grounds for appeal have been proven by the preponderance of the evidence and, if so, whether the findings or sanction have been affirmed, overturned or modified, remanded and how.

Additionally, the decision will provide recommendations, if any, regarding the redress of the complaint as well as any other recommendations, as applicable, for precluding further policy violations.

Where an appeal results in no change to the findings or sanction, that decision is final. Where an appeal results in a remand to the investigators or sanctioning authority, any new finding or sanction can be appealed one final time on the grounds listed above and in accordance with these procedures.

In cases where the appeal results in reinstatement to BJU or resumption of privileges, all reasonable attempts will be made to restore the responding party to his or her prior status, recognizing that some opportunities lost may be irreparable in the short term.

V. Filing with External Agencies

In addition to, or in lieu of, the procedures outlined above:

Students (either undergraduate or graduate) may file formal complaints with the following agency:

United States Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights

400 Maryland Ave. SW

Washington DC 20202-1475

Telephone: (202) 453-6020; Fax: (202) 453-6021

(Must file within 180 calendar days from the date of discrimination.)

PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS

BJU is committed to preventing and eliminating impermissible discrimination and harassment of students, faculty and staff. To that end, BJU provides awareness and prevention programs to students when they first enroll and on an ongoing basis throughout their enrollment.

These programs include (1) a statement that the University prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking as defined in university policy and South Carolina law; (2) the definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking under South Carolina law; (3) the definitions of consent for purposes of sexual activity; (4) safe and positive options for bystander intervention; (5) information on risk reduction; (6) information about the procedures victims should follow after an incident of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred; and (7) the procedures the University will follow upon receipt of a report of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault.

The University's awareness and prevention programs reflect intentional strategies to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. These programs are culturally relevant to BJU and include prevention and awareness programs as well as ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns that include bystander intervention, primary prevention and risk reduction.

Prevention and Awareness Programs

Prevention and awareness programs are provided to all new students, transfer students and new faculty/staff in an online course covering issues of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. This program includes student options if they are victims of these crimes, as well as prevention, bystander intervention and risk reduction information. The program is designed to help prevent sexual violence from occurring and help students who have experienced sexual violence.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all students and employees are scheduled during the year. Additional community services are available to assist victims of sexual misconduct. Information on campus and community services is available from the Student Care Office and Student Life. In addition, Student Life offers year-round training and counsel on healthy relationships. Peer leaders and staff in Student Life receive additional training annually on the response to incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

A Title IX brochure is a written notification presented to students, faculty and staff who have experienced an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking. The brochure includes information on the procedure to follow as well as contact information for on-campus and off-campus resources, police, hospitals and victim advocacy.

SAFE AND POSITIVE OPTIONS FOR BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

The only person responsible for committing a sexual assault is the perpetrator, but all of us have the ability and biblical responsibility to look out for each other's safety. Whether it's giving a potential victim a safe ride or directly confronting a person who is engaging in threatening behavior, anyone can help prevent sexual violence.

What is a bystander?

A bystander is a person who is present when an event takes place but isn't directly involved. Bystanders do not have to be present when sexual assault occurs — they could merely witness the circumstances that lead up to these crimes.

What can I do to prevent sexual assault?

Your actions can have a big impact. In many situations, bystanders have the opportunity to prevent crimes like sexual assault from happening. Intervening may give the person at risk a chance to leave the situation or get to a safe place. You don't have to be a hero or even stand out from the crowd to make a big difference in someone's life.

Whether you're using the buddy system, explaining that a rape joke isn't funny, or getting Public Safety or law enforcement involved when someone is behaving aggressively, choosing to intervene can impact the way those around you think about and respond to sexual violence.

The key to keeping your friends safe is learning how to intervene in a way that fits the situation and your comfort level. Knowing the following information can give you the confidence to intervene when something isn't right.

- **Keep yourself safe.** Intervening can make all the difference, but it should never put your own safety at risk. If you do not feel safe, call Public Safety or someone for help.
- **Create a distraction.** Do what you can to interrupt the situation. A distraction can give the person at risk a chance to get to a safe place.
- **Ask directly.** Talk directly to the person who might be in trouble. Ask questions like "Can I help you?" or "Would you like me to stay with you or take you somewhere?"
- **Refer the situation to an authority.** Sometimes, the safest way to intervene is to refer the situation to a neutral party with the authority to change the situation, like a resident assistant or Public Safety officer. Don't hesitate to call 911 if you are concerned about someone's safety.
- **Enlist others.** It can be intimidating to approach a situation alone. Enlist another person to support you.
 - **Ask someone to come with you to approach the person at risk.** When it comes to expressing concern, sometimes there is power in numbers.
 - **Ask someone to intervene in your place.** For example, you could ask someone who knows the person at risk to escort them to a safe place. Or enlist the help of a friend of the person you're concerned about. "Your friend looks like she can use some help. Can you check on her?"

Adapted from www.rainn.org.

RISK REDUCTION

Risk reduction advice can easily and unintentionally appear to be victim-blaming. We offer these suggestions with no intention to blame victims and recognize that the perpetrator of sexual violence is solely responsible for those actions. Nevertheless, there are some things you can do to help reduce the risk of being assaulted. Information, awareness and consistent reporting may be the strongest defenses you have against victimization. By familiarizing yourself with this information, you can contribute to a safe and healthy campus at BJU, and you can help to keep yourself safe off campus.

- Communicate your expectations clearly and assertively.
- Use your friends as accountability partners as you begin or continue to date.
- Educate yourself. Learn about sexual violence and be proactive in speaking out against it.

- Consider walking with an escort. Use the buddy system and watch out for each other.
- If you feel uneasy about a situation, trust your instincts and attempt to create a distraction and involve others.
- Avoid isolated, secluded places where you could be vulnerable.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't know. If someone you don't know or trust asks you to go somewhere alone, let him or her know you want to stay with the group.
- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged.
- If someone is pressuring you:
 - Be true to your personal convictions and to biblical principles.
 - Have a code word with your friends or support network that means "I need help" so you can let them know you are in an uncomfortable or dangerous situation without letting the person you are with know.
 - Look for an escape route.
 - Remind yourself that this isn't your fault. It is the person who is pressuring you who is responsible.
 - Think of a reason to create an opportunity to remove yourself from the situation, like needing to get home, not feeling well or needing to be somewhere by a certain time. Even excusing yourself to go to the restroom can create an opportunity to get away and get help.
- Know your resources. Who should you contact if you need help? Where should you go? Program Public Safety's number into your phone. Speak to your RA (resident assistant), resident mentor or residence hall supervisor.
- Stay alert. When you're out and about on campus or in town, be aware of your surroundings. Use the buddy system; try not to walk alone after dark. Consider asking Public Safety for an escort when walking across campus late at night.

Adapted from www.rainn.org.

WRITTEN NOTIFICATION TO STUDENT AND EMPLOYEE VICTIMS

If a student or employee reports being a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, by means of one of the methods described in Reporting and Assistance found above, they will be provided written information about their rights, options and any available resources.

This will include information on the following:

- Procedures a victim can follow.
- The importance of preserving evidence.
- How to report an offense.
- Options about the involvement of law enforcement.

- Rights of victims and the University's responsibilities for orders of protection.
- Information about how the University will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties.
- Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance and other services, both within the University and in the local community.
- Options for, and available assistance in changing academic, living, transportation and working situations.
- University disciplinary action.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU'VE BEEN A VICTIM OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- *Get to a safe place.*
- *Talk to someone you trust.* A friend, family member or pastor are good resources.
- *Preserve physical evidence.* Physical evidence may be necessary to prosecute the offender and be helpful in obtaining a protection order. A forensic evidence collection kit can generally be performed within 72 hours after an assault. If at all possible, do not bathe, wash your hands, change clothing, use the restroom or brush your teeth following an assault. The collection of evidence is conducted at local hospitals (see off-campus resources). Even if a victim has not decided to report the incident to law enforcement, he or she can obtain medical attention and have evidence collected confidentially with an anonymous kit. The kit will only be used if the victim chooses to report.
- *Seek medical attention.* Local hospitals can provide medical services and evidence collection. FOR SEVERE INJURIES call 911 immediately.

Greenville Memorial Hospital
701 Grove Road, Greenville, SC 29605
(864) 455-7000

St. Francis Hospital Eastside
125 Commonwealth Drive, Greenville, SC 29615
(864) 675-4000

- *Seek counseling.* Confidential counseling is available to all students through the Student Care Office.
- *Report the incident.* Students are encouraged to report incidents to Public Safety and law enforcement. BJU will help you make such a report if desired. This is NOT a requirement; students have the option to decline to report to law enforcement.

BJU Public Safety
(864) 370-1800, ext. 1111 or (864) 770-1311

Greenville Police Department
911 or (864) 271-5333

Greenville County Sheriff's Office
911 or (864) 271-5210

- *Institutional options:* Complaints and reports should be made as soon as possible after an incident to the Title IX coordinator. There are several avenues available for submitting a complaint or report:
 1. File a complaint or report on the form contained on the BJU intranet and www.bju.edu.
 2. Leave a private voice message for the Title IX coordinator at (864) 242-5100, ext. 2011 or 3007.
 3. Send an email to the Title IX coordinator at TitleIX@bju.edu.
 4. Mail a letter to the Title IX coordinator.
Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources
 5. Visit the Title IX coordinator's office.
 6. Report to another trusted university official (e.g., resident assistant, professor, coach, advisor) who will provide information to the Title IX coordinator.

- *Other Resources:*

Julie Valentine Center
(Greenville County rape crisis center)
2905 White Horse Road
Greenville, SC 29611
(864) 467-3633 (24-hour hotline)

Legal Aid
(888) 346-5592

National Sexual Assault hotline
(800) 656-4673

South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault — Safe Harbor
(864) 467-1177

South Carolina State Office of Victim Assistance
(800) 220-5370

NO-CONTACT ORDERS

Victims of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking may wish to prevent the perpetrator from contacting them. There are three different types of no-contact orders: orders of protection, restraining orders and university-based no-contact orders. All three are issued through different processes and can be active concurrently. Violations of restraining orders and orders of protection could result in criminal charges, while violations of a BJU no-contact order may result in disciplinary action by the University. If the perpetrator is arrested, the victim can request a no-contact order as a condition of release.

Restraining Order

A restraining order is a civil Magistrate's Court order for people who are being harassed or stalked. No specific relationship with the harasser or stalker is necessary. The restraining order can order the defendant

to not abuse, threaten or molest the plaintiff or family members; enter or attempt to enter the plaintiff's home, workplace, school or other location; and/or communicate or attempt to communicate with the plaintiff.

Order of Protection

An order of protection is a paper signed by a judge that tells your abuser to stop the abuse or face serious legal consequences. South Carolina law defines abuse as when a "family or household member" physically harms you or threatens to do so, physically injures you, assaults you, rapes you or commits another sexual criminal offense against you. A family or household member is defined as a spouse or ex-spouse, someone with whom you have a child in common, or someone of the opposite sex who you live(d) with.

University-based No-Contact Order

BJU may impose a no-contact order when appropriate. This order prohibits the perpetrator from having contact with you, directly or indirectly, by any means. To request a no-contact order, please contact the Title IX coordinator at (864) 242-5100, ext. 3007 or by email at titleIX@bju.edu. Additionally, the Student Care Office is a confidential resource available to assist victims in explaining the different options available to them. They can be reached at (864) 242-5100, ext. 2130.

SEXUAL OFFENDER REGISTRATION

BJU conducts background checks on applicants for employment using the Employment Screening Services that employ Multi-State Court Search, which accesses the following records: criminal convictions, arrest, sexual offender registry, and Department of Corrections, Traffic and Administrative Court records from across the United States; it provides information on any matches to an applicant. A sexual offender background disqualifies an applicant from employment at BJU. If an applicant will work with minors under the age of 18, the applicant must also answer a separate list of questions regarding work with minors, prior mistreatment or abuse of a minor, and any prior arrest of drug addiction. The applicant must then sign a statement indicating that he or she will comply with BJU's child abuse policies and procedures.

In addition, BJU students, faculty and staff can go to scor.sled.sc.gov to find the names of any registered sex offenders living on or near the BJU campus.

MISSING PERSON STATEMENT AND POLICY

Definition of missing person: An individual whose location is unknown by family, friends and university officials for 24 hours or more.

Identification of missing persons: An individual shall be determined missing when that person is unaccounted for by friends, family and university checks (class absences, failing to check in on a pass, missing from normal evening check procedures, etc.). One of the following is to be notified if a person is missing for more than 24 hours — acting chief student development officer, women's director of student life, residence hall supervisor and residence hall assistant.

Procedure for notification: All students will be given the option to identify and provide contact information for a contact person if that student is deemed missing by the University. Each student will also have the option to provide additional, confidential contact information for use only in the event the student is deemed missing.

At the time an individual is determined missing, campus security/police will be notified and university authorities will contact the individual specified by the student, parents or guardian (if the student is under 18 years of age), and the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Public or handbook statement of policy: In order to ensure your safety as a student, you have the option to appoint specific individuals for emergency contact and also provide the University with additional, confidential contact information should a situation arise that would require immediate notification. In the unfortunate event that any student should be determined missing by the University, university officials will notify the appropriate, specified individuals. The University will directly contact parents and guardians of those students 18 years of age and under.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Immediate Notification

If a situation arises on or off-campus that, in the judgment of the administration and the director of Public Safety constitutes an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of the university community, Public Safety or the chief communications officer will issue a warning message using the emergency notification system. The emergency notification system will deliver the message to the university community via multiple channels in sequence: cell phone, campus email, faculty and staff home phones, and faculty/staff home email addresses.

In 30 words or less, the message will describe the emergency and give basic instructions of what students, faculty and staff are to do or where they are to go in response to the emergency. In some instances, individuals may be asked to report their location or status by pressing specific cell phone keys.

Caller ID will identify the message as BJU Alert. Faculty members are to leave their phones turned on during class and to answer emergency calls. Students' phones are to be switched off during class, chapel and cultural events. If an emergency occurs during one of these times, the warning will be publicly announced from the platform or by a faculty member.

Depending on the specific circumstances of an incident, the Communications Office and/or Public Safety may send an email and post a notice on the university intranet to provide the university community with more detailed information and/or on the internet for the general public.

As part of the student registration tasks, students are expected to update their cell phone numbers for the emergency notification system. Contact information may be updated on the intranet anytime during a semester.

Notification of Emergency Procedures

A complete Emergency Response Plan is available to all students, faculty and staff on the intranet homepage. This plan describes in detail the complete emergency notification procedures as well as procedures for responding to specific emergencies such as bomb threats, demonstrations, earthquakes, explosions, fires, hazardous material spills, psychological crises, tornados, utility failures, violent or criminal behavior, and winter storm or ice. At the beginning of each academic year, the Communications Office sends students, faculty and staff an email reminding them to review the emergency response plan, reviewing how the emergency notification systems work and alerting them that the system will be tested unannounced within two weeks of their receipt of the email.

System/Procedure Testing

Within the first month of each academic year, an unannounced emergency notification test message is sent to all faculty, staff and students. Public Safety, the Communications Office and IT work together to document a description of the test, date and time and whether the test was announced or unannounced. They also analyze the results of the test to ensure adequate system operation and adequate response by the university community. An evacuation drill is conducted annually in the main campus auditorium used for daily chapel and multiple times during the year in each residence hall.

FIRE SAFETY REPORT POLICIES/PROCEDURES

1. Extension cords may not be used for items that are left permanently plugged in, such as clocks, fans and lamps; those items must be plugged directly into an outlet or a power strip that is plugged directly into an outlet. Extension cords may be temporarily plugged in, but they must be unplugged immediately after use. Dispose of any cord with a break in the insulation.
2. Power strips must be equipped with an on/off switch. Do not let them contact bedding; they should rest on a headboard, desk or shelf.
3. Outlet adapters (converts two wall outlets into four or six) may be used only if they have an on/off power switch or a surge protector. A power strip may be plugged into an outlet adapter if the adapter has an on/off switch or a reset button.
4. Orange outlets are for computer use only.
5. Because of space limitations, electric refrigerators/thermoelectric coolers may not exceed 1.7 cubic feet.
6. Coffee makers and hot pots are the only food-preparation appliances permitted in the residence hall rooms. Other appliances, such as toasters and sandwich makers, may be used in the snack rooms.
7. Candles, incense or any other source of open flame may not be used in the residence halls.
8. If your smoke alarm detects smoke, pull the fire alarm in the hall and call Public Safety at (864) 770-1311 from a safe location. If your smoke alarm beeps to advise of a low battery, put in a requisition by calling (864) 370-1800, ext. 4000, and tell your residence hall assistant so he or she can pull the battery (please allow him or her to do so rather than doing it yourself).
9. Fire Drills: Fire drills will be conducted in the residence halls each quarter at different times of the day. The first set of drills will occur within the first 10 days of the beginning of the fall semester. Residence hall students should follow the Emergency Evacuation Plan. This plan can be found posted in the residence halls, Student Handbook and the Annual Fire Safety Report. At the steady sound of the fire alarm, evacuate the building immediately and quietly; do not run, talk or yell in the halls.
10. Fireworks are only allowed on campus by a pyrotechnic vendor that has been contracted by the University for special events.
11. No items that store flammable materials (e.g., gas cans, propane tanks, etc.), items that utilize flammable gases or liquids (e.g., gas grills, lawnmowers, chainsaws, etc.) or tools that are used for yard work should be stored in or around the residence halls.

RESIDENCE HALL EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN

In the event of fire, stay calm. Notify Public Safety immediately at (864) 370-1800, ext. 1111 or (864) 770-1311 and/or pull the fire alarm. Follow the directions of Public Safety or fire department personnel. If you must take immediate action, use your judgment as to the safest course of action, guided by the following information:

1. If in doubt, get out! Do not fight the fire. As you exit the area, close all doors in the immediate vicinity to help confine the fire in the origin area if possible.
2. Sound the alarm. Locate the fire alarm pull station nearest the location of the fire and pull down the handle. Pull stations and fire extinguishers are located at the center and ends of each hallway.
3. Notify as many persons in the area as possible of the emergency as you exit the building.
4. Call (864) 370-1800, ext. 1111 or (864) 770-1311 to report the fire to BJU Public Safety as soon as it is safe to do so. Do not assume the fire has been reported unless emergency personnel are on the scene.
5. Exit stairways are located at either end of the residence hall and in the center of the building. Please review the floor plan and be familiar with your means of escape.
6. If you become trapped in your room, hang something outside the window, such as a sheet, curtain, etc., to warn firefighters you are still in the building. Place wet towels around the bottom of the door of your room to help keep smoke out.
7. Once outside, remain outside and at a safe and clear distance of at least 100 feet from the building. All students are to report to their designated assembly area. If all cannot be accounted for, do not re-enter the building. Immediately notify firefighting personnel on the scene.
8. If you have any questions about this emergency guide, contact the Public Safety Fire Marshall at (864) 370-1800, ext. 5968.

FIRE SAFETY TRAINING

1. Training in fire safety and the use of fire extinguishers is provided by the Public Safety campus fire marshal. Training is provided for all residence hall assistants, as well as employees and lab monitors who have the potential of fire hazards in their areas. For further information, contact the campus fire marshal's office at (864) 370-1800, ext. 5904.
2. Fire extinguisher training is provided using the BulEx Live-Fire Intelligent Training System. The trainee will learn how to use an extinguisher using compressed air and water with a computerized system that detects whether the user is properly extinguishing the fire.

IN CASE OF FIRE

All fires, whether extinguished or active, should be reported immediately to the Public Safety dispatcher at (864) 370-1800, ext. 1111 or (864) 770-1311. In addition, the following authorities should be notified:

- In the residence halls — contact the residence hall assistant on duty and the residence hall supervisor.
- Workplace — notify the appropriate work supervisor, building manager or department head.
- Lab — immediately notify the lab monitor and the faculty member or staff employee responsible for the lab.

BOB JONES UNIVERSITY CLERY CRIME STATISTICS

Offense	On Campus			Residential Facilities			Non Campus			Public Property		
	'20	'21	'22	'20	'21	'22	'20	'21	'22	'20	'21	'22
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Fondling	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
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals for Discipline	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1
Drug Law Arrests	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Drug Law Referrals for Discipline	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dating Violence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes	On Campus			Residential Facilities			Non Campus			Public Property		
	'20	'21	'22	'20	'21	'22	'20	'21	'22	'20	'21	'22
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Fondling	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
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism/Destruction/ Damage of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BOB JONES UNIVERSITY ON-CAMPUS HOUSING FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitored 24/7 by Office of Public Safety	Sprinkler System (Full or Partial)	Smoke Detection 1	Smoke Detection 2	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans/ Placards Posted in All Rooms	Number of evacuation (fire) drills performed SY 2020–2021	Number of evacuation (fire) drills planned SY 2021–2022
Reveal*	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	0	0
Brokenshire	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Johnson	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Smith	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Ironside	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Creel	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Sunday	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Mack	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Siddons	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	Inactive	Inactive
Gaston	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4

1. Smoke Detection 1 is defined as smoke and heat detectors located in common areas and hallways tied directly into the fire alarm and monitored at all times by the Office of Public Safety.
2. Smoke Detection 2 is defined as battery-operated smoke detectors (local only alarm) and are not tied into the fire alarm.

*Building not used as a residence hall; annual alarm system inspection performed

2020 STUDENT HOUSING FIRE CALL STATISTICS

Residential Facility	Total Fires (2020)	Cause of Fire	Injuries Treated	Deaths	Property Damage Value
Reveal	0		0	0	\$0.00
Brokenshire	0		0	0	\$0.00
Johnson	0		0	0	\$0.00
Smith	0		0	0	\$0.00
Ironside	0		0	0	\$0.00
Creel	0		0	0	\$0.00
Sunday	0		0	0	\$0.00
Mack	0		0	0	\$0.00
Siddons	0		0	0	\$0.00
Gaston	0		0	0	\$0.00

BOB JONES UNIVERSITY ON-CAMPUS HOUSING FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitored 24/7 by Office of Public Safety	Sprinkler System (Full or Partial)	Smoke Detection 1	Smoke Detection 2	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans/ Placards Posted in All Rooms	Number of evacuation (fire) drills performed SY 2021–2022	Number of evacuation (fire) drills planned SY 2022–2023
Reveal*	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	0	0
Brokenshire	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Johnson	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Smith	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Ironside	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Creel	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Sunday	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Mack	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Siddons	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	Inactive	Inactive
Gaston	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4

1. Smoke Detection 1 is defined as smoke and heat detectors located in common areas and hallways tied directly into the fire alarm and monitored at all times by the Office of Public Safety.
2. Smoke Detection 2 is defined as battery-operated smoke detectors (local only alarm) and are not tied into the fire alarm.

*Building not used as a residence hall; annual alarm system inspection performed

2021 STUDENT HOUSING FIRE CALL STATISTICS

Residential Facility	Total Fires (2021)	Cause of Fire	Injuries Treated	Deaths	Property Damage Value
Reveal	0		0	0	\$0.00
Brokenshire	0		0	0	\$0.00
Johnson	0		0	0	\$0.00
Smith	0		0	0	\$0.00
Ironside	0		0	0	\$0.00
Creel	0		0	0	\$0.00
Sunday	0		0	0	\$0.00
Mack	0		0	0	\$0.00
Siddons	0		0	0	\$0.00
Gaston	0		0	0	\$0.00

BOB JONES UNIVERSITY ON-CAMPUS HOUSING FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitored 24/7 by Office of Public Safety	Sprinkler System (Full or Partial)	Smoke Detection 1	Smoke Detection 2	Fire	Evacuation Plans/ Placards Posted in All Rooms	Number of evacuation (fire) drills performed SY 2022–2023	Number of evacuation (fire) drills planned SY 2023–2024
Reveal*	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	0	0
Brokenshire	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Johnson	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Smith	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Ironside	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Creel	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Sunday	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Mack	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4
Siddons	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	Inactive	Inactive
Gaston	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	4

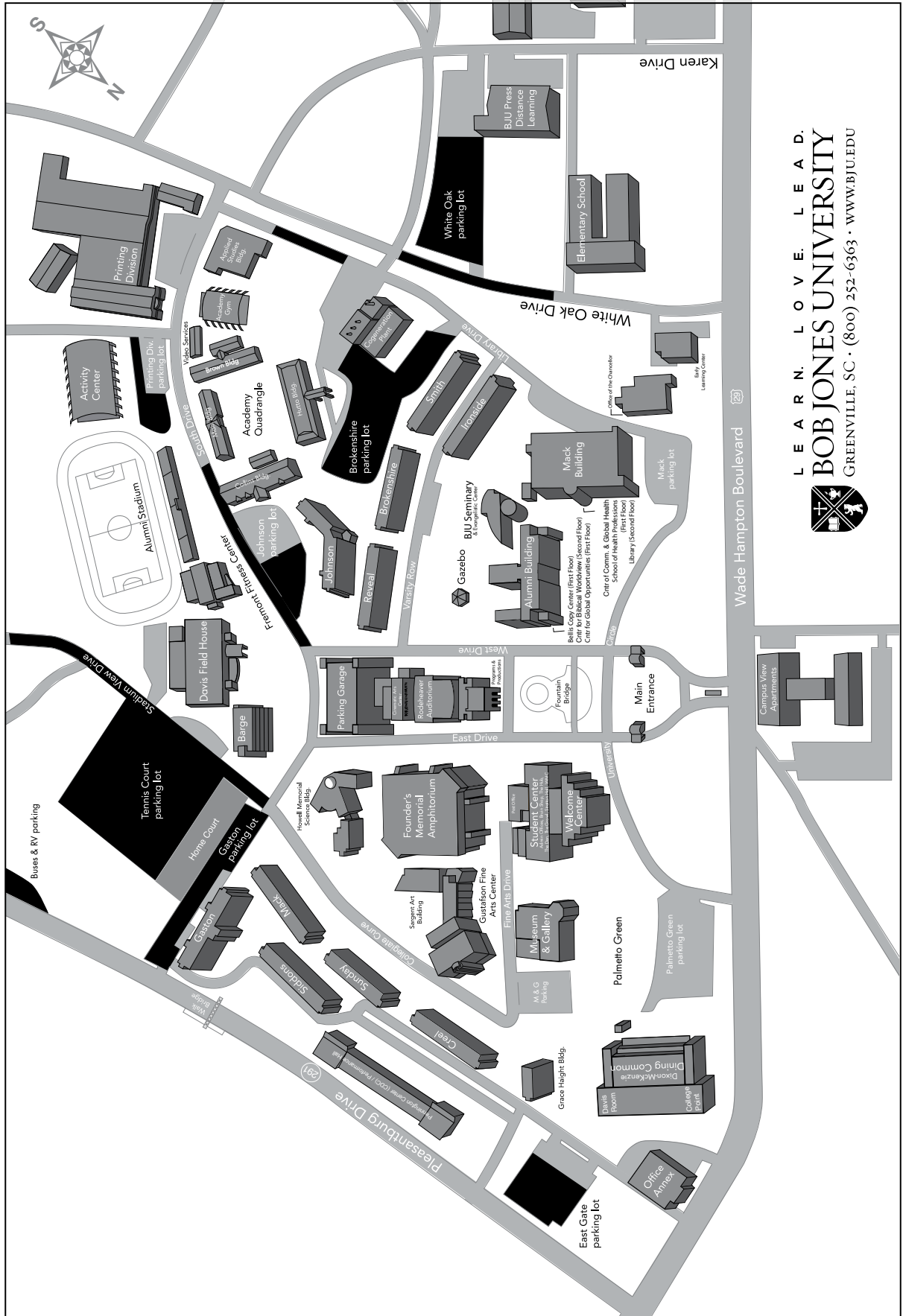
1. Smoke Detection 1 is defined as smoke and heat detectors located in common areas and hallways tied directly into the fire alarm and monitored at all times by the Office of Public Safety.
2. Smoke Detection 2 is defined as battery-operated smoke detectors (local only alarm) and are not tied into the fire alarm.

*Building not used as a residence hall; annual alarm system inspection performed

2022 STUDENT HOUSING FIRE CALL STATISTICS

Residential Facility	Total Fires (2022)	Cause of Fire	Injuries Treated	Deaths	Property Damage Value
Reveal	0		0	0	\$0.00
Brokenshire	0		0	0	\$0.00
Johnson	1	Electrical	0	0	\$100.00
Smith	0		0	0	\$0.00
Ironside	0		0	0	\$0.00
Creel	0		0	0	\$0.00
Sunday	0		0	0	\$0.00
Mack	0		0	0	\$0.00
Siddons	0		0	0	\$0.00
Gaston	0		0	0	\$0.00

CAMPUS MAP



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