



LIBERTY
UNIVERSITY

*Annual Campus Security
and Fire Safety Report*



2022



Nothing is more important than the safety and security of our students, faculty, and staff. Here at Liberty University, we are committed to providing an environment that is safe for our entire community. Across our vast campus, law enforcement, student leaders, and academic and administrative departments combine to promote the safest possible university. Our annual security report reflects the collaborative efforts of all departments and their concerns to further campus safety. Please take time to read this report and welcome that collaborative effort. We seek to provide a truly safe campus while we continue to solicit active participation in promoting a healthy campus community.

Jerry Prevo
Interim President, Liberty University



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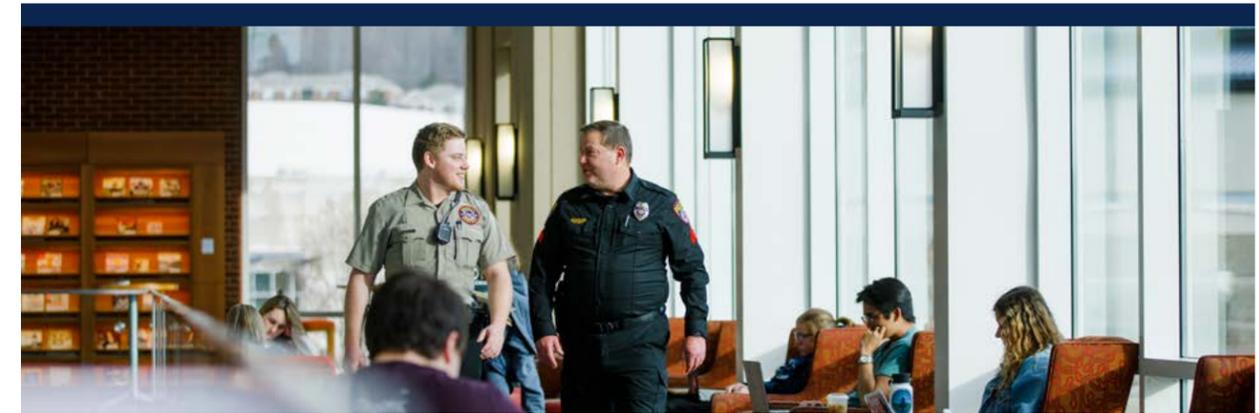
ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY REPORT

The Office of Equity & Compliance (OEC) has been designated as the entity responsible for compiling and publishing Liberty University's Annual Campus Security Report. This report provides vital information about security on Liberty University's campus with a copy kept for easy access and reference at the OEC in Green Hall, Room 1845, 1971 University Blvd., in Lynchburg, Va. This report is also available online at [Liberty.edu/Police/Campus-Safety-and-Security/#CrimeReports](https://liberty.edu/Police/Campus-Safety-and-Security/#CrimeReports).

Unless otherwise noted, updates are annual, prior to Oct. 1. All materials contained in this report are also submitted to the U.S. Department of Education via web-based data collection.

The information contained in this report is compiled using data provided by all university departments, Liberty University Police Department (LUPD), and campus officials designated as Campus Security Authorities, as well as by law enforcement agencies with jurisdictional authority over property owned or controlled by Liberty University.

Liberty University is committed to providing the safest environment possible. This report is prepared to further that goal and to fulfill the requirements of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). This report contains relevant information about initiatives, programs, policies, and required mandates. It also gives direction for contacting the appropriate personnel in given situations. Awareness and cooperation of the community are integral to maintaining the safety and security of the Liberty University community. ■



CAMPUS OVERVIEW

Located within the city of Lynchburg, Va., and just a short drive from the scenic Blue Ridge Mountains, Liberty University is the largest private university in Virginia and one of the largest Christian universities in the world. Liberty University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges (SACSCOC) and is accredited to award associate, bachelor's, master's, specialist, and doctoral degrees.

The main campus consists of over 177 buildings and structures and over 7 million square feet of building space on more than 7,000 acres.

Residential enrollment exceeds 15,000 students with a total enrollment exceeding 125,000 students. Liberty University employs over 2,500 full- and part-time faculty and staff providing instruction in more than 700 programs of study, both residential and online, across 15 colleges and schools.

This report includes statistics for the reasonably contiguous main campus property, separate campuses if applicable, and certain university-sponsored trips, as required by the Clery Act. ■

OFFICE OF SECURITY & PUBLIC SAFETY OVERVIEW

The Office of Security & Public Safety (OSPS) consists of the Liberty University Police Department (LUPD), Emergency Management & Community Engagement (EMCE), Access Control, Environmental

Health & Safety (EHS), and the Liberty Mountain Gun Club (LMGC).

LUPD is a full-service law enforcement agency staffed by professional, highly trained personnel. The agency operates 24 hours a day, 7 days per week, and 365 days per year. It consists of 38 Virginia state-certified, sworn, and commissioned police officers, 41 Virginia state-certified armed security services officers, and 10 civilian employees. All LUPD police officers have comprehensive arrest powers. Their authority, training, and responsibility are the same as those required of any police officer in the Commonwealth of Virginia. LUPD investigates all incidents that occur on property owned or controlled by Liberty University and has the authority to investigate any incident on any public roadway adjacent thereto. All LUPD police and security services officers are trained in Basic First Aid/CPR and AED services. Any injury requiring Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is handled by the appropriate local fire department.

As a participant in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the Virginia Crime Information Network (VCIN), LUPD is able to transmit and receive information with other police agencies throughout the country. Furthermore, LUPD maintains a current Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Virginia State Police, Lynchburg City Police, and Bedford and Campbell County Sheriff's Offices. LUPD partners with local police agencies in sharing information that may be of concern to the greater community.

OSPS is responsible for the documentation and investigation of all crime and safety policies, procedures, logs, reports, and

statistics required for the university's Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report.

Crime Log

OSPS maintains a daily crime log that includes the nature of the crime, the date and time the crime occurred, the general location of the crime, and the disposition of the crime, if known. An entry will not be made in the crime log if it is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. LUPD may withhold certain information from the crime log if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would (a) jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of a person, (b) cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or (c) result in the destruction of evidence. However, once the adverse effect is no longer likely to occur, LUPD will disclose the information. Furthermore, publicly available record keeping does not include personally identifying information (as defined in section 40002(a)(20) of VAWA) about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

OSPS also maintains a Criminal Incident and On-Campus Student Housing Fire Log. This log is housed at EMCE and Liberty University Emergency Communications (LUEC). The log is updated every day and lists all reports of criminal activity and actual fires. All crime, emergency, and fire reports are logged and filed both manually and electronically. The log includes the nature of the crime, the date/time, the location, and the disposition, if known. The log is available for review by the public at the OSPS website. Cross training ensures that multiple personnel are operationally familiar with the log. ■



REPORTING PROCEDURES FOR CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES OCCURRING ON CAMPUS

LUEC is fully integrated into LUPD and operates 24 hours a day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year. When reporting criminal activity, potential criminal activity, and other emergencies, dial **3911** from any Liberty University landline to be connected directly to the LUEC. When calling from an off-campus landline or a cellular telephone, dial **(434) 592-3911**. Liberty University highly recommends that every member of the university community place this telephone number into his or her cellular telephone speed dial.

Any call reporting criminal activity or other emergency is immediately dispatched for response. LUPD will take any and all actions necessary to properly and effectively mitigate such an incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, police officers, security personnel, EMS, Fire Department Services, and/or other necessary personnel may be contacted to respond.

If you are a victim or witness to a crime, it is important to know your rights. They may be found at [Liberty.edu/VictimWitnessIncidentForm](https://liberty.edu/VictimWitnessIncidentForm).

To ensure that all timely warning reports and annual statistics are accurate and complete, all criminal offenses should be immediately reported to:

Liberty University Police Department

Green Hall, Area 725
(Next to Human Resources)

Emergency: (434) 592-3911
Nonemergency: (434) 592-7641
LUPD@liberty.edu

The Liberty University community is strongly encouraged to promptly and accurately report crimes, emergencies, potential threats, and risks to LUPD or another appropriate law enforcement agency so it may investigate such reports. The safest community possible cannot be achieved without the active participation of its members. Should a member of the university community feel uneasy about contacting LUPD or wish to informally or anonymously report an incident, he or she may contact:

Liberty University Title IX Office

Green Hall, Suite 1845
☎ (434) 592-4999

Liberty University Office of Student Counseling Services

Green Hall, Suite 1830
☎ (434) 582-2651

Once contact is made to any of these university departments, it will input the statistical data into its electronic database, thereby accurately recording the information for the Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report. If the situation is such that a “Timely Warning Notice” is necessary (see below), then a Timely Warning Notice shall be issued in accordance with the procedures contained herein.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

LUPD encourages everyone that has become a victim or witness to a crime to report it to LUPD. There are, however, instances where victims may not want to press charges. The victim has the right to make that decision. The submission of a

report to LUPD does not necessarily mean that a criminal charge will follow. A report may be submitted with confidentiality. Counselors are mandated to provide victims and witnesses with information about their options to report criminal activity. In any event, victims and witnesses are encouraged to contact LUPD even if solely for the purpose of properly and accurately reporting crime statistics for the Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report.

Campus Security Authorities

While all criminal and emergency incidents should be reported directly to LUPD, Campus Security Authorities are designated to assist in reporting these incidents. “Campus Security Authority” (CSA) is a Clery Act-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and/or departments associated with our university. These groups are:

- All LUPD personnel.
- Any individual who has responsibility for campus security but is not part of LUPD. This includes individuals such as those who provide security at campus parking facilities; monitor access into a campus facility; act as event security, such as sporting events; or escort students around campus after dark.
- Any individual who, by way of directive, is required to report criminal incidents



- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, Residence Life personnel, Community Life personnel, and Student Counseling personnel. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the university. Such officials include:

- Dean of Students, Associate Dean of Students, Senior Associate Directors and Associate Directors of Community Life, Executive Director of Student Counseling Services, and counselors not bound by law
- Human Resource officials
- Director and Associate Directors of Student Affairs
- Executive Director and Associate Directors of Residence Life, as well as Resident Directors, Resident Assistants, and LU Resident Shepherds
- Director and Associate Directors of Student Activities
- Director of Athletics, to include all athletic coaches (including

- part-time coaching employees, graduate assistants assigned to teams, and team volunteers)
- Faculty advisors to student groups
- Executive Director of Title IX and Title IX personnel
- Student Advocate personnel
- Local outside law enforcement with jurisdiction over campus
- Physicians and health professionals not bound by law

Examples of individuals who are not CSAs include:

- Faculty members who do not have any responsibility for student and campus activity beyond the classroom
 - Clerical, maintenance, or cafeteria staff
- LUPD collects and reviews all crime reports from CSAs. All policy, documentation, and records are kept by and under the responsibility of LUPD and/or designated office. If a Clery incident for some reason is not reported through normal channels, CSAs are, at minimum, mandated to report the incident by filling out a CSA Report Form at [Liberty.edu/Police/Campus-Safety-and-Security/#CrimeReports](https://liberty.edu/Police/Campus-Safety-and-Security/#CrimeReports).

Timely Warning Notices

A Timely Warning Notice shall be issued when a Clery-reportable crime is reported to

a campus security authority or local police department (within Clery geography) and is deemed to constitute a serious or ongoing threat to the Liberty University community. The Incident Assessment Team is tasked with judging the necessity of a Timely Warning Notice. If such a notice is deemed necessary, the wording for the notice will be drafted by the Incident Assessment Team.

Timely Warning Notices are for Clery-reportable crimes within the university's Clery geography. They will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The distinguishing factor in these cases is the presence of a serious or ongoing threat to the community. An Emergency Notification (EN), on the other hand, addresses threats of an immediate nature. This may include things other than Clery-reportable crimes such as fire, gas leak, tornado, etc. The EN may be targeted to specified locations/areas and not necessarily the entire community.

Timely Warning Notices for other reported crimes (those that are not Clery-reportable) are evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The distinguishing factor in these cases is the presence of an ongoing threat to the Liberty University community.

Documentation and any record keeping will be by the OSPS. Policy reviews are conducted on at least an annual basis. Updates may be implemented when necessary or at the time of the latest Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report. ■

EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURES AND POLICIES

LUPD, EMCE, and EHS personnel are trained in Incident Command and Emergency Response. When any serious incident occurs that constitutes an immediate threat to the health or safety of the Liberty University community, LUPD, the Lynchburg Fire Department (LFD), other necessary university departments, and necessary emergency responders from surrounding jurisdictions are immediately dispatched to the incident scene and/or the Incident Command Center. These agencies and departments work together to properly and effectively mitigate the incident. General information about emergency response and evacuation procedures of Liberty University is published and updated each year prior to Oct. 1.

In the event that there is a confirmed incident that constitutes an immediate threat to the health and/or safety of the university community, an Emergency Notification and accompanying procedures will be immediately implemented.

In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965 and Section 23.1-803 of the Virginia Code, Liberty University has implemented a comprehensive communications system identified as the “LU Campus Alert System.” This system provides prompt warning notifications and alerts of immediate threats to health and safety of the university community. This system utilizes various methods of notification including, but not limited to, email notices, landline telephone messages, and cellular telephone and text messages. In addition to these methods of notification, the university also utilizes a Campus Outdoor Speaker System that can be activated to convey outdoor verbal messages to the university community.

Further, information is updated, as needed, on the Liberty University announcement webpage, otherwise known as “myLU,” and at the bottom of all LU website pages under “Emergency Information.”

Parents and the university community may be informed and updated through the Liberty University Emergency Information website at [Liberty.edu/Security-Public-Safety/Emergency-Management/](https://liberty.edu/Security-Public-Safety/Emergency-Management/).

OSPS is primarily responsible for confirming a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that may be an immediate threat to the health and/or safety of the university community. OSPS will work in conjunction with other university departments, such as the Marketing Department and Human Resources, as appropriate, to confirm the situation and to take appropriate action, taking into account the nature, location, and scope of the emergency or threat.

Decisions made by OSPS will also, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the appropriate parts or offices of the university community that receive notification, the content of the notification, and the initiation of the notification system.

Emergency Notifications will typically be sent out without delay, unless issuing such notification would, in the professional judgment of the first responders, compromise the efforts to assist a victim or compromise the efforts to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Liberty University Office of Communications & Public Engagement is responsible for reporting to local news agencies and addressing outside information requests for the purposes of

notifying the larger and local community. The Marketing Department is responsible for posting official university electronic and social media, and both Marketing and Human Resources are responsible for providing the university community with communications regarding university procedures for authorized closings and emergency alerts.

Procedures for Testing the Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The Emergency Manager or their designee will review and evaluate emergency procedures at least once per year. OSPS will notify the university community of its emergency notification procedures, emergency response procedures, and evacuation procedures via email. There will be at least one drill or exercise each calendar year. The type of exercise will be documented along with whether it was announced or unannounced.

Each occupied residence hall is required to conduct a quarterly fire drill in compliance with the Virginia statewide fire code. These drills follow the guidelines for emergency response and evacuation procedures. The purpose of these drills is to provide all residents and staff the proper practice in the event there is a real fire or other evacuation emergency. During the drills, occupants familiarize themselves with the procedures, the locations of exits, and the sound of the fire alarm. Additionally, alarms and other components of the fire safety system are tested to ensure that they are functioning properly. Following each drill, resident supervisors (Resident Directors and Assistants) will report, evaluate, and document the drill and make adjustments as needed.



The Emergency Manager or their designee will oversee an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for each department/area. Each plan outlines the actions that occupants must take during emergencies. Evacuation planning is a part of each EAP. Outside of the one mandatory drill or exercise, additional practice drills, coordinated through the Emergency Manager, are highly recommended for each department to ensure that its employees are prepared for emergencies.

Shelter-in-Place

If an incident occurs and the environment is dangerous outside of buildings or areas, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors. Shelter-in-place means to make a shelter of a current building. With a few adjustments, this location can be safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

If the building is not damaged, stay inside an interior room until it is safe to go out. If the building is damaged, take any necessary personal belongings (purse, wallet, passport, cellphone, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for the building (to include closing the door, proceeding to the nearest exit, and using stairs instead of the elevators, if necessary). Once evacuated, quickly seek shelter at the nearest safe university building. If police, fire department, or other first responder personnel are on the scene, follow their instructions.

A shelter-in-place notification will come from OSPS. While Liberty University Timely Warning Notifications will be the primary means of disseminating

the notification, all available means of communication will also be used.

No matter the location, the basic steps of shelter-in-place remain generally the same. Should the need arise, follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

- If inside a safe building, stay there. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If outdoors or in an unsafe building, proceed into the closest safe building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel.
- Locate a room for shelter. It should be:
 - An interior room
 - Above ground level
 - Without windows or with the least number of windows possible. If there is a large group of people, split equally into several rooms
- Close and lock all windows (tighter seal when locked).
- Close exterior doors.
- Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
- Close vents to ventilation systems if possible.
- Make a list of the other people there and ask someone to call in the list to LUPD.
- Listen to TV or radio for instruction. ■

LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

OSPS maintains a close working relationship with all federal, state, and local emergency response agencies. Should any of these agencies encounter a Liberty University student and determine that this student has been or is currently engaging in criminal activity, that agency will typically contact LUPD and give official notification of the incident. This also includes any information that they may have which pertains to a Timely Warning Notice.

The Office of Equity & Compliance is responsible for collecting crime statistics and documentation from other local law enforcement agencies affecting the university. The Office of Equity & Compliance annually sends a letter to all local police agencies to request information on any incidents involving Liberty University students that may fall within the mandated reporting standards set forth in the Clery Act and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Those requests are on file at the Office of Equity & Compliance. This letter to local law enforcement agencies specifically spells out the Clery crimes, with definitions, that need to be reported. It also states that “If a serious crime that may cause an ongoing threat to our campus community is reported to your department, we would appreciate it if you would notify our university Police Department immediately. The institution has a legal responsibility to notify the campus community in a timely manner about any crimes on and immediately around the campus that pose an ongoing threat to the community.” ■





SECURITY, MAINTENANCE, AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

Security and access control design standards have been developed for all buildings owned or controlled by Liberty University. Entrances to residence floors are locked at all times. Exterior doors in all residence hall buildings remain locked at all times, except in those buildings that house university offices. Moreover, exterior entrances are allowed to be unlocked during official move-in hours each fall. Resident Assistants (RAs) conduct mandatory checks during evening hours to verify that all exterior entrances are locked and secured. OSPS also conducts mandatory checks at random intervals to ensure that all exterior entrances are locked and fully secured. OSPS reports unsafe physical conditions that must be addressed (i.e., malfunctioning lights, unsafe sidewalks, malfunctioning door locks, etc.). These reports are then forwarded to the appropriate facility/department to mitigate the unsafe circumstance as quickly as possible. Facilities and landscapes are maintained in such a manner as to minimize hazardous conditions. When facilities receive maintenance or renovations, security and safety possibilities are evaluated to ensure a high level of protection. Adequate lighting, both inside and outside, is ensured;

properly securing doors are verified; properly securing windows are verified; and landscaping is assessed to ensure that unsafe conditions do not exist. These and other considerations are taken into account during every maintenance, renovation, and building cycle at Liberty University.

Academic and administrative buildings are generally open during normal operating hours. During extended breaks and after daily normal operating hours, the facilities are locked and secured. For more detailed information about building access protocols, please visit the Liberty University website at Liberty.edu, contact the specified building manager or department head within the building, or contact LUPD at (434) 592-7641. LUPD, University Facilities, and the Office of Residence Life work together to enforce security measures across campus. ■

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Security programs are presented to faculty, staff, and students annually, as well as by request, to promote increased awareness of safety and security on campus. OSPS is committed to educating the university community in security awareness and crime prevention. This effort is in place to educate the community, as well as help them understand their responsibility in

aiding their own security and the security of others. These educational programs include: Operation Identification; Run, Hide, Fight; LU Safe Ride; Flames Self Defense; Refuse to be a Victim; and Bomb Threat Awareness. Dates and registration to these classes are located on Liberty University's Office of Emergency Management & Community Engagement website.

Information on Operation Identification and LU Safe Ride is presented multiple times throughout the year at every new student orientation. Moreover, LUPD attends numerous university annual department orientations for staff and faculty. As mentioned, this programming is also available, upon request, to individuals and groups within the Liberty University community.

Operation Identification

Operation Identification is a nationally recognized identification procedure. It was created to help make items more theft resistant and, if stolen, easier to be recovered and returned. This is accomplished by engraving ID numbers onto property. These engravers are available at LUPD.

Flames Self Defense

Flames Self Defense is a basic noncertification self-defense course that equips students with physical skills and situational awareness tools to help them well after they leave our campus.

LU Safe Ride

Liberty University is an open campus, which means there are no gates or guard posts designed to control access to the campus. Members of the Liberty University community are always encouraged to walk in pairs or groups, especially at night. However, understanding that sometimes being alone is inevitable, LUPD created and implemented the LU Safe Ride Program. This program operates daily from dusk until dawn and provides transportation or a walking escort, by a uniformed officer, for anyone upon request.

To take advantage of this free service, contact the LUPD Dispatch Center's nonemergency telephone line at (434) 592-7641. Please remember that this service is not intended to replace the LU Transit System and should only be utilized when there are no safe options available.

Active Assailant Community Preparedness

Active Assailant Community Preparedness is a nationally recognized program taught by EMCE to all students, faculty, and staff at their respective annual orientations. It is also available to any group upon request and in an online format. The purpose of this program is to educate the Liberty University community on what to do in the event of an active shooter in their building or within their respective vicinity. In today's society, the possibility of an active shooter is very real. It is important for all members of the community to know what to do in the event of an emergency situation.

RUN — If the shooter's location is known and the opportunity to escape is available, flee the area.

If there is an active shooter in your vicinity, leave your belongings behind and get out of the building through the nearest safe exit. Help those who may need assistance evacuating, keeping in mind that elevators may not be available.

- Have an escape plan in mind.
- If you are outside near the threat, find cover immediately.
- **DO NOT** pull the fire alarm to alert others of an active shooter.
- Keep your hands empty and visible, and follow all instructions from Law Enforcement officials.

HIDE — If you are inside a building and the shooter(s) location is unknown, secure in place and deny access.

If evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide that is out of the shooter's view and provides protection if shots are fired in your direction. Hiding areas should not trap or restrict your options for movement. Lock and barricade the door to restrict entry. Turn off lights, cover the window, and keep quiet. Silence your cellphones, but do not turn them off so that you can receive updates and alerts about the situation. Drywall is not thick enough to stop bullets; therefore, hide behind large objects, lie down on the floor, and stay as quiet as possible.

- Lock and barricade doors with heavy furniture.
- Stay away from doors or windows.
- Turn off lights.
- Block windows and close blinds.
- Turn off radios and computer monitors.
- Keep occupants and yourself calm, quiet, and out of sight. (Take cover/protection from bullets by using concrete walls, heavy furniture, filing cabinets, etc.)
- Silence all cell phones.
- Without jeopardizing safety, call LUPD at (434) 592-3911. (If you cannot speak, leave the line open and allow the dispatcher to listen.)

FIGHT — As a last resort and only if your life is in immediate danger, defend yourself.

As a last resort, fight for your survival. You must be committed to this action; once you start, it cannot be stopped. At this point, anyone legally armed under the university's Weapon's Policy may take any necessary, discretionary action as trained and allowed by law to defend him/herself and others. If you are unarmed, find weapons of opportunity such as a pen, purse, or chair.

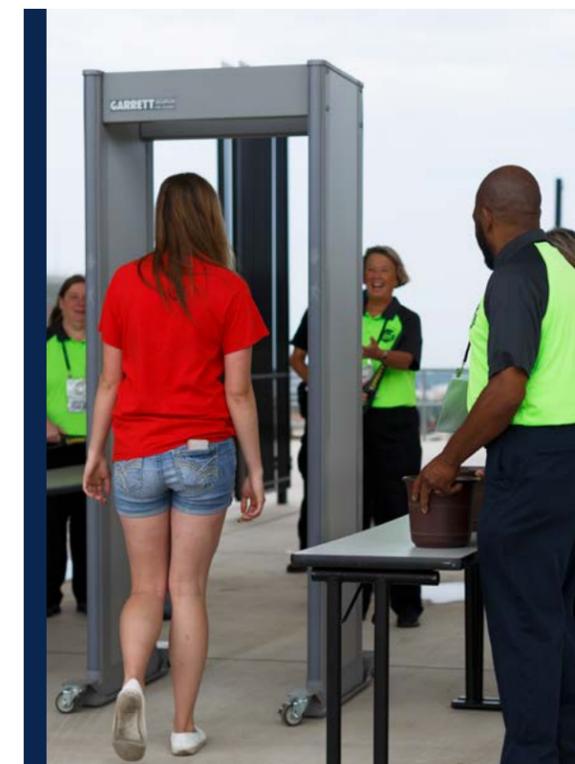
- Work as a group, if possible.
- Improvise weapons.
- Commit to your actions.

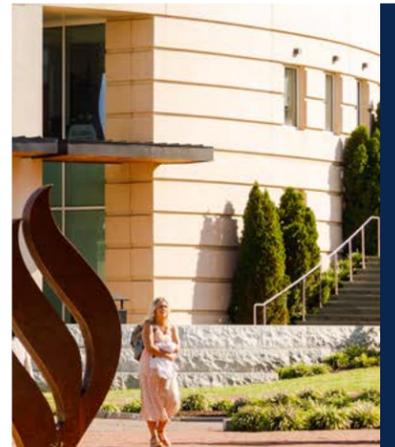
Active Shooter Response Video: Liberty.edu/Police/Emergency-Information/

Remember that help is on the way. The average response time for LUPD is four (4) minutes but may be shorter or longer, depending on the scenario. Follow the lawful orders of law enforcement in uniform or with proper identification.

Bomb Threat Awareness

Bomb threats are very real possibilities. It is important for anyone who receives a bomb threat to follow proper procedures. Bomb threat awareness classes are taught by OSPS to university employees. These classes are also available to other members of the university community upon request. These classes are designed to give individuals the proper tools to gather as much information as possible during a call about both the location and the construction of any alleged explosive device. Instruction is given in order to obtain the identity and the location of the caller, as well as other pertinent information, such as what to listen for in the background of the call and what steps to take for recording and obtaining information. ■





ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICIES

Liberty University recognizes that the misuse and abuse of alcohol and drugs are persistent social and health problems of major concern in our society. Such misuse and abuse can interfere with the goals and objectives of any educational institution.

Everyone on Liberty University's campus, including students and employees, is subject to state, federal, and local laws, as well as university policy, concerning the sale, possession, and use of alcohol, including underage drinking, drugs, and drug paraphernalia. Specifically, university policy prohibits alcohol, illegal drugs, and drug paraphernalia on campus and prohibits students, regardless of age, from consuming or possessing alcohol. LUPD enforces these laws and university policy. Therefore, anyone found in violation of these laws may be arrested, prosecuted, and/or subject to disciplinary action, including dismissal from the university.

The Dean of Students Office provides information on drug- and alcohol-abuse programs through Choices and Substance Abuse Awareness. Choices is a program offered by the Office of Community Life, which is a part of the Dean of Students Office. Students who attend Choices have often been assigned the program as an educational sanction from the Office of Community Life. This class is held 2-3 times each semester and is facilitated by Associate Directors of Community Life. Substance abuse awareness programs (e.g., Celebrate Recovery and Relapse Prevention Group) are also referred by the Office

of Community Life with advisement from Student Counseling Services.

Liberty University provides employees with an Employee Assistance Program through the Hartford Insurance Company, at no cost to the employee. This program offers assistance to employees in several categories, including professional drug and alcohol counseling and rehabilitation services. ■

MISSING STUDENTS

All missing student reports must be directed to LUPD, which is responsible for the documentation, investigation, and notification of missing students. If a member of the university community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should immediately notify LUPD at (434) 592-3911. LUPD will initiate an investigation and generate a missing person report.

If, after investigating the report of a missing person, LUPD determines that the student is in fact missing, LUPD will notify the student's emergency contact(s) or confidentially identified individual that the student is missing. If the missing student is under the age of 21, LUPD will notify the student's parent or legal guardian that the student is missing.

In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify, confidentially, an individual to be contacted by Liberty University in the event the student is determined to be missing. This confidential contact information will be accessible only to authorized campus

officials and law enforcement, and it will not be disclosed outside of the missing person investigation. LUPD will follow all reporting and investigatory laws when dealing with missing persons.

If a student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, the university will also notify the custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing. ■

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

On Oct. 28, 2002, the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act took effect. This Act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where information on the identity and location of registered sex offenders may be obtained. This Act also requires registered sex offenders to provide notice to each institution of higher education of their status as a registered sex offender if that person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services, or is a student. Information about the sex offender registry can be found at

Sex-Offender.VSP.Virginia.gov/SORI/.

In Virginia, convicted sex offenders must register with the "Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry." This Registry was established pursuant to VA. CODE § 19.2-390.1. Every person convicted on or after July 1, 1997, including juveniles tried and convicted in the Circuit Court pursuant to VA. CODE § 16.1-269.1, whether sentenced as an adult or a juvenile, of an offense for which registration is required must be required as a part of

the imposed sentence to register and continuously re-register annually with the "Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry" as provided in the above sections of the Virginia Code.

Moreover, any person convicted of violations under federal law or other state law substantially similar to an offense for which registration is required in Virginia, must register with the "Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry" within 10 days of assuming residence in Virginia. Any person required to be registered must also be required to re-register within 10 days following any change in residence.

Nonresident offenders entering Virginia for employment, to carry on a vocation, for volunteer services, or as a student attending school, who are required to register in their home state or who would be required to register under the Virginia Code if they were a resident of Virginia, must, within 10 days of engaging in any of these activities, register with the "Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry" and re-register annually pursuant to the Virginia Code. For purposes of this

section, "student" means any person who is enrolled on a full-time or a part-time basis, in any public or private educational institution, including any secondary school, trade or professional institution, or institution of higher education. Information concerning offenders registered with the "Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry" may be disclosed to any person requesting information on a specific individual in accordance with the law. Information regarding a specific person requested pursuant to the law must be disseminated upon receipt of an official request form that may be submitted directly to Virginia's Department of State Police or to the Department of State Police through a local law enforcement agency.

The Department of State Police must then make registry information available, upon request, to criminal justice agencies, including local law enforcement agencies, through the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN). Registry information provided under this section must be used for the purpose of the administration of criminal justice, for the screening of current

or prospective employees or volunteers, or otherwise for the protection of the public in general, or for the protection of children in particular. Uses of the information for purposes not authorized by the Virginia Code are prohibited, and a willful violation of this section of the Virginia Code with the intent to harass or intimidate another will be punished as a Class 1 Misdemeanor.

The Department of State Police maintains the online system that makes certain registry information on violent sex offenders publicly available via the internet. The information made available includes the offender's name; all aliases that the offender has used or by which the offender may have been known; the date and locality of the conviction and a brief description of the offense; the offender's date of birth; the offender's current address; the offender's photograph; and such other information as the Department of State Police deems necessary to public safety. The system is secure and cannot be altered except by the Department of State Police. The system is updated daily, except on weekends, with new registrations. ■



LIBERTY UNIVERSITY'S RESPONSE TO SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

For more information, please visit the comprehensive website dedicated to the full Title IX and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) policy at [Liberty.edu/Police/Campus-Safety-and-Security/](https://liberty.edu/Police/Campus-Safety-and-Security/).

Liberty University is committed to providing a safe and nondiscriminatory learning, living, and working environment for all members of the university community. The university does not discriminate on the basis of sex or gender in any of its education or employment programs and activities. To that end, the university prohibits specific forms of behavior that violate Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX); Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII); and/or the Virginia Human Rights Act. When the university receives reports of prohibited conduct, it is also required to fulfill certain obligations under the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act).

Liberty University has adopted the Sexual Misconduct Policy (Liberty University's Title IX policy) with a commitment to the following:

- a. eliminating, preventing, and addressing the effects of sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and other Prohibited Conduct under the *Sexual Misconduct Policy*.
- b. fostering the university's community of trust, in which Prohibited Conduct is not tolerated.
- c. cultivating a climate where all individuals are well informed and supported in reporting Prohibited Conduct.
- d. providing a prompt, fair, and impartial process for all parties.
- e. identifying the standards by which violations of the *Sexual Misconduct Policy* will be evaluated and disciplinary action may be imposed.

It is the responsibility of every member of the university community to foster an environment free of Prohibited Conduct. All members of the university community are encouraged to take

reasonable and prudent actions to prevent or stop an act of Prohibited Conduct. The university will support and assist community members who take such actions.

Definitions

1. Dating Violence

Dating Violence is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim (Complainant). Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse, such as physical harm, bodily injury, or criminal assault, or the threat of such abuse.

2. Sexual Assault

(a) Rape: Vaginal sexual intercourse with another person without the Consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving Consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

(b) Sodomy: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person without the Consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving Consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

(c) Sexual Assault with an Object: To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person without the Consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving Consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

(d) Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification without the Consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving Consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

(e) Incest: Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

(f) Statutory rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the

statutory "age of consent" in the jurisdiction where the sexual activity occurred.

Consent is not defined under Virginia law. For Title IX purposes, Liberty defines consent as the voluntary and freely given agreement, through words and/or actions, to participate in mutually agreed-upon sexual acts. Consensual sexual activity happens when each person willingly affirms that they choose to participate.

In evaluating whether consent has been voluntary and freely given, the university will consider the presence of any force, threat of force, or coercion; whether the Complainant had the capacity to give consent; and whether the communication (through words and/or actions) between the Parties would be interpreted by a reasonable person (under similar circumstances and with a similar identity) as willingness to engage in a particular sexual act.

Consent cannot be obtained from another in situations involving physical force or a reasonable belief of the threat of physical force upon another person, when one person overcomes the physical limitations of another person, or when the other person is incapacitated.

Important points regarding consent include:

- Consent to one act does not constitute consent to another act.
- Consent on a prior occasion does not constitute consent on a subsequent occasion.
- Consent to an act with one person does not constitute consent to any act with another person.
- The existence of a prior or current sexual relationship does not, by itself, constitute consent to any sexual act; even in the context of a sexual relationship, there must be mutual consent to each sexual act.
- Consent can be affirmatively withdrawn or modified at any time, and sexual contact must cease immediately once consent is withdrawn through words and/or action.
- Consent cannot be reasonably inferred from mere silence, mere passivity, mere lack of movement, or mere lack of resistance.

3. Sexual Exploitation

Sexual Exploitation occurs when a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for anyone's advantage or benefit other than the person being exploited, and such behavior does not otherwise constitute sexual harassment under the Title IX Policy.

4. Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is an act of violence committed by: (i) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, (ii) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, (iii) a person who is a current or former cohabitant of the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, (iv) a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under Virginia's domestic or family violence law, and/or (v) any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under applicable domestic or family violence laws of Virginia (or, if the crime occurred outside of Virginia, the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred).

Domestic violence can be a single event or a pattern of behavior. Domestic Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse, such as physical harm, bodily injury, or criminal assault, or the threat of such abuse.

5. Stalking

Stalking is engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person (under similar circumstances and with a similar identity to the targeted person) to: (1) fear for her or his safety or for the safety of others or (2) suffer substantial emotional distress.

"Course of conduct" means two or more acts, including but not limited to, in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

"Substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Stalking also includes cyber or electronic stalking conducted using online, electronic, or digital technologies or communications (e.g., the internet, social networks, blogs, cellphones, or text messages).

6. Retaliation

Retaliation is an act of intimidation, threat, coercion, discrimination, or any other adverse action or threat thereof against any individual because the individual has made a report or Formal Complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under the Policy.

Virginia does not define dating violence, domestic violence, or sexual assault. However, see the "Definitions of Clery-reportable Incidents" section of the Annual Security Report (ASR) for related Virginia statutes.

Reporting Prohibited Conduct

Any person may report Prohibited Conduct and is encouraged to do so. Reports can be submitted or received through the following university channels: (1) Liberty University's Online Reporting; (2) a Beacon Incident Report; (3) in-person to (a) the Title IX Coordinator, (b) an investigator in the OEC or Liberty's Human Resources Department (HR), or (c) a Deputy Coordinator; and (4) an email, letter, or telephone call to the OEC, the Title IX Coordinator, an investigator in the OEC or HR, or a Deputy Coordinator.

A Responsible Employee may also report Prohibited Conduct on behalf of a Complainant (victim of Prohibited Conduct) to the OEC, the Title IX Coordinator, an investigator in the OEC or HR, or a Deputy Coordinator via the same reporting options above. Reports may be made any time, including non-business hours. Students and employees are urged to report any Prohibited Conduct that may constitute a crime to local law enforcement or LUPD immediately. Police have unique legal authority to seek and execute search warrants, to collect forensic evidence that may have been left at the scene or at other relevant locations, and to make an arrest when supported by probable cause to believe a crime has been committed. Police are also able to assist university community members in seeking emergency protective orders. Police can be reached by calling **911** (or one of the other numbers listed). Individuals seeking medical attention at an emergency department can ask that police be called on their behalf. Incidents that occur on university property fall within the jurisdiction of the university

police. Incidents that occur off university property fall within the City of Lynchburg or other jurisdictions contingent upon location. Individuals will be directed to the appropriate police department when they call **911** or contact the university police department at **(434) 592-3911**.

While anyone may report Prohibited Conduct, only Formal Complaints of Prohibited Conduct trigger more robust disciplinary proceedings. Furthermore, only Formal Complaints of Sexual Harassment (which includes sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) may trigger the live Hearing requirement as part of a disciplinary proceeding. A Formal Complaint is a document filed by the victim (Complainant) of alleged Prohibited Conduct or a person with the legal right to act on behalf of a victim or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Prohibited Conduct by a Respondent and requesting that Liberty formally investigate the allegations. Many factors may inform the Title IX Coordinator's decision to sign a Formal Complaint, including that the matter is sufficiently grave or that it poses a safety risk to the university community because it seems to be part of a persistent pattern or because of the serious nature of the alleged Prohibited Conduct. The Complainants may submit a Formal Complaint by completing and submitting a Formal Complaint Form found on the OEC webpage at [Liberty.edu/Title-IX](https://liberty.edu/Title-IX) or by submitting a written statement to the Title IX Coordinator, the OEC, or any of the Deputy Coordinators in the *Sexual Misconduct Policy* and listed in this ASR.

Initial Assessment — Reports and Formal Complaints

Upon receiving a report or formal complaint of Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Coordinator will assess any immediate health or safety concerns of the Complainant or to the campus community and, based on that assessment, notify appropriate departments and comply with any legal requirements. During the initial assessment phase, the Title IX Coordinator may gather evidence and other information about the alleged Prohibited Conduct. If the reporting person is the victim, the Title IX Coordinator will discuss, among other things, the supportive/interim measures available to the victim (either with or without filing a Formal Complaint) while considering the victim's ►



wishes with regard to supportive/interim measures, how to file a Formal Complaint (unless the report is in the form of a Formal Complaint), their right to file a report with law enforcement and seek a civil protection order, and the importance of preserving evidence. Moreover, if the reporting person is the victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, Liberty will provide written notification about existing: (1) counseling, health, and mental health, (2) victim advocacy, (3) legal assistance, (4) student financial aid, (5) visa and immigration assistance, and (6) other services available within Liberty and in the community.

If the reporting person is not the Complainant (victim), the Title IX Coordinator will promptly contact the alleged victim to discuss, among other things, the availability of supportive/interim measures with or without the filing of a Formal Complaint, consider the victim's wishes with respect to supportive/interim measures, and explain the process for filing a Formal Complaint. Liberty will provide written notification to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures.

Written notification of available support services (as described above in (1) – (6)) will also be sent to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. In any event, when a student or employee reports to Liberty that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the alleged offense occurred on or off campus, Liberty will provide the student or employee with a written explanation of: (1) the importance of preserving evidence that may assist in



proving an alleged criminal offense or that may aid in obtaining a protective order; (2) how and to whom the alleged offense may be reported; (3) options regarding the involvement of law enforcement, including LUPD, and include notifying the proper law enforcement agency, whether LUPD or local law enforcement, be assisted by campus authorities in notifying the appropriate law enforcement agency, decline to notify such authorities; (4) where applicable, the rights of victims and Liberty's responsibilities for orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court or by Liberty; and (5) information about how Liberty protects the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties, including how Liberty will complete its public record keeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures without the inclusion of personally identifying information, as defined in section 40002(a)(20) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(20)) and maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that such confidentiality does not impair Liberty's ability to provide the accommodation or protective measures. Liberty will also provide written explanation to victims of sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence of the procedures for disciplinary actions for those incidents. When a student or employee reports that he or she has been a victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, or dating violence, whether the offense occurred on or off

university property, Liberty will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student or employee's rights and options as noted in this section. Liberty meets many of these written notification requirements by providing access to an online or hard copy of the *Sexual Misconduct Policy*. In the event any of the required applicable notifications are not provided in the *Sexual Misconduct Policy*, separate written notifications are provided.

Complainants have the right to decline to respond to communications from the OEC, request that no investigation or resolution be pursued, limit his or her participation in the disciplinary process, or request only supportive/interim measures and decline to file a Formal Complaint. Supportive/interim measures range from academic accommodations to emergency-immediate restriction. Liberty maintains as confidential any supportive/interim measures that it provides to the Complainant to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality does not impair its ability to provide the supportive/interim measure(s). When a formal complaint is received, the Title IX Coordinator will, as part of the initial assessment, review its sufficiency, evaluate for any grounds that would justify a dismissal, and if necessary, clarify with the Complainant any information that is unclear.

Dismissal of Formal Complaints Prior to Adjudication

If the allegations in a Formal Complaint are initially included in the notice of allegations

as allegations of Prohibited Conduct but facts are gathered during the complaint resolution process that indicate the alleged conduct does not meet the definition of Prohibited Conduct, the university will dismiss the Formal Complaint as to those allegations. Even if a Formal Complaint or any allegations of Prohibited Conduct are dismissed, the university reserves the right to make a referral to the Office of Community Life or Human Resources, as the university determines appropriate, for their disciplinary processes.

In cases involving allegations of any Prohibited Conduct, the university may, at its discretion, dismiss the case prior to adjudication in certain circumstances. Circumstances that may lead to dismissal prior to adjudication include but are not limited to: the Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any allegations therein, the Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the university, or specific circumstances prevent the university

from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint or allegations therein. If the university dismisses a Formal Complaint, the university will promptly send written notice of the dismissal and the reasons for the dismissal simultaneously to the parties. A dismissal of a Formal Complaint, either before or after adjudication, may be appealed as provided in the Policy. ▶

REPORTING OPTIONS AND RESOURCES

On-campus Law Enforcement

Liberty University Police Department (LUPD)

Green Hall, Area 725
(next to Human Resources)

1971 University Blvd.
Lynchburg, VA 24515

Emergency: (434) 592-3911
Nonemergency: (434) 592-7641

Off-campus Law Enforcement

Lynchburg Police Department

900 Court St.
Lynchburg, VA 24504

Emergency: 911
Nonemergency: (434) 847-1602
General Information: (434) 455-6050

On-campus Medical Treatment

Liberty University Student Health Center

Operated by Central Virginia Family Physicians (CVFP) Medical Group

Residential Commons III
Lower Level (Office 23)

1606 Regents Parkway
Lynchburg, VA 24515

☎ (434) 338-7774

Local Hospitals

CENTRA Lynchburg General Hospital

1901 Tate Springs Road
Lynchburg, VA 24501

☎ (434) 200-3000 (Switchboard)

CENTRA Virginia Baptist Hospital

3300 Rivermont Ave.
Lynchburg, VA 24503

☎ (434) 200-4000 (Switchboard)

Salem VA Medical Center

1970 Roanoke Blvd.
Salem, VA 24153

☎ (540) 982-2463

Crisis Counseling and Other Community Resources

Sexual Assault Response Program (SARP)

YWCA Lynchburg Office

1900 Tate Springs Road, Suite B
Lynchburg, VA 24501

Office: (434) 847-7751, Option 3
24-Hour Confidential Hotline:
(888) 947-7273

Confidential Resources

Liberty University Student Counseling Services

Green Hall, Suite 1830
1971 University Blvd.
Lynchburg, VA 24515

☎ (434) 582-2651

✉ studentcounselingservices@liberty.edu

Liberty University Student Health Center

Operated by Central Virginia Family Physicians (CVFP) Medical Group

Residential Commons III
Lower Level (Office 23)

1606 Regents Parkway
Lynchburg, VA 24515

☎ (434) 338-7774

Confidential Off-campus Resources for Employees

Employee Assistance Program

(provided at no cost)

The Hartford Ability Assist (EAP)

☎ (800) 964-3577

Procedures Sexual Assault Victims Should Follow

An individual who experiences sexual assault or any other form of interpersonal violence is strongly encouraged to seek immediate medical attention. Providers can assess injuries related to physical trauma, evaluate for sexually transmitted infections, and provide medical care.

Preservation of Evidence

An individual may elect to have a forensic sexual assault examination performed to collect evidence, even if they have not yet decided whether they want to report the assault to the police and/or to the university. That decision is entirely the individual's to make. A forensic exam may be obtained through an examination by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (also known as a "SANE nurse") at Lynchburg General Hospital. SANE nurses can assess injuries related to physical trauma, evaluate for sexually transmitted infections and possible pregnancy, provide medical care (including medications to prevent infections), and can, within 120 hours (five days) but as soon as possible after a sexual assault, administer a "forensic exam." During the forensic exam, the SANE nurse documents and collects evidence of sexual contact and/or physical trauma (including injuries to the body and genitals), trace evidence, biological fluids, and identifiable DNA. When there is reason to believe that an assault may have been facilitated by the use of drugs or alcohol, the forensic exam may also include the collection of urine and blood samples for toxicology testing. Patients are not required to report an incident to law enforcement or the university in order to receive medical attention or a forensic exam. A patient may have a support person of their choosing present throughout the exam. Regardless of whether a forensic exam is obtained within the first 120 hours after a sexual assault, all individuals are encouraged to seek follow-up care to address any ongoing medical concerns, including those related to sexually transmitted infections. The university recognizes that making the decision to report Prohibited Conduct may take time.

Nevertheless, pending the decision to report, all individuals are strongly encouraged to **take immediate steps** to preserve all evidence that might support a future report of Prohibited Conduct, a protective order, or an investigation by the police, the university, or both.

Such evidence may include the following:

- A forensic sexual assault examination (within 120 hours)
- Any clothing, sheets, or other materials (Items containing bodily fluids should be stored in cardboard boxes or paper bags.)
- Electronic exchanges (e.g., text messages, emails, and Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, or other social media posts, to the extent that they can be captured or preserved)
- Photographs (including photographs stored on smartphones and other devices)
- Voicemail messages and other physical, documentary, and/or electronic data that might be helpful or relevant in an investigation

Supportive/Interim Measures

Upon receiving a report or complaint of Prohibited Conduct, and after the request from the Complainant and the Respondent (to the extent possible), the university will provide reasonable and appropriate supportive/interim measures designed to preserve the Parties' educational experiences to protect the Parties during the investigation and resolution of a matter, to address safety concerns of the Parties or other affected members of the campus community, to maintain the integrity of the investigative and resolution processes, and to deter Retaliation. Supportive/interim measures are available regardless of whether a Complainant pursues an investigation under this Policy. The university seeks to minimize any impact of supportive/interim measures on both Parties. Both Parties will be notified in writing of the imposition of supportive/interim measures that impact them.

The OEC is responsible both for the implementation and enforcement of supportive/interim measures and for coordinating the university's response with the appropriate university office(s). The OEC has the discretion to impose and/or modify any supportive/interim measure based on available information and is available to meet with a Complainant, a Respondent, or any other affected member of the university community to address any concerns related to supportive/interim measures. The university will maintain the privacy of supportive/interim measures provided under this Policy to the extent

practicable and will promptly address any violation of a supportive/interim measure. All persons are encouraged to report to the OEC any concerns about failures of any person to abide by supportive/interim measures. Disciplinary action, including any of the sanctions listed in this Policy, can be imposed for failing to abide by a university-imposed supportive/interim measure.

Supportive/interim measures are not permanent resolutions or substitutes for the investigation and resolution processes under this Policy; however, supportive/interim measures may remain in place even if there is a determination of non-responsibility at the conclusion of the disciplinary process. This may be permanent or for extended periods of time beyond resolution of the matter if the Title IX Coordinator determines that they are necessary to accomplish a purpose of preserving educational opportunity, addressing safety concerns, or deterring Retaliation. Any supportive/interim measures that remain in place permanently or for extended periods of time cannot be overly restrictive or burdensome to the extent that they amount to a sanction on the Respondent. Supportive/interim measures may be modified or withdrawn as additional information is obtained and upon final resolution of the report or complaint. Supportive/interim measures range from academic accommodations to emergency-immediate restriction.

Protective Orders

Where Prohibited Conduct is reported, it may be possible to obtain a court-ordered emergency or preliminary protective order. These protective orders may be issued if the judge or magistrate believes that there is an immediate threat to health or safety. Later, after a full hearing, the court may agree to issue a "permanent" protective order in appropriate cases. A permanent protective order may remain in place for up to two years under Virginia law and, in some cases, may be extended for an additional two years. "Protective orders" are separate and distinct from mutual "no-contact directives" that are issued by the OEC (often as a supportive/interim measure) and restrict communications between the Complainant and the Respondent. Protective orders may be obtained only from a court of law and are enforceable anywhere in the United States; their

violation may result in criminal charges. In contrast, OEC/Title IX arranges no-contact directives, which are enforceable on university property and university-sponsored events.

Victim Confidentiality

The university is committed to protecting the privacy of all individuals involved in the investigation and resolution of a report or formal complaint under the *Sexual Misconduct Policy*. The university also is committed to providing assistance to help students, employees, and third parties make informed choices. With respect to any report or formal complaint under the *Sexual Misconduct Policy*, the university will make reasonable efforts to protect the privacy of participants, in accordance with applicable state and federal law, while balancing the need to gather information to assess the report and to take steps to eliminate Prohibited Conduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects. "Privacy" and "confidentiality" have distinct meanings under the *Sexual Misconduct Policy*.

Privacy means that information related to a report or formal complaint of Prohibited Conduct will be shared with a limited circle of university employees who "need to know" in order to assist in the assessment, investigation, and resolution of the report or formal complaint. All employees who are involved in the university's response to reports of Prohibited Conduct receive specific training and guidance about sharing and safeguarding private information in accordance with state and federal law.

The privacy of student education records will be protected in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), as outlined in the university's FERPA policy. The privacy of an individual's medical records is protected by Virginia's Health Records Privacy Act, Va. Code Section 32.1-127.1:03, and may also be protected by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) or by FERPA. Access to an employee's personnel records may be restricted in accordance with the Virginia Freedom of Information Act. Confidentiality exists in the context of laws that protect certain relationships, including with medical and clinical care providers (and those who provide administrative services related to the provision of medical and clinical care), mental health providers, counselors, and ordained clergy, all of whom may engage in confidential communications under

Virginia law. The university has designated individuals who have statutory obligations to maintain confidentiality as "Confidential Resources." When information is shared by an individual with a Confidential Resource or a community professional with the same legal obligations, the Confidential Employee (and/or such community professional) cannot reveal the information to any third party except when ethical obligations, an applicable law, or a court order requires or permits disclosure of such information. For example, information may be disclosed when (i) the individual gives written consent for its disclosure, (ii) there is a concern that the individual will likely cause serious physical harm to self or others, or (iii) the information concerns conduct involving suspected abuse or neglect of a minor under the age of 18. Moreover, when a Confidential Resource receives information about suspected Prohibited Conduct outside of the provision of services to a patient or client, the Confidential Resource is encouraged to share that information with the OEC. Employees designated as Responsible Employees under the *Sexual Misconduct Policy* are required to report any suspected Title IX Sexual Harassment to the Title IX Coordinator. Under Virginia Code §23.1-806 (the reporting statute), the university is required to report information about certain allegations of Prohibited Conduct to the law enforcement agencies and the prosecuting authorities who would be responsible, respectively, for investigating and prosecuting such allegations. Liberty protects the confidentiality of victims and necessary parties for Clery Act reporting and disclosures by providing the required statistics in a manner that does not include any personally identifying information (as defined in section 40002(a)(20) of VAWA) about individuals involved in an incident. The Clery Act also requires the university to issue timely warnings to the university community about certain crimes that have been reported and may continue to pose a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. Consistent with the Clery Act, the university withholds the names and other personally identifying information of Complainants when issuing timely warnings or emergency notifications to the university community and in maintaining the daily crime log. Liberty University will also maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the Complainant, to the extent that maintaining such

confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Prevention and Awareness Programs

Liberty prohibits sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking as those crimes are defined under the Clery Act. The university is committed to the prevention of Prohibited Conduct through regular and ongoing education and awareness programs. The university provides coordinated programming and training through multiple offices and departments, including the Office of Equity & Compliance, the Dean of Students Office, LUPD, Human Resources, the Provost's Office, the OCL, Student Counseling Services (SCS), and other Liberty University offices and departments.

Incoming students and new employees receive education and awareness programming as part of their orientation, and returning students and current employees receive ongoing training and related programs. These programs include (1) statements that the university prohibits Prohibited Conduct, as defined by the Title IX Policy, and related crimes under Virginia law; (2) the definitions of related crimes under Virginia law; (3) the definition of "Affirmative Consent" for purposes of the policy; (4) safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of Prohibited Conduct against another person; (5) information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior; (6) mandatory online Title IX training for all faculty, staff, and students; and (7) information about the procedures that the university will follow after an incident of Prohibited Conduct has occurred. The university's education and prevention programs reflect comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end Prohibited Conduct. These programs are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, and/or outcome. These programs are also designed to consider environmental risk and protective factors as they affect individuals, relationships, institutions, communities, and society. ►

Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention consists of safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is risk of an occurrence of Prohibited Conduct. It includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, addressing overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

Risk Reduction

The Violence Against Women Act defines “risk reduction” as the “options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.” With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network provides some strategies to reduce one’s risk of sexual assault or harassment, found at <https://www.rainn.org/articles/staying-safe-campus>.

Formal Complaint of Prohibited Conduct

When the university receives a Formal Complaint of potential Prohibited Conduct alleging a violation of this Policy, the university will promptly and equitably respond, investigating and adjudicating the Formal Complaint. The Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice of allegations to the Complainant and Respondent (person accused of the Prohibited Conduct) that includes, among other things, details of the allegations of Prohibited Conduct, the right to have an advisor of their choice at any meetings (an advisor means any individual who provides the accuser or accused support, guidance, or advice and may or may not be an attorney), and an explanation of the Informal and Formal Resolution Processes.

These procedures will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the institution’s policies and transparent to the accuser and accused. This includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present, and provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to any information

that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.

Note: The university will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding; however, the university reserves the right to establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties.

Determining Responsibility – Standard of Proof

The university uses the preponderance of the evidence standard in determining if a Respondent is responsible for Prohibited Conduct. The preponderance of the evidence means that it is “more likely than not” that the Prohibited Conduct occurred.

Training

Each complaint resolution process will be conducted by trained officials (including Investigators, informal resolution facilitators, Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/ Adjudicator(s), and Appeal Board members) who are free of conflict of interest and bias. In addition, those individuals will receive annual training on the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment; the scope of the university’s education program or activity; how to conduct an investigation and grievance process, including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable; how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at interest, conflicts of interest, and bias; issues related to Title IX Sexual Harassment; and how to conduct an investigation and decision-making process that is neutral, thorough, fair, trauma-informed, protects the safety of all, and promotes accountability. Investigators receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence. Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/Adjudicators receive training on any technology to be used at a live hearing and issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the Complainant’s sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant. The training is free of bias such as sex stereotypes/generalizations and promotes impartial investigations/adjudications

Informal Resolution Process

Following a Formal Complaint, at any time before reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the university may facilitate an informal resolution process with the voluntary assent of all parties. In cases involving allegations that an employee engaged in Title IX Sexual Harassment against a student, informal resolution is not appropriate.

If the Complainant, the Respondent, and the University all agree to pursue an informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will attempt to promptly and equitably facilitate a resolution that is agreeable to all parties. The Title IX Coordinator will not be an advocate for either the Complainant or the Respondent in the informal resolution process, but rather will aid in the resolution of Formal Complaints in a non-adversarial manner. Under the informal process, the university will only conduct such fact-gathering as is useful to resolve the Formal Complaint and as is necessary to protect the interests of the parties, the university, and the university community.

The university will not compel a Complainant or Respondent to engage in mediation, to directly confront the other party, or to participate in a particular form of informal resolution. Participation in informal resolution is voluntary, and the Complainant and Respondent have the option to discontinue the informal process and request a Formal Complaint resolution process at any time prior to reaching a resolution. In addition, the university always has the discretion to discontinue the informal process and move forward with a Formal Complaint resolution process. If at any point during the informal resolution process prior to reaching an agreed upon resolution, the Complainant or Respondent or the University wishes to cease the informal resolution process and to proceed through the formal resolution process, the informal resolution process will stop and the formal resolution process outlined below will be invoked.

Prior to engaging in an informal resolution process, the university will provide the parties with a written notice disclosing: the allegations, the requirements of the informal resolution process, including the circumstances under which the informal resolution process precludes the parties from resuming a Formal Complaint arising from the same allegations, and any consequences

resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared. In addition, the university will obtain the parties’ voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process. Any informal resolution must adequately address the concerns of the Complainant, as well as the rights of the Respondent and the overall intent of the university to stop, remedy, and prevent Policy violations. Supportive/ interim measures, sanctions, and remedies may be included in the agreed-upon terms and conditions of a resolution. A successful informal resolution results in a binding agreement between the parties. If all parties to the Formal Complaint and the university do not agree in writing to the terms and conditions of the proposed resolution within five (5) calendar days of the Title IX Coordinator presenting the proposed resolution to the parties, the Formal Complaint will be referred back to the Formal Complaint resolution process.

Appeals are not allowed in cases where the parties have agreed to a voluntary alternative resolution of the matter.

The informal resolution process generally will take no more than twenty (20) calendar days. In some cases, more time may be required.

Formal Resolution Process – Complaints of Sexual Harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking)

Liberty will appoint one or more trained and impartial Investigators to conduct a prompt and equitable investigation. In most cases, the investigation will be conducted by an Investigator from OEC, but Liberty may, in its discretion, appoint any other trained Investigator who is free of conflict of interest and bias. The parties will receive written notice of the Investigator appointed. If a party has a concern that the Investigator has a conflict of interest or bias, the party should report the concern in writing as set forth in the Policy.

The Investigator(s) will conduct the investigation in a manner appropriate to the circumstances of the case. The investigation will typically involve interviews of the Complainant and Respondent and may also involve questioning of other Witnesses and/ or review of other information. The parties

will have the opportunity to advise the Investigator(s) of any Witnesses they believe should be interviewed, other evidence they believed should be reviewed by the Investigator(s), and questions they believe the Investigator(s) should ask the other party or Witnesses, including questions challenging credibility. The Investigator(s), in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, may assess the relevancy of any proposed Witnesses, evidence, and questions, and, in their discretion, may decline to interview Witnesses suggested by the parties and may interview Witnesses who were not suggested by either party. The Investigator(s) may also decline to ask a question suggested by the parties. The Complainant and Respondent will be given an equal opportunity to present Witnesses they believe should be interviewed, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, as part of the investigation. In cases involving allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment, any Witness that a party wishes to call at a hearing must be suggested as part of the investigation process, prior to the issuing of the investigative report, unless extraordinary circumstances exist as determined by the Title IX Hearing Officer(s) and the Title IX Coordinator.

The parties will be informed of a close-of-evidence date. The parties must submit all information and evidence they would like considered as part of the investigation by the close of evidence date. After the close of evidence date, the parties will not be permitted to submit new or additional evidence that existed prior to the close-of-evidence date, unless the Investigator, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, determines otherwise. In cases involving allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment, all evidence a party wishes to offer or refer to at the hearing must have been provided as part of the investigation process, prior to the close of evidence, unless extraordinary circumstances exist as determined by the Title IX Hearing Officer(s) and the Title IX Coordinator.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigator(s) will prepare an investigative report that fairly summarizes the relevant evidence. Absent good reason, the investigative report will also consist of all information, documents, and other evidence that will be provided to the Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/ Adjudicator(s). At the Investigator(s)’ discretion, such information may include, as applicable: the Formal Complaint, the

notice of allegations, any other evidence obtained during the investigation, and the Investigator(s)’ report of the investigation. The investigative report will be forwarded to the Title IX Coordinator who will review the investigative report.

The university will strive to complete the investigation within (i) sixty (60) calendar days from the date the Investigator is appointed or (ii) if, after the date the Investigator is appointed, the parties receive an amended notice of allegations that includes new allegations or new parties, sixty (60) calendar days from the date of the amended notice of allegations. This time frame may be extended depending on the circumstances of each case.

Adjudication

Upon completion of the investigation in cases involving allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment, the matter will be submitted to a Title IX Hearing Officer(s) to promptly and equitably hold a live hearing and make a determination regarding responsibility.

The Title IX Coordinator will designate an Adjudicator to serve as the Title IX Hearing Officer in matters involving a student Respondent. In matters involving an employee Respondent, the Deputy Title IX Coordinator from HR (in consultation with the Executive Vice President of HR) will appoint the Title IX Hearing Officer.

At the live hearing, each party’s advisor will be permitted to ask the parties and any Witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Such questions will be conducted directly, orally, and in real-time by the party’s advisor and will never be conducted by a party personally. Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or Witness. Before a Complainant, Respondent, or Witness answers a question at the hearing, the Title IX Hearing Officer(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. Questions and evidence about the Complainant’s sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant’s prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant in the Formal Complaint, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant’s prior ►

sexual behavior with the Respondent and are offered to prove Consent. If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the university will provide an advisor to the party, without fee or charge to that party, to conduct cross-examination and other questioning on behalf of that party.

All evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint will be made available at the hearing.

The hearing will generally be held by video-conference with the parties, Witnesses, and Title IX Hearing Officer(s) located in separate locations and technology enabling the Title IX Hearing Officer(s) and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the Witness answering questions. The university reserves the right to determine that a hearing will instead be conducted with all participants, including the parties, Witnesses, and the Title IX Hearing Officer(s) physically present in the same location. If the live hearing is held with the participants in the same location, at the request of either party, the university will provide for the parties to be located in separate rooms with technology enabling a real-time live hearing with participation by parties.

The university will create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing.

Notice of Determination

The presumption is that the Respondent is not responsible for a Policy violation. The Respondent will be deemed responsible for a Policy violation only if the Title IX Hearing Officer(s) concludes that there is sufficient evidence, by a “preponderance of evidence,” to support a finding that the Respondent engaged in Prohibited Conduct.

The Complainant and Respondent will simultaneously receive written notice of the determination. The written notice will include the allegations potentially constituting Prohibited Conduct, a brief description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination, findings of fact supporting the determination, conclusions regarding the application of the university’s Policy to the facts, the determination regarding responsibility as to each allegation, any imposition of sanctions,

whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity will be provided to the Complainant, and the rationales for the determination and sanctions (including how the evidence was weighed, how the information supports the result, and the standard of evidence applied). The written notice will also include information about the procedures and permissible bases for appeal, as set forth below, and when the result becomes final. In addition, the written notice shall include any other steps the university has taken to eliminate the conduct and prevent its recurrence. If the alleged Complainant is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

The written notice of determination will generally be received within twenty-five (25) calendar days from the date the live hearing concluded or within twenty-five (25) calendar days from the date the Adjudicator(s) receive the adjudication file, depending on the type of Prohibited Conduct. In some cases, more time may be required.

The determination of the Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/Adjudicator(s) may be appealed. If no appeal is filed within the time periods prescribed below, the decision will be final and the sanctions, if any, will be effective.

Appeals Process

Either the Complainant or the Respondent may appeal the Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/ Adjudicator(s)’ decision regarding responsibility. Grounds for appeals are as follows: (1) procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter; (2) new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and (3) the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/Adjudicator(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

Appeals will be considered by an Appeal Board comprised of one (1) or three (3) individuals appointed by the Title IX Coordinator. The university reserves the right to appoint any trained individual who is free of conflict of interest or bias to act as a member of the Appeal Board.

The members of the Appeal Board will not be one of the Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/ Adjudicator(s), the Investigator, or the Title IX Coordinator on the same matter. The parties will receive written notice of the Appeal Board appointed. If any party has a concern that a member of the Appeal Board has a conflict of interest or bias, the party should report the concern in writing as indicated in the Policy.

Either party may request an appeal by submitting a written appeal statement, which may not exceed 2,000 words, challenging the outcome of the complaint resolution process. The written appeal statement must be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator within two (2) calendar days of receiving the notice of determination or notice of dismissal and must explain which of the above grounds the party is invoking for the appeal. While the parties may be assisted by their advisors in preparation of the appeal, the appeal statement must be submitted by the party, must be the party’s own statement, and may not be used to submit the statements of others on the party’s behalf. Failure to file a timely appeal constitutes a waiver of any right to an appeal. Parties cannot address statements to one another in their appeal statement.

The Title IX Coordinator generally will compile an appeal file, which may consist of any information, documents, or other evidence that is provided to the Appeal Board. Such information will include the written appeal statement, the responsive appeal statement, the notice of determination, the adjudication file in its entirety or in part, any previously undiscovered evidence (if discovery of new evidence is a ground for the appeal), and any other information determined to be necessary for the Appeal Board’s decision, at the Title IX Coordinator’s discretion.

The Appeal Board will not rehear the case but will review the appeal file and consider whether it is more likely than not that the above-listed grounds for appeal have been satisfied. The Appeal Board may choose to meet with the parties and consider other additional information, in the Appeal Board’s sole discretion. If the Appeal Board receives any additional information, the parties will have an opportunity to review and respond to the additional information.

Consideration of Appeal

If the Appeal Board determines that there is sufficient evidence to conclude that it is

more likely than not that at least one (1) of the above grounds for appeal is satisfied, generally the matter will be remanded for further investigation and/or deliberations by the Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/ Adjudicator(s) and/or an additional live hearing, as determined by the Appeal Board to rectify the ground(s) found.

When the matter is remanded, the Appeal Board, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, will determine whether the matter should be remanded to the original Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/ Adjudicator(s) or whether new Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/Adjudicator(s) should review the matter. The Appeal Board may not change Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/ Adjudicator(s)’ determination of whether the Respondent was responsible or not responsible for a Policy violation. Only the Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/Adjudicator(s) reviewing the matter on remand from an appeal may change the determination of the original Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/ Adjudicator(s) of whether the Respondent was responsible or not responsible for a Policy violation. If the reasons for remand relate to the investigation or warrant additional investigation, the Appeal Board, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, will determine whether the matter should be remanded to the previous Investigator or whether a new Investigator should be appointed. Upon remand, the Investigator and Title IX Hearing Officer(s)/Adjudicator(s) will utilize the same process as required for all complaint processes under this Policy. If the matter is remanded, the determination made on remand will be appealable under the procedures discussed in this section.

If the Appeal Board determines that there is insufficient evidence to conclude that it is more likely than not at least one (1) ground for appeal have been satisfied, the Appeal Board will dismiss the appeal. This decision is final and is not appealable. If the Appeal Board dismisses the appeal, the sanctions, if any, will be effective on the date the Appeal Board’s decision is communicated.

The Appeal Board will simultaneously issue to the parties a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the Appeal Board’s rationale for the result. The university will strive to complete the appeal within twenty (20) calendar days following the Appeal Board’s receipt of the appeal file from the Title IX Coordinator; however, in some cases, more time may be required.

Appeals arising out of alleged violations of this Policy must be made under this appeal process and are not eligible for consideration under other grievance policies or processes.

Sanctions and Remedies

If the Title IX Hearing Officer(s) determines that the Respondent is responsible for a Policy violation, typically the Title IX Hearing Officer(s) will determine what sanctions and remedies are warranted. The Title IX Coordinator has discretion to appoint a different sanctioning officer who is free of bias or conflict of interest, as the Title IX Coordinator determines appropriate.

If there is a finding of responsibility for a Policy violation, remedies and/or sanctions as necessary to end the misconduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects will be imposed.

When determining appropriate remedies and sanctions, the university reserves the right to take whatever measures deemed necessary in response to an allegation of Prohibited Conduct to protect the rights and personal safety of the Complainant and Liberty community members. Not all forms of Prohibited Conduct are deemed equally serious offenses, and different remedies or sanctions may be imposed based on the offense severity and any previous conduct violations.

Respondents who are found responsible for Prohibited Conduct under this Policy may face the following sanctions, as determined to be appropriate based on the circumstances:

- Verbal warning
- Written reprimand
- University probation
- Points
- Suspension, ranging from one (1) semester to five (5) years with possible reinstatement requirements determined by the university
- Expulsion
- Transcript notation
- Withholding of diploma or degree for a defined period of time or until the completion of assigned sanctions
- Temporary or permanent revocation of degree
- Revocation of admission to Liberty
- Temporary or permanent restricted access to areas of campus,

and campus events, activities, organizations, or courses

- Temporary or permanent removal from class or living or housing assignment
- Conditions upon presence on campus or at university events
- Campus ban
- No contact directive
- Required attendance at an educational training, meetings, or program
- Writing a reflection paper
- Behavioral contract
- Fine
- Written apology
- Required assessment, counseling, or recovery program
- Community service hours
- Loss of salary or benefit, such as travel funding
- Suspension of promotion and salary increments ranging from one (1) semester to five (5) years, with possible reinstatement requirements required by the university
- Removal or non-renewal of scholarships or honors
- Transfer or change of job or responsibilities
- Demotion
- Termination of employment
- Payment of restitution or costs incurred

Remedies for the Complainant are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the university’s education program or activity. Remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive and need not avoid burdening the Respondent. Remedies, accommodations, and protective measures for the Complainant include implementing or extending remedial or protective measures, including, without limitation, the following examples: a mutual or one-sided no contact directive; prohibiting an individual involved from being on university property; prohibiting an individual involved from participating in university-sponsored events; changing an individual’s living or housing or dining arrangements; special parking arrangements; changing an individual’s student or employee status or job responsibilities; changing an individual’s work or class schedule; providing academic accommodations or providing ►



assistance with academic issues; providing security escorts/safe ride services; access to counseling (on and/or off campus, as appropriate); or assistance identifying an advocate to help secure additional resources or assistance, including off-campus and community advocacy, support, and services.

Remedies designed to address the Liberty community include increased monitoring, supervision, and/or security at locations or in connection with activities where the Prohibited Conduct occurred or might reoccur, as well as targeted or broad-based educational programming or training.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of sanctions and remedies. The Title IX Coordinator may notify relevant administrative and academic offices, including the Financial Aid Office, the Registrar, HR, LUPD, the Dean of Students Office, and OCL, as appropriate and necessary to ensure that sanctions and remedies are implemented properly. ■

CONSIDERATIONS AND PRECAUTIONS FOLLOWING A SEXUAL ASSAULT

- Go to a safe place.
- Get prompt medical attention.
- For an emergency, call **911**. This will allow responders to provide emergency medical or safety care.
- Call LUPD if the incident occurred on campus. LUPD will then contact the university's Title IX Office. If you prefer to initiate contact, the Title IX Office is available by phone at **(434) 592-4999** and located in Green Hall, Suite 1845k.
- Call local law enforcement if the incident occurred off campus. LUPD can also assist, if desired.
- Contact a friend or family member.
- Preserve all evidence to the extent

possible. This includes, but is not limited to, doing the following:

- Do not bathe or douche.
- Do not urinate, if possible.
- Do not eat, drink liquids, smoke, or brush teeth if oral contact took place.
- Keep the clothes worn during the offense. If clothes are changed, place the clothes in a paper bag (evidence deteriorates in plastic).
- Do not destroy the physical evidence that may be found in the vicinity of the crime. If the crime occurred in the victim's home, do not clean or straighten until the police have had an opportunity to collect evidence.
- Save all text messages, instant messages, and other communications; social networking pages; pictures; logs; and copies of documents.

- Write down all details remembered as soon as possible.
- Tell someone all details remembered about the assault.

In Virginia, evidence may be collected even if the victim chooses to not make a report to law enforcement. Lynchburg General Hospital obtains the victim's name at check-in. If the victim wishes, the evidence kit collected at the hospital will be transferred to the Lynchburg Police Department's evidence room. The kit will be listed under the name of John Doe or Jane Doe with the time and date of the incident. It is important to follow the above list of considerations and precautions. It is important to preserve evidence, which may be useful in a criminal or a university investigation, or in obtaining a protective order. If victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, healthcare providers can still treat injuries and address concerns of pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease. Additionally, please note:

- All sexual discrimination, sexual assault, and sexual harassment complaints are required by law to be addressed by Liberty University pursuant to Title IX, whether or not you wish to cooperate with an investigation or contact authorities. You may fill out the Information for Complainant and Respondent Form at Liberty.edu/TitleIX. If you have any questions regarding Title IX, please contact the Title IX Office at **(434) 592-4999**.
- You also have the right to pursue the remedies and processes set forth in Liberty University's Sexual Harassment and Interpersonal Violence Policy and in The Liberty Way with complete policies available at Liberty.edu/TitleIX. A copy will be made available to you and assistance offered upon request.
- Liberty University is required to notify your parents or guardians if you are a minor. If you are an adult, Liberty University will assist you in notifying your parents or guardians.
- Liberty University encourages you to report this incident to both the Liberty University Police Department and the local police (if applicable) and will assist you in doing so. LUPD can also assist you in applying for a Protective Directive, if desired.

- If you initially do not wish to report the matter to the LUPD or the local police or if you initially refused to notify your parents, you may change your mind at any time. If you do change your mind and desire university assistance, please contact the Office of Community Life at **(434) 582-2320** and/or the Title IX Office at **(434) 592-4999**.
- If you choose not to contact law enforcement regarding this matter, it is still important to retain all evidence involved in the incident. Evidence can include, but is not limited to, physical evidence, electronic evidence such as emails, instant messaging, and screenshots, recordings, and written information.
- Liberty University will provide assistance in relocation to another on-campus residence hall in regard to this incident.
- Liberty University will provide assistance in making changes to your class schedule, if necessary. This is accomplished through the Title IX Office at **(434) 592-4999**.
- Liberty University has trained counselors to assist you. You may reach them during normal business hours in the Student Counseling Services Office at **(434) 582-2651** or after hours, through LUPD, at **(434) 592-3911**.
- Liberty University has pastors and Life Skills Coordinators to assist you. During business hours, you can reach the LU Shepherd Office at **(434) 592-5411**.

- Liberty University's Student Advocate Office is an additional resource to you if you require additional assistance not previously covered. That office is located in DeMoss Hall, Room 1100 and can be reached at **(434) 582-7200**.
- Liberty University will advocate on behalf of students based upon their visa and immigration status.
- If you need help communicating with your professors, please let the Title IX Office know.
- Local medical facilities are available to you:

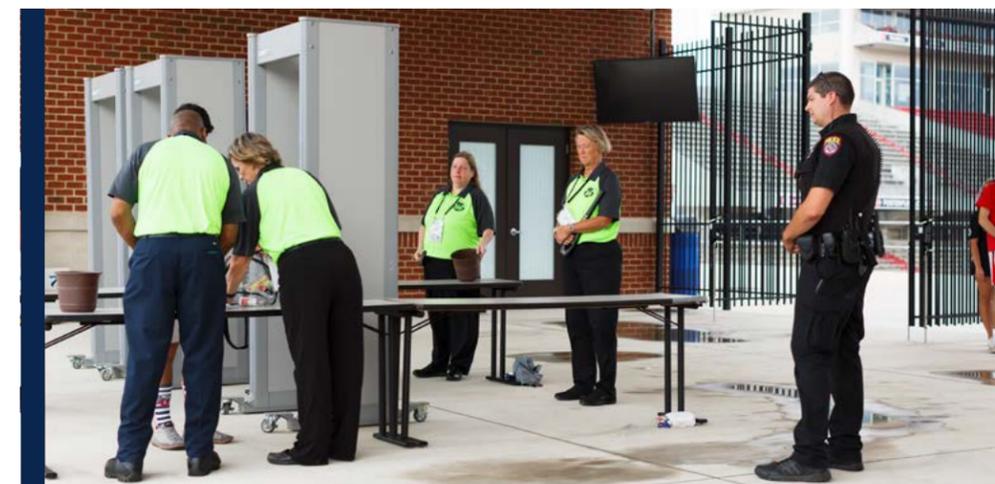
CENTRA Lynchburg General Hospital

1901 Tate Springs Road
Lynchburg, VA 24501
☎ (434) 200-3000

Central Virginia Family Physicians

Green Hall, Suite 1895
1971 University Blvd.
☎ (434) 200-6370

If you change your mind about any of the options you have chosen or are considering doing so, please contact the Office of Community Life at **(434) 582-2320** or the Title IX Office at **(434) 592-4999**. ■





EDUCATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Liberty University uses comprehensive, intentional, strategic, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns to prevent and stop Prohibited Conduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Virginia does not define the terms “consent,” “dating violence,” “domestic violence,” or “sexual assault.” Stalking is “[a]ny person except a law-enforcement officer and a registered private investigator who on more than one occasion engages in conduct directed at another person with the intent to place, or when he knows or reasonably should know that the conduct places that other person in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to that other person or to that other person’s family or household” (VA. CODE § 18.2-60.3).

Educational programming consists of offering primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, as well as ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees, that:

- Identify Prohibited Conduct, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as those terms are defined under the Clery Act.
- Use definitions provided both by the

Department of Education and by state law for Prohibited Conduct.

- Define consent using the definition of consent found in the Title IX Policy.
- Provide a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention such as those included in the Refuse to be a Victim program.
- Provide information on risk reduction, meaning actions designed to decrease Prohibited Conduct and bystander inaction while increasing empowerment of potential victims and positive community consensus.
- Provide an overview of information contained in the ASR in compliance with the Clery Act.

2021 Education and Prevention

In 2021, Liberty University’s Title IX Office provided at least 49 trainings for students, faculty, and staff in Title IX and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

The training covers the purposes of Title IX and VAWA, definitions and examples of Prohibited Conduct and consent, reporting options (including mandatory reporting and confidential reporting options), and procedural steps involved in investigations and adjudications of complaints of Prohibited Conduct that are designed to stop Prohibited Conduct, address its effects, and prevent its reoccurrence. Awareness and prevention, including

bystander intervention and risk reduction, were also integral parts of these trainings.

During student, faculty, and staff orientations, as well as Live Healthy Liberty, the Title IX Office provides information about Title IX, VAWA, and Prohibited Conduct. These mandatory events introduce students, faculty, and staff to the Executive Director of Title IX, provide contact information for the Title IX Office and ways to make a complaint or report of Prohibited Conduct, and discuss prevention, such as bystander intervention and risk reduction.

Throughout the year, the Title IX Office remains a constant presence on campus sponsoring informational tables, product and resource information giveaways, Domestic Violence and Dating Violence Awareness Months, RAINN events for sexual assault awareness, and special presentations regarding Title IX and VAWA.

Staff receive trainings via webinars, seminars, in-house training, and conferences to update their professional expertise on Title IX and VAWA compliance.

The following chart details events, dates, and information of specific target audiences that received training in 2021. Using a “train the trainer” model, the Dean of Students Office, LUPD, the Title IX Office, the Office of Community Life, Human Resources, and other campus partners (as well as SARP) assisted with trainings. ■

Date	Department	Primary Audience	Training Topic
01/15/21	New GA Orientation Spring 2021	Students	Title IX Policy and Procedures
01/15/21	Campus Recreation	Staff	Title IX Policy and Procedures
01/19/21	Athletics (Erin Hagen)	Staff	Title IX Policy and Procedures
01/20/21	LUCOM (Jason Wells, Steve Foster)	Staff	Title IX Reporting
01/21/21	Football	Staff	OEC/Title IX Reporting
01/26/21	Swim/Dive Team	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
01/26/21	Women's Lacrosse Team	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
01/27/21	Women's Volleyball Team	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
02/02/21	Head Coaches Meeting	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
02/02/21	Field Hockey	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
02/03/21	Men's Soccer	Students	OEC/Title IX Training
02/09/21	Women's Soccer	Students	OEC/Title IX Training
02/11/21	Baseball	Students	OEC/Title IX Training
02/17/21	Football Team	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
03/25/21	Army ROTC	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
04/20/21	Title IX Teams Talks [Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) Session 1]	Staff and Students	Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM)/OEC/Title IX Overview
04/21/21	Title IX Teams Talks [Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) Session 2]	Staff and Students	Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM)/OEC/Title IX Overview
07/01/21	Liberty Mountain Medical Group	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
07/26/21	LU Shepherd Staff Meeting	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
07/28/21	LUCOM New Student Orientation	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
07/28/21	Football Preseason Meeting	Students	OEC/Title IX Training
08/02/21	College of Arts & Sciences (Dean Schultz)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/02/21	School of Law (Dean Martins)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/03/21	CASAS (Dr. Yates)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/04/21	School of Behavioral Sciences (Dr. Knapp)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/09/21	LUSON Faculty Training	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/11/21	School of Engineering (Dean Horstemeyer)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/12/21	All-Faculty Orientation	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/12/21	School of Communication (Faculty)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/13/21	Band Staff	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/13/21	LU Shepherd	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/13/21	JFL Administration	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/16/21	All Band	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
08/16/21	School of Business (Dean Brat)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training

Date	Department	Primary Audience	Training Topic
08/16/21	LUCOM (Dr. Johnson)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/17/21	School of Behavioral Sciences (Residential Faculty and Staff Meeting)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/17/21	School of Education (Faculty Meeting)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/17/21	RS/CGL Training	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/18/21	Academic Affairs	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/18/21	School of Aeronautics (Instructional Staff)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/18/21	John W. Rawlings School of Divinity (Dr. Temple)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/19/21	Club Sports Coaches	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/19/21	2021 Fall GA Orientation	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Overview
08/23/21	School of Health Sciences (Dr. DiFrancesca)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/22/21	Football Team	Students	OEC/Title IX Training
08/27/21	RAs	Students	OEC/Title IX Training
08/30/21	Residential School of Business (Faculty Meeting Part2)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
09/06/21	School of Music (Faculty Meeting)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
09/08/21	Department of Public & Community Health (Staff)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
09/10/21	Allied Health Professions (School of Health Sciences) (Faculty)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
09/13/21	Helms School of Government (Faculty Meeting)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
09/17/21	School of Aeronautics (Faculty)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
09/17/21	LUCOM (Faculty)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
09/20/21	Biology & Chemistry Department (Faculty and Staff)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
09/20/21	RA/RS/CGL Training	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
09/24/21	School of Engineering (Faculty and Staff)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
09/27/21	School of Law (Faculty Meeting)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
10/11/21	John W. Rawlings School of Divinity (Faculty)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
10/11/21	Men's Golf (Staff and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
10/12/21	Men's Basketball (Staff and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
10/12/21	Debate Team (Staff and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
10/14/21	Swim/Dive Team (Staff and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
10/18/21	Women's Basketball (Faculty and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
10/20/21	Women's Soccer (Staff and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training

Date	Department	Primary Audience	Training Topic
10/25/21	Track and Cross Country (Staff and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
10/25/21	Women's Tennis (Staff and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
10/26/21	Men's Soccer (Staff and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
10/28/21	Men's Tennis (Staff and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
11/01/21	SGA Training (Students)	Students	OEC/Title IX Training
11/04/21	Baseball (Staff and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
11/05/21	SOL Online Programs (Faculty)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
11/08/21	SOL (Faculty)	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
11/09/21	Softball (Staff and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
11/10/21	Meeting with Justice for Janes and SGA President/VP	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
11/11/21	Title IX Open House/ Q & A (Faculty and Staff)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
12/07/21	LU Serve (Faculty and Staff)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
12/15/21	Campus Recreation (Faculty and Staff)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
02/08/22	Field Hockey (Staff and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
02/11/22	Volleyball (Staff and Students)	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
02/16/22	2022 Adjudicator Training	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
04/07/22	IDE Connect – Title IX Presentation	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
04/13/22	SAAM-SARP Tabling event	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
04/21/22	SAAM-Sarp Presentation and Q & A at Montview Student Union IDE	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
07/13/22	Residence Life – RDs	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
07/20/22	ODAS	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
07/25/22	Resident Life CSAs	Staff	Clery
08/03/22	OCL	Staff	Clery
08/10/22	RA Open House	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
08/11/22	All-Faculty Orientation	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/18/22	GA Training	Staff and Students	OEC/Title IX Training
08/18/22	IDE Orientation	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/18/22	Club Sports – Coaches Training	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training
08/24/22	CARE Team Training	Staff	OEC/Title IX Training

DEFINITIONS OF CLERY-REPORTABLE INCIDENTS (INCLUDING HATE CRIMES)

When not in conflict with the Clery Act, the standards and definitions of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program are used.

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1)).

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1)).

Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Rape (Sexual Assault): The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1)).

Sexual assault is not defined by state law, but rape is defined under Title 18.2, Article 7 titled "Criminal Sexual Assault." For educational and awareness purposes, we provide the VA statutory definition of rape, "sexual intercourse with a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in sexual intercourse with any other person and such act is accomplished (i) against the complaining witness's will, by force, threat, or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person; or (ii) through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness; or (iii) with a child under age 13 as the victim . . ." VA Code Ann. 18.2-61(A).

Other crimes defined as Criminal Sexual Assault under Article 7 are:

- carnal knowledge without the use of force of child between 13 and 15 years age, 18.2-63,
- carnal knowledge of an inmate, parolee, probationer, detainee, or pretrial or posttrial offender, 18.2-64.2,



- forcible sodomy, "engaging in cunnilingus, fellatio, anilingus, or anal intercourse with a complaining witness whether or not his or her spouse, to engaging in such acts with any other person and (1) the complaining witness is less than 13 years of age; or (2) the act is accomplished against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat, or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person, or through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness," 18.2-67.1,
- sexual object penetration, "penetrates the labia majora or anus of a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, other than for a bona fide medical purpose, or causes such complaining witness to so penetrate his or her own body with an object or cause a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in such acts with any other person or to penetrate, or to be penetrated by an animal, and (1) the complaining witness is less than 13 years of age; or (2) the act is accomplished against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat, or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person, or through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness," 18.2-67.2,
- sexual battery, meaning sexual abuses, as defined in 18.2-67.10, "(i) the complaining witness against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat, intimidation, or ruse, (ii) within a two year period, more than one complaining witness or one complaining witness on more than one occasion intentionally

and without the consent of the complaining witness, (iii) an inmate . . . and the accused is an employee . . . or volunteer with the state or local correctional facility or regional jail; is in a position of authority over the inmate and knows that the inmate is under the jurisdiction of the state or local correctional facility or regional jail, or (iv) a probationer, parolee, or pretrial defendant or posttrial offender under the jurisdiction of Department of Corrections . . . and the accused is an employee . . . or volunteer with Department of Corrections . . . is in a position of authority over an offender; and knows that the offender is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections, a local community-based probation services agency, a pretrial services agency, or a local or regional jail," 18.2-67.4,

- and aggravated sexual battery, "sexually abuses the complaining witness, and (1) the complaining witness is less than 13 years of age; or (2) the act is accomplished through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness; or (3) the offense is committed by a parent, step-parent, grandparent, or step-grandparent, and the complaining witness is at least 13 but less than 18 years of age; or (4) the act is accomplished against the will of the complaining witness by force, threat, or intimidation, and (a) the complaining witness is at least 13 but less than 15 years of age; or (b) the accused causes serious bodily or mental injury to the complaining witness; or (c) the accused uses or threatens to use a dangerous weapon, or (5) the offense is not a recognized form of treatment in the profession

and is committed without the express consent of the patient by (i) a massage therapist . . . (ii) a person practicing or purporting to practice the healing arts during the actual or purported practice of the healing arts . . . (iii) physical therapist . . ." 18.2-67.3.

Moreover, an attempt to commit the following: rape, forcible sodomy, inanimate or animate object sexual penetration, aggravated sexual battery, or sexual battery are criminal offenses under 18.2-67.5.

Also under Title 18.2-67.10, sexual abuse is defined as an act committed with the intent to sexually molest, arouse, or gratify any person, where: (1) the accused intentionally touches the complaining witness's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts; (2) the accused forces the complaining witness to touch the accused, the complaining witness's own, or another person's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts, (3) if the complaining witness is under the age of 13, the accused causes or assists the complaining witness to touch the accused, the complaining witness's own, or another person's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts, or (4) the accused forces another person to touch the complaining witness's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts.

Fondling (Sexual Assault): The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1)).

Incest (Sexual Assault): Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1)).

Statutory Rape (Sexual Assault): Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1)).

Robbery: Taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1)).

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1)).

Burglary: Unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1)).

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1)).

manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Drug Law Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, or possessing of intoxicating liquor;



Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1)).

Arrest: Persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons.

Referred for Disciplinary Action: The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Illegal Weapons Possession: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the

maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Hate Crimes: A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim's race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or national origin. ▶

Bias: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons.

Larceny-Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person. (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1) if it is a hate crime.)

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1) if it is a hate crime.)

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack. (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1) if it is a hate crime.)

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property: To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it. (Clery-reportable under § 668.46(c)(1) if it is a hate crime.)

Domestic Violence: Virginia Definition (Va. Code 38.2-508): The term “domestic violence” means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts by a current or former family member, household member as defined in VA. CODE § 16.1-228, person against whom the victim obtained a protective directive, or caretaker:

- a. Attempting to cause or causing or threatening another person physical harm, severe emotional distress, psychological trauma, rape, or sexual assault;
- b. Engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts toward another person, including following the person without proper authority, under circumstances that place the person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or physical harm;
- c. Subjecting another person to false imprisonment; or



- d. Attempting to cause or causing damage to property so as to intimidate or attempt to control the behavior of another person.

VAWA Definition: The term “domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence: Because Virginia does not define “dating violence” by statute, for educational and awareness purposes, we provide the VAWA definition.

VAWA Definition: Violence committed by a person:

- a. who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- b. where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 1. the length of the relationship
 2. the type of relationship
 3. the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

Stalking: Virginia Definition: Any person except a law-enforcement officer and a registered private investigator who on more than one occasion engages in conduct directed at another person with the intent to place, or when he knows or reasonably should know that the conduct places that other person in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to that other person or to that other person’s family or household. (VA. CODE § 18.2-60.3)

VAWA Definition: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- a. fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
- b. suffer substantial emotional distress ■

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Campus Security Authority: (1) Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department. (2) Any individual or organization specified in an institution’s statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses. (3) An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. (4) A member of the campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.

On-campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by the university within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the university in direct support of, or in any manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls. Additionally, any building or property reasonably contiguous that is owned by the university, but controlled by another, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes.

Non-campus: Any off-campus building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the university. Any off-campus building or property owned or controlled by the



university that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the university’s educational purpose and is frequently used by students.

Public Property: Any public property within the campus, immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Residential Facilities: Any university-owned building on campus that serves as a residence for students.

LUPD: Liberty University Police Department.

Local Police: Police agencies that have authority in the areas surrounding the campus or on campus when necessary. These agencies include, but are not limited to: Lynchburg Police Department; Bedford County Sheriff’s Office; Campbell County Sheriff’s Office; Amherst County Sheriff’s Office; and Virginia State Police.

Arrests: The physical arrest or issuing of a citation to a person accused of violating the law.

Referred for Disciplinary Action: The referral of a student who has violated law to the Dean of Students for disciplinary action.

Property Damage: The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

Unfounded: A complaint that is determined through police investigation to be false or baseless. In other words, no crime has occurred.

Hate Crimes: A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias against the victim’s race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, or national origin. Hate crimes are

reported for the following crimes: Murder, Nonnegligent Manslaughter, Manslaughter by Negligence, Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property.

Fire: Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner. For HEA purposes, there are three categories of fire:

- **Unintentional Fire:** A fire that does not involve an intentional human act to ignite or spread fire into an area where the fire should not be.
- **Intentional Fire:** A fire that is ignited, or that results from a deliberate action, in circumstances where the person knows there should not be a fire.
- **Undetermined Fire:** A fire in which the cause cannot be determined. ■

GUIDANCE ON UNIVERSITY-SPONSORED TRIPS

Liberty University is also required to obtain crime statistics for locations where university-sponsored groups that are deemed to be under university control either stay more than one night in the particular location or stay one night in the particular location in recurring years.

Every local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over such locations has received a letter requesting the crime statistics required by the Clery Act. The letters are customized to meet the needs of each trip. Electronic and/or hard copies of the letters are on file at the Office of Equity & Compliance headquarters. ■



CLERY GEOGRAPHY*
MAINTAINED BY LUPD, GREEN HALL

On-Campus Locations (Contiguous)

Main Campus
 1971 University Blvd., Lynchburg, VA 24515

Aviation Facility
 939 Airport Road, Lynchburg, VA 24502

*LUPD patrols all property with jurisdiction that includes the property and immediate adjacent parking lots and roadways. Also, see exact locations and adjacent public property at Liberty.edu/Clery.

CRIME STATISTICS

Reportable crimes, as defined by the Campus Security Act of 1990 (Clery Act), as amended, are presented in tabular form below. Information about other crimes committed within Clery jurisdiction for the university is also available upon request from LUPD. The annual disclosure of campus crime statistics is prepared by

LUPD in conjunction with other university offices and departments, as well as other law enforcement agencies. Having an internal, certified, full-service law enforcement agency allows the university to accurately compile and distribute these statistics. This report is made public through the LUPD website, as well as through links on

the university's webpages for the Dean of Students Office, Title IX Office, Financial Aid Office, and University Consumer Information. The crime statistics for Liberty University, including university-sponsored trips, required by the Clery Act for the last three years are as follows. ■

Liberty University 2021

Activity or Category	On-campus	On-campus Residential	Non-campus	Public Property
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0
Rape	5	0	1	0
Fondling	15	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	4	3	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	13	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	8	4	0	0
Domestic Violence	2	0	0	0
Stalking	34	12	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Arrests	9	4	0	0
Drug-related Arrests	4	0	1	0
Weapons Possession Arrests	1	0	0	0
Referred for Campus Discipline				
Liquor Law Violations	62	49	0	0
Drug-related Violations	50	26	0	0
Weapons Possession	4	2	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0	0

Liberty University 2020

Activity or Category	On-campus	On-campus Residential	Non-campus	Public Property
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0
Rape	3	0	1	0
Fondling	6	1	2	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0	0
Burglary	10	5	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	1	0
Dating Violence	8	2	0	0
Domestic Violence	1	0	3	0
Stalking	23	8	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Arrests	3	0	0	0
Drug-related Arrests	13	0	2	0
Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0
Referred for Campus Discipline				
Liquor Law Violations	54	38	2	0
Drug-related Violations	38	26	0	0
Weapons Possession	1	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0	0

Liberty University 2019

Activity or Category	On-campus	On-campus Residential	Non-campus	Public Property
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0
Rape	3	1	0	0
Fondling	10	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	1	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0
Burglary	2	2	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	4	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	5	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	14	4	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Arrests	7	1	0	0
Drug-related Arrests	8	1	2	0
Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0
Referred for Campus Discipline				
Liquor Law Violations	55	46	0	0
Drug-related Violations	25	18	0	0
Weapons Possession	4	1	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes

There were no Hate Crimes in 2019, 2020, and 2021.



ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

All Liberty University residence halls are protected by fire detection and alarm systems, which are centrally monitored 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and 365 days per year. All fire safety systems and equipment are strictly maintained and tested in accordance with applicable national standards.

All on-campus residents, including those with special needs, receive fire safety training at the beginning of each semester. A quality control program that covers emergency and evacuation procedures is reviewed regularly with residents and staff of each respective residence hall. Fire drills are conducted quarterly in every occupied residence hall each

calendar year. Thus, in 2021, there were four (4) fire drills per residence hall.

Additional fire and safety information can be found in the Liberty University On-Campus Living Guide.

Included in that guide are rules, regulations, and policies including the prohibition of smoking and vaping, open flames, electrical space heaters, and certain electrical appliances. The full guide may be seen at

[Liberty.edu/OnCampusLivingGuide](https://liberty.edu/OnCampusLivingGuide).

OSPS is responsible for the documentation, investigation, and notification of fire safety policies, logs, reports (including the annual Clery report), and statistics. LUEC monitors the status of all fire detection and fire suppression systems in residence halls.

If a fire has occurred or is occurring, it should be reported immediately to Liberty University Emergency Communications by calling **(434) 592-3911**.

Moreover, Liberty University maintains a prioritized list of projects to upgrade any older fire systems, to enhance the capabilities of existing systems, and to install new fire safety systems in existing buildings to ensure ongoing protection.

Fire Log

Residential fire statistics are derived from the university's Fire Log. The Fire Log includes: building, time and date, location, cause, number of injuries, number of deaths, and value of damaged property.

Fire-Related Definitions

Fire: According to the Higher Education Act, a fire is defined as any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Cause of Fire: The factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an unintentional or intentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.

Unintentional Fire: A fire that does not involve an intentional human act to ignite or spread fire into an area where the fire should not be.

Intentional Fire: A fire that is ignited, or that results from a deliberate action, in circumstances where the person knows there should not be a fire.

Undetermined Fire: A fire in which the cause cannot be determined.

Fire-Related Injury: Any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause, while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of fire. The term "person" may include students, employees, visitors, firefighters, or any other individual.

Fire-Related Death: Any instance in which a person is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of fire; or dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

Value of Property Damage: The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

Fire Safety System: Any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire. This may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, stand-alone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights; smoke control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

Fire Drill Procedures

For the health and safety of all members of the community, students are expected to comply with all fire and safety regulations as required by the university and by applicable local, state, and federal law.

When an alarm sounds, each person is required to exit the building and go to the designated assembly area once outside. OSPS and/or other authorized university officials will give further instruction. No student is permitted to reenter the building until instructed to do so by a staff member. Planned fire drills are conducted twice a semester by the Resident Director, in coordination with OSPS, to give residents an opportunity to practice and learn safe exit procedures. Each resident student is encouraged to keep an emergency kit consisting of shoes, another garment,

a towel, and a flashlight, and to bring these items during an emergency exit. Students should also remember to take their keys when they exit the building.

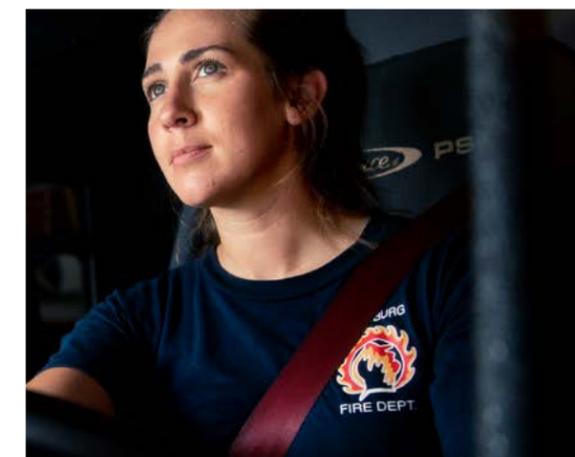
If a student is a heavy sleeper or has special medical circumstances that may prevent him or her from hearing an alarm or from exiting the building in a timely manner, it is the student's responsibility to make arrangements for assistance. Students are discouraged from wearing ear plugs or doing anything that may hinder their ability to respond to a fire alarm.

Students are responsible for understanding the emergency exit process in case of a fire. Students are to:

- Exit their rooms and close the door behind them.
- Use the nearest exit to vacate the building and never use the elevator.
- Clear their building and report to the designated assembly areas.

Failure to immediately evacuate a building when the alarm sounds, tampering with fire safety equipment, causing a false alarm, or reporting a false fire may result in safety violation charges, fine, and disciplinary action by the university. Fire and life safety are of paramount importance within the residence halls. The actions of one student can affect the life and property of other students in the community. For this reason, students should be aware of their actions and observe health, fire, and life safety policies.

All fire safety systems and equipment are routinely checked by the university and ►



must pass fire code safety inspections. Please report any fire safety equipment problems (including missing equipment) immediately to Facilities Management by submitting a Work Order and telling a Resident Assistant.

All fires must be reported to OSPS for the purpose of recording the statistic in the Annual Fire Report.

Fire Alarm and Suppression Systems

All on-campus residence halls are equipped with both automatic and manually operated fire alarm notification devices (pull stations). In addition, the resident housing facilities also have automatic fire suppression systems. Each suppression or sprinkler system is a wet system and

is charged at all times. The fire alarm systems in all on-campus residence facilities consist of horns and strobe lights alerting residents to an alarm and are also remotely monitored by the Lynchburg Fire Department and OSPS. All fire alarm systems contain emergency backup batteries to ensure operation during a power outage, and most facilities also have emergency generators designed to automatically activate if there is a power outage. The backup batteries and generators will operate life safety systems, including fire safety equipment and emergency exit lighting.

Regular inspections are conducted by OSPS and other university staff who report fire hazards in residence halls and facilitate prompt resolution. Every room in every residence hall has a smoke detector,

and, when activated, its connection to OSPS allows for an automatic response.

Fire Protection System

The fire alarm systems in all campus buildings are manufactured by Fike. All of the detection devices are addressable devices, meaning that they pinpoint the exact device that has been activated. With each activation, the system reports to OSPS the precise location on a building layout drawing with its status flashing so OSPS can promptly respond. The Fire Protection Systems within the various residence halls at Liberty University are shown in the following chart, which is followed by charts detailing the statistics for such buildings for the past three years. Specific locations of each building may be seen at Liberty.edu/Police/Campus-Maps/. ■

Fire Statistics 2021

Building Name	Total Fires	Date/Time	Location	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related To Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Quads 31	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quads 32	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South 33	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 140	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 141	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 142	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 143	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 144	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 145	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 146	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 151	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 152	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 153	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 154	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 170	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 171	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 172	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 173	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 174	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 175	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 176	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 177	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 180	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 181	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 182	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 183	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 184	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 185	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 190	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 193	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 194	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics 2021

Building Name	Total Fires	Date/Time	Location	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related To Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Main Commons I	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Main Commons II	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Main Commons III	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 17	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 18	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 19	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 20	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 21	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 22	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 23	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circle 25	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circle 26	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circle 27	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circle 28	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quads 29	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quads 30	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics 2020

Building Name	Total Fires	Date/Time	Location	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Main Commons I	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Main Commons II	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Main Commons III	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 17	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 18	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 19	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 20	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 21	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 22	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 23	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circle 25	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circle 26	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circle 27	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circle 28	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quads 29	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quads 30	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quads 31	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quads 32	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South 33	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 140	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 141	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 142	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 143	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 144	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics 2020

Building Name	Total Fires	Date/Time	Location	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
East 145	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 146	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 151	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 152	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 153	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 154	1	10/05/20	Rm 402b	Pan fire	0	0	\$0
East 170	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 171	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 172	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 173	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 174	1	02/02/20	102	oil	0	0	\$50
East 175	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 176	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 177	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 180	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 181	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 182	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 183	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 184	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 185	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 190	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 191	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 192	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 193	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 194	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics 2019

Building Name	Total Fires	Date/Time	Location	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Cause by Fire
Main Commons I	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Main Commons II	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Main Commons III	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 17	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 18	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 19	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 20	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 21	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 22	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill 23	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circle 25	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circle 26	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circle 27	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circle 28	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quads 29	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quads 30	1	7/11/19	104	Oil	0	0	\$50
Quads 31	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quads 32	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South 33	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 140	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 141	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics 2019

Building Name	Total Fires	Date/Time	Location	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Cause by Fire
East 142	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 143	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 144	1	12/1/19 1055	404	Pan	0	0	0
East 145	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 146	1	9/10/19 0923	203	Burner	0	0	\$50
East 151	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 152	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 153	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 154	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 170	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 171	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 172	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 173	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 174	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 175	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 176	1	12/7/19	402	Oil	0	0	0
East 177	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 180	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 181	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East 182	1	11/22/19 1020	201	Oven	0	0	0
East 183	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Residence Hall Fire Protection Systems by Location (Updated 9/2019)

Building Name	On-site Fire Alarm Monitoring (LUPD)	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishing Devices	Evacuation Plans and Exit Signs	Number of Fire Drills Each Calendar Year
Main Commons I	X	X	X	X	X	4
Main Commons II	X	X	X	X	X	4
Main Commons III	X	X	X	X	X	4
Hill 17	X	- 1ST/X 2ND	X	X	X	4
Hill 18	X	X	X	X	X	4
Hill 19	X	X	X	X	X	4
Hill 20	X	X	X	X	X	4
Hill 21	X	X	X	X	X	4
Hill 22	X	X	X	X	X	4
Hill 23	X	X	X	X	X	4
Circle 25	X	X	X	X	X	4
Circle 26	X	X	X	X	X	4
Circle 27	X	X	X	X	X	4
Circle 28	X	X	X	X	X	4
Quads 29	X	X	X	X	X	4
Quads 30	X	X	X	X	X	4
Quads 31	X	X	X	X	X	4
Quads 32	X	X	X	X	X	4
South 33	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 140	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 141	X	X	X	X	X	4

Residence Hall Fire Protection Systems by Location (Updated 9/2019)

Building Name	On-site Fire Alarm Monitoring (LUPD)	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishing Devices	Evacuation Plans and Exit Signs	Number of Fire Drills Each Calendar Year
East 142	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 143	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 144	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 145	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 146	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 151	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 152	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 153	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 154	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 170	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 171	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 172	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 173	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 174	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 175	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 176	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 177	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 180	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 181	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 182	X	X	X	X	X	4
East 183	X	X	X	X	X	4



The Clery Act and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA)) requires institutions of higher education to annually report information regarding campus security policies and campus crime statistics, as well as information pertaining to policies, procedures, and programs for addressing certain specified crimes. The Higher Education Opportunity Act requires all academic institutions in the United States to produce an annual Fire Safety Report outlining fire safety practices, standards, and certain fire-related on-campus statistics related to student housing. This Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report serves as the Liberty University Annual Security Report and Annual Fire Safety Report in compliance with the Clery Act, VAWA, and the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

Notice of Nondiscrimination: Liberty University does not engage in unlawful discrimination or harassment because of race, color, ancestry, religion, age, sex, national origin, pregnancy or childbirth, disability, or military veteran status in its educational programs and activities. Liberty University maintains its Christian mission and reserves its right to discriminate on the basis of religion to the extent that applicable law respects its right to act in furtherance of its religious objectives. The following persons have been designated to coordinate Liberty University's compliance with certain anti-discrimination laws: Coordinator of LU Online Disability Accommodation Support at (434) 592-5417 or LUOodas@liberty.edu; Director of Disability Accommodation Support (Residential) at (434) 592-4016 or ODAS@liberty.edu; Executive Director of Title IX at (434) 592-4999 or TitleIX@liberty.edu.