



Samford University
2016
Annual Security and Fire
Safety Report

Department of Public Safety

800 Lakeshore Drive, Birmingham, Al 35229

(205)-726-2020

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INTRODUCTION

Samford University (referred to herein as either “Samford” or the “University”) exists is to nurture persons in their development of intellect, creativity, faith, and personhood. As a Christian institution, the University community fosters academic, career, and ethical competency while encouraging social and civic responsibility, and service to others. In furtherance of its obligations under applicable federal law, and in order to provide beneficial information to its students, employees and others, Samford is pleased to offer its Annual Security and Fire Safety Report for the 2016 Calendar Year. The report informs students, prospective students, faculty, staff, and others information about crime statistics, crime prevention programs, public safety services, fire safety, and drug and alcohol policies of Samford University in accordance with requirements of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, codified at 20 USC §1092(f) as a part of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (the “Clery Act”). The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to make an annual disclosure of information about, among other things, campus crimes, security and safety policies. All public and private postsecondary education institutions participating in federal student financial aid programs are subject to the requirements of the Clery Act.

This report is published by October 1 of each year and may be viewed online at www.samford.edu/publicsafety. A print copy may be requested by writing to the Department of Public Safety & Emergency Management, 800 Lakeshore Drive, Birmingham, AL 35229.

MESSAGE FROM CHIEF WAYNE PITTMAN

The mission of the Samford University Department of Public Safety (SDPS) is to protect the life and property of all who are a part of the Samford University community. University life is enhanced by a safe and secure campus where students, faculty, administrators, staff, and visitors can conduct activities without the threat of physical or psychological harm. The SDPS endeavors to perform professional law enforcement duties with integrity and in a manner that is consistent with the Christian educational mission of the university. The SDPS strives to create and preserve an atmosphere of safety, peace, and tranquility that enables community members to focus on the establishment and attainment of an education of the highest quality.

In addition to campus crime reports and statistics, this report provide policy and procedure information related to campus crime, emergency procedures and notifications, alcohol and drug use, weapons, fire safety in on-campus residential facilities, and Title IX. Among this information is crime and fire statistics for the 2014, 2015, and 2016 calendar year that were reported within the University’s Clery Act geography, which consists of on-campus facilities, certain off-campus buildings, and properties owned or controlled by the University that were used by students and certain public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the Samford campus. The director of Samford University Department of Public Safety collects crime statistics from campus reports, local police departments reports, campus security authorities, and non-campus geographical reporting agencies.

Take time to review the report and familiarize yourself with its content so that you will be a well-informed member of the Samford community. I hope information in this report will not only enhance your personal safety, but also allow you to contribute to the University’s efforts to create and maintain a safe environment in which everyone can live, study, work, and play.

Always exercise good safety, be aware of your surroundings and never hesitate to contact the SDPS whenever we can be of any assistance or provide you with additional information. We are here to serve you.

R. Wayne Pittman
Chief of Police and Director of Public Safety
(205) 726.2020
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SDPS EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

SDPS patrols and dispatch services are provided 24 hours per day and are complemented by the support and access to other municipal emergency services. Officers and dispatchers can immediately contact the City of Homewood Fire and Rescue Department and the City of Homewood Police Department by the SDPS radio system for additional emergency services as may be appropriate in a given circumstance.

The SDPS monitors the National Weather Service radio network for information on current and anticipated weather conditions. Faculty, staff and students are notified of threatening weather or other emergency conditions by RAVE (the University emergency electronic warning system), email, social media, WVSU (the Samford radio station), and personal communications.

Blue-light emergency telephone phones are located around campus. The locations of the emergency phones are provided at <https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer>. When an emergency telephone is activated, the SDPS dispatcher is alerted and an officer is dispatched to the telephone location. No dialing is required.

Samford University also provides general emergency procedures in a mobile app, Alert Samford, and via website so that procedures are readily available and stored on mobile devices in case systems being inoperable.

CAMPUS SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE SDPS

The Samford University Department of Public Safety and Emergency Management provide programs and services that are designed to provide a safe environment for students, employees and guests. Such programs include:

24 Hour Emergency Response

SDPS officers enjoy a short response time to any location on campus and are generally the first responders to incidents that occur on the Samford campus. The SDPS maintains a close working relationship with the City of Homewood Police Department and the City of Homewood Fire and Rescue Department. If Homewood police, fire or emergency medical services are required, the SDPS will direct the appropriate service units to the exact location of an on-campus incident.

Law Enforcement and Jurisdiction

Pursuant to Alabama law, sworn officers of the SDPS have full arrest authority and are charged with the enforcement of the laws of the State of Alabama and the City of Homewood. SPDS officers investigate and document crimes and offenses that occur on University property. Safety/security officers of the SDPS are not sworn officers, but are nevertheless charged with the duty to enforce certain rules and regulations of the University. As a law enforcement agency within the City of Homewood, Alabama, SDPS maintains a close communication network with HPD. In this relationship, SDPS and HPD converse regularly about crimes and criminal behavior which occur with the respective jurisdiction.

The SDPS works closely with local and regional police departments as necessary. In return of this relationship, local law enforcement agencies are encouraged to provide SDPS notice when a Samford University student is known to have violated a local or state ordinance.

Security Patrols

The SDPS continuously patrols the campus in vehicles and by foot. Three vehicles are maintained by the SDPS for patrol and safety-escort services. Campus patrols include foot patrols through the quad and campus residential areas.

Traffic Control and Parking Enforcement

The SDPS enforces the rules and regulations of Samford, as well as state, county and municipal laws governing the operation of motor vehicles on campus. All of the rules of the road, directional signs, and instructions provided by SPDS officers are to be observed by drivers and pedestrians on campus. The SDPS investigates and documents all traffic accidents that occur on the campus

Nighttime Campus Access Control Gate

The main campus and the College of Health Sciences closes at 10:00 PM, and all vehicular traffic is restricted to the southwest gate where an SDPS officer is posted from 10:00 PM to 6:00 AM to monitor vehicles and people entering or exiting the campus.

Safety Escort Service

On-campus security escort service is provided by SDPS officers whenever it is requested by students or employees. Security escort service is requested by calling (205) 726-2020. When an escort service call is requested, an officer is dispatched to the location of the requesting person.

Unlocking Vehicles

When keys are locked in a vehicle, an SDPS officer can often open the vehicle using a door-unlocking device. For safety reasons, an officer will not attempt to unlock a vehicle that is equipped with side-impact air bags. If the officer cannot unlock a vehicle, the officer can, with the vehicle owner's consent, contact a local locksmith who may be able to assist the vehicle owner at his or her expense.

Vehicle Maintenance Services

The SDPS can jump-start automobile batteries and, if necessary, at the vehicle owner's expense, contact nearby automobile service providers and towing services.

Residence Hall Security Checks

SDPS officers make routine patrols of the residence halls where they check for building safety and security. The SDPS responds to all fire alarms and other reported threats of safety to people or property. Residence hall fire drills are conducted on regular basis to familiarize students living in halls with emergency evacuation procedures and exit routes.

Facility Security

Administrative and academic buildings are secured as soon as possible after respective offices close or at the end of each business day. SDPS officers make regular checks to ensure every building remains secure until its scheduled opening time.

Student ID Cards

The SDPS provides Samford Identification Cards to all students and employees. Students are issued one ID card at no cost and replacement cards are available from the SDPS for a fee.

Lost and Found Service

A lost and found service is provided by the SDPS at 202 University Center. If you believe that you have misplaced or otherwise lost any personal property on the Samford campus, please visit the Public Safety office or call (205) 726-2020. Similarly, if you find property that appears to be misplaced or forgotten, please turn it in promptly to the lost and found service located in the SDPS.

Self-Defense Training

The SDPS offers biannual self-defense training to all students and employees. Participants learn situational awareness and basic self-defense tactics from experienced SDPS officers.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

Campus crimes that occur within the Clery-defined geographical areas of the university and are reported to a "Campus Security Authority (CSA)" must be included in the institution's crime statistics. A Campus Security Authority includes (i) any campus police officer or security department personnel, (ii) individuals responsible for campus security but are not campus police or security personnel, (iii) an 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, and (iv) any official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student activities, athletics, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. The function of a CSA is to report to the official or office designated by the university to collect crime report information, such as the SDPS, those allegations of Clery Act crimes that the CSA concludes were made in good faith.

If you are a CSA and you need to report a Clery Act crime, you may call SDPS at (205) 726-2020 or you may submit a written report of Clery Act offenses, violations or hate crimes to SDPS using the appropriate form on our website. If there is any doubt as to whether a crime is reportable, you should err on the side of reporting the matter.

In addition to campus police officers, Samford University has designated the following individuals as CSAs, to whom criminal offenses can be reported:

Vice President for Student Affairs	AVP Student Affairs for Campus Life
AVP Student Affairs for Student Development	AVP Student Affairs and Title IX Coordinator
Campus Organization Advisors	Resident Assistants
Connection Leaders	Director of Athletics
Coaches for Collegiate Sports	Associate Directors for Athletics
Asst. Director for Residence Life	Athletic Trainers
Executive Vice President for Business Affairs	Public Safety Officers
Transportation officers	Director of Greek Life
Campus Greek Advisors	Director of Campus Recreation
Campus Recreation Staff	AVP for Human Resource

PASTORAL AND PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS

The Clery Act provides that campus “pastoral counselors” and “professional counselors,” when acting in those roles, are not campus security authorities and are not required to report crimes. A “pastoral counselor” is a person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. The pastoral counselors of the University as of September 1, 2016 are the following:

- Dr. Matt Kerlin
- Rev. April Robinson
- Rev. Brian Pitts
- Rev. Renee Pitts

A “professional counselor” is a person of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution’s community and who functions within the scope counselor license or certification. Professional counselors are employed by Samford and the office of University Counseling Services is located at 203 DBH, and its telephone number is (205) 726-2065. As of September 1, 2016, the professional counselors of the University are the following:

- Mr. Richard Yoakum
- Ms. Lindsey Cogdill

Professional counselors and some of the pastoral counselors are identified as confidential resources for students and employees. In the confidential role these individuals are not required to disclose information related to Title IX violations if that information is disclosed during the course of their counseling role. Confidential resources are instructed to provide reporters information about how to report crimes and the names of campus personnel who can assist them with the campus and/or criminal judicial system.

REPORTING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OR EMERGENCIES

Samford students, employees, contractors, and visitors are encouraged to immediately utilize the Alert! Samford app, contact the SDPS or dial 911 to promptly and accurately report all crimes and public safety-related incidents. When the victim of a crime elects not to or is unable to make such a report, others are strongly encouraged to do so. Callers should be prepared with as much of the following information as possible:

- Name
- Exact location of the incident
- Description of the scene
- Description of any suspects
- Description of any vehicles involved, including license numbers.

After calling 911, for any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or on-going threat to the health and safety of the campus community, all members of the Samford community should also promptly notify the SDPS at (205)726-2020. Crimes that are reported to the SDPS will be assessed for timely warning notification and potential inclusion in the University's annual statistical disclosure.

All suspicious activity should be reported immediately to the SDPS, even if a suspicious situation is not an emergency. Examples of suspicious activity include a person with a weapon, dangerous actions, aberrant behavior, someone looking out of place, or someone entering an unauthorized area.

MISSING STUDENT POLICY

The Higher Education Opportunity Act requires higher education institutions that offer on-campus housing to have a policy and procedure for missing student notification. This includes on-campus residence halls and any other facility rented or leased by the University to provide its students with residential housing. For purposes of this policy a "Residential Student" is a student lawfully residing in any such facility. The SDPS may request assistance from other law enforcement agencies when a student is reported missing.

Students are encouraged to report a student who has been missing for 24 hours to the SDPS or another campus security authority. The campus security authority (Athletics, Residence Life, Student Life, Provost, Residence Assistants, and Faculty Advisors to Student Organizations) is required to report any official missing student to the SDPS. Per the Clery Act, the University gives each student living in on-campus housing the option to identify a contact person(s) who the institution shall notify if the student is determined to be missing by the SDPS.

Student contact information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and the SDPS. This information may not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation. With respect to students under 18 years of age and not emancipated, a Samford representative will notify a custodial parent or guardian when the student is determined to be missing within 24 hours, in addition to any additional contact person designated by the student.

If a student does not name a contact person to notify, and the SDPS receives a report that the student is missing, the SDPS will conduct an investigation to determine if the student is officially missing. If the student has designated a contact person, the SDPS will notify that contact person within 24 hours. If the student is under 18 years of age and is not emancipated, the SDPS will notify the student's custodial parent or guardian and any other designated contact person within 24 hours. Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, SDPS will investigate to determine if the student is officially missing within 24 hours.

ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES AND RESIDENCE HALLS

Access to campus buildings and grounds is a privilege extended to students, faculty, staff, and authorized guests. Except for residence halls, most campus facilities are open during weekday business hours. Individuals who wish to access University buildings or property during non-business hours or for special events should contact the appropriate department administrator, Facilities Management, or the SDPS. Exterior doors of the residence halls are locked twenty-four hours a day.

A student's room is subject to a monthly health, safety and maintenance inspection by members of the Residence Life staff. General dates and times of inspections will be announced at least 24 hours in advance. Student rooms may be searched at any time there is evidence of a possible safety, security or policy violation related to the room or its occupants. Specific search authorizations may be issued when there is reasonable cause to believe a values violation has occurred or is occurring in specific rooms or locations.

Students are responsible for keeping their rooms locked at all times and for the security of their key(s). Loss of a room key(s) and/or exterior building door key(s) [when issued] can require the replacement of multiple locks and keys resulting in a substantial expense to the student.

Propping open exterior doors to any residence hall is strictly forbidden. All residents share in the responsibility for security of their residence hall and should close and report any doors found propped open at any hour.

Safety procedures are established for every facility in the event of fire or tornado. Students should become familiar with the procedure for their residence hall and respond immediately when advised that an emergency situation exists. The improper discharge of a fire alarm or fire-fighting device endangers the safety of the residents and is strictly forbidden. The use or possession of firearms, weapons or fireworks in residence halls is strictly forbidden.

Policies and procedures of the University are intended to provide security for students and their personal property; however, Samford does not assume any responsibility for loss of and/or damage to personal property. Students are urged to consider personal insurance for valuable property they may bring to Samford.

RESIDENCE LIFE STAFF TRAINING

All University Residence Life staff members receive training in enforcing residence hall security policies. As part of the responsibility for residence hall security, all residence life staff members participate in lectures and seminars that are conducted by Samford administrators, the SDPS and others associated with the safety and security of the campus.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

Samford is committed to campus safety and security. Exterior lighting and landscape control is a critical part of that commitment. Representatives from various departments continually conduct security surveys to ensure campus lighting is adequate and that the landscape is appropriately controlled. SPDS officers conduct routine checks of lighting on campus during regularly assigned patrol duties. If lights are out or dim, officers will initiate a work order, which is acted upon by a representative of Facilities Management. Community members are encouraged to report any deficiency in lighting to either the SPDS at (205) 726-2020 or Facilities Management at (205) 726-2711.

Representatives of the SDPS and Facilities Management work together to identify inoperative locking mechanisms on an ongoing basis. Campus community members should promptly report any locking mechanism deficiency to Facilities Management at (205) 726-2711 or to the SDPS at (205) 726-2020. Maintenance staff is available to respond to calls for service regarding unsafe facility conditions or for personal safety and property protection. These conditions may also include unsafe steps or handrails, unsafe roadways on campus, and unsecured equipment.

Neither the Office of Residence Life, the SDPS nor any other office of the University provides supervision or security for off-campus housing, apartments, and individual homes. Students, whether they live on or off campus, are encouraged to report all crimes to the appropriate law enforcement agency. When crimes or serious incidents are reported to other University administrators, those administrators will notify the SDPS and collaborate with the SDPS to issue an alert, if one is appropriate.

TIMELY WARNING POLICY

Samford University timely warnings are issued by the offices of Public Safety, and Marketing and Communication. Once it is determined that an incident may pose a threat to the University community, rapid assessment protocols are followed, including timely warnings communicated by the RAVE emergency alert notification system through SMS text messages and emails. Once the RAVE warning is issued, the SDPS may post the alert on its website at www.samford.edu/departments/public-safety and as needed can be shared via social media or other communication platforms.

If a building evacuation is required, a fire alarm, emergency personnel, or RAVE notice will notify occupants to leave the building. The University conducts an annual fire drill that includes a mandatory evacuation of campus buildings. When an evacuation is ordered, affected students, employees and others are required to leave the relevant area and assemble at their designated rally point 300 feet away from the building. Samford's rally points are depicted on a map in the Alert buildings in their building emergency plans. Posters identifying this information are maintained at the stairwells of every building. In the event of a full-campus evacuation, the SDPS will work with

Samford Transportation Services to assist motorists to exit the campus. If vehicular traffic is not appropriate off-campus rally points have been identified and can be reached by foot. If a prolonged evacuation is required, the Red Cross may be requested to shelter those students who are unable to return home or who otherwise require assistance.

The Office of Marketing and Communications tests the timely warning system annually by sending a test message to the entire campus community. SDPS test the RAVE systems monthly with a smaller group of participants. The tests are documented and include the date, time, and notification results.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Samford University utilizes a comprehensive approach to prepare the campus for emergency response and evacuation. In this approach the National Incident Management System and Incident Command System (NIMS) is utilized as the basic framework for institutional response to all types of emergencies. In accordance with NIMS policies and practices, oversight for Samford University's integrated emergency management plan (IEMP) is subdivided into four categories: the executive policy group, incident command, emergency operation center, and the emergency readiness team (see Appendix G).

Emergency preparedness is a campus community responsibility and requires a broad and coordinated effort. The IEMP organizes campus functions in support of plan implementation and outlines the procedures to follow before, during, and after an emergency. The plan includes incident protocols organized into functional and threat specific annexes. These protocols provide outlines and checklists for the EPG, incident commander, EOC team and divisions and departments to take in prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery of emergency situations.

The purpose of the IEMP is the overall safety of Samford University with an emphasis on preservation of life, the protection of property and continuity of academic and business operations. In the event of a significant emergency the university will utilize the RAVE emergency alert system to informed community members about the emergency and the appropriate response.

Crime Prevention

Samford prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act) and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the University community. This statement of policy is published to inform the University community of the programs offered to educate and deter domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. These procedures will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a University official.

Crime statistics are reported pursuant to the Clery Act in accordance with the definitions used in the Uniform Crime Reporting System of the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the State of Alabama and the modifications of such definitions as prescribed by the Hate Crime Statistics Act, The Higher Education Amendments of 1992 on Campus Sexual Assault Information and the Violence Against Women Act of 2013 ("VAWA") which, among other things, amends the Clery Act.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND DRUGS POLICY

Policy

Samford seeks to foster the development of Christian character, scholastic attainment and personal responsibility. To fulfill this purpose and to protect and promote the health and welfare of the faculty, staff and students, the University is committed to maintaining a drug and alcohol free campus. Samford provides drug and alcohol education, information, and assistance to its employees and students. The use of illicit drugs or alcohol by faculty, staff and students on campus, or in connection with or affecting any school-related activity, is strictly prohibited. Violations will result in the imposition of disciplinary sanctions up to and including termination of the faculty and staff employees and expulsion of students.

Standards of Conduct

- A. The use, consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages and the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of illicit drugs by any faculty member, staff member, student or any other individual on campus, or off campus in connection with or affecting any school-related activity, is strictly prohibited.
- B. The term “staff” includes any non-faculty personnel employed by the University, including student employees under college work-study programs and other institutional programs of student employment.
- C. The term “illicit drugs” includes any controlled substance listed in 21 U.S.C. §812, and other federal regulations and controlled substances listed in Schedules I-V in Alabama Code §§20-2-22 through 20-3-32, and any “legal drugs” which are not prescribed by a licensed physician.
- D. The term “school-related activity” includes, but is not limited to, any academic, extracurricular, social, administrative, work-related or other activity which takes place on the campus of the University, or which takes place off the campus and is sponsored by any University organization.
- E. Violators will be subject to disciplinary procedures, up to and including termination or expulsion. Participation in a drug/alcohol abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a federal, state or local health, law enforcement or other appropriate agency may also be required.
- F. Samford does not differentiate between drug users and drug pushers or dealers. Any faculty, staff or student who gives, delivers or otherwise transfers drugs to another person or sells or manufactures drugs on or off campus in connection with or affecting any school-related activities, is subject to discipline.
- G. Individuals who violate federal, state or local laws governing drugs or alcohol may be referred to the appropriate law enforcement agencies for prosecution.

Criminal Penalties

The possession, purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by a person less than twenty-one (21) years of age is punishable under Alabama law by a fine of up to five hundred dollars (\$500) and by up to three months in jail. Penalties for drug-related offenses are set forth in Title 13A of the Code of Alabama. The penalty for a first offense, unlawful possession of a controlled substance, is punishable by imprisonment of up to ten (10) years and a fine of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000). The unlawful distribution of a controlled substance is punishable by imprisonment of up to twenty (20) years and a fine of up to a ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). Subsequent offenses may result in more stringent sentences. Unlawful drug sales on or near a school campus, including private universities, are subject to additional incarceration of up to five (5) years with no provision for probation. Sentencing under federal law for trafficking in illegal drugs varies depending on the type and quantity of drug.

Education and Counseling

In furtherance of its holistic Christian approach to education, Samford provides students with a variety of means to receive information about and assistance with alcohol and drug-related problems. A student who voluntarily seeks treatment and counseling for a drug or alcohol-related problem prior to the commission of a related criminal act or values violation will not be subject to disciplinary sanctions. Students may request help from University Health Services (UHS) which provides outpatient health-care services to students. Staffed by a physician, UHS provides primary medical care, including acute care for illness and injuries, health maintenance, and management of stable, chronic conditions. Located on the east side of F. Page Seibert Hall, UHS is equipped with radiology and an on-site CLIA certified lab. Hours of operation are Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

University Counseling Services offers personal counseling to enrolled Samford students at no cost. The counseling staff is committed to meeting the needs of students from diverse backgrounds. Counseling is provided in a safe, caring, and confidential environment. The services include, among other things, helping students with adjustments to college life, locating community resources that may be beneficial to students, individual and group sessions, study skills enhancement, and various education programs, workshops, and lectures. The University Counseling Services office is located in Room 203 of Dwight Beeson Hall. Information can be obtained or appointments can be scheduled at counseling@samford.edu or (205) 726-2065.

Through Foundations classes, Convocation sessions, Campus Clarity, residence hall programs, Greek Life programs and other educational formats and venues, alcohol and drug related education is offered throughout the

academic year. Additional information is distributed through various pamphlets, student handbooks and similar documents.

The department of human resources offers faculty and staff services and assistance through its employee assistance program (EAP). The EAP program is a confidential personal and work-life service that provides employees support to resolve personal issues. Offerings through the program include, but are not limited to, relationship counseling, substance abuse counseling, parenting skills development, legal information related to family planning, and household financial management advisement.

CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT INFORMATION

The Higher Education Amendments of 1992 require that certain information regarding campus sexual assaults be reported to students annually. Samford's behavioral expectations for students are based on Christian values. The University values the intrinsic worth of every individual within its community. This includes appreciation of cultural backgrounds, understanding different attitudes and opinions, and awareness of the consequences of one's actions on the broader community. Samford University does not condone actions that violate or demean the worth of an individual.

Sexual misconduct of any kind is inconsistent with Samford University Code of Values and is incompatible with the safe, healthy, Christian environment that the University community expects. Such misconduct includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, and non-consensual sexual contact, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and sexual exploitation.

Students are provided the *Student Handbook*, which further addresses behavioral expectations and the values that form the basis for those behaviors. Through various programs and functions such as orientations, residence hall programs, fraternity and sorority programs, staff training and online resources, students are informed of Samford's values and how stated values can be violated by sexual misconduct. The procedure for a student to report sexual misconduct is set forth in the *Student Handbook*. Also, Values Violations Procedural Guides can be obtained in the office of the Title IX coordinator and the office of the SDPS. In all values violations hearings, both the accused student and the accuser may offer witnesses and question witnesses. Sanctions for sexual misconduct range from probation to expulsion from the University.

THE CAMPUS SaVE ACT

Congress adopted the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, a portion of which is commonly referred to as the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act, or "Campus SaVE." Colleges and universities were required to be in compliance with its requirements beginning March 7, 2014. The Campus SaVE Act, which amends the Clery Act, requires colleges and universities to report incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in their Annual Security Reports in addition to incidents of sexual assault.

The Campus SaVE Act details certain requirements for student disciplinary procedures related to these incidents, including prompt, fair and impartial investigations, annual training for student disciplinary hearing officials, the opportunity for both parties in student disciplinary proceedings to have an advisor of their choice present, and a requirement that both parties simultaneously receive written notice of any result of a disciplinary proceeding.

The Campus SaVE Act requires that parties who report incidents of sexual violence receive written notice of their rights, such as interim protective measures that can prevent a hostile environment, and a description of the university's disciplinary process and potential sanctions. Institutions must also (1) provide individuals with their options concerning the notification of appropriate law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police departments, (2) assist a victim in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses, and (3) offer the victim the option to decline to notify law enforcement authorities. The Campus SaVE Act also requires colleges and universities to prepare policy statements for prevention and awareness programs on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to develop a bystander intervention program for incoming students and new employees.

The U.S. Department of Education developed draft regulations for the Campus SaVE Act, which include additional compliance requirements. Since the Campus SaVE Act amends the Clery Act, the Clery Act penalties (\$35,000 per violation) apply to violations of the Campus SaVE Act.

TITLE IX SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 provides in part that: “No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance”. Sexual violence is a form of sexual harassment that is prohibited by Title IX. In addition to the 1972 definition of discrimination on the basis of sex, federal legislation enacted in 2001 and 2006 identifies sexual assault and sexual harassment as policy violations which are to be specifically dealt with by universities receiving federal funding.

Samford complies with the governing laws prohibiting discrimination, including the applicable provisions of Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Executive Order 11246, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The University does not unlawfully discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, or veteran status in admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its programs or services. Samford has a moral commitment to the worth and dignity of all individuals. Therefore, its opposition to sexual harassment and sexual assault is not only a legal responsibility and practical utility, but likewise stems from the University’s commitment to the Christian values that are expressed in its mission and purpose.

TITLE IX DEFINITIONS

Bystander Intervention: The safe and positive options that may be undertaken by one or more individuals to prevent harm or when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes:

- recognizing situations of potential harm; and
- understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking actions to intervene

Consent: Words or action that show an active, knowing and voluntary agreement to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. Consent cannot be gained by force, coercion, or acting in spite of the objections of another, or by taking advantage of the incapacitation of another, where the actor knows or reasonably should have known of such incapacitation. Intoxication is not an excuse for failure to obtain consent. Consent is also lacking when the activity in question exceeds the scope of consent previously given.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA): A federal law that governs the dissemination of a student’s educational records. FERPA applies to all educational institutions that receive any federal funding administered by the United States Department of Education.

Hostile environment: an environment where unwelcomed conduct of a sexual or gender based nature is significantly present to deny or limit a student’s ability to participate in or benefit from university educational activities or programs.

Incapacitation: The physical and/or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments. States of incapacitation include, without limitation, sleep, blackouts, and flashbacks. Where an intoxicant is involved, incapacitation is a state of intoxication where the intoxicant consumed impairs a person's decision-making capacity, awareness of consequences, and ability to make fully informed judgments.

Proceeding: All activities related to a non-criminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact-finding investigations, and both formal and informal meetings and hearings. A proceeding does not include communications between and meetings of officials and victims concerning accommodations or protective measures to be provided to a victim.

Prompt, Fair and Impartial Proceeding: A proceeding that is completed within a reasonably prompt timeframe as designated by the university’s policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause and with written notice to both the accuser and the accused of the extension and the reason for it.

Relationship Violence: Any pattern of behavior in a relationship that is designed or structured to gain and maintain power and control over another individual including, but is not limited to, physical abuse, verbal threats, sexual abuse, acts of humiliation, and threats of violence.

Results: Any initial, interim or final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution.

Risk Reduction: Actions or strategies 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.

Sexual assault: Physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to the victim's use of drugs or alcohol. An individual also may be unable to give consent due to an intellectual or other disability. A number of different acts fall into the category of sexual assaults, including but not limited to rape, unwanted fondling, *statutory rape*, *incest*, sexual battery and sexual coercion.

Sexual Contact: The deliberate touching of a person's intimate body parts or using force or coercion to cause a person to touch his or her own or another person's intimate parts. Fondling is an example of sexual contact that could be committed without another's consent.

Sexual Exploitation: Taking sexual advantage of another person without consent including, for example, causing or attempting to cause the incapacitation of another person, electronically recording, photographing, or transmitting intimate sounds or images of another person, and allowing third parties to observe sexual acts.

Sexual Harassment: Conduct, including physical contact, advances, and comments in person and/or by telephone, text message, email, or other electronic medium, that is (1) unwelcomed; (2) based on sex or gender stereotypes; and (3) is so severe or pervasive that it unreasonably interferes with a person's academic performance or equal opportunity to participate in or benefit from the university programs or activities. Sexual harassment may include, depending upon the circumstances, persistent and unwelcomed efforts to develop a romantic or sexual relationship; persistent and unwelcomed commentary about an individual's body or sexual activities; threatening to engage in the commission of a sexual act with another person; stalking or cyber-stalking; and engaging in indecent exposure. Title IX and Samford's policy prohibiting harassment, which may include acts of verbal, nonverbal, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on gender, even if those acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature.

Unfounded Crimes: An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its Clery Act crime statistics only in rare situations where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore "unfounded." Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may "unfound" a crime report for purposes of reporting. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not "unfound" a crime report.

Federal and state Clery reportable definitions of crimes can be reviewed in appendix A.

Reporting Procedures

Samford is concerned for the health, safety and well-being of all members of the campus community. Any person who believes that he or she is a victim of sexual misconduct is encouraged to seek immediate assistance from the Office of Public Safety or the University Title IX coordinator.

The assistant vice president for student affairs and title IX coordinator is Dr. Garry Atkins. The director of public safety and chief of police is Chief Wayne Pittman.

Reporting an incident of sexual misconduct is a difficult decision. It is important for victims and their friends and family to understand that filing a report of sexual misconduct may be the beginning of the healing process for the victim. Reporting the incident or filing a criminal complaint can prevent an offender from harming other persons.

If a sexual assault occurs off campus, the victim or someone on his or her behalf should determine which police jurisdiction the offense occurred in and notify that police department or call 911 for local police assistance. If the sexual assault occurs on campus, call 911 or (205) 726-2020 to contact the SDPS. If an assault occurs off campus, the victim may report the incident to the SDPS which will help the victim contact the appropriate law enforcement agency.

In addition to reporting to a law enforcement agency, victims of sexual misconduct are urged to report the incident to the appropriate Title IX Coordinator. An allegation of sexual misconduct can be filed, as needed, by any member of the Samford community. Such complaints may be filed against a "Samford student" which means, for purposes of this policy, any student who is registered or enrolled at Samford (a) at the time of the alleged sexual misconduct (including sexual misconduct that is alleged to have occurred during any academic recess, provided that there is an expectation of such student's continued enrollment at the University), and (b) at the time that a formal complaint against such student is received by the Title IX Coordinator. This applies to any allegation of sexual misconduct by a Samford student, regardless of where the alleged violation occurred (i.e. there is no geographical limitation).

In cases involving potential criminal conduct, the SDPS will determine which law enforcement authorities should be notified.

Care should be taken not to disturb the incident location so that evidence is not compromised or destroyed. The victim should not shower or change clothing until after a report is filed. Unless there is a life-threatening circumstance, the initial notification of the incident should precede the reporter obtaining any medical attention.

University personnel will assist a student with the filing of a report, whether on or off campus. The reporting student will also be referred to University Counseling where the student can receive professional counseling or be referred to an outside mental health professional.

Title IX Policy Enforcement

Amnesty statement. Samford encourages the reporting of incidents of sexual misconduct so that those affected can receive the appropriate support and resources and the incidents can be adequately investigated. Accordingly, a complainant who reports a values violation may be exempt from disciplinary action in situations where sexual misconduct or harassment by the complainant also occurred, provided that the complainant's violations did not jeopardize the health or safety of others.

Confidentiality. Samford University recognizes that a complainant may request confidentiality and desire the university not pursue resolution of a sexual misconduct allegation. In such cases, the university will maintain confidentiality to the extent permitted by law and pursuant to the safety and wellbeing of the Samford community. However the university reserves the right to review any sexual misconduct violation as it deems necessary to protect the safety of the community. In such instances the university may disclose the nature of an allegation and the identity of the complainant to the respondent and others as appropriate.

Disciplinary actions for students. Sexual misconduct is a violation of the Code of Values. Investigations of student sexual misconduct are managed by the Title IX Coordinator and the SDPS. Sanctions for students determined to have violated the Title IX policy range from probation to expulsion. In some instances, during a title IX investigation, the University may implement interim measures (see *Interim Measures*). Hearing procedures governing student disciplinary cases are contained within in this report and the *Student Handbook*.

Disciplinary actions for faculty and staff. Incidents of sexual misconduct by employees are addressed in the University's *Employee Manual*. Employees determined to be responsible for violating the university sexual harassment policy may incur discipline ranging from a written warning to termination of employment. Investigations of claimed employee sexual misconduct are performed by the Title IX Coordinator.

Retaliation

Samford prohibits retaliation against any person making a complaint of sexual misconduct or against any person cooperating in the investigation of alleged acts of sexual misconduct. Certain retaliatory acts may also subject the perpetrator to criminal prosecution. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to, intimidation, threats or harassment against any complainant or third party. Individuals determined to have engaged in retaliatory tactics may be subject to disciplinary action independent of the sanction or interim measures imposed in response to the underlying allegations of sexual misconduct. Retaliation should be reported promptly to the appropriate Title IX coordinator.

Effect of Criminal Proceedings

Because sexual assault may constitute both a violation of Samford policy and a criminal offense, the University encourages the prompt reporting of sexual misconduct to local law enforcement agencies. Criminal investigations may be useful in the gathering of relevant evidence, particularly forensic evidence. Because the standards for determining the commission of a crime are different from the standards for determining a violation of University policy, criminal complaints and investigations are not determinative of whether sexual assault, for purposes of University policy, has occurred. The filing of a complaint of sexual assault under the University policy is

independent of any criminal investigation or proceeding, except that the University's investigation may be delayed temporarily while criminal investigators gather evidence. The University need not wait until the conclusion of a criminal investigation or proceeding before it commences its own investigation. The University may also take interim measures to protect the complainant and the University community.

Complainant Does Not Want a Formal Hearing or Requests Anonymity

If a complainant does not want a formal hearing and/or requests that his or her complaint remain anonymous, Samford University will nevertheless investigate the incident and take reasonable actions in response to it. The Assistant vice president for student affairs will inform the complainant that Samford's ability to respond to the complaint may be limited if the complainant is not a participant in the investigation. In such cases, Title IX requires the University to evaluate the victim's request that the complaint not be subject to a formal hearing or remain anonymous in the context of the University's commitment to provide a reasonably safe and non-discriminatory environment for all students. Even if Samford cannot take disciplinary action against the accused student because the accuser insists on anonymity or that the complaint does not want to be subject to the formal review, Title IX still requires the University to take prompt and effective action to limit the effects of the alleged sexual assault or harassment and to prevent its recurrence.

Interim Measures

In all incidents of alleged sexual misconduct, regardless of whether the complainant wishes to pursue a formal hearing, Samford will undertake an appropriate inquiry and take prompt and effective action to support and protect the complainant, including the implementation of interim measures prior to the conclusion of the investigation and the determination of the charges, if any. The title IX coordinator may impose a no-contact order which typically includes a directive that the complainant and the respondent refrain from contact with one another, directly or through proxies, and whether in person or by electronic means, pending the conclusion of the investigation. The title IX coordinator may institute other protective actions such as directing appropriate university officials to alter the students' academic schedule, University housing, and/or University employment arrangements.

Incident Review

Once alleged sexual misconduct is reported, the appropriate Title IX Coordinator will initiate an investigation of the incident within 48 hours. A typical investigation is completed within sixty (60) days of the original complaint. The title IX investigator will prepare a written report that is distributed concurrently to both parties and, in a case where the responder is a student, to the review council.

A five-member panel selected from members of the review council will hear cases involving sexual misconduct. The panel will consist of a faculty chair, two faculty members and two staff members. All members of the panel vote by secret ballot. In addition to the panel members, individuals allowed in the hearing room for sexual misconduct cases are the title IX coordinator for students, the complainant, the respondent, University individuals assigned as advisors to the complainant or the respondent, and any legal counsel retained by the respective parties. Approved witnesses will be called into the hearing room at the discretion of the faculty chair. The title IX coordinator is responsible for assuring that hearing procedures follow the guidelines prescribed by Title IX and that the rights of both the complainant and the respondent are protected.

The complainant may choose to participate in the hearing in an on-campus location that is separate from the respondent. If there is a separate location for the complainant, the title IX coordinator will arrange for:

- Audio/video participation for the complainant;
- A council member to be present with the complainant and his/her advisor; and
- Such equipment or personnel that are appropriate to ensure compliance with the applicable council procedures. The council member assigned to the separate location will:
 - Make sure that applicable council procedures are followed;
 - Permit no one other than the complainant, his/her advisor, and any legal counsel to be in the hearing location; and
 - Read all questions submitted by the complainant that are to be directed to the chair/respondent.

Council Procedures to Review Sexual Misconduct Allegations

In all cases involving allegations of sexual misconduct, a preponderance of the evidence standard is used to determine whether there has been a violation of University policy (i.e. it is more likely than not that the alleged sexual misconduct occurred). Council members receive annual training on topics related to reviewing sexual

misconduct allegations. Topics covered include, but are not limited to: dating violence, limiting bias in the process, preponderance standard, equity in the process, confidentiality, and relationship violence.

The following procedures are to be considered during the Council's review of sexual misconduct allegations. Since these procedures serve only as a guide, they may be abbreviated or modified at the discretion of the Council Chair and Title IX coordinator depending upon the nature of the allegations, calendar conflicts related to council member availability or the security of the campus environment.

1. Any member of the Samford community may file a complaint of sexual misconduct against a Samford student by submitting a complaint to the title IX coordinator. It is generally preferred that the accuser files the complaint, but depending upon the circumstances, a complaint may be filed by a third party.
2. The accused student will receive written notification (a Values Violation response form) of the complaint along with any written evidence submitted in support of the complaint.
3. Within 48 hours of receiving the Value Violation response form, the accused student must return the completed document to the office of the title IX coordinator. By completing and returning the form, the accused student is afforded an opportunity to admit or deny responsibility for the alleged sexual misconduct and to offer a description of his/her perception of the events in question. Failure to timely return the response form may result in additional sanctions.
4. The title IX coordinator will oversee an incident review and prepare a written report which will be distributed concurrently to both parties and to the review council.
5. If the title IX coordinator determines that there is sufficient information to warrant a review of the allegations, a council hearing will be scheduled to review the incident in question. The respondent and the complainant will be informed of the date, time, and location of the hearing. Both parties will be afforded similar and timely access to information that will be used at the hearing. Access to information will be provided consistent with FERPA requirements. General procedures for the review hearing will be as follows:
 - a. The chair of the council will call the hearing to order at which time the audio or video recorder will be turned on.
 - b. The chair or the title IX coordinator will state the nature of the allegation(s) and identify the parties involved.
 - c. The title IX coordinator will provide council members and the parties a report outlining the alleged misconduct and any information obtained during the investigation of the complaint.
 - d. The complainant and the respondent will be provided an opportunity to respond and ask any questions related to the report given by the title IX coordinator.
 - e. Depending upon the nature of the alleged incident, the complainant may be afforded an opportunity to provide testimony in a room or by some other process that is physically separate from the respondent.
 - f. All questions will be asked by members of the review council. The respondent may not directly question the complainant and vice versa. Questions that the parties wish to pose to each other and to other witnesses must be written on note cards and submitted to the chair of council (notes cards will be provided). The appropriateness of questions and submission of questions for answers will be determined by the chair in his or her sole judgment. All questions posed by either party must be asked through the council chair or the chair's designee.
 - g. Testimony will be offered by witnesses, including, but not limited to, the complainant, the person filing the report, and the respondent. Character witnesses for either party may not testify or otherwise participate in a hearing unless approved by the title IX coordinator prior to the hearing. The complainant and the respondent will have equal opportunities to offer witness testimony and other evidence.
 - h. After the conclusion of testimony and all evidence is received, the review council will deliberate and have up to 10 days to render a decision concerning responsibility and any sanctions. Within ten (10) calendar days from the rendering of that decision, the title IX will provide concurrently to both parties a copy of the written decision.
 - i. Any imposed sanctions will be communicated to the respondent, the complainant, the title IX coordinator, and the Vice President of Student Affairs and Enrollment. Either the respondent or the complainant may request an appeal of the review council's decision based only upon the permissible grounds for appeals.

The Appeal Process

An appeal of a decision rendered by the review council is submitted to the appeal council. Either party involved in a sexual misconduct review process may request to appeal a council's decision within 5 working days of receiving notification of the outcome. The grounds for an appeal are limited to the following:

- The information presented during the hearing and investigation is disproportionate to the severity of the violation charged, or
- A significant procedural error occurred that significantly impacted the outcome of the hearing, or
- New information, which was not available at the time of the review, is available that will significantly influence the determination of responsibility.

To initiate a request for an appeal, the respondent or the complainant must present their appeal in writing to the title IX coordinator with five business days of receiving notification of the review's outcome.

The title IX coordinator will submit the written appeal and the chair's response to the appeal to three members of the appeal council for review. Once a decision of the appeal council is made and delivered to the title IX coordinator, he or she will communicate the decision to the parties. The outcome of a reconsideration review or a different council review is not appealable.

Additional Petition for Decision of Expulsion

Upon the completion of the appeals process, a student expelled from Samford has five (5) days from the day of the notification to request reconsideration of the expulsion by the Vice President of Student Affairs and Enrollment Management. The decision of the Vice President of Student Affairs and Enrollment Management is final.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

Samford offers a variety of programs and initiatives designed to eliminate acts of violence on campus and increase awareness of acts of violence against persons. These programs promote healthy relationships and provide education about behaviors that are indicative of or that may result in relationship violence. Topics addressed in these offerings include sexual misconduct, sexual assault, healthy relationships, self-defense, personal safety, bystander intervention and sexual consent. Programs are structured to meet the needs of specific audiences and can be presented upon request. The presentations encourage audience participation and critical thinking about behaviors associated with relationship violence, as well as education about violence prevention and personal safety. Examples of the foregoing include:

- *Campus Clarity* is an online learning tool that enables and empowers students to make well-informed decisions that will reduce risks associated with alcohol abuse.
- *Title IX Reporting* is an online learning resource that provide students information on issues associated with sexual assault and relationship violence, taking into account their unique perspectives and experiences.
- *Self-defense training* is offered by SDPS officers to raise situational awareness and teach basic self-defense techniques.
- The *No More Campaign* raises public awareness and encourages bystander intervention to end domestic violence and sexual assault. The program includes pledges by students and university employees to be effective interveners.
- *Loud & Clear Fest* was recently hosted a several area colleges and universities at a central location that raised awareness of sexual assault and highlighted the resources provided by the universities and local agencies.
- *Alert! Samford* lists general procedures regarding violence prevention and sexual assault include confidential advisors and Title IX Coordinators.

Bystander Intervention

Illegal or unwanted conduct can often be prevented or mitigated by the action of a one or more persons who are observers. Such observers or bystanders are often the largest group of people involved in acts of relationship violence. Webster's Dictionary defines a bystander as "one who is present, but not taking part in a situation or event; a chance spectator." In terms of relationship violence, a bystander can be either (i) a person who is aware

that an assault is occurring or has knowledge that an assault will occur, (ii) a person who observes an assault or witnesses an attempted assault, or (iii) a person who has information about an assault that has already occurred. By engaging, even slightly, in a violent situation a bystander may be able to prevent a potential assault or assist a victim by getting help.

Bystander Intervention techniques

Watch Out for Friends or Fellow Students

If a friend or acquaintance does or says something inappropriate, tell him or her to stop. Make it clear that his or her behavior is inappropriate. Likewise, when a person sees someone who appears to be in trouble, say something; ask him or her if he or she is okay.

Speak Up and Speak Out

When a bystander sees someone doing or saying something that is not right, let the person know the behavior is wrong and, if the behavior does not stop, law enforcement or other appropriate authorities will be contacted. Do not laugh at racist, sexist or homophobic jokes. Challenge friends, acquaintances and other to be respectful of other people, notwithstanding their different appearances, backgrounds or customs

Be Respectful

Members of the Samford community should model appropriate behavior. Good behavior and respectful decisions are great guides for others to emulate.

Create a Distraction

If a friend or acquaintance is harassing someone, intervention may be successfully accomplished by creating a distraction. This may include asking the friend a question or requesting that he or she accompany you to a different location. If the harassment is by a stranger, from a distance ask the individual for directions or for the time. The goal of distraction is to provide the victim an opportunity to move away and to provide the abuser a chance to refocus his or her thoughts.

Silent Stare

One of the most powerful actions a person can take is to provide a disapproving stare. The use of the stare communicates to the perpetrator that he or she is being watched and that his or her behavior is wrong.

Get Help

Victims of violence often are confused and incapable of making rational decisions after an assault. A bystander can assist a victim by providing reassurance and staying with the victim until professional assistance is obtained. A bystander should also be willing to get help for the victim.

Risk Reduction Techniques that May in Sexual Assault Prevention

Although there is no way to prevent being the victim of a sexual assault in every situation, there are some cautionary measures that students and employees should always observe, including the following:

Be Aware of Surroundings. It is important to know where you are and who is available to assist you if caught in a bad situation.

Do Not Become Isolated. Don't let yourself be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.

Trust Your Instincts. If you feel uncomfortable in a situation, leave immediately.

Resist Coercion. Do not allow someone else to persuade you into stay in a situation or participate in an activity that you do not agree with.

Be Prepared. Always have your fully-charged cell phone with you and charged and enough money for cab fare.

Go with a Group. When you attend a social gathering, go with a group. Arrive together, check with each other throughout the event, and make sure that you all leave together.

Be Extremely Cautious When Alcohol Is Present. You are encouraged to refrain from drinking alcoholic beverages. If you do drink (whether alcohol or not), take the following precautions:

- Never leave your drink unattended;
- If you do leave your drink, pour it out and get another;
- Do not accept a drink from anyone you do not know and trust; and
- If you choose to accept a drink from someone at a bar, watch the drink being poured and carried to you. At parties, do not drink from punch bowls or open containers. Do not accept an open beer or drink from someone you do not absolutely trust.

Watch Out for Each Other. If your friend seems out of control or intoxicated, get him or her to a safe place immediately. Do not allow the person to be separated from you.

RESIDENCE LIFE POLICY STATEMENT ON SAFETY, SECURITY AND LIABILITY

A student's room is subject to a monthly health, safety and maintenance inspection by members of the Residence Life staff. General dates and times of inspections will be announced at least 24 hours in advance. Student rooms may be searched at any time there is evidence of a potential safety, security or policy violation related to the room or its occupants. Specific search authorizations may be issued when there is reasonable cause to believe a violation has occurred or is occurring in specific rooms or locations.

Students are responsible for keeping their rooms locked at all times and for the security of their key(s). Loss of a room key(s) and/or exterior building door key(s) [when issued] can require the replacement of multiple locks and keys resulting in a substantial expense to the student. Propping open exterior doors to any residence hall is strictly forbidden. All residents share in the responsibility for security of their residence hall and should close and report any doors found propped open at any hour.

Safety procedures are established for every facility in the event of fire or tornado. Students should become familiar with the procedure for their residence hall and respond immediately when advised that an emergency situation exists.

The improper discharge of a fire alarm or fire-fighting device endangers the safety of the residents and is strictly forbidden. The use or possession of firearms, weapons or fireworks in residence halls is strictly forbidden.

Policies and procedures of the University are intended to provide security for students and their personal property; however, Samford does not assume any responsibility for loss of and/or damage to personal property. Students are urged to consider personal insurance for valuable property they may bring to Samford.

CITY OF HOMEWOOD NOISE ORDINANCE

City of Homewood ordinances prohibit excessive noise and Samford requires compliance with that those ordinances. It is unlawful for any person to make, continue to cause to be made, or continue any excessive, unnecessarily or unusually loud noise or any noise which either annoys, disturbs, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health, peace or safety of others, within the municipal limits of the city.

SEVERE WEATHER STATEMENT



The SDPS monitors the National Weather Service and NOAA for severe weather alerts. The existence of a tornado warning is indicated by the civil preparedness siren located on campus, which is tested on the first Wednesday of each month. A tornado warning indicates that a tornado has been sighted either on radar or by individuals. A tornado watch indicates that the weather conditions are such that a tornado could occur. When the civil preparedness siren is sounded, all persons on campus should go immediately to the lowest level of the building they are in or closest to and take shelter in interior rooms or hallways, away from windows and doors.

FIRE SAFETY REPORT

DEFINITIONS

Fire: 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 maybe, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.

Fire drill: A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

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 the fire. The term person may include students, faculty, staff, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

Fire-related death: Any instance in which a person (1) 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 a fire, or (2) dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

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 system includes 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 alarms, bells, or strobe lights; smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

RESIDENCE HALLS FIRE PREVENTION INFORMATION



All residence halls have smoke detectors and sprinkler systems installed and a fire alarm control panel. These are connected to the central alarm system which is connected to the SDPS.

All suites/apartments are equipped with smoke detectors. Each residence hall floor is equipped with fire extinguishers. Tampering with fire safety equipment or setting off a false alarm is against the law and may render the fire safety system ineffective, thereby endangering lives. Any person who sets off a

false alarm, interferes with the operation of the alarm system, or damages or removes any part of the alarm system, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, or exit signs, is subject to severe disciplinary action, including dismissal from the residence halls, suspension from the University, and criminal prosecution. If a smoke detector is detached from the wall for any reason, it is the responsibility of the resident to report it immediately. If not reported, all residents will be held responsible for tampering with fire safety equipment and will be subject to discipline.

To comply with state and local fire regulations and for fire safety education, unannounced fire drills are conducted every semester. All persons inside a residence hall during an emergency drill are required to evacuate the building. Failure to evacuate the residence hall for any reason, including sleeping through an alarm, may result in disciplinary action.

In the event of a fire, affected residence hall buildings will be evacuated to protect the health and safety of the residents, guests and visitors. When an alarm sounds occupants must assume there is an emergency and respond as follows:

(1) REMAIN CALM.

(2) Evacuate by the nearest safety exit stairway.

(3) DO NOT USE ELEVATORS. Elevators will either automatically return to the first floor or the SDPS will return them to the first floor.

(4) Although Samford requires all occupants of a building to evacuate when the fire alarm is activated, individuals with disabilities may need assistance or special procedures to evacuate effectively. Those persons requiring assistance should inform other individuals, especially counselors and Residence Life Advisors that they may need assistance during an emergency evacuation. One helpful suggestion is to utilize the buddy system. During the first few days of a new job or at classes, discuss with others your need for a "buddy" if there is a fire alarm. Obtain several buddies in different locations where you may be during an alarm and discuss your evacuation plan with your buddies (especially counselors and Resident Life Advisors). Explain what type of assistance you need during an evacuation. Plan and practice your procedure for evacuation. If possible, your buddy should confirm your location, capabilities and need for assistance during a fire alarm (however, not at the risk of his or her life). Your buddy should inform the SDPS or the Homewood Fire and Rescue Service of your need for assistance, your evacuation plan, and your location during an emergency. During the evacuation phase, a person utilizing a wheelchair should be taken to an area of rescue assistance (usually stairwell landings) or stay where he or she is located. This requires the buddy to notify the SDPS or the Fire Department of the person's location once they reach the assembly location outside. If a mobility-impaired individual is alone, he or she should dial (205) 726-2020 or 911 and inform the dispatcher of his or her location, inability to evacuate and/or area where rescue assistance is needed. Persons with mobility impairments but not requiring a wheelchair need to evacuate the building by allowing traffic to pass, when needed, in areas like stairwells. These individuals may decide to remain in place and contact the SDPS or 911 with their location if there is no sign of imminent hazard, and due to their impairment, they would not be able to evacuate the building at this time without assistance. Individuals who are visually impaired may need a buddy to assist him/her through the evacuation route. If the visually impaired individual is unable to evacuate alone, he/she should dial 205-726-2020 or 911 and inform the dispatcher of his/her location, inability to evacuate and/or the area of rescue assistance where they are located. Once occupants have successfully evacuated the building and are outside, occupants should move away from the building to a pre-designated location where a headcount should be initiated by the building representative, Residence Life Advisor, or another designated individual. Occupants should also notify SDPS of anyone needing assistance exiting the building. The building representative or some other supervisory personnel should notify SDPS of anyone unaccounted for during the evacuation. Occupants should remain outside and away from the building until you are given further instructions from Homewood Fire and Rescue Service or SDPS.

(5) After departing the hall, proceed directly to the designated assembly point away from the building. Do not leave the assembly area until told to do so by a responsible official. Suitable emergency shelter will be provided as soon as possible.

(6) Return to the hall ONLY when told by Fire Department Officials, SDPS or a Residence Life staff member.

FIRE SAFETY REGULATIONS

It is essential that residents observe and follow all fire safety regulations. Electrical appliances with exposed heating elements are prohibited. All appliances must be UL approved. No open flames (candles, incense, kerosene lamps, etc.) or any incendiary devices are permitted in the residence halls, rooms/suites/apartments. Smoking is not

permitted in the residence halls, including balconies, vestibules, etc. Smoking is permitted in designated smoking areas only.

REPORTING A FIRE

To report a fire, students and employees should contact the SDPS, Homewood Fire Department, or a Residence Life Staff member.

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS IN FIRE SAFETY

Samford University is dedicated to improving fire safety and fire safety systems. Older fire alarm systems are replaced and buildings are retrofitted with sprinkler systems as renovations occur. All new housing facilities are equipped with sprinkler systems. The fire safety features of each on-campus housing facility are set forth in the following tables:

REPORTING A FIRE

To report a fire, students and employees should contact the SDPS, Homewood Fire Department, or a Residence Life Staff member.

FIRE LOG

SDPS maintains a Fire Log that records, by the date the incident that was reported, all fires that occur in an on campus housing facility. The Fire Log is available by calling (205) 726-2020 or accessing online at: http://policerms.ad.samford.edu/ss/Clery2/Logs/CL_Fire.asp. The Fire Log includes the nature, date, time, and general location of each fire reported to the SDPS. The SDPS posts fire incidents on the Fire Log within two (2) business days of receiving a report of a fire and reserves the right to exclude reports from the log in certain circumstances.

All **2013 - 2015** fire incidents occurring in University housing are presented in appendix F and may be viewed at https://www.samford.edu/departments/files/Public_Safety/public-safety-annual-report.pdf . During the 2016 calendar there was no report fire incidents in the residence halls.

Crime Statistics

The following information provides statistics of crimes reported to Samford University Public Safety Department, local law enforcement agencies, and campus security authorities. Data and facts are presented as defined by the Clery Act.

Geographic Categories

On-campus Property

The Clery Act defines on campus property as “any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the areas identified that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor.”

For this report Samford University property are identified as: Main campus – Lakeshore property; London Study Center – Daniel House in Kensington Burroughs of London; and the Perry County Study Center – Marion Alabama.

The chart below provides on-campus crime statistics for 2016. Three year crime statistics for on-campus property can be reviewed within appendix B. Crime statistics for each campus can be reviewed with appendix C.

Crime	Main Campus	Daniel House	Perry County
Murder	0	0	0
Manslaughter, non-negligent	0	0	0
Manslaughter, negligent	0	0	0
Sexual assault	1	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Burglary	4	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	1	0	0
Disciplinary referrals – arrest			
Liquor arrests	0	0	0
Liquor violations	74	0	0
Drug arrests	2	0	0
Drug values	2	0	0
Weapons arrests	1	0	0
Weapons values	2	0	0
Hate Crimes			
Race	1	0	0
Religion	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0
National origin	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0
Gender identity	0	0	0
VAWA offenses			
Domestic violence	0	0	0
Dating violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Non-campus buildings and properties

Non-campus property is defined as any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic areas of the institution. Non-campus buildings and properties may include property owned or controlled by registered student organizations. For purposes of the Clery Act, non-campus property do not include locations at which students participate in a program not controlled by the university. For instance, Samford University has agreements for students to participate in clinical training, student teaching and hospital chaplaincy rotations. These are programs rather than agreements for use of specific physical space. However, if the university sponsors students every year for an overnight trip, or if it sponsors short away trips of more than one night during the calendar year, such locations are deemed to be controlled by the university during the trip and are therefore part of its Clery geography.

The chart below displays 2016 crime statistics for non-campus buildings and properties. Three year crime statistics for non-campus buildings and properties can be reviewed in the following chart.

Crime	Non-campus property
Murder	0
Manslaughter, non-negligent	0
Manslaughter, negligent	0
Sexual assault	1
Arson	0
Burglary	1
Motor vehicle theft	0
Disciplinary referrals – arrest	
Liquor arrests	0
Liquor violations	0
Weapons values	0
Drug arrests	0
Drug values	0
Weapons arrests	0
Weapons values	0
Hate Crimes	
Race	0
Religion	0
Ethnicity	0
National origin	0
Sexual Orientation	0
Disability	0
Gender	0
Gender identity	0
VAWA offenses	
Domestic violence	0
Dating violence	0
Stalking	0

Appendix

Appendix A

DEFINITIONS OF REPORTABLE CRIMES PURSUANT TO THE JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ACT, AS AMENDED BY THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013 (VAWA)

HOMICIDE: MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER; NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	
FED/ CLERY	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is the will (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Manslaughter by negligence is the killing of another person through gross negligence
Alabama	<p><i>Murder</i>-ALA. CODE §13A-6-2. (a) A person commits the crime of murder if he or she does any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With intent to cause the death of another person, he or she causes the death of that person or of another person. • Under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to human life, he or she recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to a person other than himself or herself, and thereby causes the death of another person. • He or she commits or attempts to commit arson in the first degree, burglary in the first or second degree, escape in the first degree, kidnapping in the first degree, rape in the first degree, robbery in any degree, sodomy in the first degree, aggravated child abuse under Section 26-15-3.1, or any other felony clearly dangerous to human life and, in the course of and in furtherance of the crime that he or she is committing or attempting to commit, or in immediate flight therefrom, he or she, or another participant if there be any, causes the death of any person. • He or she commits the crime of arson and a qualified governmental or volunteer firefighter or other public safety officer dies while performing his or her duty resulting from the arson. <p>A person does not commit murder under the first 2 items above if he or she was moved to act by a sudden heat of passion caused by provocation recognized by law, and before there had been a reasonable time for the passion to cool and for reason to reassert itself. The burden of injecting the issue of killing under legal provocation is on the defendant, but this does not shift the burden of proof. This subsection does not apply to a prosecution for, or preclude a conviction of, manslaughter or other crime.</p> <p><i>Manslaughter</i> – ALA. CODE §13A-6-3. (a) A person commits the crime of manslaughter if: (a) the person recklessly causes the death of another person, or (b) the person causes the death of another person under circumstances that would constitute murder under Section 13A-6-2; except, that the death is due to a sudden heat of passion caused by provocation recognized by law, and before a reasonable time for the passion to cool and for reason to reassert itself.</p> <p><i>Criminally Negligent Homicide</i> - ALA. CODE §13A-6-4. A person commits the crime of criminally negligent homicide if he or she causes the death of another person by criminal negligence.</p>
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: DATING VIOLENCE	
FED/ CLERY	Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical

	abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a)
Alabama	See Alabama laws under Intimate Partner: Domestic Violence

INTIMATE PARTNER: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

FED/CLERY	<p>A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 in which the crime of violence occurred; 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. 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a)
Alabama	<p><i>First Degree Domestic Violence-</i> ALA. CODE § 13A-6-130(a). A person commits the crime of domestic violence in the first degree if the person commits the crime of assault in the first degree pursuant to Section 13A-6-20 or aggravated stalking pursuant to Section 13A-6- 91, and the victim is a current or former spouse, parent, child, any person with whom the defendant has a child in common, a present or former household member, or a person who has or had a dating or engagement relationship with the defendant.</p> <p><i>Second Degree Domestic Violence -</i> ALA. CODE § 13A-6-131(a) A person commits the crime of domestic violence in the second degree if the person commits the crime of assault in the second degree pursuant to Section 13A-6-21; the crime of intimidating a witness pursuant to Section 13A-10-123; the crime of stalking pursuant to Section 13A-6-90; the crime of burglary in the second or third degree pursuant to Sections 13A-7-6 and 13A-7-7; or the crime of criminal mischief in the first degree pursuant to Section 13A-7-21 and the victim is a current or former spouse, parent, child, any person with whom the defendant has a child in common, a present or former household member, or a person who has or had a dating or engagement relationship with the defendant.</p> <p><i>Third Degree Domestic Violence -</i> ALA. CODE § 13A-6-132(a). A person commits domestic violence in the third degree if the person commits the crime of assault in the third degree pursuant to Section 13A-6-22; the crime of menacing pursuant to Section 13A-6-23; the crime of reckless endangerment pursuant to Section 13A-6-24; the crime of criminal coercion pursuant to Section 13A-6-25; the crime of harassment pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 13A-11-8; the crime of criminal surveillance pursuant to Section 13A-11-32; the crime of harassing communications pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 13A-11-8; the crime of criminal trespass in the third degree pursuant to Section 13A-7-4; the crime of criminal mischief in the second or third degree pursuant to Sections 13A-7-22 and 13A-7-23; or the crime of arson in the third degree pursuant to Section 13A-7-43; and the victim is a current or former spouse, parent, child, any person with whom the defendant has a child in common, a present or former household member, or a person who has or had a dating or engagement relationship with the defendant.</p>

STALKING

FED/CLERY	<p>Stalking is engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for the person’s safety or the safety others; or (2) suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition:</p>
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	<p><i>Course of conduct</i> means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts 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.</p> <p><i>Reasonable person</i> means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.</p> <p><i>Substantial emotional distress</i> means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a)</p>
Alabama	<p><i>First Degree Stalking</i>- ALA. CODE § 13A-6-90(a). A person who intentionally and repeatedly follows or harasses another person and who makes a threat, either expressed or implied, with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of death or serious bodily harm is guilty of the crime of stalking in the first degree.</p> <p><i>Second Degree Stalking</i> - ALA. CODE § 13A-6-90.1(a). A person who, acting with an improper purpose, intentionally and repeatedly follows, harasses, telephones, or initiates communication, verbally, electronically, or otherwise, with another person, any member of the other person's immediate family, or any third party with whom the other person is acquainted, and causes material harm to the mental or emotional health of the other person, or causes such person to reasonably fear that his or her employment, business, or career is threatened, and the perpetrator was previously informed to cease that conduct is guilty of the crime of stalking in the second degree.</p> <p><i>Aggravated First Degree Stalking</i> – ALA. CODE § 13A-6-91. A person who violates the provisions of Section 13A-6-90(a) and whose conduct in doing so also violates any court order or injunction is guilty of the crime of aggravated stalking in the first degree.</p> <p><i>Aggravated First Degree Stalking</i> – ALA. CODE § 13A-6-92. A person who violates the provisions of Section 13A-6-90.1 and whose conduct in doing so also violates any court order or injunction is guilty of the crime of aggravated stalking in the second degree.</p>

SEXUAL ASSAULT OFFENSES – CONSENT, SEXUAL ASSAULT & SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, FONDLING, INCEST, RAPE AND STATUTORY RAPE

CONSENT	
FED/CLERY	The affirmative, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement to engage in a specific sexual activity during a sexual encounter. Note: This is a suggested draft DOE definition of consent.
Alabama	<p>Whether or not specifically stated, it is an element of every offense defined in Article 6 of Title 13A, with the exception of subdivision (a)(3) of Section 13A-6-65, that the sexual act was committed without consent of the victim.</p> <p>Lack of consent results from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forcible compulsion; or • Incapacity to consent; or • If the offense charged is sexual abuse, any circumstances, in addition to forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent, in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct. <p>A person is deemed incapable of consent if he or she is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 16 years old; or • Mentally defective; or • Mentally incapacitated; or • Physically helpless. <p>ALA. CODE § 13A-6-70</p>

SEXUAL ASSAULT/ SEXUAL CONTACT/ SEXUAL EXPLOITATION	
FED/CLERY	<i>Sexual Assault</i> is an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape (see FED definitions below). 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a)
Alabama	<p>Alabama law includes definitions of the following in its sexual offenses category: rape, sodomy, sexual misconduct, sexual torture, sexual abuse, indecent exposure, enticing child to enter vehicle, house, etc. for immoral purposes, sexual abuse of a child less than than 12 years old, school employees engaging in a sex act or deviate sexual intercourse or having sexual contact with a student under the age of 19 years. Refer to AL definitions below for those.</p> <p><i>Rape in the First Degree</i> – ALA. CODE §13A-6-61. A person commits the crime of rape in the first degree if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person engages in sexual intercourse with a member of the opposite sex by forcible compulsion; or • The person engages in sexual intercourse with a member of the opposite sex who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or mentally incapacitated; or • The person, being 16 years of age or older, engages in sexual intercourse with a member of the opposite sex who is less than 12 years of age. <p><i>Rape in the Second Degree</i> – ALA. CODE §13A-6-62. A person commits the crime of rape in the second degree if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being 16 years of Age or older, a person engages in sexual intercourse with a member of the opposite sex less than 16 and more than 12 years old; provided, however, the actor is at least 2 years older than the member of the opposite sex. • A person engages is sexual intercourse with a member of the opposite sex who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally defective. <p><i>First Degree Sexual Abuse</i> – ALA. CODE § 13A-6-66. A person commits the crime of sexual abuse in the first degree if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person subjects another person to sexual contact by forcible compulsion; or • The person subjects another person to sexual contact who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or mentally incapacitated. <p><i>Second Degree Sexual Abuse</i> - ALA. CODE § 13A-6-67. A person commits the crime of sexual abuse in the second degree if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person subjects another person to sexual contact who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 16 years old; or • The person, being 19 years old or older, subjects another person to sexual contact who is less than 16 years old, but more than 12 years old. <p><i>First Degree Sodomy</i> – ALA. CODE § 13A-6-63. A person commits the crime of sodomy in the first degree if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion; or • The person engages in deviate sexual intercourse with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or mentally incapacitated; or • The person, being 16 years of age or older, engages in deviate sexual intercourse with a person who is less than 12 years old. <p><i>Second Degree Sodomy</i> – ALA. CODE § 13A-6-64. A person commits the crime of sodomy in the second degree if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person, being 16 years old or older, engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another person less than 16 and more than 12 years old; or

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The person engages in deviate sexual intercourse with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally defective. <p><i>Sexual Misconduct</i> - ALA. CODE § 13A-6-65. A person commits the crime of sexual misconduct if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A male engages in sexual intercourse with a female without her consent, under circumstances other than those constituting rape, or where the female’s consent was obtained by use of fraud or artifice; or A female engages in sexual intercourse with a male without his consent; or A person engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another person in circumstances other than those constituting sodomy.
	<p><i>Sexual Torture</i> – ALA. CODE § 13A-6-65.1. A person commits the crime of sexual torture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By penetrating the vagina or anus or mouth of another person with an inanimate object by forcible compulsion with the intent to sexually torture or to sexually abuse. By penetrating the vagina or anus or mouth of a person who is incapable of consent by reason of physical helplessness or mental incapacity with an inanimate object, with the intent to sexually torture or to sexually abuse. By penetrating the vagina or anus or mouth of a person who is less than 12 years old with an inanimate object, by a person who is 16 years old or older with the intent to sexually torture or to sexually abuse.
	<p><i>Sexual Abuse in the First Degree</i> - ALA. CODE § 13A-6-66. A person commits the crime of sexual abuse in the first degree if: (1) he or she subjects another person to sexual contact by forcible compulsion; or (2) he or she subjects another person to sexual contact who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or mentally incapacitated.</p>
	<p><i>Sexual Abuse in the Second Degree</i> – ALA. CODE § 13A-6-67. A person commits the crime of sexual abuse in the second degree if: (1) he or she subjects another person to sexual contact who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 16 years old; or (2) he or she, being 19 years old or older, subjects another person to sexual contact who is less than 16 years old, but more than 12 years old.</p>
	<p><i>Indecent Exposure</i> - ALA. CODE § 13A-6-68. A person commits the crime of indecent exposure if, with intent to arouse or gratify sexual desire of himself or of any person other than his spouse, he exposes his genitals under circumstances in which he knows his conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm in any public place or on the private premises of another or so near thereto as to be seen from such private premises.</p>
	<p><i>Enticing Child to Enter Vehicle, House, Etc. for Immoral Purposes</i> – ALA. CODE § 13A-6-69(a). It shall be unlawful for any person with lascivious intent to entice, allure, persuade, or invite, or attempt to entice, allure, persuade, or invite, any child under 16 years of age to enter any vehicle, room, house, office, or other place for the purpose of proposing to such child the performance of an act of sexual intercourse or an act which constitutes the offense of sodomy or for the purpose of proposing the fondling or feeling of the sexual or genital parts of such child or the breast of such child, or for the purpose of committing an aggravated assault on such child, or for the purpose of proposing that such child fondle or feel the sexual or genital parts of such person.</p>
	<p><i>Sexual Abuse of a Child Less than 12 Years Old</i> – ALA. CODE § 13A-6-69.1(a). A person commits the crime of sexual abuse of a child less than 12 years old if he or she, being 16 years old or older, subjects another person who is less than 12 years old to sexual contact.</p>
	<p><i>School employee engaging in a sex act or deviant sexual intercourse with a student under the age of 19 years.</i> – ALA. CODE §13A-6-81. A person commits the crime of a school employee engaging in a sex act or deviant sexual intercourse with a student under the age of 19 years if he or she is a school employee and engages in a sex act or deviant sexual intercourse with a student, regardless of whether the student is male or female. Consent is not a defense to a charge under this section. As used in</p>

	<p>this section, <i>sex act</i> means sexual intercourse with any penetration, however slight; emission is not required. As used in this section, <i>deviant sexual intercourse</i> means any act of sexual gratification between persons not married to each other involving the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another.</p> <p><i>School Employee Having Sexual Contact with a Student Under the Age of 19 Years - ALA. CODE §13A-6-82.</i> A person commits the crime of a school employee having sexual contact with a student under the age of 19 years if he or she is a school employee and engaging in sexual contact with a student, regardless of whether the student is male or female. Consent is not a defense to a charge under this section. As used in this section, <i>sexual contact</i> means any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of a student, done for the purpose of gratifying the sexual desire of either party. The term includes soliciting or harassing a student to perform a sex act.</p>
FONDLING	
FED/CLERY	The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity. 34 C.F.R. § 668.46 Appendix A
Alabama	N/A

INCEST	
FED/CLERY	Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. 34 C.F.R. § 668.46 Appendix A
Alabama	<p>A person commits incest if he marries or engages in sexual intercourse with a person he knows to be, either legitimately or illegitimately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or • His brother or sister of the whole or half-blood or by adoption; or • His stepchild or stepparent, while the marriage creating the relationship exists; or • His aunt, uncle, nephew or niece of the whole or half-blood. <p>A person shall not be convicted of incest or of an attempt to commit incest upon the uncorroborated testimony of the person with whom the offense is alleged to have been committed. Ala. Code § 13A-13-3</p>

RAPE	
FED/CLERY	<p>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.</p> <p>34 C.F.R. § 668.46 Appendix A</p>
Alabama	See Sexual Assault/Sexual Contact/Sexual Exploitation above

STATUTORY RAPE	
FED/CLERY	Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. 34 C.F.R. § 668.46 Appendix A
Alabama	It is illegal for an adult (someone 18 or older) to have sex with a minor (someone younger than 16), even if the sex is consensual. <i>See above</i> the state definition of consent.

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BURGLARY	
FED/CLERY	<p>Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Burglary includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Classified Crimes - Offenses classified by local law enforcement agencies as burglary; unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts at such offenses. 2. Forcible Entry - All offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony. 3. Unlawful Entry – No Force. The entry of a structure achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. 4. Attempted Forcible Entry – Situations in which a forcible entry into a locked structure is attempted but not completed.
Alabama	<p><i>Burglary in the first degree.</i> ALA. CODE §13A-7-5. A person commits the crime of burglary in the first degree if he or she knowingly and unlawfully enters or remains unlawfully in a dwelling with intent to commit a crime therein, and, if, in effecting entry or while in dwelling or in immediate flight therefrom, the person or another participant in the crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is armed with explosives; or • Causes physical injury to any person who is not a participant in the crime; or • In effecting entry, is armed with a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or, while in the dwelling or immediate flight from the dwelling, uses or threatens the immediate use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument against another person. The use of or threatened use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument does not include the mere acquisition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument during the burglary. <p><i>Burglary in the second degree - ALA. CODE §13A-7-6.</i> (a) A person commits the crime of burglary in the second degree if he or she knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a building with intent to commit theft or a felony therein and, if in effecting entry or while in the building or in immediate flight therefrom, the person or another participant in the crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is armed with explosives; or • Causes physical injury to any person who is not a participant in the crime; or • In effecting entry, is armed with a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or, while in the building or in immediate flight from the building, uses or threatens the immediate use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument against another person. The use of or threatened use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument does not include the mere acquisition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument during the burglary. <p>Alternatively, a person commits the crime of burglary in the second degree if he or she unlawfully enters a lawfully occupied dwelling-house with intent to commit a theft or a felony therein.</p> <p><i>Burglary in the third degree - ALA. CODE §13A-7-7.</i> A person commits the crime of burglary in the third degree if any of the following occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He or she knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a dwelling with the intent to commit a crime therein; • He or she knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in an occupied building with the intent to commit a crime therein; or • He or she knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in an unoccupied building with the intent to commit a crime therein.
Motor Vehicle Theft	

FED/CLERY	Motor vehicle theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Theft of any self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on tracks, such as sports utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, all-terrain vehicles, self-propelled motor homes, snowmobiles, golf carts and motorized wheelchairs are included in this classification.
Alabama	<i>Theft of property in the first degree</i> – ALA. CODE §13A-8-3. The theft of property which exceeds two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) in value, or property of any value taken from the person of another, constitutes theft of property in the first degree. The theft of a motor vehicle, regardless of its value, constitutes theft of property in the first degree.
Arson	
FED/CLERY	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.
Alabama	<p><i>Arson in the first degree</i>. ALA. CODE §13A-7-41. - A person commits the crime of arson in the first degree if he or she intentionally damages a building by starting or maintaining a fire or causing an explosion, and when: (1) another person is present in such building at the time, and (2) the actor knows that fact, or the circumstances are such as to render the presence of a person therein a reasonable possibility.</p> <p><i>Arson in the Second Degree</i> - ALA. CODE §13A-7-42. A person commits the crime of arson in the second degree if he or she intentionally damages a building by starting or maintaining a fire or causing an explosion.</p> <p><i>Arson in the Third Degree</i> - ALA. CODE §13A-7-43. A person commits the crime of arson in the third degree if he or she recklessly damages a building by a fire or an explosion.</p>
Weapons Violations	
Samford	<p>Samford prohibits the possession or use of firearms, ammunition, bowie knives, bows and arrows, and other potentially dangerous weapons, including firecrackers or other explosive or incendiary devices, in any University buildings, facilities and properties. This prohibition applies to all faculty, staff, students and visitors of the university. There are only two exceptions to the general prohibition of weapons on campus.</p> <p><u><i>Exception No. 1.</i></u> The first exception is pursuant to Alabama Act 2013-283. A Samford employee may transport or store a lawfully possessed firearm or ammunition in the employee’s own privately-owned vehicle while it is properly parked in a Samford parking area if the employee satisfied all of the following requirements:</p> <p>(1) The employee either: (a) has a valid concealed weapon permit; or (b) if the weapon is an unloaded firearm that is legal for use for hunting in Alabama other than a pistol: (i) the employee possesses a valid Alabama hunting license; (ii) it is during a season in which hunting is permitted by Alabama law or regulation; (iii) the employee has never been convicted a crime of violence and is not subject to domestic violence order; and (iv) the employee has no documented prior workplace incidents involving the threat of physical injury or which resulted in physical injury.</p> <p>(2) The motor vehicle is operated or parked in a location where it is otherwise permitted to be.</p> <p>(3) The firearm is either: (a) kept inside the employee’s vehicle and out of sight while the employee is attending the vehicle; or (b) kept out of sight, locked in a compartment, container, or in the interior of the employee’s privately owned vehicle or in a compartment or container securely affixed to the employee’s vehicle, when the vehicle is unattended.</p> <p>Employees not meeting the above requirements are prohibited from having a firearm in a vehicle on Samford property. Samford reserves the right to restrict or prohibit the presence of a hunting weapon by a particular employee, to the extent permitted by the Americans with Disabilities Act, if the Chief of the SDPS or the Director of Human</p>

	<p>Resources knows that the employee meets any of the factors listed in Ala. Code § 13A-11-75(a)(1) a.1.-8.</p> <p>An employee may not possess a firearm in an automobile owned by Samford or by another person. Samford has the right to question an employee regarding verification of any of the foregoing legal requirements concerning firearms. In any instance in which Samford believes that an employee poses a risk of danger to themselves or others, the University may make further inquiry as to whether the employee has a weapon on Samford property. If it is determined that an employee is not in compliance, he or she is subject to disciplinary action, including termination.</p> <p><u>Exception No. 2.</u> The second exception is for SDPS officers who are authorized by the SDPS Chief to be armed and have a weapon on campus while performing job related duties.</p>
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Appendix B – Three Year On- Campus Crime Statistics Totals 2014 – 2016

Crimes	2016	2015	2014
Murder; non-negligent	0	0	0
Manslaughter			
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	2	1	0
Robbery	1	1	0
Aggravated Assault	0	2	1
Arson	0	0	0
Burglary	1	9	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	5	0
Arrests & Referrals for Disciplinary Action			
Liquor Arrests	0	0	0
Liquor Values	74	65	47
Drug Arrests	2	0	0
Drug Values	3	8	2
Weapons Arrests	1	0	0
Weapons Values	2	0	1
Hate Crimes			
Race	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses			
Domestic Violence	0	0	0

Dating Violence	0	1	0
Stalking	0	0	0

The Clery Act requires the reporting of alcohol, drug and weapons charges that are referred for University disciplinary action. Arrests for such charges must also be reported if not referred for administrative action. In addition to the reporting of crimes prescribed by the Crime Awareness and Campus Act of 1990, the University maintains data on all incidents which occur on campus that are reported to the SDPS and those statistics are included in this report.

Appendix C - CRIME STATISTICS BY GEOGRAPHY

MAIN CAMPUS - 800 LAKESHORE DRIVE 2016

For a campus map, go to: <https://www.samford.edu/files/Samford-Campus-Map.pdf>.

NOTE: Incidents that are categorized under On Campus Property are inclusive of crimes of the same category that are in the column titled On Campus Residence.

Criminal Offenses	On-Campus Residence	On-Campus Property	Non-campus Property	Public Property
Murder	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter, non-negligent	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter, negligent	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	1	1	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Burglary	1	4	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0	0
Arrests & Referrals For Disciplinary Action				
Liquor Arrests	0	0	0	0
Liquor Values	72	2	0	0
Drug Arrests	0	2	0	0
Drug Values	3	0	0	0
Weapons Arrests	0	1	0	0
Weapons Values	2	0	0	0
Hate Crimes				
Race	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses				
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0

THE LONDON STUDY CENTRE

First occupied by Samford students in the fall of 1984, Daniel House – Samford University London Study Centre – was built in 1874-75 as a single-family, terraced home in the Kensington Chelsea borough of London. Samford purchased the property in 1984 and today Daniel House serves as a residence hall and classroom for students and faculty participating in the university’s London-based programs.

DANIEL HOUSE CRIMES (2014 - 2016)

Crimes	2016	2015	2014
Murder	0	0	0
Manslaughter, Non-Negligent	0	0	0
Manslaughter, negligent	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Burglary			
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arrests & Referrals For Disciplinary Action			
Liquor Arrests	0	0	0
Liquor Values	0	0	0
Drug Arrests	0	0	0
Drug Values	0	0	0
Weapons Arrests	0	0	0
Weapons Values	0	0	0
Hate Crimes			
Race	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses			
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

PERRY COUNTY STUDY CENTER

Samford purchased in December 2005 the Holley House, located in Marion, Alabama, to serve as a base of operation for the University's ongoing involvement in the Black Belt region of the state. Holley House is a 2,400-square-foot, 1.5-story brick structure on a large lot near the center of the city where the University was founded in 1841 as Howard College.

HOLLEY HOUSE CRIMES (2014 – 2016)

Crimes	2016	2015	2014
Murder	0	0	0
Manslaughter, non-negligent	0	0	0
Manslaughter, negligent	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Burglary			
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arrests & Referrals For Disciplinary Action			
Liquor Arrests	0	0	0
Liquor Values	0	0	0
Drug Arrests	0	0	0
Drug Values	0	0	0
Weapons Arrests	0	0	0
Weapons Values	0	0	0
Hate Crimes			
Race	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses			
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Appendix D: Non-campus Buildings and Properties Crime Statistics

Street Address	City, State, Country	Reported Crimes During SU Student Occupancy*
Three Statehouse Plaza	Little Rock, AR 72201	No incidents
2345 Shallowford Village Dr	Chattanooga, TN 37421	No incidents
2343 Shallowford Village Dr	Chattanooga, TN, 37421	No incidents
45 West Orchard Park Dr	Greenville, SC 29615	No incidents
250 Johnnie Dodds Blvd	Mount Pleasant, SC, 29464	No incidents
211 Mockingbird Lane	Johnson City, TN 37604	No incidents
3377 New Castle Road	West Middlesex, PA 16159	No incidents
630 Assembly Street	Columbia, SC 29201	No incidents
Via dei Chiavari, 20	Rome, Italy, 00186	
Via De Renai, 5	Firenze, Italy, 50100	
Via dei Chiavari, 20	Rome, Italy, 00186	
1800 Presidents Street	Reston, Virginia, USA 20190	Drug Arrest
12 Ashburn Gardens, Kensington	London, UK SW7 4DG	No incidents
1005 3rd St NE	Washington, DC 20002	No incidents
HaAliya St 1, Jerusalem, 9544001	Jerusalem, Israel	
2270 Hotel Cir N. San Diego	San Diego, CA 92108	
9901 S La Cienega Blvd.	Los Angeles, CA 90045	
2550 S Don Roser Dr.	Las Cruces, NM 88011	No Incidents
513 Spring Branch Rd.	Dunn, NC 28334	
21 E 5th St.	Cincinnati, OH 45202	No Incidents
811 Spruce St.	St. Louis, MO 63102	No Incidents
3101 Airport Blvd	Mobile, AL 36606	No Incidents
200 N Monroe St.	Tallahassee, FL 32301	No Incidents
304 N Greene St.	Greensboro, NC 27401	No Incidents
500 Shades Creek Parkway	Homewood Ala.	No Incidents
492 Wildwood Circle North	Homewood, AL	No Incidents
30 State Farm Parkway	Birmingham, AL	No Incidents
"Ke Mao East Building, HengshanWest Road	Jilin City P.R. China 132011	
Route 2, Box 4-C Hwy. 45, South	Marion, AL, 36756	No Incidents
509 Wilson Avenue	Eutaw, AL, 35462	
1147-2, Chorang 3 Dong, Dong- GU P.O. 76	Pusan, Korea 600	
760 Peigan Drive	Browning, MT 59417	No Incidents
68-86 Cromwell Road	Kensington London	No Incidents
700 Aliceanna	Baltimore, MD 21202	No Incidents
233 South Wacker Drive	Chicago, IL 60606	No Incidents
2800 S University Drive	Ft. Worth, TX 76129	No Incidents
1212 Cuming Street	Omaha, NE 68102	
500 Canal Street	New Orleans, LA	
11 S. LaSalle Street	Chicago, IL 60603	No Incidents
3645 South Las Vegas Boulevard	Las Vegas, NV 89109	No Incidents
765 Hammond Dr. NE	Sandy Springs 30328	No Incidents
50 West Broad St.	Greenville, SC, 29601	No Incidents
Ing. Freddy Gomez St. #7 El Gloria	La Vega, Dominican Republic	
Ing. Freddy Gomez St. #7 El Gloria	La Vega, Dominican Republic	
10 Avenue of the Arts	Philadelphia, PA	
4109 Walnut Street	Philadelphia, PA	
1227 Race Street	Philadelphia, PA	

1201 Market Street	Philadelphia, PA	No Incidents	
3848 West Lakeshore Drive	Baton Rouge, LA 70808		
304 W. Colonial Drive	Orlando, FL 32801		
811 7th Avenue on 53rd Street	New York, NY 10019		
228 Duffield Street	Brooklyn, NY 11201		
3626 St. Charles Ave	New Orleans, LA 70115		
2410 University Blvd.	Tuscaloosa, AL 35401		No Incidents
101 SE 1st Avenue	Gainesville, FL 32601		No Incidents
1707 Fourth Street	Santa Monica, CA 90401		No Incidents
12600 Roosevelt Vlbld N	St. Petersburg, FL 33716		No Incidents
1300 Lamar Street	Houston, TX 77010		No Incidents
55 Cyril Magnin Street	San Francisco, CA 94102		No Incidents
211 Clay Avenue	Waco, TX 76701		
555 South Lamar Street	Dallas, TX 75202		No Incidents
2401 Showtime Drive	Lansing, MI 48912		
1 Park Boulevard	San Diego, CA 92101		No Incidents
85 West Court Ave	Memphis, TN 38103		
3125 Olentangy River Road	Columbus, OH 43202	No Incidents	
3 E 40th Street	New York, NY 10016 USA	No Incidents	
435 Smoky Park Hwy.	Ashville, NC 28806	No Incidents	
33 Kaleju Street, Riga, LV-1050, Latvia. Registered as SIA (Mogotel" Brivibas gatve 445, dz. 7, LV-1024	Riga, Latvia Siauliai, Lithuania		
Laukauskio St. 5a, LT-76236	Tallinn, Estonia	No Incidents	
Toompuiestee 27 / Paldiski mnt 4, 10149		No Incidents	
64 South Water Street	Mobile, AL 36602		
411 W. Road to Six Flags Street	Arlington, TX 76011	No Incidents	
569 Lexington Avenue	New York, New York	No Incidents	
3990 Sheraton Drive	Macon, GA 31210		
70 Orchard Park	Greenville, SC 29615	No Incidents	
3118 Browns Mill Rd.	Johnson City, TN 37604		
1832 Cave Mill Rd.	Bowling Green, KU 42104	No Incidents	
1619 Stanley Rd.	Greensboro, NC 27407	No Incidents	
51 Pumpkin Hollow Rd	Sterrett, AL	No Incidents	
3370-3982 County Highway 62	Vincent, AL 35178	No Incidents	
Spiliadou Street, 21100	Nafplion, Greece		
Poulithra Leonidio, Poulithra 22300	Poulithra, Greece	No Incidents	
1, Drouva 27065, Ancient Olympia	Olympia, Greece		
69, Apollonos 33054, Delphi	Delphi, Greece		
National Road 42200, Trikalon	Meteroa, Greece		
11, Heraklion	Heraklion, Greece		
19, Parthenonos 11742, Athens	Athens, Greece		
Av. La Marina 2247, San Miguel 15087	Lima, Peru	No Incidents	
Av. La Marina # 340	Iquitos, Peru		
La Quebrada del Sucuzari (a 160kms de Iquitos), Sucusari		No Incidents	
40kms de Iquitos, a orillas del Rio Amazonas	Iquitos, Peru		
Autopista Duarte, Santiago	Santa Teresa, Peru		
San Jose, Santa Ana, Uruca, Del Super Rio Oro, 1600 metros	La Vega, Dominican Republic		
SUR, 800 metros SURESTE	Santa Ana, Costa Rica	No Incidents	
Gray Bush Street	Windwardside, Saba		

1515 First Street North	Jacksonville Beach, FL 32250	No Incidents
1857 Franklin Blvd.	Eugene, OR 97403	No Incidents
1235 E. Main Street	Sylva, NC 28779	Larceny (2)
1619 Stanley Road	Greensboro, NC 27407	No Incidents
593 Roe Center Court	Travelers Rest, SC 29690	No Incidents
299 N Church Street	Spartenburg, SC 29306	No Incidents
1220 Stadium Drive	Macon, GA 31204	No Incidents
101 West Springbrook Dr.	Johnson City, TN 37604	No Incidents
115 Hendersonville Road	Ashville, NC 28806	No Incidents
220 Alewife Brook Parkway	Cambridge, MA 02138	No Incidents
3100 Wall Street	Lexington, KY 40513	No Incidents
3111 University Parkway	Winston Salem, NC 27105	No Incidents
390 East Washington Street	Athens, GA 30601	No Incidents
16410 Corporate Commerce Way	Fort Myers, FL 33913	No Incidents
337 Meeting Street	Charleston, SC	No Incidents
Residencial San Jorge	Pisco, Peru	
316 Columbia Drive	Carrollton, GA 30117-US	
3886 Mountain View Rd.	Odenville, AL	
4484 Chandler Mountain Rd.	Steele, AL	
104 Price Creek Rd.	Bremen, GA 30110	
Social Christian Ministries, Torre Metropolis 1, Piso #9, Oficina		
10905 Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Central America	El Paraiso, Copan, Honduras	
Anbundant Life Bible Institute	Intibuca, Honduras	
500 Canal Street	New Orleans, LA 70130	
601 W. Washington Street	Indianapolis, IN 46204	No Incidents
350 West Maryland Street	Indianapolis, IN 46225	No Incidents
201 Lafayette Street	Baton Rouge, LA 70801	
12818 Front Beach Road	Panama City, FL 32407	No Incidents
235 Hwy 67 South	Decatur, AL 35603	
1275 Jordan Road	Huntsville, AL 35811	
200 White Street	Huntsville, AL 35801	
102 S Court Street	Florence, AL 35630	
610 Valley Rd.	Fairfield, AL 35604	
211 Celtic Drive	Madison, AL 35758	
120 Alumni Drive	Oxford, MS, 38677	No Incidents
1 Clyde E Martin Drive	Pooler, GA, 31408	
530 Providence Park Drive East	Mobile, AL 36695	No Incidents
129 River Road	Gadsden, AL 35901	No Incidents
80 Carolina Vista Drive	Pinehurst, NC 28374	No Incidents
9320 Poplar Pike	Germantown, TN 38138	No Incidents
3944 River Place Drive	Macon, GA 31210	No Incidents

*The Clery Act requires that universities such as Samford must make a reasonable, good-faith effort to obtain law enforcement statistics for crimes that occurred on any area included in the University’s Clery Act geography: on campus, public property and non-campus locations. Samford has made such requests of each of the local law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction of properties located in the University’s Clery geography. The Clery Act does not require local law enforcement agencies to provide crime statistics to Samford.

With respect to non-campus properties, Samford has not received, as of the date of this report, responses from many of the local law enforcement agencies. For those properties, the space under the column titled “Reported Crimes during SU Student Occupancy” has been left blank.

to the extent that they reply) is included.

APPENDIX E: Fire Safety Equipment Inspection Report

Type	Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Device	Audio and/or Visual Devices Present	Evacuation Plans and/or Placards	# of Fire Drills per year
Res	Pittman	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Smith	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Vail	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Dwight	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Ethel	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Evergreen	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	James	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Lucille	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Luther	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Malcolm	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Marvin	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Orlean	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Ralph	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Rosa	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Treetop	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Wesley	X		X	X	X	X		2

Sor.	ADPi	X		X	X	X	X		2
Sor.	Chi Omega	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Mtnview	X		X	X	X	X		2
Sor.	Phi Mu	X		X	X	X	X		2
Frat.	Sigma Chi	X		X	X	X	X		2
Frat.	Sigma Nu	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Student Apts				X	X	X		2
Res	WV 100	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	Thorne	X		X	X	X	X		2
Res	WV 300	X		X	X	X	X		2
Sor.	Zeta	X		X	X	X	X		2
House	Holley House (Marion)				X	X			
House	Daniel House (London)				X	X			
House	530 Currie Way				X	X			
House	630 Lakeshore Drive				X	X			
House	1709 Windsor				X	X			
House	1725 Windsor				X	X			
House	1805 Windsor				X	X			
Priv.	Pi Kappa				X	X			
Res	Theta Alpha				X	X			2

Appendix F: Residence Hall and Apartments Fire Report Statistics

Type	Facility	Total Fires in Each Building			Fire #	Cause of Fire	# of Injuries that Required Treatment at Medical Fac.	# of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
		2014	2015	2016					
Res	Pittman	0	0	0					
Res	Smith	0	0	0					
Res	Vail	0	0	0					
Res	Dwight	0	0	0					
Res	Ethel	0	0	0					
Res	Evergreen	0	0	0					
Res	James	0	0	0					
Res	Lucille	0	0	0					
Res	Luther	0	0	0					
Res	Malcolm	0	0	0					
Res	Marvin	0	0	0					
Res	Orlean	0	0	0					
Res	Ralph	0	0	0					
Res	Rosa	0	0	0					
Res	Treetop	0	0	0					
Res	Wesley	0	0	0					
Sor.	ADPi	0	0	0					

Sor.	Chi Omega	1	0	0	1	Unintentional/ Dryer	0	0	0
Res	Mtnview	0	0	0					
Sor.	Phi Mu	0	0	0					
Frat.	Sigma Chi	0	0	0					
Frat.	Sigma Nu	0	0	0					
Res	Student Apts	0	0	0					
Res	WV 100	1	1	0	1	Unintentional/ oven	0	0	0
Res	Thorne	0	0	0					
Res	WV 300	0	1	0	1	Unintentional/ oven	0	0	0
Sor.	Zeta	0	0	0					
House	Holley House (Marion)	0	0	0					
House	Daniel House (London)	0	0	0					N/A
House	530 Currie Way	0	0	0					
Priv.	Pi Kappa	0	0	0					
Res	Theta Alpha	0	0	0					

Appendix G: Employees Responsible for Integrated Emergency

Team Members
EVP/Vice President for Business and Financial Affairs
AVP Business and Finance
General Counsel
Senior Associate Provost
Assistant to the President
Executive Director of University Communication
VP for Marketing and University Communication
Director of Public Safety
AVP for Operations and Campus Initiatives
Chief Information Officer

[Type here]

Director of Events Management
Director of Facilities Management
AVP for Campus and Residential Life
AVP for Human Resources
Health Service Faculty/Readiness Coordinator
Director of Risk Management
Spiritual Life liaison/Chair of CARE Team

[Type here]