

Georgian Court University 2024–2025

**CAMPUS SAFETY
BROCHURE/ ANNUAL
SECURITY REPORT (ASR)
AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT**



GEORGIAN COURT UNIVERSITY
THE MERCY UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY

A Message from the Director of Campus Safety

Welcome to the 2024-2025 academic year at Georgian Court University!



In compliance with the federal Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act of 1990, Public Law 101-542 as amended into the Jeanne Clery Act of 1998, revisions of the Higher Education Reauthorization Act (HERA), and additional revisions through 2022, I am pleased to provide you with this copy of the 2024–2025 Campus Safety Brochure/Annual Security Report (ASR) and Fire Safety Report.

The information contained in this publication provides crime statistics that are reported to the Georgian Court University Office of Campus Safety and the Lakewood Police Department. These statistics are also reported to state and federal agencies. Additionally, valuable safety tips and other university-specific policies are contained within.

This publication, which is provided to all students and employees registered/employed as of October 1, 2024, is also available on the university website, georgian.edu, at the bottom of any page; click on Campus Safety and you will be directed to the Campus Safety web page.

Additional copies are available upon request in the Office of Campus Safety in the Gatekeeper's Lodge inside the Seventh Street Gate, in the Office of the Provost in Jeffries Hall, and at the Campus Safety Gatehouse at the Main Entrance (Ninth Street and Private Way).

The Office of Campus Safety is here to be of service and assist the university community 24 hours a day, seven days a week, year-round.

You may contact Campus Safety at extension 2611 or 732-987-2611. We strongly suggest you pre-program your cell phone with the Georgian Court University Campus Safety phone number, 732-987-2611. In an emergency, you may contact the Lakewood Police Department, Fire Department, or First Aid Squad by dialing 911.

If you report an emergency to 911, please contact Campus Safety immediately afterward. There are currently 16 outdoor emergency phones on campus that will contact Campus Safety immediately upon picking up the phone.

If you have any questions regarding this publication, or if I may assist you in any way, please feel free to contact me at extension 2613 or 732-987-2613.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles J. Tighe". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid.

Charles Tighe
Director of Campus Safety
October 2024



ABOUT GEORGIAN COURT UNIVERSITY

Founded in 1908, Georgian Court University offers 37 undergraduate majors, 5 baccalaureate degrees (BA., BS., BFA., BSN., BSW.) and 15 master's or doctoral degree programs to a student population of 1,910. Approximately 332 students live on campus in four residence halls.

GEORGIAN COURT UNIVERSITY OFFICE OF CAMPUS SAFETY

Campus Safety at Georgian Court University is comprised of 10 full-time officers, 1 part-time officer, and 1 on-call officer. Officers patrol the campus 24 hours a day, respond to all on-campus calls, and investigate and document all reports. In addition, officers also assist local fire/paramedic personnel as well as other local, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies when they respond to campus.

Officers perform patrols on campus in vehicles, on foot, in golf carts, and on bikes. Students, staff, and faculty should report all crimes, incidents, suspicious activity and emergencies to Campus Safety at extension 2611 or 732-987-2611.

The Office of Campus Safety reports directly to the vice president for finance and administration and maintains close and direct contact with the provost, her support staff, and the director of residence life.

All students, employees, and visitors are strongly encouraged to be responsible for their own safety.

Enforcement Authority

Georgian Court University (GCU) campus safety officers are unarmed and do not have arrest powers. Many of the campus safety officers are retired law enforcement officers. The university has an excellent working relationship with the Lakewood Police Department, which responds to, and investigates incidents upon request, and routinely patrols the campus. Further, the Office of Campus Safety has an established relationship with the Ocean County Prosecutor's Office, Ocean County Sheriff's Office, and state and federal agencies. The Lakewood Police Department, as well as other stated law enforcement agencies, have arrest authority at Georgian Court University.

There is a Memorandum of Understanding between the Lakewood Police Department and Georgian Court University in which Lakewood has agreed to respond and aid Georgian Court as needed; respond to calls regarding investigations of alleged criminal offenses on the university campus; and advise GCU Campus Safety of any imminent danger to the university as soon as possible. Georgian Court University will assist the Lakewood Police Department as needed.

Crimes should be reported to Campus Safety and/or the Lakewood Police Department.

UNIVERSITY RULES & REGULATIONS

The university's rules and regulations are distributed to all commuting and resident students through the *Student Handbook*, which is available on the university website at georgian.edu/publications-policies/#student-handbook. University policies for employees are found in the eight policy manuals available on the university website at georgian.edu/publications-policies under Policies & Procedures.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS AND TIMELY WARNINGS

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Reporting an Emergency

If you observe an emergency condition of any kind, call Campus Safety at extension 2611 or 732-987-2611. Campus Safety will summon the appropriate support systems, including police, fire, ambulance, and hazmat services as needed.

Dial 911 if you observe a situation that is life threatening or has the potential for severe injury to occur; then notify Campus Safety at extension 2611 or 732-987-2611 (all red campus phones connect directly to Campus Safety). There are 15 blue light emergency phones and 106 in-building emergency phones on campus.

In the case of a residence hall emergency, you must also contact a member of the residence life staff at extension 2533 or 732-987-2533 (day) or 732-676-0948 (evening).

Emergency Notification

Georgian Court University is committed to immediately notifying the campus community of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus.

In the event of an emergency situation, the university will use Blackboard Connect, an emergency communication system, to notify members of the campus community via phone, text messaging, and e-mail.

Procedures Used to Notify the Campus of an Emergency

Campus Safety will respond to all reports of emergencies or dangerous situations on campus. Upon confirmation by campus safety personnel of an emergency or dangerous situation involving an imminent threat to the health or safety of students or employees, Campus Safety will contact the president or, in his or her absence, a member of the Emergency Response Team.

When the president determines in collaboration with members of the Emergency Response Team that a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus exists, the university will, without delay, determine the content of the notification and initiate the emergency communication system, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the president after consultation with Emergency Response Team members, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The president, also in consultation with appropriate Emergency Response Team members, will determine the appropriate segment or

segments of the campus to receive the notification; determine the content of the notification, including recommendations to shelter in place, evacuate a facility, avoid portions of the campus, or other appropriate actions.

In addition to using the emergency communication system, the university's e-mail and phone systems may be used upon authorization of the president. The university will also post updates during a critical incident on the home page at georgian.edu. If the situation warrants, the university will establish a telephone call-in center to communicate with the university community during an emergency situation that will be posted on the university home page.

Emergency Operation Plan

Georgian Court University's Emergency Operation Plan provides important information in the event of an emergency or the occurrence of a natural disaster within the general area of the university's campus that impact academic or other operations. The basic emergency procedures contained in the Emergency Operation Plan are designed to protect lives and property through effective use of university and community resources. A copy of the manual can be found at georgian.edu; at the bottom of any page, click on Campus Safety, then University Emergency Operation Plan.

At the beginning of each academic year, Campus Safety sends students, faculty, and staff a copy of the Emergency Operation Plan via e-mail, reminding them to review it, outlining how the university's emergency communication system works, and alerting them that the system will be tested. Georgian Court University tests its emergency communication system and its emergency plans at least annually. Testing may be announced or unannounced at the discretion of the director of campus safety. For each test it conducts, Campus Safety will document a description of the exercise, the date, the time and whether it was announced or unannounced. All emergency test documentation will be retained for seven years.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

The designated building marshals will direct evacuation procedures for each campus building.

1. If a fire alarm sounds in one of the university's buildings, remain calm. Leave immediately by the nearest fire exit, closing all doors behind you. Do not run. Use the stairs. Do not use the elevators.
2. Instructors should collect their class list and escort students out of the building.
3. When outside the building, avoid blocking fire lanes and walkways. No one may re-enter the building until permission is received from campus safety personnel, police, or fire officials (even if the alarm stops ringing).
4. If a person with a disability is present, assist the individual in finding a safe refuge (e.g., balcony, lower floor, etc.). Immediately notify campus safety, police, or fire officials of that location so that they can act on the situation.
5. If the university is declared closed, evacuate the university via routes designated by campus safety officers, police officers, or emergency personnel.

See the university's Emergency Operation Plan for additional procedures to follow for other campus emergencies at georgian.edu; at the bottom of any page, click on Campus Safety, then Emergency Operation Plan.

Timely Warnings

Georgian Court University will issue a Timely Warning Notice in the event it receives notice of an alleged Clery Act crime (identified below) occurring on campus, on public property within or immediately adjacent to the university's campus, or in or on non-campus buildings or property controlled by the university, where the university determines, in its judgment, that the allegations present a serious or continuing threat to the Georgian Court University community. For purposes of this policy, "timely" means as soon as reasonably practicable after an incident has been reported to: Campus Safety, a campus security authority (CSA), or a local police agency. The university president, or in his or her absence or unavailability, his or her designee (generally the director of campus safety), is responsible for determining whether to issue a Timely Warning Notice to the campus community.

Whether to issue a Timely Warning Notice is determined on a case-by-case basis for Clery Act reportable crimes: arson, criminal homicide, burglary, robbery, sex offenses, aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and hate crimes, as defined by the Clery Act.¹ Timely Warning Notices may also be issued for other crimes as determined necessary by the President. The university will document and retain the justification for determining whether to issue a Timely Warning Notice for a seven-year period.

The university issues timely notice to the Georgian Court University community through campus flyers, brochures, etc. The university will make timely reports to the community via GCU Lion Safety Alert Bulletins, e-mail messages, voice mail messages, and the Blackboard Connect mass notification system for incidents considered to be a threat to the safety and welfare of our students and employees. Safety alerts will be available on the Web at georgian.edu under Campus Safety.

Timely Warning Notices typically contain in the subject line the phrase "Timely Warning Notice" or "Crime Alert" depending on the nature and severity of the threat. The body of each Timely Warning Notice will include a short description of the crime or incident, giving the time and date, location, reported offense, suspect description, weapon used (if any), suspect vehicle (if any), and method of operation used to facilitate the crime. The notice will also include personal safety information to aid members of the university community in protecting themselves from becoming victims of a similar crime and to promote overall safety for the university community. In no instance, however, will a Timely Warning Notice include the name of the victim or other identifying information about the victim. Finally, in developing the content of the Timely Warning Notice, the university will take all reasonable efforts not to compromise ongoing law enforcement efforts.

¹ *The Clery Act defines a hate crime as a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Under the Clery Act, Hate Crimes include any of the following offenses motivated by bias: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property.*

SAFETY AND SECURITY POLICY STATEMENTS

Accurate and Timely Reporting of Criminal Offenses

Prompt and accurate reporting of criminal offenses will assist in providing timely response and Timely Warning Notice on campus and aids in compiling accurate crime statistics. Students, employees, and visitors are encouraged to report all crimes, incidents, suspicious activity and emergencies to Campus Safety or the Lakewood Police Department (911).

Georgian Court University's Office of Campus Safety is available 24/7 and students, employees, and visitors should report any criminal offenses to GCU Campus Safety at extension 2611 or 732-987-2611. Individuals wishing to make contact in-person should come to the Campus Safety Gatehouse, located at the Main Entrance (Ninth Street and Private Way). In addition, the director of campus safety can be reached at 732-987-2613.

In addition, students, employees, and visitors may contact the Office of Campus Safety by using one of the 106 emergency phones in campus buildings or elevators or the 15 blue-lighted outdoor emergency phones on campus (see below). Campus safety officers are available 24 hours a day. In response to a call, Campus Safety will take the required action, dispatching an officer or asking the complainant to report to Campus Safety to file an incident report.

Blue-Lighted Emergency Phones

There are 15 blue-lighted outdoor emergency phones on the campus:

1. Jeffries Hall, back door, left side
2. Lot D between St. Joseph Hall/Maria Hall, right side of loading dock area
3. Lot D on sidewalk leading to St. Catherine Hall
4. Maria Hall, rear of building near Japanese Garden sidewalk
5. St. Catherine Hall, on sidewalk in front of building
6. Medical Arts Building, on the sidewalk on the right of the front entrance.
7. Hamilton Hall, Lot I, rear of building near ramp
8. Gatekeeper's Lodge/Seventh Street gate
9. Mercy Hall, left side of front door
10. St. Joseph Hall, right side of front door
11. Maria Hall, left side of front door

12. St. Catherine Hall, right side of front door
13. Lot G, sidewalk to Farley Center
14. Wellness Center, rear of building right side of door opposite rear of the Library
15. Wellness Center, rear of building right side of garage door

Emergency Phones

There are 106 emergency phones that contact Campus Safety in several buildings and in all campus elevators.

Closed Circuit TV Cameras

The university has 51 closed-circuit TV (CCTV) cameras on campus, which are monitored and recorded by Campus Safety.

Response to a Reported Crime

In response to a call regarding a reported crime, campus safety officers will take the required action to investigate the crime, search for suspects, collect available evidence, file a report, and work with local police and prosecutors. In response to an emergency, campus safety officers will respond, evaluate, and summon the appropriate resources to respond to the incident. All of the cases that Campus Safety generates involving students are forwarded to the dean of students, such as initiating the Student Code of Conduct disciplinary process when appropriate and/or offering support to student victims. Crimes will also be reported to the Lakewood Police Department. If assistance is required from the police or fire department, or other local, state, or federal law enforcement agencies, Campus Safety will contact the appropriate agency.

Voluntary and Confidential Crime Reporting

Georgian Court University's policy on crime reporting is to contact Campus Safety at extension 2611 or 732-987-2611. Reports can also be made directly at the Campus Safety Gatehouse, located at the Main Entrance (Ninth Street and Private Way).

If you are a victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the university system or the criminal justice system, you may want to consider making a confidential report to the university. Students, employees, and visitors (victims or witnesses) may report crime on a voluntary, confidential basis by using the link for Campus Safety at the bottom of any page on the university website. Click on the "Click here to submit a Voluntary and Confidential Crime Report" button, which will be viewed by the director and shift leaders from Campus Safety.

Depending upon the circumstances of the crime being reported, an officer can file an incident report on the details of this incident without revealing the victim's identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to keep personally identifiable information confidential, while taking steps to ensure your safety and that of others. With such information, the university can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees, and visitors and also alert the campus community to potential danger if necessary. Reports filed on a confidential basis are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the university.

Persons may also report crimes anonymously to local law enforcement through the Crime Stoppers at 1-800-577-TIPS (8477).

Note: Campus Safety will not be able to provide confidentiality to a victim of sexual and gender-based misconduct. Other confidential sources, however, are available both on and off-campus to report sexual and gender-based misconduct incidents. See the university's Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy for additional information, including a listing of confidential resources available on and off-campus.

Reporting Crimes to Campus Security Authorities

While the university encourages members of the community to immediately report all crimes and other emergencies directly to Campus Safety, it also recognizes that some may prefer to report to other individuals or university offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain university officials and offices as campus security authorities (CSAs) and members of the university community may report any crime or emergency occurring on campus or at a university-sanctioned event to them.

At Georgian Court University, the following individuals have been designated as CSAs:

- vice presidents, assistant vice presidents, provost, assistant and associate provosts, and dean of students;
- the Title IX coordinator and deputy Title IX coordinator;
- department chairs, executive directors, and directors;
- any employee in a supervisory or management role;
- athletic director, assistant directors, full- and part-time coaches, and trainers;
- any faculty member responsible for supervising any activities or programs that include direct contact with students outside of the classroom (including faculty advisors to recognized student organizations);
- Campus Safety personnel;
- any staff member whose primary job description includes providing academic advice to students;
- residence life staff; and
- student affairs staff.

Each of these individuals is required and trained to report incidents of a Clery Act crime occurring on campus or at a university-sanctioned event to Campus Safety for inclusion in the university's Annual Security and Fire Report prepared for the U.S. Department of Education.

Reporting to Local Law Enforcement

Members of the university community have the option to report all crimes occurring on campus or at a university-sanctioned event or activity to the Lakewood Police Department, which is located at 231 Third Street, Municipal Building, Lakewood, NJ 08701. Their phone number is 732-363-0200, ext. 5712, and they can be reached by dialing 911 in an emergency.

Reporting to Professional and Pastoral Counselors

Georgian Court University students who are victims of a crime may choose to discuss the incident with professionals who are mandated by law to protect the confidentiality of a disclosure. On campus, these professionals include the counselors at the Counseling Center, or any physician at the Health Center. Confidential on-campus individuals are:

- Dr. Susan White, Director of Counseling (732-987-2694)
- Julie Bond, Counselor (732-987-2697)
- Linda Bass, Counselor (732-987-2625)
- Terri Sacca, Director of Health Services (732-987-2756)
- Dr. Heather Roberson, Health Services Physician (732.886.6002)

Reports of crimes shared with these individuals may be made on a confidential basis to the extent possible by the law. This means that personally identifiable information shared with these professionals are not part of students' education records and will not be reported to other university personnel (including the Title IX coordinators) or to others unless the disclosing individual gives his or her consent to the disclosure or the law requires it (as may be the case with alleged sexual or gender-based misconduct involving a minor or under conditions involving imminent harm to one or more members of the university community, for example).

The university has no policy encouraging professional and pastoral counselors to notify those whom they are counseling of the voluntary, confidential reporting options available to them.

Reporting Child Abuse and Endangerment

Every member of the Georgian Court University community has an obligation under New Jersey law to report suspected child abuse. If you suspect that a minor who is on university premises for any reason, or is participating in a university-sanctioned activity at another location, has been the victim of child abuse, you are required to immediately report the suspected abuse to the New Jersey Division of Child Protection and Permanency, by immediately calling 1-877-NJ.ABUSE (1-877-652-2873).

Unless otherwise advised by the Division of Child Protection and Permanency or law enforcement personnel, you should also provide notice of this report to Campus Safety at extension 2611 or 732-987-2611. Visit state.nj.us/dcf/reporting/how/ and nj.gov/dcf/reporting/links/ for more information on state reporting requirements and legal definitions. This mandatory state legal obligation to report child abuse extends to all members of the university community participating in off-campus programming involving minors. Interim measures may be imposed against faculty, staff, or students pending the outcome of any charge related to the abuse of a minor in connection with their employment or on campus. In addition, any employee, or student convicted of any charge related to abuse of a minor in connection with their employment or on campus will be subject to disciplinary procedures, which may lead to termination or expulsion.

Preparation of the Campus Safety Brochure/Annual Security Report (ASR)

In compliance with the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act of 1990, Public Law 101-542 as amended into the Jeanne Clery Act of 1998, revisions of the Higher Education Reauthorization Act (HERA), and additional revisions through 2020, Georgian Court University prepares its Campus Safety Brochure/Annual Security Report (ASR) annually and revises its contents based on current federal regulations.

The purpose of the report is to provide the campus community and general public with statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings; or property owned, leased, or controlled by Georgian Court University. The report also includes institutional policies concerning campus safety, such as policies regarding sexual assault, and alcohol and other drugs.

The report is prepared by the director of campus safety using information maintained by the Office of Campus Safety; provided by other offices, such as the Office of the Dean of Students, and the Office of Residence Life, other campus security authorities, and information provided by local law enforcement agencies surrounding the campus. Each of these offices and/ or organizations provides updated policy information and crime data.

The Annual Security Report is e-mailed to all staff and students on or before October 1 of each year. A hard copy receipt is sent to the director of campus safety from the Office of Information Technology listing the recipients. The ASR is also available at georgian.edu by clicking on Campus Safety at the bottom of any page.

Paper copies are available upon request in the Office of Campus Safety in the Gatekeeper's Lodge; in the Office of the Provost in Jeffries Hall; and at the Campus Safety Gatehouse at the Main Entrance (Ninth Street and Private Way).

Access to Campus Facilities

University offices are generally open weekdays from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm. Classes begin at 8:00 am, and evening classes are in session until 10:20 pm. Buildings are generally open prior to 8:00 am and secured by 11:00 pm.

The Ninth Street Gate is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Seventh Street Gate is open from 7:00 am to 10:30 pm Monday through Friday and is normally secured Saturday and Sunday.

A majority of our buildings are equipped with card access, which opens and secures doors at designated times. Individuals who wish to access university offices and buildings outside of these designated times should contact the appropriate department or office head, the Office of Student Life, or Campus Safety.

Access to Residence Halls

There are four residence halls on campus. During the fall and spring semesters, all residence halls are secured 24 hours a day. Residents are supplied with an access card by the Office of Campus Safety that allows them to enter their residence hall as well as a room key supplied by the Office of Residence Life to access assigned rooms. Mercy Hall is a residence hall, and the Office of Campus Ministry works within the building. The residence area is a card-accessed area.

The Office of Residence Life employs professional staff members, hall directors, and student resident assistants (RAs) who are assigned to each residence hall to assist students as needed. The hall directors and RAs are a valuable part of the university's resident hall supervision and security. They regularly patrol the halls and at least one RA is on duty every night in each hall. Security cameras are also located at the entrance of the four residence halls. These are monitored by Campus Safety.

Security Maintenance

Georgian Court University strives to maintain a safe and secure working and learning environment. Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. Campus Safety officers regularly patrol and inspect the university's buildings and grounds for security issues such as landscaping, locks, alarms, malfunctioning lighting, malfunctioning communication systems, and other unsafe physical conditions. Hazardous conditions are reported to the Office of Facilities for repair.

Members of the university community are encouraged to promptly report hazardous conditions to the Office of Campus Safety at extension 2611 or the Office of Facilities (Physical Plant) at extension 2652.

Security Programs and Personal Security

Georgian Court University conducts programs throughout the year to inform the community about security practices and procedures. One such program is Active Shooter survival. In this program, the Office of Campus Safety and the Counseling Center show "Run, Hide, Fight" video and discuss how to recognize psychological issues. Information on the Campus Security Act and the Emergency Operation Plan are also discussed with the attendees. The Campus Emergency Response Team members, as well as the Campus Crisis Intervention Team, are also made known to the attendees. (This is posted online for the GCU community.) A question-and-answer session follows.

Other programs include:

Orientation Introduction to Campus Safety. Students are informed of university rules and regulations, how to protect themselves, how to protect belongings, to lock doors, how to call Campus Safety for help, to exit buildings when alarms sound, to report suspicious behavior to Campus Safety and RAs, as well as other introductory awareness to our campus.

RA Training and Orientation Leader Training. The training involves all of the above as well as specific topics requested by the Office of Student Development staff.

New Employee Orientation (NEO). Employee safety program.

Escort Service

The Office of Campus Safety offers an on-campus escort service, 24 hours a day, to all members of the university community. Vehicle and foot escorts are used.

Criminal Activity Off-Campus

The university works with the Lakewood Police Department to monitor and record student criminal activity off campus. Criminal activity by students off campus may be actionable by the university under the Student Code of Conduct. Since there are no campus groups

recognized by the university living off campus, monitoring of any such group is not applicable. Crimes committed at off-campus facilities under the control of the university will be disclosed in the university's crime statistics if they come to the attention of the Office of Campus Safety. All recognized student organizations are required to abide by federal, state, and local laws, and university policies, regulations, and procedures.

Crime and Fire Logs

In compliance with federal law, the Georgian Court University Office of Campus Safety maintains a Crime Log and a Fire Log, which lists all crimes and fires on campus that have been reported to Campus Safety for the most recent 60-day period. The Crime and Fire Logs are updated daily, Monday through Friday.

The Crime Log includes the following information:

- the date the crime was reported;
- the date and time the crime occurred;
- the nature of the crime;
- the general location of the crime; and
- the disposition of the complaint, if known.

The Fire Log includes the following information:

- the date the fire was reported;
- the nature of the fire;
- the date and time of the fire; and
- the general location of the fire.

Interested individuals with proper identification may review the Crime and Fire Logs for the most recent 60-day period at the Campus Safety Gatehouse, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Any portions of the Crime and Fire Logs that are older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of a request for public inspection. Archived Crime and Fire Logs are maintained by the university for a period of seven years.

Missing Student Notification Policy

Georgian Court University will investigate any report of a missing student residing in any of the four on-campus residence halls and take appropriate action to ensure all notifications and actions comply with legal mandates. Campus Safety will notify law enforcement when a student is determined to be missing.

Registering Information

All students residing in the university residence halls are annually provided the option of identifying a contact person or persons whom the university will notify if the student is determined to be missing by Campus Safety, the Office of the Dean of Students, Residence Life, or the local law enforcement agency. The contact information will be confidential, accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement, and may not be disclosed except in a missing person investigation. For a person under the age of 18 (who is not emancipated), and for purposes of missing student notification, the person(s) to be contacted must be a custodial parent or guardian.

Reporting a Missing Student

Any concerned person should notify a campus security authority (CSA) of a belief that a student residing in one of the residence halls is missing. CSAs include, but are not limited to, residence life staff members such as the director of residence life, the coordinator of residence life, hall directors, or resident assistants. The phone number for residence life is 732-987-2533.

Other CSAs include campus safety officers or staff members at the Office of the Dean of Students.

The missing student report must be referred immediately to Campus Safety, which will in turn ensure that each of the following administrators are notified:

- the director of residence life,
- the dean of students,
- the vice president for finance and administration,
- the provost, and
- the president.

Investigation

Campus Safety will investigate the report of a missing student utilizing established investigative procedures and appropriate university resources as necessary. Campus Safety will also notify the Lakewood Police Department or the appropriate law enforcement agency if the student is determined to be missing.

When a student who resides in one of the university residence halls is determined to be missing, the university will:

- notify the contact person if the student has designated one;
- notify the student's custodial parent or guardian and/or any other designated contact person if the student is under 18 years of age and is not emancipated; and
- inform the local law enforcement agency that the student is missing.

In situations in which the student has failed to designate a contact for missing student notification, Campus Safety or other university officials will use university records and resources to continue its investigation. Family members, including those not formally identified by the student, may be contacted during the course of the investigation to resolve a report of a missing student.

Methods of Contacting a Reported Missing Student

University officials may work in cooperation and share records and information as appropriate to assess the status of a student reported as missing. Methods of attempting to locate a reported missing student include, but are not limited to, the following:

- checking phone numbers and e-mail addresses provided as well as social networking sites;
- surveying the student's room, including contacting those with whom the student may live;
- contacting friends, family members, known associates, faculty, and other campus community members;
- contacting extra jurisdictional law enforcement for assistance; and
- assessing student's use of campus resources, such as ID card access or computer network systems.

Resolution of Missing Student Status

Missing student contacts will be advised of the resolution of a student's missing status. These contacts will further be advised of law enforcement options in cases where the student is not located by the university.

SEX OFFENSES, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

Georgian Court University prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. These crimes will not be tolerated on or off campus and are a violation of New Jersey law. The university's Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy prohibits such conduct. Our current Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy reflects updates articulated through the U.S. Department of Education's Final Rule. A copy of the Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy may be found at georgian.edu/title-ix/.

Definitions

Sexual Assault: *Sexual assault* is defined as either:

Nonconsensual Sexual Contact: Any intentional sexual touching, however slight and with any object or body part, that is without consent (as defined in this Policy) and/or by threat, intimidation, coercion, duress, violence, or by causing a reasonable fear of harm. This includes intentional contact with breasts, buttocks, groin, mouth, or genitals, as well as any other intentional bodily contact that occurs in a sexual manner.

Nonconsensual Sexual Intercourse: Any sexual penetration or copulation, however slight and with any object or body part that is without consent and/or by force or coercion. Intercourse includes anal or vaginal penetration by a penis, object, tongue, or finger, and oral copulation (mouth and genital/anal contact), no matter how slight the penetration or contact.

Dating Violence: *Dating violence* means violence by a person who has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim. Whether there was such relationship will be gauged by its length, type, and frequency of interaction.

Domestic Violence: The term *domestic violence* includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Stalking: *Stalking* is defined as engaging in a course of conduct (e.g., repeatedly following, harassing, threatening, or intimidating another by telephone; mail; electronic communication; social media; or any other action, device, or method) directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (a) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (b) suffer other emotional distress.

For applicable criminal definitions in the state of New Jersey, please see the Violence Against Women Act Disclosures section at the end of the report.

Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Prevention and Awareness Programs

The university has developed sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking primary prevention and awareness programs for new students and employees, as well as ongoing prevention and awareness programs for students and employees that:

- Review the university's Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy, which prohibits all forms of sexual and gender-based misconduct, including but not limited to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking and identifying such conduct as illegal, as well as outlines how to report such incidents to the university and/or local law enforcement should they occur;
- Review the university's, Department of Education's, and the state of New Jersey's respective definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. New Jersey criminal definitions are set forth at the end of this report;
- Describes what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the state of New Jersey, as well as a description of the definition of consent utilized in the university's Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy. The state of New Jersey's definition of consent is set forth at the end of this report;
- Provides a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. *Bystander intervention* means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. Safe and positive options for bystander intervention are set forth at the end of this report; and
- Provides information on risk reduction. *Risk reduction* means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and to increase empowerment for victims (e.g., warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks) in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. Risk reduction tips are set forth at the end of this report.

Awareness programs are community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration. *Primary prevention programs* are programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in a healthy and safe direction. *Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns* are programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for

addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution.

Examples of sexual and gender-based misconduct primary and ongoing awareness programs and campaigns scheduled annually by Georgian Court University include:

Clothesline Project. This program features a visual display of shirts with graphic messages and illustrations that you can design in support of women who have been victims of a violent crime.

Denim Day. This daylong observance is dedicated to raising awareness about sexual violence.

In addition, the Counseling Center provides specialized ongoing educational programming regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking including public awareness events such as Take Back the Night, candlelight vigils, protests, survivor speak outs, and other forums in which students disclose incidents of sexual violence.

Seeking Immediate Assistance and Reporting Options

If you are the victim of a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, the university's first priority is to help you take steps to address your safety, medical needs, and emotional well-being. You are encouraged to take any of the following actions, regardless of whether you have made a decision about whether to pursue criminal or university disciplinary charges.

Ensure Your Physical Safety

Get to a safe place. You may seek immediate assistance from local law enforcement agencies by calling 911 or by contacting Campus Safety. The university's Campus Safety personnel can assist you with contacting local law enforcement and can help you obtain transportation to the local law enforcement office. The Office of Campus Safety is located at the Campus Safety Gatehouse. Campus Safety personnel can be contacted at extension 2611 or 732-987-2611, 24 hours a day or via one of the outdoor blue-lighted emergency phones on campus. You have the right to NOT notify law enforcement or report the crime if you so choose.

Seek Medical Assistance and Treatment

It is crucial that you obtain medical attention as soon as possible after an incident of sexual assault (nonconsensual sexual contact and nonconsensual sexual intercourse), domestic violence, dating violence, or other violent act to determine the possibilities of physical injury, to prevent or treat sexually transmitted diseases (such as HIV), and to prevent pregnancy. Medical facilities can also screen for the presence of sedative drugs such as Rohypnol or GHB (date-rape drugs). Local options for medical care include the Georgian Court University Health Center and Monmouth Medical Center Southern Campus. The physicians and health care providers at both centers are confidential resources.

Employees at the Georgian Court University Health Center can help you obtain transportation to Monmouth Medical Center Southern Campus and can help you contact a support person, such as a family member, a friend, or a roommate.

You may seek to immediately notify the Lakewood Police Department of your assault or you may wish to maintain confidentiality while you consider what options to pursue. Regardless, it is advisable to have an evidence collection kit (or “rape kit”) completed as soon as possible after the assault. You have the option of maintaining anonymity while you consider your options and may ask that a “Jane Doe kit” be collected. This provides for the confidential preservation of evidence. Monmouth Medical Center Southern Campus administers evidence collection kits. Individuals may go directly to Monmouth Medical Center Southern Campus or may be referred to the hospital by the Georgian Court University Health Center. At the medical center, a physician will briefly screen you, and a forensic nurse trained in evidence collection procedures will conduct the examination, collecting hair, fluid, and tissue samples. The cost associated with evidence collection kits is generally paid by the state of New Jersey; thus, you can have an evidence collection kit administered free of charge.

Report to the University

Reported victims or witnesses of sexual assault (nonconsensual sexual contact and nonconsensual sexual intercourse), domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking are encouraged to talk to somebody about what happened—so that a victim can get the support they need and the university can respond appropriately. The various confidential and nonconfidential reporting options available to members of the Georgian Court University community are set forth below:

1. Contact a Confidential University Resource

Individuals who wish to seek confidential assistance have the option to do so by speaking with professionals who are mandated by law to protect the confidentiality of a disclosure. On campus, these professionals include the counselors at the Counseling Center or any physician at the Health Center. Confidential on-campus individuals are:

- Dr. Susan White, Director of Counseling (732-987-2694)
- Julie Bond, Counselor (732-987-2697)
- Linda Bass, Counselor (732-987-2625)
- Terri Sacca, Director of Health Services (732-987-2756)

Dr. Heather Roberson, Health Services Physician (732.886.6002) The counseling and support programs offered by these individuals are available at any time, whether or not the victim chooses to make an official report to the university or participate in a university proceeding or a criminal process. They will listen and help access additional assistance and explain options for obtaining additional protections and support (i.e., interim and supportive measures) from the university and others. Such protection and support may include, for example, victim advocacy services, academic support or accommodations, health or mental health services, and changes to living, working, or course schedules. They will also explain that Title IX includes protections

against retaliation and intimidation, and that the university will not only take steps to prevent retaliation and intimidation, but also take strong responsive action should it occur. This includes retaliatory actions taken by the university and university administrators.

Note: While these individuals may maintain a victim's confidentiality in relation to the university, they may have reporting or other obligations under state law.

2. Report to a University Official

Individuals are encouraged to report incidents of sexual violence (nonconsensual sexual contact and nonconsensual sexual intercourse), domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to university officials, regardless of whether the incident occurred on campus. When making a report to the campus officials listed below, they will provide you with information about your options and assist you in making contact with law enforcement personnel and/or medical treatment if you request it.

There are four ways to make a formal report to the university:

a. Report to a Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator:

A report may be made to a Title IX coordinator or deputy Title IX coordinator.

Title IX Coordinator

Sharmay Wood
Dean of Students &
Associate Provost of
Student Support
Services 732-987-2601
swood@georgian.edu

Deputy Title IX Coordinator

Elizabeth Estell
Director of Campus Life
732-987-2538
sestell@georgian.edu

- b. Report to Campus Safety:** A report may be made to Campus Safety. The Office of Campus Safety is located in the Gatehouse at the Main Entrance to campus. Campus Safety personnel can be contacted at extension 2611 or 732-987-2611, 24 hours a day, or via one of the outdoor blue-lighted emergency phones on campus or the 106 emergency phones in several buildings and in all campus elevators.
- c. Report to the Director of Student Advocacy and Success:** A report may be made to the director of student advocacy and success, Luana Fahr, who is available to see students Monday through Thursday, 8:00 am to 5:15 pm. She is located in Jeffries Hall, Room 101. Students can drop in or make an appointment to speak with him at any time. He may also be reached at 732-987-2646 or lfahr@georgian.edu.
- d. Report to a Responsible Employee:** Any member of the university community has the option to report an incident to a responsible employee.

The following positions/offices are designated as "responsible employees":

- Office of Human Resources (including the Title IX coordinator);
- Office of the Dean of Students (all staff, including front desk staff and student workers);

- Office of Campus Safety;
- Office of Residence Life (all staff, including RAs and GAs);
- Department of Athletics (all staff, including coaches);
- the president, provost, associate and assistant provosts, vice presidents, and their office staff; and
- the director of student advocacy and success.

3. Make an Anonymous Report

Although the university encourages individuals to talk to someone, anonymous reporting is also available online by using the link for Campus Safety at the bottom of any page of georgian.edu; press the “Click here to submit a Voluntary and Confidential Crime Report” button, which will be viewed by the director and shift leaders from Campus Safety. The system notifies the user (before she or he enters information) that entering personally identifying information may serve as notice to the university for the purpose of triggering a formal investigation.

4. Report to an Off-Campus Confidential Counselor, Advocate, or Health Care Provider

Off-campus counselors, advocates, and health care providers will generally maintain confidentiality and do not have to share information with the university unless the victim requests the disclosure. Confidential off-campus resources include:

- **St. Francis Counseling Center (Ocean County)**
Phone Number: 609-494-1554
- **Providence House (Ocean County)**
Phone Number: 732-244-8259
180/Turning Lives Around (Ocean & Monmouth Counties)
Phone Number: 732-264-4111
- **Preferred Behavioral Health (Ocean & Monmouth Counties)**
Phone Number: 732-367-4700
- **National Sexual Assault Hotline**
Phone Number: 800-656-4673
Website: rainn.org

In addition, **Monmouth Medical Center Southern Campus**, located at 600 River Avenue, Lakewood, New Jersey 08701, can provide urgent medical services. The physicians and health care providers at the center are confidential resources.

Note: While these off-campus counselors and advocates may agree not to share confidential information with Georgian Court University, they may have reporting or other obligations under state law.

Report to Law Enforcement

Any member of the university community who has experienced an incident of sexual and gender-based misconduct involving potential criminal conduct has the option to report the conduct to the law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction over the location where the incident occurred by calling 911.

In Lakewood, the Lakewood Police Department is located at 231 Third Street, Municipal Building, Lakewood, NJ 08701; Phone: 732-363-0200, ext. 5712. The Lakewood Police Department can also be reached by dialing 911 in an emergency. If the conduct is reported to the university, the individual will be informed of his or her option to also report any potential criminal activity to law enforcement.

If an individual chooses to report an incident to law enforcement, any of the on- or off-campus resources referenced above may be contacted for assistance in filing a report with local law enforcement.

Anonymous Reports to Law Enforcement: In addition, a report may be made anonymously to law enforcement. Law enforcement will record the date and time of the alleged assault, the mode of operation of the assailant, and any description of the assailant given. If the assailant's name is reported, it will be recorded. Also, law enforcement stores this information in the event a pattern of crimes by the assailant is detected. The purpose of an anonymous confidential report is to comply with the reported victim's wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of the reported victim and others. Anonymous reports to law enforcement do not relieve responsible employees of their reporting duties under Title IX. Anonymous and confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the university.

Interim and Supportive Measures

The university will make every effort to make accommodations for academic, living, transportation, working situations, or protective measures if requested and reasonably available (i.e., interim and supportive measures). It will also offer those services (e.g., counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid) the university puts in place for victims after receiving notice of an alleged incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, but before any final outcomes—investigatory, disciplinary, or remedial—have been determined. Victims do not need to report to law enforcement to receive these accommodations, which are available on an immediate and ongoing basis. Moreover, these accommodations are made available regardless of whether the incident occurred on or off campus.

Interim and supportive measures may include but are not limited to:

- issuing of mutual no-contact or protective orders to prevent any contact between the victim, the respondent, witnesses, and/or other community members to ensure the safety of all parties and the integrity of the process;
- providing an escort to ensure that he or she can move safely between classes, work, and/or activities;

- changing on-campus housing, if any, to a different on-campus location and providing assistance from university staff in completing the relocation;
- rescheduling class work, assignments, and examinations;
- changing work arrangements or schedules;
- providing academic support services, such as providing alternative course completion options, dropping a course without penalty, or transferring to a different class section (with the agreement of the appropriate faculty);
- limiting an individual or organization's access to certain university facilities or activities pending resolution of the matter;
- medical and mental health services, including counseling;
- change in campus dining locations;
- assistance in finding alternative housing;
- assistance in arranging for alternative university employment arrangements and/or changing work schedules;
- transportation accommodations, such as shuttle service, cab vouchers, or parking arrangements to ensure safety and access to other services;
- assistance identifying an advocate to help secure additional resources or assistance including off-campus and community advocacy, support, and services; and
- preserving eligibility for academic, athletic, or other scholarships, financial aid, internships, study abroad, or foreign student visas.

In addition, victims or their counselors or advocates may request interim and supportive measures at any time by contacting one of the university's Title IX coordinators. The university will work with victims or their counselors or advocates to identify what interim and supportive measures are appropriate in the short term (e.g., during the pendency of an investigation and resolution proceedings). The university will continue to work collaboratively throughout the university's process and as needed thereafter to assess whether the instituted measures are effective, and if not, what additional or different measures are necessary to keep the victim safe.

Victims may also seek orders of protection (e.g., no contact orders) through the local district court. Legal and victim resources are available via the Ocean County Prosecutor's Office—Special Victims Unit, which may be contacted at 732-831-7989.

University Response

When the university receives a formal report or is put on notice of a sexual assault, domestic, dating violence, or stalking incident, a Title IX coordinator will initiate a prompt, fair, and impartial process in accordance with the procedures specified in the university's Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy. Typically, the investigation and resolution proceedings² (excluding appeals) will be completed within 60 days. This timeline may be extended by the university with notice to the parties.

Summary of Reporter and Respondent Rights

Throughout the proceedings, the reporter and respondent ("parties") may be accompanied by an advisor of his or her choice; be given timely notice of meetings; and be given access to the pertinent information that will be used in the proceedings.

The parties may elect or decline to participate in any relevant process, but the university reserves the right to proceed regardless of reporter or respondent participation if it determines that is in the best interest of the university community.

All investigators, administrators, and, if applicable, hearing panel members receive training related to Title IX guidance and regulations. Investigators, administrators, and, if applicable, hearing panel members will not decide matters where they have a conflict of interest or bias against a party.

All parties are simultaneously informed in writing of all results, which include any initial, interim, and/or final decision by any university administrator or hearing panel authorized to resolve sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking disciplinary matters within the university. The result(s) must include any sanctions imposed by the university.

Investigation and Resolution Process

When the university receives a formal report or is put on notice of a sexual misconduct, which can include sexual harassment, assault, domestic, dating violence, or stalking, the investigation and resolution process set forth in the university's Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy will be followed.

The following processes summarize the steps and decision-making processes set forth in the university's policy:

Informal Resolution

Informal resolution is a voluntary process within GCU's Sexual and Gender- Based Misconduct Policy that allows a respondent in a prohibited conduct case to accept responsibility for their behavior and/or potential harm. By fully participating in this process the respondent will not be charged with a violation of GCU's policy. The informal resolution process is designed to eliminate the prohibited conduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects in a manner that meets the needs of the reporter and respondent while still maintaining the safety of the overall campus community.

²As provided by federal law, a proceeding is defined as all activities related to a noncriminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary report, including, but not limited to, fact-finding investigations, formal or informal meeting, and hearings. A proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and victims concerning accommodations or protective measures to be provided to a victim.

The informal resolution process will only be used at the reporter's request after the submission of a formal complaint, upon the agreement of both the reporter and respondent, and under the direction of the Title IX coordinator. A request to utilize the Informal resolution process can be made at any time during an investigation prior to a scheduled formal hearing, however, this process may not be an appropriate mechanism to resolve all allegations. In order for the informal resolution process to be an appropriate resolution option, both parties must have an understanding of and agree on the necessary process. Both the reporter and respondent will have to agree to the following terms should they wish to participate in the informal resolution process:

- Participation in this process is voluntary, and either the reporter or respondent can choose to end the process at any time.
- Both the reporter and respondent must participate in individual conference meetings with appropriate staff to learn more about the informal resolution process prior to participating.
- The reporter and respondent must agree to all recommendations outlined in the formal agreement or the matter may be referred to the Title IX coordinator for further action.
- Information documented during the informal resolution process is subject to subpoena if a separate criminal investigation is initiated.
- Participation in the informal resolution process does not constitute a finding of responsible for a policy violation and therefore is not reflected on the respondent's disciplinary record.
- If the respondent is documented and found in violation of any policy violations in the future, an informal resolution agreement can be used in the sanctioning phase of that process.
- The university reserves the right to suspend or terminate the informal resolution process and revert back to an investigation at any time.
- The respondent may be found responsible for a policy violation under the Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy for failure to meet the requirements laid out in an informal resolution agreement.

Any agreement reached as part of the informal resolution process must be documented, signed in-person or electronically by the reporter and respondent, and approved by the Title IX coordinator. If no agreement is reached, the matter may be referred to the Title IX coordinator for further action.

Informal resolution activities may include any of the following:

- *Mediation*: participation in a discussion by trained facilitators with any persons harmed and development of a shared agreement of how to correct the harm. The reporter and respondent (and possible community members) work together to develop an agreement that resolves the issue(s), and can help the respondent restore their standing in the community and repair relationships that were damaged by their actions. During the mediation session, both parties can have an advisor or support person present. A support person differs from an advisor, as this person can have an active role during this process. A support person must be approved by the lead facilitator;
- alcohol education courses;

- *Student Life Assistant Program*: providing the Office of Student Life with assistance in the development, facilitation, marketing, and implementation of relevant student programming;
- restriction from participation in cocurricular activities;
- coordinated check-in meetings with a Title IX officer; and
- a written reporter impact statement.

Formal Resolution

Reporter and respondents will be treated equitably. Remedies will be provided to a reporter where a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment has been made against the respondent. The university will follow a grievance process before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures against a respondent. Remedies will be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity. Such remedies may include the same individualized services described as "supportive measures"; however, remedies need not be non-disciplinary or nonpunitive and need not avoid burdening the respondent.

All relevant evidence—including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence—will be evaluated objectively. Credibility determinations will not be based on a person's status as a reporter, respondent, or witness.

The university's Title IX coordinators, investigator, decision-maker, or any person designated by the university to facilitate an informal resolution process will not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against reporters or respondents generally or an individual reporter or respondent. The university will ensure that Title IX coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process receive training on the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the university's education program or activity; how to conduct an investigation and grievance process, including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable; and how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias.

The university will ensure that decision-makers receive training on any technology to be used at a live hearing and on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the reporter's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant. The university will also ensure that investigators receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence. Any materials used to train Title IX coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process must not rely on sex stereotypes and must promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual harassment.

The respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.

The university will not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege, unless the person holding such privilege has waived the privilege.

Emergency Removal: The university may remove a respondent from the university's education program or activity on an emergency basis if, after undertaking an individualized safety and risk analysis, determining that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal, and providing the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal.

Notice of Allegations

Upon receipt of a formal complaint, the university will provide the following written notice to the parties who are known:

- Notice of the university's grievance process, including the informal resolution process.
- Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment potentially constituting sexual harassment, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known; the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment; and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known. The written notice will include a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process. The written notice will inform the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and may inspect and review evidence. The written notice will inform the parties of any provision in the university's code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

Appeals

Either party has the right to request an appeal to the assigned Title IX coordinator within five (5) days of receipt of notification of whether the university's Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy has been violated and/or the imposition of sanctions. Appeals are limited to an erroneous findings of fact; procedural irregularities in the conduct of the hearing; new and relevant evidence not known at the time of the hearing; and the imposed sanctions that are grossly disproportionate to the violation committed. Appeals are decided by an administrator trained in Title IX and Violence Against Women Act matters and assigned by the Title IX coordinator within 10 working days of receipt of the appeal.

Possible Disciplinary Sanctions

The specific sanctions imposed by the university may differ depending on the circumstances of the matter being addressed. In general, however, sanctions imposed upon a respondent determined to have violated the university's Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy are at the discretion of the university. The imposition of sanctions will take effect immediately and will not be stayed pending the resolution of any appeal.

Examples of Disciplinary Sanctions for Students:

Sanctions imposed upon students can include a range of sanctions including, but not limited to, warning, censure, education, counseling, disciplinary probation, loss of privileges, suspension or expulsion from a residence hall, suspension or expulsion from university premises, and/or suspension or expulsion from the university's academic programs.

Examples of Disciplinary Sanctions for Faculty, Staff, and Volunteers:

Disciplinary sanctions for faculty, staff, or volunteers may include, for example, education; referral to counseling; and disciplinary actions such as warnings, reprimands, withholding of a promotion or pay increase, reassignment, restriction in activities or privileges, temporary suspension without pay, compensation adjustments, or termination.

Examples of Disciplinary Sanctions for Third Parties:

While Georgian Court's ability to impose sanctions against a person who is neither a student nor an employee may be limited, such sanctions will be considered and, if appropriate, imposed on such person (e.g., ban from campus, notifying the respondent's employer of the misconduct). In addition, where appropriate, Georgian Court will take steps to prevent the recurrence of any discrimination, violence, harassment, or other misconduct and to correct the effects on the reported victim and others.

Protecting Victim Confidentiality

To the extent permissible by law, Georgian Court University will endeavor to keep victim information private. However, once a report is made to the university, or the university has notice of an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, confidentiality cannot be guaranteed unless that information is reported directly to one of the confidential resources listed above.

For victims aged 18 and older who report to nonconfidential university sources, relevant information will be shared only with those who need to know, such as Title IX coordinators and deputy coordinators, complaint investigators, and other individuals who are responsible for handling the university's response to incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. In the case of minors, university employees must report child abuse to the New Jersey Division of Child Protection and Permanency or local law enforcement.

In an effort to protect victim safety and privacy, the university maintains information about sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking in a secure manner. If the university has notice of an incident, it will balance the victim's request to keep identifying information confidential with Title IX's mandate to investigate hostile environments. The university will redact a victim's identifying information when responding to requests for information pursuant to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Disclosures to Victims of Crimes of Violence and Non-Forcible Sex Offenses Georgian Court University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any investigation and/or due process hearing conducted by the university against a student or employee who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime of violence or non-forcible sex offense, the university will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM'S BILL OF RIGHTS

Georgian Court University is committed to the Campus Sexual Assault Victim's Bill of Rights as established by the state of New Jersey, which articulates policies, procedures, and services designed to ensure that the needs of victims are met and that the colleges and universities in New Jersey create and maintain communities that support human dignity.

Bill of Rights

The following rights shall be accorded to victims of sexual assault that occur:

- on the campus of any public or independent institution of higher education in the state of New Jersey; and
- where the victim or alleged perpetrator is a student at that institution; and/or
- when the victim is a student involved in an off-campus sexual assault.

Human Dignity Rights

- To be free from any suggestion that victims must report the crimes to be assured of any other right guaranteed under this policy.
- To have any allegations of sexual assault treated seriously; the right to be treated with dignity. To be free from any suggestion that victims are responsible for the commission of crimes against them.
- To be free from any pressure from campus personnel to
 - report crimes if the victim does not wish to do so,
 - report crimes as lesser offenses than the victim perceives the crime to be or refrain from reporting crimes, and
 - refrain from reporting crimes to avoid unwanted personal publicity.

Rights to Resources On and Off Campus

- To be notified of existing campus- and community-based medical, counseling, mental health, and student services for victims of sexual assault, whether the crime is formally reported to the campus or civilian authorities.
- To have access to campus counseling under the same terms and conditions as apply to other students of the institution.
- To be informed of and assisted in exercising
 - any rights to confidential or anonymous testing for sexually transmitted diseases, human immunodeficiency virus, and/or pregnancy; and
 - any rights that may be provided by law to compel and disclose the results of testing of sexual assault suspects for communicable diseases.

Campus Judicial Rights

- To be afforded the same access to legal assistance as the accused.
- To be afforded the same opportunity to have others present during any campus disciplinary proceeding that is allowed the accused.
- To be notified of the outcome of the sexual assault disciplinary proceeding against the accused.

Legal Rights

- To have any allegations of sexual assault investigated and adjudicated by the appropriate criminal and civil authorities of the jurisdiction in which the sexual assault is reported.
- To receive full and prompt cooperation and assistance of campus personnel in notifying the proper authorities.
- To receive full, prompt, and victim-sensitive cooperation of campus personnel with regard to obtaining, securing, and maintaining evidence, including medical examination when it is necessary to preserve evidence of the assault.

Campus Intervention Rights

- To require campus personnel to take reasonable and necessary actions to prevent further unwanted contact of victims by their alleged assailants.
- To be notified of the options for, and provided assistance in, changing academic and living situations if such changes are reasonably available.

Statutory Mandates

- Each campus must guarantee that this Bill of Rights is implemented. It is the obligation of the individual campus governing board to examine resources dedicated to services required and to make appropriate requests to increase or reallocate resources where necessary to ensure implementation.
- Each campus shall make every effort to ensure that every student at the institution receives a copy of this document.
- Nothing in this act, or in any “Campus Assault Victim’s Bill of Rights” developed in accordance with the provisions of the act, shall be construed to preclude or in any way restrict any public or independent institution of higher education in the state from reporting any suspected crime or offense to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Information on Registered Sex Offenders

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement to the campus community about where to find information on registered sex offenders in the state. The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, as well as the state of New Jersey, also requires sex offenders to notify the state and police in the jurisdiction in which they live if they are enrolled, carry on a vocation, or are employed in a postsecondary institution. Further, sex offenders who attend Georgian Court University, or who are employed or carry on a vocation at the university, either on a full or part-time basis, must register with Campus Safety. The New Jersey State Police website provides information to the public over the internet about those sex offenders that are required to register under Megan's Law. The New Jersey Division of State Police, working in conjunction with the Megan's Law units in each county prosecutor's office, verifies and updates this information. Please visit state.nj.us/njsp/info/reg_sexoffend.html to access this information.

Unlawful use of this information for purposes of intimidating or harassing another may be a crime and punishable by law.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT DISCLOSURES

In compliance with the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the local definitions of the crimes of sexual battery, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, as well as the definition of consent, are set forth below. The definitions set forth below are utilized by local law enforcement to determine whether a crime has been committed.

Sexual Assault

In the state of New Jersey, law enforcement will utilize the legal definition of *sexual assault* set forth below to determine whether criminal charges will be pursued. *The decision to investigate and sanction an incident under the university's policy does not constitute a determination that the incident is a criminal offense. The decision to criminally charge an incident as a sexual assault is determined by local law enforcement authorities.*

N.J.S.A. 2C:14-2. Sexual Assault

a. An actor is guilty of aggravated sexual assault if he commits an act of sexual penetration with another person under any one of the following circumstances:

- (1) The victim is less than 13 years old;
- (2) The victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years old; and
 - (a) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the third degree, or
 - (b) The actor has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the actor's legal, professional, or occupational status, or
 - (c) The actor is a resource family parent, a guardian, or stands *in loco parentis* within the household;
- (3) The act is committed during the commission, or attempted commission,

whether alone or with one or more other persons,
of robbery, kidnapping, homicide, aggravated assault on another, burglary, arson, or criminal escape;

- (4) The actor is armed with a weapon or any object fashioned in such a manner as to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a weapon and threatens by word or gesture to use the weapon or object;
- (5) The actor is aided or abetted by one or more other persons and the actor uses physical force or coercion;
- (6) The actor uses physical force or coercion and severe personal injury is sustained by the victim;
- (7) The victim is one whom the actor knew or should have known was physically helpless, mentally defective, or mentally incapacitated.

Aggravated sexual assault is a crime of the first degree.

b. An actor is guilty of sexual assault if he commits an act of sexual contact with a victim who is less than 13 years old and the actor is at least four years older than the victim.

c. An actor is guilty of sexual assault if he commits an act of sexual penetration with another person under any one of the following circumstances:

- (1) The actor uses physical force or coercion, but the victim does not sustain severe personal injury;
- (2) The victim is on probation or parole, or is detained in a hospital, prison or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the actor's legal, professional, or occupational status;
- (3) The victim is at least 16 but less than 18 years old and:
 - (a) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the third degree; or
 - (b) The actor has supervisory or disciplinary power of any nature or in any capacity over the victim; or
 - (c) The actor is a resource family parent, a guardian, or stands *in loco parentis* within the household;
- (4) The victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years old and the actor is at least four years older than the victim.

Sexual assault is a crime of the second degree.

N.J.S.A. 2C:14-1. Definitions

The following definitions apply to this chapter:

- a. *Actor* means a person accused of an offense proscribed under this act;
- b. *Victim* means a person alleging to have been subjected to offenses proscribed by this act;
- c. *Sexual penetration* means vaginal intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, or anal intercourse between persons or insertion of the hand, finger, or object into the anus or vagina either by the actor or upon the actor's instruction. The depth of insertion shall not be relevant as to the question of commission of the crime;

- d. *Sexual contact* means an intentional touching by the victim or actor, either directly or through clothing, of the victim's or actor's intimate parts for the purpose of degrading or humiliating the victim or sexually arousing or sexually gratifying the actor. Sexual contact of the actor with himself must be in view of the victim whom the actor knows to be present;
- e. *Intimate parts* means the following body parts: sexual organs, genital area, anal area, inner thigh, groin, buttock, or breast of a person;
- f. *Severe personal injury* means severe bodily injury, disfigurement, disease, incapacitating mental anguish, or chronic pain;
- g. *Physically helpless* means that condition in which a person is unconscious or is physically unable to flee or is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to act;
- h. *Mentally defective* means that condition in which a person suffers from a mental disease or defect that renders that person temporarily or permanently incapable of understanding the nature of his conduct, including, but not limited to, being incapable of providing consent;
- i. *Mentally incapacitated* means that condition in which a person is rendered temporarily incapable of understanding or controlling his conduct due to the influence of a narcotic, anesthetic, intoxicant, or other substance administered to that person without his prior knowledge or consent, or due to any other act committed upon that person that rendered that person incapable of appraising or controlling his conduct;
- j. *Coercion* as used in this chapter shall refer to those acts which are defined as criminal coercion in section 2C:13-5(1), (2), (3), (4), (6) and (7).
- k. *Criminal sexual contact* is legally defined as "intentional, nonconsensual touching by the victim or actor, either directly or through clothing, of a victim's or actor's sexual organs, genital area, anal area, inner thigh, groin, buttock or breast, for the purpose of degrading or humiliating the victim or sexually arousing or sexually gratifying the actor," (NJSA 2C:14-3).

Domestic Violence

The State of New Jersey defines *domestic violence* as: 2C:25-

19. Definitions as used in this act:

a. *Domestic violence* means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts inflicted upon a person protected under this act by an adult or an emancipated minor:

- (1) Homicide N.J.S. 2C:11-1 et seq.
- (2) Assault N.J.S. 2C:12-1
- (3) Terroristic threats N.J.S. 2C:12-3
- (4) Kidnapping N.J.S. 2C:13-1
- (5) Criminal restraint N.J.S. 2C:13-2
- (6) False imprisonment N.J.S. 2C:13-3
- (7) Sexual assault N.J.S. 2C:14-2
- (8) Criminal sexual contact N.J.S. 2C:14-3
- (9) Lewdness N.J.S. 2C:14-4

- (10) Criminal mischief N.J.S. 2C:17-3
- (11) Burglary N.J.S. 2C:18-2
- (12) Criminal trespass N.J.S. 2C:18-3
- (13) Harassment N.J.S. 2C:33-4
- (14) Stalking P.L.1992, c.209 (C.2C:12-10)

When one or more of these acts is inflicted by an unemancipated minor upon a person protected under this act, the occurrence shall not constitute *domestic violence* but may be the basis for the filing of a petition or complaint pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of P.L.1982, c.77 (C.2A:4A-30).

b. *Law enforcement agency* means a department, division, bureau, commission, board or other authority of the State or of any political subdivision thereof which employs law enforcement officers.

c. *Law enforcement officer* means a person whose public duties include the power to act as an officer for the detection, apprehension, arrest and conviction of offenders against the laws of this State.

d. *Victim of domestic violence* means a person protected under this act and shall include any person who is 18 years of age or older or who is an emancipated minor and who has been subjected to domestic violence by a spouse, former spouse, or any other person who is a present or former household member. *Victim of domestic violence* also includes any person, regardless of age, who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with whom the victim has a child in common, or with whom the victim anticipates having a child in common, if one of the parties is pregnant. *Victim of domestic violence* also includes any person who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with whom the victim has had a dating relationship.

e. *Emancipated minor* means a person who is under 18 years of age but who has been married, has entered military service, has a child or is pregnant or has been previously declared by a court or an administrative agency to be emancipated.

Stalking

In the State of New Jersey, *stalking* is defined as:

C.2C:12-10. Definitions; stalking designated a crime; degrees, in New Jersey. As used in this act:

1. a. As used in this act:

(1) *Course of conduct* means repeatedly maintaining a visual or physical proximity to a person; directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, following, monitoring, observing, surveilling, threatening, or communicating to or about a person, or interfering with a person's property; repeatedly committing harassment against a person; or repeatedly conveying, or causing to be conveyed, verbal or written threats or threats conveyed by any other means of communication or threats implied by conduct or a combination thereof directed at or toward a person.

(2) *Repeatedly* means on two or more occasions.

(3) *Emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or distress.

(4) *Cause a reasonable person to fear* means to cause fear which a reasonable victim, similarly situated, would have under the circumstances.

b. A person is guilty of stalking, a crime of the fourth degree, if he purposefully or knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his safety or the safety of a third person or suffer other emotional distress.

c. A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if he commits the crime of stalking in violation of an existing court order prohibiting the behavior.

d. A person who commits a second or subsequent offense of stalking against the same victim is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

e. A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if he commits the crime of stalking while serving a term of imprisonment or while on parole or probation as the result of a conviction for any indictable offense under the laws of this state, any other state, or the United States.

f. This act shall not apply to conduct that occurs during organized group picketing.

Dating Violence

For the New Jersey State Code definition of *dating violence* see above in 2C:25-19 subsection (d) dating.

Consent

In the state of New Jersey, *consent* is defined as:

N.J.S.A. 2C:2-10. Consent

1. In general. The consent of the victim to conduct charged to constitute an offense or to the result thereof is a defense if such consent negates an element of the offense or precludes the infliction of the harm or evil sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.

2. Consent to bodily harm. When conduct is charged to constitute an offense because it causes or threatens bodily harm, consent to such conduct or to the infliction of such harm is a defense if:

- (a) The bodily harm consented to or threatened by the conduct consented to is not serious; or
- (b) The conduct and the harm are reasonably foreseeable hazards of joint participation in a concerted activity of a kind not forbidden by law; or
- (c) The consent establishes a justification for the conduct under Chapter 3 of the code.

3. Ineffective consent. Unless otherwise provided by the code or by the law defining the offense, assent does not constitute consent if:

- (a) It is given by a person who is legally incompetent to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or

- (b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, or intoxication is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature of harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute an offense; or
- (c) It is induced by force, duress, or deception of a kind sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.

Thus, according to New Jersey law, age, physical impairment, and mental impairment all contribute to a person's ability to give consent. A person must be 16 years of age to legally consent to sexual activity. A person cannot give consent to sexual activity with someone who has "the duty to care" for them unless they are over the age of 18. Individuals who fall into "the duty to care" category would include parents or guardians, and those in any type of formal supervisory role. If individuals are between the ages of 13 and 15, they can legally consent to sexual activity with a partner who is not more than four years older than themselves.

An individual who is physically or mentally impaired, generally cannot give consent to sexual activity in the state of New Jersey. Physical or mental impairment includes a person with a visual, speech, or hearing impairment, a person with a cognitive impairment; a person who is unconscious or sleeping; or a person who is voluntarily or involuntarily under the influence of alcohol or other substance(s).

SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND STALKING RISK REDUCTION TIPS

- Program the Georgian Court University's Office of Campus Safety telephone number (732-987-2611) into your cell phone.
- Be aware that you are a potential victim of crime. Stay alert and attuned to people and circumstances around you.
- Immediately notify Campus Safety of suspicious activity or people.
- Avoid the use of excessive alcohol and other drugs. Persons under the influence are much more likely to be the victims of a serious crime.
- Do not allow nonresidents into residential facilities.
- Lock your room when you are out—even for just a few minutes. Keep your door locked when sleeping.
- Never lend your room or apartment key to anyone.
- Keep your valuables in a safe place. Do not leave valuables in the open and unattended. Utilize GPS or "locate" software for your electronics.
- Do not prop open locked outside doors and stairwell doors; ensure they close and lock behind you. Do not allow anyone other than your personal guests to enter the building behind you.

With no intent to victim-blame and recognizing that only sexual predators are responsible for sexual assault, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from the Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, rainn.org)

- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you find a way to get out of a bad situation.

- Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- Make sure you take your cell phone with you and that it is charged. Also, ensure you take cash money.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the event, and leave together.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately by calling 911 or, if on campus, the Office of Campus Safety.
- Don't leave your drink unattended even while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you have left your drink alone, just get a new one.
- Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, do not drink from the punch bowls or other large common open containers.
- Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they have had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
- If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately. Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
- If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
 - Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong; it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable doing.
 - Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.

- Lie. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings, it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
- Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
- If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

WEAPONS ON CAMPUS

The possession of or the use of any firearm, weapon, deadly weapon, or other dangerous or flammable material is strictly forbidden on the property owned or operated by Georgian Court. A *deadly weapon* is defined as any firearm, knife, substance, or thing, which, in the manner it is used, is intended to be used or threatened to be used, and is known to be capable of producing death or serious bodily injury.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM

Pursuant to the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, Georgian Court University has a drug and alcohol prevention program for its students and employees. The program includes an annual disclosure to each student and to all employees outlining the standard of conduct expected of students and employees in relationship to the possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on any of the university's campuses or as part of any university activity; a description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, and federal law which may arise from the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs; a description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs; and a clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed by the university upon students and employees for violations of the standard of conduct.

The university's alcohol and drug prevention program is reviewed biennially by the university to determine effectiveness and to implement changes (if needed) to ensure that the university's disciplinary sanctions (below) are consistently enforced. The university's biennial review includes a determination as to:

- the number of drug- and alcohol-related violations and fatalities occurring on the Georgian Court University campuses or as part of university-sanctioned activities that are reported to campus officials; and,
- the number and types of sanctions the university imposed on students and employees as a result of such violations or fatalities.

Alcohol Policy

Georgian Court University expects members of the campus community to abide by federal, state, and local laws and fully supports the New Jersey Beverage Law, i.e.:

1. Individuals younger than 21 years of age may not purchase, possess, or consume alcohol. Only those of legal drinking age may purchase, possess, or consume alcohol. Within the residence halls, all students in a room must be 21 years of age or older in order for alcohol to be consumed. If there is a student or an off-campus guest in the room under the age of 21, alcohol cannot be consumed. In addition, if one of the roommates is under 21, the room is considered a dry room; no one may possess or consume alcohol in a dry room.
2. University students, faculty, staff, guests, and facilities users, 21 years and older, may only possess, purchase, and consume alcoholic beverages at locations that are licensed to sell alcohol or where consuming it is legal and authorized. Carrying open containers of alcohol is not permitted in public areas of the university. The New Jersey Attorney General has defined *public places* as including residence hall entrances and lobbies, lounges, hallways, and stairways, or common grounds of a college or university to which the general public by specific or implied invitation has access and in which an individual could have no reasonable expectation of privacy. Additionally, alcoholic beverages shall not be possessed or consumed in any outdoor areas, hallways, stairwells, laundry rooms, or any other common areas of the residence halls.
3. Transporting of open alcoholic beverages to persons under legal drinking age is a serious criminal offense. Individuals can be held both criminally and civilly (i.e., lawsuits for damages and negligence) liable for the injury or death of any person resulting directly or indirectly from the distribution of alcoholic beverages by them to a person under the legal drinking age.
4. The sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages to persons under the legal drinking age is a serious criminal offense. Individuals can be held both criminally and civilly (i.e., lawsuits for damages and negligence) liable for the injury or death of any person resulting directly or indirectly from the distribution of alcoholic beverages by them to a person under the legal drinking age.
5. Intoxication on any of the university's campuses is prohibited, regardless of age. Behavioral symptoms frequently associated with intoxication will be considered in determining intoxication. These symptoms may include, but are not limited to, the following: impaired motor skill coordination, difficulty communicating, vomiting, glazed/ red eyes, the smell of alcohol on one's breath, verbal and/or physical aggressiveness, destructive and/or disruptive behavior, and engaging in any behavior which may endanger oneself or others.
6. Alcohol-related incidents involving students outside of the residence halls result in a \$50 fine for the first offense; the second offense is a \$100 fine and requires counseling. Alcohol-related incidents by students in the residence halls will result in a \$100 fine and an alcohol assessment via the university Counseling Center for the first offense. The second offense will result in a \$200 fine, alcohol assessment,

required counseling, and community service. The third offense during an academic year may result in a \$500 fine, community service, mandatory counseling, and/or possible removal from residence and revocation of residence life privileges (including, but not limited to, parking and visitation) for a specific period of time.

- Students who are 21 years of age or older are limited to one case of beer OR one bottle of wine OR one-fifth of liquor (normal- sized bottle) in their residence hall room. In addition, the use or possession of large quantities of alcohol (e.g., beer balls, kegs, multiple cases of beer, large bottles of alcohol, etc.) will be considered a violation of the alcohol policy.

Drug Policy

Illegal drugs and/or drug paraphernalia are forbidden on campus. All drugs and/or drug paraphernalia may be confiscated by campus safety officers and/or Georgian Court University officials and turned over to the Lakewood Police Department. Students can be held accountable if a professional staff member determines the odor of marijuana is present. Students who violate this policy will be subject to disciplinary action and/or prosecution under applicable local, state, and federal laws.

Georgian Court University has a zero-tolerance policy for illicit drug use. All violations of this policy are subject to possible suspension/expulsion from campus housing and/or other disciplinary action.

Please note that misconduct while under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs is viewed as a violation of the alcohol and drug policy and will be disciplined as such.

Georgian Court University fully supports the following policy regarding drugs/narcotics:

- The use, possession, or sale of legal and/or illegal drugs or narcotics by a student will subject that individual to disciplinary action and/or legal prosecution under local, state, and federal statutes. The decision rendered will be determined by the circumstances of the student's involvement.
- Georgian Court University makes available the facilities of its Health and Counseling centers for students who may have involved themselves in the misuse of drugs or alcohol and wish to seek aid in altering this pattern of behavior.
- Georgian Court University will promote and encourage programs designed to explore the problems of drug and alcohol abuse. Failure to comply with civil laws with respect to stimulants, depressants, narcotics, and other drugs also subjects students to disciplinary action. Georgian Court University reserves the right, in the event of a serious violation or criminal conviction in this matter, to terminate student and employee status at this institution.

Drug-Free Workplace

In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, Georgian Court University prohibits the unlawful manufacture, use, dispensing, possession, or distribution of controlled substances by any employee, volunteer, or other individual participating in the university workplace.

As a condition of employment or participation in the workplace, the university requires all workforce participants to adhere to the university Drug Policy. All employees at the university will receive a copy of this Drug-Free Workplace Policy at least annually.

Any employee, volunteer, or other individual participating in the university workplace that is convicted of violating a criminal drug statute inside or outside of the workplace must notify an immediate supervisor or the principal investigator (in the case of federal research grant or contract) of the conviction, in writing, no later than five calendar days after the conviction. The immediate supervisor or principal investigator is responsible for immediately notifying the director of human resources, who will then notify all affected federal agencies within 10 days of receiving notice of the conviction in compliance with 34 CFR §84.225(a).

Consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. §794), as amended, the university will appropriately sanction any employee, volunteer, or other individual participating in the university workplace that violates this policy. In the event the individual was engaged in the performance of a federal award or contract, disciplinary action will be taken within 30 calendar days of learning of the conviction. In addition to university sanctions, the affected individual may be subject to criminal penalties under applicable federal and state law (see below).

Health Risks

The use of illicit drugs is associated with many health risks, including hepatitis, HIV, addiction, and impaired ability to function. Alcohol abuse is associated with impaired coordination, decreased mental alertness, and many other health risks. Health risks of illicit drug use and alcohol abuse increase with prolonged use.

The following briefly summarizes the health risks and symptoms associated with alcohol abuse and use of illicit drugs. It is important to note that individuals experience alcohol and drugs in different ways based on physical tolerance, body size, gender and a variety of other physical and psychological factors.

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair judgment and the coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairment in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to addiction. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe

anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Drinking during pregnancy may cause birth defects such as fetal alcohol syndrome, mental retardation and irreversible physical abnormalities. Research also indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk of becoming alcoholics.

Marijuana

Marijuana use leads to a substantial increase in the heart rate. It impairs or reduces short-term memory and comprehension. Motivation and cognition can be altered. With extended use, it can produce paranoia and psychosis. Smoking marijuana damages the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco. It also lowers male sex hormones, suppresses ovulation, and causes changes in the menstrual cycle and possible birth defects. Someone who uses marijuana may laugh inappropriately and have bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, odor of the drug, and a poor sense of timing and increased appetite.

Cocaine and Crack

Health risks may include changes in body temperature and blood pressure as well as heart and breathing rates. Even small amounts may cause the body to exceed its own limits, sometimes resulting in death. Snorting cocaine may severely damage nasal tissue and the septum. Smoking cocaine may damage the lungs. Someone using cocaine may experience muscle twitching, panic reactions, anxiety, numbness in hands and feet, loss of weight, a period of hyperactivity followed by a crash, a runny or bleeding nose, and depression. Other symptoms of cocaine may include nausea, vomiting, insomnia, tremors and, convulsions. Chronic users may become paranoid and/or experience hallucinations.

Barbiturates

In small doses, barbiturates produce calmness, relaxed muscles, and lowered anxiety. Larger doses cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Very large doses, or doses taken in combination with other central nervous system depressants (e.g., alcohol), may cause respiratory depression, coma, and even death. A person who uses barbiturates may have poor muscle control, appear drowsy or drunk, become confused, irritable, or inattentive, or have slowed reactions.

Amphetamines

Amphetamines, methamphetamines, or other stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, and dilated pupils. Larger doses cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, and physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, high fever, heart failure, and death. An individual using amphetamines might begin to lose weight; have the sweats; and appear restless, anxious, moody, and unable to focus. Extended use may produce psychosis, including hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

Hallucinogens (Including PCP, LSD, Mescaline, Peyote, Psilocybin)

PCP, or angel dust, interrupts the part of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. PCP blocks pain receptors. Violent episodes, including self-inflicted injuries, are not uncommon in PCP users. Chronic users report memory loss and speech difficulty. Very large doses produce convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure, or ruptured blood vessels in the brain. LSD, mescaline, peyote, etc. cause dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, and tremors. Someone under the influence of PCP might appear moody, aggressive, or violent. Such an individual may become paranoid and experience hallucinations and have time and body movements slowed. People using LSD may experience loss of appetite, sleeplessness, confusion, anxiety, and panic and may report perceptual distortion. Flashbacks may occur.

Narcotics (Including Heroin, Codeine, Morphine, Opium, Percodan) Because narcotics are generally injected, the use of contaminated needles may result in many different diseases, including AIDS and hepatitis.

Symptoms of overdose include shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, and coma and may result in death. Some signs of narcotic use are euphoria, drowsiness, constricted pupils, and nausea. Other symptoms include itchy skin; needle or “track” marks on the arms and legs; nodding; lack of sex drive and appetite, and sweating, cramps and nausea when withdrawing from the drug.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Resources

Georgian Court University has a designated alcohol and substance abuse counselor, located in the university’s Counseling Center. A case manager also provides regular Green Dot Training as part of the Bystander Intervention program. Alcohol awareness is embedded as part of the ongoing programmatic efforts of the Offices of Student Activities, Residence Life, Athletics and Recreation, and Health Services. All residence life staff members and resident assistants participate in the Training for Intervention Procedures (TIPS) certified by the DART Coalition.

A student who is evaluated at the Counseling Center and is diagnosed with an active substance abuse or dependence, will be referred off-campus to an appropriate substance abuse support/treatment program in order for the individual to have focused, treatment-specific care. The outside mental health provider will maintain primary responsibility for the treatment. In some instances, the Counseling Center may provide supportive, collateral treatment with the student. Decisions regarding those instances are made on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the center director. In order for the Counseling Center to provide collateral services, the student must sign a consent to release/request information to the outside mental health provider in order to facilitate information-sharing about the student. Below are a list of community resources. A complete list of referral services may be obtained from the university’s Counseling Center.

HOTLINE

Addictions Hotline of New Jersey
800-238-2333
njdrughotline.org

DETOXIFICATION

New Hope Foundation 732-
946-3030
80 Conover Rd.
Marlboro, NJ

Bergen Regional Medical Center
800-730-2762
230 E. Ridgewood Ave.
Paramus, NJ

SHORT-TERM REHABILITATION

Discovery Institute for
Addictive Disorders 80
Conover Rd.
Marlboro, NJ 732-
946-9444

New Hope Foundation 732-
946-3030
80 Conover Rd.
Marlboro, NJ

PREVENTION SERVICES

CentraState Health Awareness
Center
901 W. Main St., Suite 100
Freehold, NJ centrastate.com
732-308-0570

Prevention First 1405
Highway 35 Ocean, NJ
preventionfirst.net 732-
663-1800

Bamabas Institute for Prevention
1691 Route 9 Toms
River, NJ
instituteforprevention.com 732-914-
3815

INTOXICATED DRIVING

Monmouth County Intoxicated
Driver Resource Center (IDRC)

Monmouth County Human Services
Building
3000 Kozloski Rd. Freehold, NJ
monmouthhumanservices.org 732-308-
3713
Fax: 732-625-3907

Services are also available through the university benefits program to assist employees who are experiencing problems with chemical dependency.

Sanctions

Students, staff, or faculty who engage in conduct prohibited by law in violation of any city ordinances, state criminal laws, or federal laws relating to alcohol or drug use or the university's alcohol and drug policies will be subject to disciplinary sanctions as follows:

- For **Students**, sanctions may include warnings, behavioral contracts, community service, financial fines or restitution, referrals to professional counseling, social probation, probation, suspension from the university, expulsion, and the withholding or revocation of a degree. University sanctions are set forth in detail in the *Student Handbook*. Sanctions that include suspension and/or dismissal from the University may be noted on the student's permanent academic records, including transcripts.
- For **Staff**, the sanction may include any form of progressive discipline or termination as set forth in the *Employee Handbook*, including disciplinary action such as warning, reprimand, withholding of a promotion or pay increase, reassignment, temporary suspension without pay or termination, as well as possible training and/or referral to counseling.
- For **Faculty**, the sanction may include any form of progressive discipline or termination as set forth in the *Faculty Handbook*, including disciplinary action such as warning, reprimand, withholding of a promotion or pay increase, reassignment, temporary suspension without pay, or termination, as well as possible training and/or referral to counseling.

- For an **Employee Who Is Also a Student**, who is acting within the scope of his/her employment at the time of the incident, the sanction may include any permissible sanctions from Volume III of the *Georgian Court University Policy Manual*.

At the discretion of the university, a student or employee found to have violated any city ordinances, state criminal laws, or federal laws relating to alcohol or drug use or university alcohol and drug policies may be required, in addition to any disciplinary action taken or as an alternative to disciplinary action, to participate in and satisfactorily complete, an appropriate counseling, rehabilitation or assistance program. In addition to university sanctions, the affected individual may be subject to criminal penalties under applicable federal and state law (see below).

Notice of Federal Student Financial Aid Penalties for Drug Law Violations

As prescribed in Section 484(r) of the Higher Education Act, a student who, during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving any federal grant, loan, or work assistance, is convicted of any offense under any federal or state law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance shall not be eligible to receive any additional grant, loan, or work assistance from the date of that conviction for the period of time specified in the following table.

	Sale of Illegal Drugs	Possession of Illegal Drugs
1 st offense	1 year from date of conviction	2 years from date of conviction
2 nd offense	2 years from date of conviction	Indefinite period
3 rd offense	Indefinite period	Indefinite period

(If the student was convicted of both possessing and selling illegal drugs, and the periods of ineligibility are different, the student will be ineligible for the longer period.)

Students denied eligibility for an indefinite period can regain it only after successfully completing an approved rehabilitation program or if a conviction is reversed, set aside, or removed from the student’s record so that fewer than two convictions for sale or three convictions for possession remain on the record. In such cases, the nature and dates of the remaining convictions will determine when the student regains eligibility.

Student Responsibilities If Convicted During Period of Enrollment

If a student is convicted of a drug offense after receiving federal aid, they must notify the Office of Financial Aid immediately. If a student has been convicted of a drug offense while applying to receive Title IV federal financial aid, they are required to report the conviction on item number 23 of the FAFSA.

Parental Notification for Student Violations of the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 authorizes higher education institutions to inform a parent or guardian of any student under age 21 who has been found in violation of any federal, state, or local law or any rule or policy of the institution governing the use or possession of alcohol or controlled substances. The dean of students will notify parents/ guardians of students under 21 years of age when a student is found responsible for a violation of the university's alcohol and drugs policies and all appeals have been exhausted.

State Alcohol Laws and Sanctions

Legal Age to Purchase and Consume Alcohol

The legal age to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages in the state of New Jersey is 21.

Possession or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages in Public Places by Persons Under Legal Age (N.J.S.A. 2C:33-15)

Any person under the legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages who knowingly possesses without legal authority or who knowingly consumes any alcoholic beverage in any school, public conveyance, public place, place of public assembly, or motor vehicle is guilty of a disorderly persons offense and shall be fined not less than \$500. In addition, the court may require any person who violates this act to participate in an alcohol education or treatment program, authorized by the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, for a period not to exceed the maximum period of confinement prescribed by law for the offense for which the individual has been convicted.

Purchase of Alcohol by/for the Underaged (N.J.S.A. 33:1-81)

An underaged person who purchases or attempts to purchase alcohol, or who misstates his/her age, or a person of legal age who purchases alcohol for an underage person faces a conviction of a disorderly persons offense, which incurs a fine of not less than \$500 and loss of license for six months. In addition, underage persons may be required to participate in a state-sponsored alcohol education program.

Offering Alcoholic Beverages to Underage Person (N.J.S.A. 2C:33-17)

Anyone who purposely or knowingly offers or serves or makes available an alcoholic beverage to a person under the legal age for consuming alcoholic beverages or entices that person to drink an alcoholic beverage is a disorderly person. This provision does not apply to certain close relatives, certain activities confined to the home, or if the consumption is part of a religious observance.

Transfer of ID (N.J.S.A. 33:1-81.7)

Someone who is underage and uses another person's ID card to obtain alcohol, or someone of legal age who gives his or her ID card to an underage person so that he or she can obtain alcohol, faces a fine of up to \$300 or up to 60 days in jail.

False ID (N.J.S.A. 2C:21-2.1 1(d))

A person who knowingly possesses a document or other writing that falsely purports to be a driver's license or other document issued by a governmental agency and that could be used as a means of verifying a person's identity or age or any other personal identifying information is guilty of a crime in the fourth degree that is punishable with up to a \$10,000 fine and up to

18 months imprisonment, as well as a six-month to two-year license suspension. A person who knowingly sells, offers, possesses, or exposes for sale a document that simulates a driver's license or other document issued by a government agency and that could be used to verify a person's identity or age is guilty of a second-degree crime. If convicted, there is a fine of \$150,000, loss of license for six months to two years, and it could result in a minimum of 10–20 years imprisonment.

Operating Motor Vehicles While Under the Influence of Intoxicants (N.J.S.A. 39:4-50)

A person is said to be legally drunk in New Jersey if his or her blood alcohol concentration is at or above .08%. A person may also be arrested and charged with driving while intoxicated (DWI) if the individual is determined to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs, regardless of the blood alcohol concentration level. A person can also be charged with or convicted of DWI for "allowing" an intoxicated driver to operate a vehicle.

Penalties: All persons convicted of DWI must pay an insurance surcharge of at least \$1,000 per year for three years. Fines and suspensions related below are doubled if the offense occurs within 1,000 feet of a school zone, even if school is not in session. In addition, for a BAC of at least .08% but less than .10%, there are additional fines and charges of at least \$475 plus court costs (approx. \$33), bringing the total minimum charges for a first offense to \$3,508, loss of license for three months, and a requirement to spend 12–48 hours in an Intoxicated Driver Resource Center. There is also a possible 30-day jail term and required installation of a vehicle interlock device for 6–18 months.

First Offense (.10% BAC or more): There are additional fines and charges of at least \$575 (bringing the total minimum charges for a first offense to \$3,608), loss of license for 7–12 months, and a requirement to spend 12–48 hours in an Intoxicated Driver Resource Center. There is also a possible 30-day jail term and required installation of a vehicle interlock device for 6–18 months.

Second Offense (within 10 years): There are other fines and charges between \$725–\$1,225 plus costs, loss of license for two years, a requirement to perform community service, and to spend a minimum of 48 hours in jail. There is also a possible 90-day jail term and required installation of a vehicle interlock device for 6–18 months.

Third Offense: There are other fines and charges of at least \$1,225 plus costs, loss of license for 10 years, and a 180-day jail term. The insurance surcharge for a third-time offender is at least \$1,500 per year for three years.

Driving While License Is Suspended Due to DWI (N.J.S.A. 39.3-40)

If a person is found driving while their license is suspended due to a conviction for driving while intoxicated, they will lose their license for an additional 1–2 years, be fined \$500, and face a possible 90-day jail term. If they are involved in an accident that results in injury, they face a mandatory 45-day jail sentence. Subsequent convictions under the statute increase the penalties.

Refusal to Take the Breathalyzer Test (N.J.S.A. 39:4-50.4(a))

Refusal to take the breathalyzer test where there is probable cause for arrest for DWI will result in a loss of license for not less than seven months or more than one year unless the refusal was in connection with a second offense under this section, in which case the revocation period shall be for two years, or unless the refusal was in connection with a third or subsequent offense under this section, in which case the revocation shall be for 10 years.

Possession of Drugs in a Car (N.J.S.A. 39:4-49.1)

A person who operates a motor vehicle with drugs in the vehicle is subject to a fine of no less than \$50 and a mandatory loss of license for two years.

Underage Driver who Has Consumed Alcohol (N.J.S.A. 39:4-50.24)

Any person under the legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages who operates a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.01% or more, but less than 0.08%, by weight of alcohol in his blood, shall forfeit his right to operate a motor vehicle or shall be prohibited from obtaining a license to operate a motor vehicle in New Jersey for a period of not less than 30 or more than 90 days beginning on the date he or she becomes eligible to obtain a license or on the day of conviction, whichever is later, and shall perform community service for a period of not less than 15 or more than 30 days. In addition, the person must satisfy the program and fee requirements of an Intoxicated Driver Resource Center or participate in a program of alcohol education and highway safety as prescribed by the chief administrator. A person, in addition to being charged with underage consumption of alcohol, can also be charged with DWI and face the additional fines and penalties specified for a DWI conviction. Fines and suspensions are doubled if the offense occurs within 1,000 feet of a school zone, even if school is not in session.

Open Alcoholic Beverage Containers in the Car (N.J.S.A 39:4-51(a) and (b))

For the first offense, a person convicted of violating this section shall be fined \$200 and shall be informed by the court of the penalties for a second or subsequent violation of this section. For a second or subsequent offense, a person convicted of violating this section shall be fined \$250 or shall be ordered by the court to perform community service for a period of 10 days in such form and on such terms as the court shall deem appropriate under the circumstances.

State and Local Penalties for Illicit Drugs

Leader of Narcotics Trafficking Network (N.J.S.A. 2C:35-3)

A leader of narcotics trafficking network (an organizer, supervisor, manager, or financier of a scheme distributing any Schedule I or II drug) is a crime of the first degree and upon conviction thereof, except as may be provided by N.J.S. 2C:35-12, shall be sentenced to an ordinary term of life imprisonment during which the person must serve 25 years before being eligible for parole. The court may also impose a fine not to exceed \$750,000 or five times the street value of the controlled dangerous substance, controlled substance analog, gamma hydroxybutyrate, or flunitrazepam involved, whichever is greater.

Maintaining or Operating a Controlled Dangerous Substance (CDS) Production Facility (N.J.S.A. 2C:35-4)

Any person who knowingly maintains or operates any premises, place, or facility used for the manufacture of methamphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide, phencyclidine, gamma hydroxybutyrate, flunitrazepam, or marijuana in an amount greater than 5 pounds or 10 plants or any substance listed in Schedule I or II; or the analog of any such substance, or any person who knowingly aids, promotes, finances, or otherwise participates in the maintenance or operations of such premises, place, or facility, is guilty of a crime of the first degree and shall, except as provided in N.J.S. 2C:35-12, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which shall include the imposition of a minimum term that shall be fixed at, or between, one-third and one-half of the sentence imposed, during which the defendant shall be ineligible for parole. The court may also impose a fine not to exceed \$750,000 or five times the street value of all controlled dangerous substances, controlled substance analogs, gamma hydroxybutyrate, or flunitrazepam at any time manufactured or stored at such premises, place, or facility, whichever is greater.

Manufacturing, Distributing, or Dispensing (N.J.S.A. 2C:35-5)

It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or purposely: (1) to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or to possess or have under his or her control with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog; or (2) to create, distribute, or possess or have under his or her control with intent to distribute, a counterfeit controlled dangerous substance. The statute further provides minimum imprisonment terms and fines based on the type and amount of controlled substance being manufactured, distributed or dispensed.

Using a Juvenile in a Drug Distribution Scheme (N.J.S.A. 2C:35-6)

Any person being at least 18 years of age who knowingly uses, solicits, directs, hires, or employs a person 17 years of age or younger to violate N.J.S. 2C:35-4 or subsection a. of N.J.S. 2C:35-5, is guilty of a crime of the second degree and shall, except as provided in N.J.S. 2C:35-12, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which shall include the imposition of a minimum term that shall be fixed at, or between, one-third and one-half of the sentence imposed, or five years, whichever is greater, during

which the defendant shall be ineligible for parole. The court may also impose a fine not to exceed \$500,000 or five times the street value of the controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog involved, whichever is greater.

Distribution on or Within 1,000 Feet of School Property (N.J.S.A. 2C:35-7)

Any person who violates subsection a. of N.J.S. 2C:35-5 by distributing, dispensing or possessing with intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog while on any school property used for school purposes that is owned by or leased to any elementary or secondary school or school board, or within 1,000 feet of such school property or a school bus, or while on any school bus, is guilty of a crime of the third degree and shall, except as provided in N.J.S. 2C:35-12, be sentenced by the court to a term of imprisonment. Where the violation involves less than one ounce of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall include the imposition of a minimum term which shall be fixed at, or between, one-third and one-half of the sentence imposed, or one year, whichever is greater, during which the defendant shall be ineligible for parole. In all other cases, the term of imprisonment shall include the imposition of a minimum term which shall be fixed at, or between, one-third and one-half of the sentence imposed, or three years, whichever is greater, during which the defendant shall be ineligible for parole. A fine of up to \$150,000 may also be imposed upon any conviction for a violation of this section.

Distribution to Persons Under 18 or Pregnant Females (N.J.S.A. 2C:35-8)

Any person being at least 18 years of age who has been convicted for violating subsection a. of N.J.S. 2C:35-5 or section 1 of P.L. 1987, c. 101 (C. 2C:35-7) by distributing a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog to a pregnant female or a person 17 years of age or younger shall, except as provided in N.J.S. 2C:35-12, be subject to twice the term of imprisonment, fine and penalty, including twice the term of parole ineligibility, if any, authorized or required to be imposed by subsection b. of N.J.S. 2C:35-5 or section 1 of P.L. 1987, c. 101 (C. 2C:35-7) or any other provision of this title.

Strict Liability for Drug-Induced Death (N.J.S.A. 2C:35-9)

Any person who manufactures, distributes, or dispenses methamphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide, phencyclidine, or any other controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedules I or II, or any controlled substance analog thereof, in violation of subsection a. of N.J.S. 2C:35-5, is strictly liable for a death that results from the injection, inhalation, or ingestion of that substance, and is guilty of a crime of the first degree.

Possession, Use, Being Under the Influence, or Failure to Make Lawful Disposition (N.J.S.A. 2C:35-10)

It is unlawful for any person, knowingly or purposely, to obtain, or to possess, actually or constructively, a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog, unless the substance was obtained directly, or pursuant to a valid prescription or order form from a practitioner, while acting in the course of his or

her professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by P.L.1970, c.226 (C.24:21-1 et seq.). Any person who violates this section with respect to: (1) a controlled dangerous substance, or its analog, classified in Schedule I, II, III, or IV other than those

specifically covered in this section, is guilty of a crime of the third degree except that, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection

b. of N.J.S. 2C:43-3, a fine of up to \$35,000 may be imposed;

(2) any controlled dangerous substance, or its analog, classified in Schedule V, is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree except that, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection b. of N.J.S. 2C:43-3, a fine of up to \$15,000 may be imposed; (3) possession of more than 50 grams of marijuana, including any adulterants or dilutants, or more than 5 grams of hashish, is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree, except that, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection

b. of N.J.S. 2C:43-3, a fine of up to \$25,000 may be imposed; or

(4) possession of 50 grams or less of marijuana, including any adulterants or dilutants, or 5 grams or less of hashish is a disorderly person. Any person who commits any offense defined in this section while on any property used for school purposes that is owned by or leased to any elementary or secondary school or school board, or within 1,000 feet of any such school property or a school bus, or while on any school bus, and who is not sentenced to a term of

imprisonment, shall, in addition to any other sentence that the court may impose, be required to perform not less than 100 hours of community service.

Imitation Controlled Dangerous Substance (CDS) (N.J.S.A. 2C:35-11)

a. It is unlawful for any person to distribute or to possess or have under his or her control with intent to distribute any substance that is not a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog: (1) upon the express or implied representation to the recipient that the substance is a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog; or (2) upon the express or implied representation to the recipient that the substance is of such nature, appearance, or effect that the recipient will be able to distribute

or use the substance as a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog; or (3) under circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the substance is a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog. Any of the following shall constitute prima facie evidence of such circumstances: (a) the substance was packaged in a manner normally used for the unlawful distribution of controlled dangerous substances or controlled substance analogs; (b) the distribution or attempted distribution of the substance was accompanied by an exchange of or demand for money or other thing as consideration for the substance, and the value of the consideration exceeded the reasonable value of the substance; or (c) the physical appearance of the substance is substantially the same as that of a specific controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog.

b. It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, compound, encapsulate, package, or imprint any substance that is not a controlled dangerous substance, controlled substance analog, or any combination of such substances, other than a prescription drug, with the purpose that it resemble or duplicate the physical

appearance of the finished form, package, label, or imprint of a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog.

c. In any prosecution under this section, it shall not be a defense that the defendant mistakenly believed a substance to be a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog.

d. A violation of this section is a crime of the third degree, except that, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection b. of N.J.S. 2C:43-3, a fine of up to \$200,000 may be imposed.

Use or Possession with Intent to Use Narcotic Paraphernalia (N.J.S.A. 2C:36-2)

It shall be unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled dangerous substance, controlled substance analog or toxic chemical in violation of the provisions of chapter 35 of this title. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a disorderly persons offense.

Distribute, Dispense, Possess with Intent to, Narcotics Paraphernalia (N.J.S.A. 2C:36-3)

It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute or dispense, or possess with intent to distribute or dispense, or manufacture with intent to distribute or dispense, drug paraphernalia, knowing that it will be used to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled dangerous substance, controlled substance analog, or toxic chemical in violation of the provisions of Chapter 35 of this title. Any person who violates this section commits a crime of the fourth degree.

Advertise to Promote Sale of Narcotics Paraphernalia (N.J.S.A. 2C:36-4)

It shall be unlawful for any person to place in any newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication any advertisement, knowing that the purpose of the advertisement, in whole or in part, is to promote the sale of objects intended for use as drug paraphernalia. Any person who violates this section commits a crime of the fourth degree.

Delivering Paraphernalia to Persons Under 18 Years (N.J.S.A. 2C:36-5)

Any person 18 years of age or over who violates N.J.S. 2C:36-3 by delivering drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age commits a crime of the third degree.

Possession or Distribution of Hypodermic Syringe (N.J.S.A. 2C:36-6)

It shall be unlawful for a person to have under his control or possess with intent to use a hypodermic syringe, hypodermic needle, or any other instrument adapted for the use of a controlled dangerous substance or a controlled substance analog as defined in Chapter 35 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes or to sell, furnish, or give to any person such syringe, needle, or instrument. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a disorderly persons' offense.

Federal Penalties for Illicit Drugs

The following federal trafficking penalties for illegal drugs took effect November 18, 1988, under the Controlled Substance Acts (CSA).

CSA I and II Penalties

For possession of 10–99 gram (gm) or a 100–999 gm mixture of methamphetamine or PCP; a 100–999 gm mixture of heroin; a 500–4,999 gm mixture of cocaine; a 5–49 gm mixture of cocaine base; a 1–10 gm mixture of LSD; a 40–399 gm mixture of fentanyl; a 10–99 gm mixture of fentanyl *analogue*, the penalty is:

First offense: Not less than five years or more than 40 years of imprisonment; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than 20 years of imprisonment or more than life; a fine of not more than \$2 million for individuals or \$5 million for other than individual.

Second offense: Not less than 10 years of imprisonment or more than life; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than life imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$4 million for individuals or \$10 million for other than individual.

For possession of 100 gm or more, or 1 kg or more mixture of methamphetamine or PCP; 1 kg or more mixture of heroin; 5 kg or more mixture of cocaine; 50 gm or more mixture of cocaine base; 10 gm or more mixture of LSD; 400 gm or more mixture of fentanyl; 100 gm or more mixture of fentanyl *analogue*; the penalty is:

First offense: Not less than 10 years of imprisonment or more than life; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than 20 years of imprisonment or more than life; a fine of not more than \$4 million for individuals, or \$10 million if other than individual.

Second offense: Not less than 20 years of imprisonment or more than life; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than life imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$8 million for individuals or \$20 million for other than individual.

For other drugs, not including marijuana, hashish, or hash oil, the penalty is:

First offense: Not more than 20 years of imprisonment; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than 20 years of imprisonment or more than life; a fine of \$1 million for individuals or \$5 million for other than individual.

Second offense: Not more than 30 years of imprisonment; if death or serious injury occurs, life imprisonment; a fine of \$2 million for individuals or \$10 million for other than individual.

CSA III, IV, and V Penalties

For CSA III drugs:

First offense: Not more than five years of imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$250,000 for individuals or \$1 million for other than individual.

Second offense: Penalties double that of first offense.

For CSA IV drugs:

First offense: Not more than three years of imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$250,000 for individuals or \$1 million for other than individual.

Second offense: Penalties double that of first offense. For CSA

V drugs:

First offense: Not more than one year of imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$100,000 for individuals or \$250,000 for other than individual.

Second offense: Penalties double that of first offense.

Marijuana, Hashish, and Hashish Oil

For possession of 1,000 kg or more, or 1,000 or more plants, of marijuana or mixture containing discernible quantity:

First offense: Not less than 10 years of imprisonment or more than life imprisonment. If death or serious injury occurs, not less than 20 years of imprisonment, or more than life imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$4 million for individuals or \$10 million for other than individual.

Second offense: Not less than 20 years of imprisonment or not more than life imprisonment; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than life imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$8 million for individuals or \$20 million for other than individual.

For possession of 100–1,000 kg, or 100–999 plants, of marijuana or mixture containing discernible quantity:

First offense: Not less than 5 years of imprisonment or more than 40 years of imprisonment. If death or serious injury occurs, not less than 20 years of imprisonment or more than life imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$2 million for individuals or \$5 million for other than individual.

Second offense: Not less than 10 years of imprisonment or more than life imprisonment; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than life imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$4 million for individuals, \$10 million for other than individual.

For possession of 50–100 kg, or 50–99 plants, of marijuana; 10–100 kg hashish; or 1–100 kg hashish oil:

First offense: Not more than 20 years of imprisonment. If death or serious injury occurs, not less than 20 years of imprisonment or more than life imprisonment; a fine of \$1 million for individuals or \$5 million for other than individual.

Second offense: Not more than 30 years of imprisonment. If death or serious injury occurs, life imprisonment; a fine of \$2 million for individuals or \$10 million for other than individual.

For possession of under 50 kg of marijuana, less than 10 kg of hashish, less than 1 kg of hashish oil:

First offense: Not more than five years of imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$250,000 for individuals or \$1 million for other than individual.

Second offense: Not more than 10 years of imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$500,000 for individuals or \$2 million for other than individual.

Amnesty

As partners with the university in promoting health and safety, all students have a responsibility and obligation to seek immediate assistance for any student known to be experiencing a serious health crisis, including one resulting from high-risk drinking or the abuse of other drugs.

As such, students who seek assistance on behalf of a peer and are themselves under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of this policy will not receive a Student Code of Conduct sanction for this action. Additionally, the student who is the subject of the report will not receive a Student Code of Conduct sanction for this action.

It is the university's intention to partner with students in promoting health and safety. The university will provide students with the assistance needed to respond to high-risk drinking and other drug abuse. Students may seek such assistance by contacting the Office of Student Affairs or the Office of Campus Safety.

After the crisis is resolved, the student who experienced the health crisis, as a result of alcohol intoxication or other drug consumption, will be referred to a substance abuse prevention and treatment specialist. The substance abuse prevention and treatment specialist will provide further assessment, substance abuse education, counseling, recommendations, and/or referral as applicable to the individual student's need.

In addition to the above, a New Jersey statute (referred to as the "911 Lifeline Legislation") grants immunity from legal penalties when: (1) an underage person calls 911 and reports that another underage person is in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption; (2) the underage person who called 911 provides his/her name to the 911 operator; (3) the underage person is the first person to make the 911 report; (4) the underage person who made the 911 call remains at the scene with the person under the legal age in need of medical assistance until assistance arrives and cooperates with medical assistance and law enforcement personnel on the scene. The underage person who received medical assistance and others applicable by law are immune from legal penalties (N.J.S.A. 2C:33-15).

Moreover, an additional New Jersey law called the "Overdose Protection (Prevention) Act" provides immunity from legal penalties, under certain circumstances, for persons seeking medical assistance for someone experiencing a drug overdose (N.J.S.A. 2C:35-30 and 2C: 35-31).

CAMPUS SECURITY STATISTICS

The following definitions and statistics are provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Act of 1998 and revisions and are for informational purposes only. If you have any questions regarding any information contained herein, please contact Charles Tighe, director of campus safety, at 732-987-2613.

Georgian Court University has an excellent working relationship with the Lakewood Police Department, as well as county, state, and federal agencies and makes a good-faith effort to obtain Clery crime statistics from these agencies that have jurisdiction over the university's Clery geography on an annual basis.

To comply with the requirements set forth by the Jeanne Clery Act, members of the university community are encouraged to report all criminal activities to the Georgian Court University Office of Campus Safety at extension 2611 or 732-987-2611. This will also ensure that Timely Warning Notices are issued and that all activities will be included in annual statistics.

Definitions of Crime Categories

- **Criminal Homicide, Murder, and Non-Negligent Manslaughter**
The willful killing of one human being by another.
- **Criminal Homicide, Manslaughter by Negligence**
The killing of another person through gross negligence.
- **Arson**
Willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, house, public building, motor vehicle, or personal property of another.
- **Aggravated Assault**
An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm although it is not necessary that injury result when a weapon is used.
- **Robbery**
The taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force, threat of force or violence, and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- **Burglary**
Unlawful entry of a structure to commit a crime and all attempts to do so.
- **Motor Vehicle Theft**
The taking or attempted taking or use of a motor vehicle by persons without lawful access.
- **Liquor Law Violations**
Violations and attempted violations of laws and ordinances prohibiting the manufacturing, sale, transportation, possession, or furnishing of intoxicating liquor including, but not limited to, maintaining unlawful drinking places, furnishing liquor to a minor or intoxicated person, and drinking on a common carrier.
- **Drug Abuse Violations**
Violations of state and local laws related to possession, sale, use, growing, or manufacturing narcotic drugs.
- **Weapons Law Violations**
Violations of laws or ordinances dealing with weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature such as the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
- **Sex Offenses (forcible)**
Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly against that person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- **Forcible Rape**

The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity or because of his or her youth.

- **Forcible Sodomy**

Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person forcibly or against that person's will and/or where the victim is incapable of providing consent because of his or her youth or permanent or temporary mental or physical incapacity.

- **Incest**

Non-forcible sexual intercourse between two persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

- **Statutory Rape**

Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

- **Sexual Abuse and Aggravated Sexual Abuse**

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification forcibly and/or against that person's will or in circumstances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her youth or mental defect or mental or physical

incapacity. Aggravated sexual abuse is sexual abuse by use of an object that is inserted (no matter how slightly) into the genital or anal cavity of the victim, forcibly or in circumstances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her youth or mental defect or mental incapacity. The crime is compounded when injury occurs.

New Definitions

The above definitions of sexual offenses are used for statistics in 2012 and prior years. For years 2013 and later, the following Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) definition of rape has been adopted.

- **Sexual Assault**

An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program.

- **Rape**

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 a victim. This definition includes any gender of victim or perpetrator.

- **Fondling**

The touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- **Incest**

Non-forcible sexual intercourse between two persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

- **Statutory Rape**

Non-forcible intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

- **Hate Crime**

When a person is victimized intentionally because of his or her actual or perceived race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability, ethnicity, national origin, or gender identity. *Hate crime reporting includes the previously listed criminal offenses (including liquor, drug, and weapons violations) and also includes four additional offenses:*

- **Theft**

Unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

- **Simple Assault**

An unlawful physical attack on another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers severe or aggravated bodily injury.

- **Intimidation**

Unlawfully placing another in reasonable fear of bodily injury through the use of threatening words and/or conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to a physical attack.

- **Destruction, Damage, or Vandalism of Property**

Willful or malicious destruction, damage, defacing, or otherwise injuring real or personal property without the consent of the owner or of the person having control of it.

New Reportable Crimes

Changes in the law require that in the calendar year 2014, campuses report incidents of stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence as part of their Clery Act reporting responsibilities. The following definitions of these crimes are contained in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

- **Stalking**

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's personal safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

- **Domestic Violence**

Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim; a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; a person who is cohabitating or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected under the domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

- **Dating Violence**

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and the existence of the relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between persons involved in the relationship.

Definitions of Geography

On-Campus: 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 paragraph (1) of this definition, 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).

Non-Campus Buildings or Property: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or 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 area of the institution.

Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. Clery crimes occurring on public property as defined here will be included in the statistics report. The university's crime statistics do not include, however, crimes that occur on privately owned homes or businesses within or adjacent to campus boundaries.

Unfounded Reports

The university will report to the Department of Education in its Annual Security and Fire Safety Report the statistics for the total number of crime reports that were "unfounded" and subsequently withheld from the crime statistics reported in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

Unfounded reports are those that have been fully investigated by sworn law enforcement personnel and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless. Recovery of stolen property, stolen property that is of low value, the refusal of a victim to cooperate with law enforcement, or the failure to make an arrest do not justify classifying a report as "unfounded."

CRIMES

ON-CAMPUS CRIME

	Criminal Homicide					
	Murder & Non- Negligent Homicide			Negligent Manslaughter		
Years	'21	'22	'23	'21	'22	'23
On-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential Areas Only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Campus Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjacent Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Sex Offenses											
	Rape			Fondling			Incest			Statutory Rape		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
On-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential Areas Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Campus Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjacent Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Robbery			Aggravated Assault			Burglary			Motor Vehicle Theft		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
On-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
Residential Areas Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Non-Campus Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjacent Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

	Arson			Domestic Violence			Dating Violence			Stalking		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
On-Campus	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Residential Areas Only	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Non-Campus Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjacent Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

There were 2 thefts on campus in 2023. We strongly advise students and staff to secure their belongings and not leave them unattended. Also, resident students should lock their room doors and windows to protect against theft. It is everyone’s responsibility to keep Georgian Court University safe and your personal property protected. We thank you for helping us keep GCU a safe place to live and work.

ON-CAMPUS: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

	Criminal Homicide						
	Murder & Non- Negligent Homicide			Negligent Manslaughter			
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	
Residential Areas Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	

	Sex Offenses											
	Rape			Fondling			Incest			Statutory Rape		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Residential Areas Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Robbery			Aggravated Assault			Burglary			Motor Vehicle Theft		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Residential Areas Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

	Arson			Domestic Violence			Dating Violence			Stalking		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Residential Areas Only	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY

	Criminal Homicide						
	Murder & Non- Negligent Homicide			Negligent Manslaughter			
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	
Non-Campus Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	

	Sex Offenses											
	Rape			Fondling			Incest			Statutory Rape		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Non-Campus Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Robbery			Aggravated Assault			Burglary			Motor Vehicle Theft		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Non-Campus Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Arson			Domestic Violence			Dating Violence			Stalking		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Non-Campus Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PUBLIC PROPERTY

	Criminal Homicide					
	Murder & Non- Negligent Homicide			Negligent Manslaughter		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23
Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Sex Offenses											
	Rape			Fondling			Incest			Statutory Rape		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Robbery			Aggravated Assault			Burglary			Motor Vehicle Theft		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

	Arson			Domestic Violence			Dating Violence			Stalking		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Public Property	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GCU@BROOKDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
765 NEWMAN SPRINGS RD.
LINCROFT, NJ 07738

	Criminal Homicide					
	Murder & Non-Negligent Homicide			Negligent Manslaughter		
Years	'20	'21	'23	'21	'22	'23
On-Campus	-	-	0	-	-	0

	Sex Offenses											
	Rape			Fondling			Incest			Statutory Rape		
Years	'21	'22	'23	'21	'22	'23	'21	'22	'23	'21	'22	'23
On-Campus	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Robbery			Aggravated Assault			Burglary			Motor Vehicle Theft		
Years	'21	'22	'23	'21	'22	'23	'21	'22	'23	'21	'22	'23
On-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Arson			Domestic Violence			Dating Violence			Stalking		
Years	'21	'22	'23	'21	'22	'23	'21	'22	'23	'21	'22	'23
On-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Note: GCU affiliated with Brookdale Community College’s Lincroft Campus in 2023.

	Criminal Homicide					
	Murder & Non- Negligent Homicide			Negligent Manslaughter		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23
Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Sex Offenses											
	Rape			Fondling			Incest			Statutory Rape		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	21	21	22	23
Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Robbery			Aggravated Assault			Burglary			Motor Vehicle Theft		
Years	'21	22	23	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Arson			Domestic Violence			Dating Violence			Stalking		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Criminal Homicide					
	Murder & Non-Negligent Homicide			Negligent Manslaughter		
Years	'21	22		21	22	
Public Property	0	0		0	0	

	Sex Offenses											
	Rape			Fondling			Incest			Statutory Rape		
Years	'21	22		21	22		21	22		21	22	
Public Property	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	

	Robbery			Aggravated Assault			Burglary			Motor Vehicle Theft		
Years	'21	22		21	22		21	22		21	22	
Public Property	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	

	Arson			Domestic Violence			Dating Violence			Stalking		
Years	'21	22		21	22		21	22		21	22	
Public Property	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	

Georgian Court University discontinued courses at its Hazlet campus during 2022.

HATE CRIMES

OC = On-Campus, NC = Non-Campus, RF = Residential Facilities, PP = Public Property

Note: Statistics under Residential Facilities (RF) are also counted in the On-Campus (OC) crime category. The law requires institutions to break out the number of On- Campus crimes that occur in Residential Facilities (RF).

2021	RACE				GENDER				RELIGION			
	OC	NC	RF	PP	OC	NC	RF	PP	OC	NC	RF	PP
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism/ Destruction of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crimes Involving Bodily Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2021	SEXUAL ORIENTATION				ETHNICITY				DISABILITY			
	OC	NC	RF	PP	OC	NC	RF	PP	OC	NC	RF	PP
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism/ Destruction of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crimes Involving Bodily Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

OC = On-Campus, NC = Non-Campus, RF = Residential Facilities, PP = Public Property

Note: Statistics under Residential Facilities (RF) are also counted in the On-Campus (OC) crime category. The law requires institutions to break out the number of On- Campus crimes that occur in Residential Facilities (RF).

2022	RACE				GENDER				RELIGION			
	OC	NC	RF	PP	OC	NC	RF	PP	OC	NC	RF	PP
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism/ Destruction of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crimes Involving Bodily Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2022	SEXUAL ORIENTATION				ETHNICITY				DISABILITY			
	OC	NC	RF	PP	OC	NC	RF	PP	OC	NC	RF	PP
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism/ Destruction of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crimes Involving Bodily Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

OC = On-Campus, NC = Non-Campus, RF = Residential Facilities, PP = Public Property

Note: Statistics under Residential Facilities (RF) are also counted in the On-Campus (OC) crime category. The law requires institutions to break out the number of On- Campus crimes that occur in Residential Facilities (RF).

2023	RACE				GENDER				RELIGION			
	OC	NC	RF	PP	OC	NC	RF	PP	OC	NC	RF	PP
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism/ Destruction of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crimes Involving Bodily Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2023	SEXUAL ORIENTATION				ETHNICITY				DISABILITY			
	OC	NC	RF	PP	OC	NC	RF	PP	OC	NC	RF	PP
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism/ Destruction of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crimes Involving Bodily Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

ON CAMPUS

	LIQUOR LAWS			DRUG ABUSE LAWS			WEAPONS LAWS		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Number of Arrests Effected by Lakewood Township Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESIDENTIAL AREAS

	LIQUOR LAWS			DRUG ABUSE LAWS			WEAPONS LAWS		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Number of Arrests Effected by Lakewood Township Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY

	LIQUOR LAWS			DRUG ABUSE LAWS			WEAPONS LAWS		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Number of Arrests Effected by Lakewood Township Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ADJACENT PUBLIC PROPERTY

	LIQUOR LAWS			DRUG ABUSE LAWS			WEAPONS LAWS		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Number of Arrests Effected by Lakewood Township Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DISCIPLINARY

ACTIONS ON

CAMPUS	LIQUOR LAWS			DRUG ABUSE LAWS			WEAPONS LAWS		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Number of Students Involved in Incidents (Handled by Residence Life)	5	4	5	2	0	7	0	0	0

RESIDENTIAL AREAS

	LIQUOR LAWS			DRUG ABUSE LAWS			WEAPONS LAWS		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Number of Students Involved in Incidents (Handled by Residence Life)	5	4	5	2	0	7	0	0	0

NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY

	LIQUOR LAWS			DRUG ABUSE LAWS			WEAPONS LAWS		
Years	'21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Number of Students Involved in Incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ADJACENT PUBLIC PROPERTY

	LIQUOR LAWS			DRUG ABUSE LAWS			WEAPONS LAWS		
Years	'21	'22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
Number of Students Involved in Incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act is an amendment to the Higher Education Opportunity Act. This act requires all U.S. academic institutions to produce an annual fire safety report outlining fire safety practices, standards and all fire related statistics pertaining to on-campus residence buildings.

Pursuant to this act, the following details Georgian Court University’s fire statistics, safety practices, and standards.

Fire Statistics

The Office of Campus Safety maintains a database of all reported fires and fire alarms in the four residence halls. Data collected includes, for each residence hall, the number and cause of each fire; the number of persons who received fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility, including the university Health Center; the number of deaths related to fire; and the dollar values for property damaged by the fire.

Residence Hall	Number of Fires			Cause of Fire			Number of Injuries			Number of Deaths			Amount of Damage		
	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23	21	22	23
St. Joseph Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maria Hall	1	0	0	Arson	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$200	\$0	\$0
St. Catherine Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mercy Hall	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Description of Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

The residence halls all have smoke and carbon monoxide detectors, sprinkler systems, and annunciator boards that comply with the New Jersey state fire code. In accordance with New Jersey state law, when the building alarm sounds, all residents are required to leave the building. Residents cannot re-enter a building until permitted by residence life staff.

To report a smoke and/or carbon monoxide detector malfunction, please contact the Office of Facilities.

Fire Safety Policies and Procedures

Reporting a Fire—Emergency Situations

If you see a fire or smoke condition, immediately call 911 or Campus Safety at extension 2611 or 732-987-2611. Give clear and exact information concerning the fire’s location. Sound the fire alarm.

All fire calls are received at the Campus Safety Gatehouse and also relayed to Georgian Court University by Reliable Safety Systems.

Reporting a Fire—Non-Emergent Situations

Per federal law, Georgian Court University is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities. Listed below are the nonemergency numbers to call to report fires that have already been extinguished in the residence halls.

These are fires for which you are unsure whether the Office of Campus Safety may already be aware. If you find evidence of such a fire or if you hear about such a fire, please contact one of the following:

Campus Safety: Extension 2611 or 732-987-2611

Housing and Residence Life: Extension 2533 or 732-987-2533

When calling, please provide as much information as possible about the location, date, time, and cause of the fire.

Inspections

The university is fortunate to have its facilities inspected by representatives of the Ocean County Fire Marshal's Office. Also, the Georgian Court University Safety Committee meets during the year. Campus Safety makes periodic inspections checking on lighting, emergency phones, and other areas of concern. Campus Safety reports all noted conditions to the Office of Facilities for corrective action.

Fire Drills

Fire drills will be held throughout the year. When the alarm sounds, vacate the building immediately. Residents should know all exits in their building. When the fire alarm sounds, the law requires that you leave your room immediately. Please close your room door behind you and leave the building through the nearest exit. If you fail to leave and are discovered by the fire department, severe civil fines are possible. Once outside, please move at least 50 feet from the entrance of the building. Please do not re-enter until the "all clear" is sounded or told to you by authorized persons. Campus Safety and/or members of the Office of Residence Life will be on hand to direct you during all fire drills.

Fire Emergency Evacuation Procedures

Fire is by far the most likely large-scale emergency condition that any university could face. The following is the basic survival information adapted from federal government publications:

- If you see a fire or smoke condition, immediately call 911 or Campus Safety at extension 2611 or 732-987-2611. Give clear and exact information concerning the fire's location. Sound the fire alarm.
- If a fire alarm sounds in one of the university's buildings, remain calm. Leave immediately by the nearest fire exit, closing all doors behind you. Do not run. Use the stairs. Do not use the elevators. Follow the directions of the building marshal. See the evacuation procedures below for additional information.
- Stay low to the ground in a burning building. Heat and smoke will rise. Hot air can scorch your lungs, and smoke may contain toxic fumes. Take short breaths and, if possible, cover your face with a cloth (preferably damp), and breathe through your nose.
- Be certain of the nearest escape route and proceed to exit the building. Do not enter an area where there is evidence of smoke or fire.
- Check doors with back of hand before opening them. If a door or a doorknob is hot, do not open it. If it is cool, open it carefully, keeping your head to one side to avoid a blast of hot air.
- If your clothing catches fire: Stop, Drop, and Roll.
- Once you safely escape the building fire, do not go back inside the building.

Student Housing Evacuation Procedures

The designated building marshal will direct evacuation procedures.

- When a fire alarm sounds, the building marshal will assist persons in their assigned area to evacuate the building using the nearest exit.
- Once outside, you must report to one of the building marshals in the assembly area for the building.
- If a person with a disability is present, assist the individual in finding a safe refuge (e.g., balcony, lower floor, etc.). Immediately notify the building marshal, Campus Safety, police, or fire official of that location so that they can act on the situation.
- When the marshal determines that everyone has evacuated his or her assigned area, he or she will leave the building.
- When outside the building, the building marshal will assist the campus safety officers in keeping all unauthorized persons from blocking fire lanes or from re-entering buildings. No one may re-enter the building until permission is received from the building marshal, Campus Safety, police, or fire officials (even if the alarm stops ringing).
- If the university is declared closed after checking in with your building marshal, evacuate the university via routes designed by campus safety officers or police officers.

Portable Electric Appliances, Smoking, and Open Flames in the Residence Halls

Due to fire code regulations and inspections, no candles, incense, halogen lamps, hurricane lamps, fireworks, explosives, flammable liquids, or any other device with an open flame or combustible substance is allowed in the residence halls.

In addition to the above, the university has adopted the following fire safety regulations:

- Any electric device used in student housing must be UL (Underwriters Laboratories) approved, which precludes homemade electrical devices. Residents may only utilize power strips, surge protectors, or three-pronged extension cords in their rooms. All other extension cords are prohibited and will be removed if found to be in use.
- Extension cords are not permitted for use in resident rooms unless they are three pronged. It is suggested that residents use power strips or surge protectors to plug in all electronic equipment.
- You may have one small refrigerator (less than 4.4 cubic feet) in your room. All other appliances (including hot plates, broilers, toasters, toaster ovens, electric frying pans/skillets, and microwaves) are to be used only in common kitchens. All cooking must be done only in the kitchen area, not in individual rooms.
- At no time should a resident have a pole or any type of bar attached to any wall or ceiling in their residence hall room.
- Due to fire risks, no live, cut, or artificial trees or wreaths and no Christmas string lights may be used in the residence halls and individual rooms. Additionally, no sheaves of corn, etc., may be permitted for Halloween or Thanksgiving decorations. Due to fire regulations, you may not wrap your entire door. Decorations in the hallway may not restrict access or include flammable materials.
- Nothing may cover the heating unit, fire alarm, or fire sprinklers.
- Tampering, obstructing, and/or causing any fire protection device or appliance (alarm system, detectors, fire extinguishers, or hose) to be inoperative or to intentionally initiate a false fire alarm is prohibited. These actions are violations of the New Jersey Uniform Fire Code, and penalties of up to \$5,000 per violation per day may be imposed by the Ocean County Fire Marshal.
- The propping open or use of any device to hold open a self-closing fire or smoke door or exit door is prohibited and punishable by penalties of up to \$5,000.

Campus Smoking

Georgian Court University has a responsibility to its students and employees to provide a safe and healthful environment. Research findings show that tobacco use in general, including smoking and breathing secondhand smoke, constitutes a significant health hazard.

Georgian Court University therefore has set the following policy regarding smoking:

Smoking, including but not limited to the use of cigarettes, cigars, pipes, hookahs, and electronic cigarettes, is prohibited in all campus buildings

and outside areas of the campus.

A formal warning will be the first level of enforcement. After a warning is issued, Campus Safety will issue tickets to those campus community members violating the policy. A fine of \$25 will be collected for each violation.

Fire Precautions

To greatly reduce the chance of a fire, student residing in the university residence halls should:

- Avoid running electrical cords under carpeting, where the cords can be stepped on and easily damaged.
- Use surge protectors with their own built-in fuse.
- Empty wastebaskets regularly.
- Follow all fire safety regulations.
- Not overload electric circuits and not string extension cords over nails, under carpets or furniture, or in locations where they will wear.
- Use only approved appliances.
- Not operate appliances when you are not present and not operate appliances in closets or close to flammable materials.
- Keep doors to trash rooms and stairwells closed.
- Keep hallways clear of your belongings, including shoes and boots.
- Not use lit candles/incense/tobacco products. (These products are not permitted in university housing, a smoke-free environment.)

Residents will be held financially responsible for acts of negligence or intent that result in damage to university property and/or the personal property of others.

Fire Safety Education and Training

Georgian Court University promotes campus fire safety on an ongoing basis through various safety education and training programs.

Residence life staff receive orientation to the operations and locations of the fire alarm system, as well as a review of their roles during a fire or fire drill.

They also receive general fire safety and fire extinguisher training from the Ocean County Fire Marshal's Office during fall training. Students receive a general orientation to the fire systems present in the building during the first week of the residents' arrival. Staff also review evacuation and emergency procedures with residents. Residence hall students participate in fire drills during the academic year.

Plans for Future Improvement in Fire Safety

The university plans to continue to adhere to stringent inspection, testing, and maintenance of all fire safety systems, equipment, and devices. All newly constructed facilities will contain of sprinkler and fire alarm systems, and will be replaced as needed with the most up-to-date technology.

Fire Safety Report Definitions:

Residence hall includes all of the on-campus student housing facilities at Georgian Court, which is defined as any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus which is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

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

Fire is any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

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

Fire-related injury is 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, employees, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

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

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

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

THINGS YOU CAN DO TO PROMOTE SAFETY ON CAMPUS

- Always lock your doors and windows.
- Never leave valuables unattended.
- Walk in well-lighted areas. Be aware of your surroundings.
- Walk with two or more—there is safety in numbers.
- Do not prop doors open.
- Know the location of emergency phones.
- Do not allow strangers to enter residence halls.
- Keep your laptop with you, or secure it with a cabling device.
- Do not share your password or user name with anyone.
- When out on a date for the first time, always let a trusted friend/ family member know who you are with and where you are. Check in with them at the end of the date.
- Be alert for “phishing” or other computer scams to avoid identity theft.
- Be cautious when using peer-to-peer file sharing sites to avoid downloading a computer virus.
- Don’t post location information or personal identification on social networking sites such as Facebook.
- Drink responsibly. Do not accept drinks from strangers or leave your drink unattended. Date rape drugs can be slipped into your drink.
- Be wary of situations in which you can become a victim of sexual assault. Use a buddy system to protect yourself. If you suffer from a sexual assault, go immediately to a hospital.
- Report any suspicious persons or activities to Campus Safety immediately at extension 2611 or 732-987-2611.

SAFE AND POSITIVE OPTIONS FOR BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

Bystander intervention is a helping behavior whereby an individual or individuals utilize safe and positive options in emergency or nonemergency situations to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene when it is safe to do so.

The most basic and best action an active bystander can take is to call Campus Safety at extension 2611 or local law enforcement at 911.

Additional ways to be an active bystander include:

- Being vigilant by watching out for your friends and fellow students or employees;
- if you see someone who is too intoxicated to consent, enlisting their friends to help them leave safely;

- intervening and asking if a person needs help (e.g., “Do you need a ride?” or “Do you want me to call Campus Safety or the police?”);
- confronting people who seclude, hit on, and try to make out with or have sex with people who are incapacitated;
- speaking up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person;
- believing someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking;
- encouraging victims to self-report; and
- referring people to on- or off-campus resources listed in this document for support in health, or counseling, or with legal assistance.

(Bystander intervention strategies are adapted in part from Old Dominion University and Stanford University).

Additional intervention strategies include the following:

- Trust your gut. If something looks like it might be a bad situation, it probably is.
- Avoid using violence when intervening; approach in a friendly, honest, and direct manner.
- Keep an eye on someone who has had too much to drink. Do not leave another person alone in a situation in which you feel uncomfortable; develop a buddy system.
- If you see someone who is too intoxicated to consent, enlist their friends to help them leave safely.
- Create and negotiate possible solutions; maintain an open dialogue; communicate clearly.
- Be aware if someone is deliberately trying to intoxicate, isolate, or corner someone else.
- Use distraction techniques such as humor, reframing, redirection, or personalization to reduce tension between individuals and to stall for time in which to intervene.
- Recruit help; group interventions can make individuals aware of patterns of behaviors of concern.
- Focus on your feelings about the behavior rather than criticizing the person.
- Encourage respect; speak up if you find a behavior offensive (e.g., do not laugh at offensive jokes but rather indicate your disapproval).
- Use body language that indicates disapproval of or concern about a behavior (e.g., silent stare, crossed arms, wrinkling of the nose, raised eyebrows and wide eyes, stepping between two people).

HELP THE OFFICE OF CAMPUS SAFETY
PREVENT CRIME

SEE IT? HEAR IT? REPORT IT!

Dial 2611 or 732-987-2611

In an emergency, dial 911, then advise 2611.

CRIME PREVENTION IS
EVERYONE'S FIRST RESPONSIBILITY.

VALUE OUR GCU.

GEORGIAN COURT UNIVERSITY

THE MERCY UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY

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