



SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
MADRID

2017 Annual Security Report for 2016
October 1, 2017

Saint Louis University-Madrid Campus (SLU-Madrid) is committed to providing a safe and secure environment by consistently seeking and finding ways to promote, preserve, and deliver a feeling of security, safety, and quality of service to its employees, students, and the community to which it serves.

Regardless of our efforts to provide a safe campus, there is no guarantee that a person will not become the victim of a crime while on campus. Crime prevention is a shared responsibility between the University and its community members. Students, faculty, and staff must accept responsibility for helping to maintain a safe environment.

SLU-Madrid encourages all individuals who attend, work or visit the campus to follow basic personal and property crime prevention procedures for yourself and for those around you. Please become familiar with the various services and procedures that are outlined in this report. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ms. Marta Maruri, Director of Student Life, at Avenida del Valle, 28, by phone at +34 91 554 5858 (ext. 213) or via email at marta.maruri@slu.edu. The SLU-Madrid campus does not have law enforcement or security on-site.

Preparation of the Annual Disclosure of Campus Crime Statistics

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Crime Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics, known as the Clery Act, requires colleges and universities receiving federal financial assistance to gather and publish information about certain crimes that occur on their Clery identified geography and publish policy statements concerning campus safety and security. It is SLU Madrid's policy to comply with all requirements of the Clery Act.

SLU-Madrid's annual security report is posted on the SLU-Madrid website at <http://www.slu.edu/madrid/campus-life/student-services/safety-and-security>, and hard copies are available upon request and free of charge from the Office of Student Life, located at Avenida del Valle, 28 or by contacting Ms. Marta Maruri at +34 91 554 5858 (ext. 213).

SLU-Madrid's annual safety and security report will be published by October 1st of each year. In conjunction with its publication, email notifications containing the web address of where to access

this report are sent to all SLU-Madrid faculty, staff and students. Campus crime, arrest and student disciplinary referral statistics, and hate crime statistics are compiled from reports made to the persons identified by the Clery Act as “campus security authorities” (“CSA”). CSA’s are defined by the Clery Act as persons associated with SLU-Madrid who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including but not limited to the Madrid Campus Director and Academic Dean, the Director of Student Life, advisors to students/student organizations, and Academic Division Chairs. Letters are also sent to the local law enforcement agency requesting statistics for the Clery report but starting in 2014, the police agency no longer provides statistical data for a specific location, instead you are referred to a web site that has general crime information for the entire Madrid community.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies Promptly

To help provide a safe and secure environment, all members of the SLU-Madrid community, including campus visitors, are expected, requested, and encouraged to report any criminal activity or emergency they observe, even if the victim of such crime elects or is unable (physically/mentally) to make such a report. Students, faculty, staff and guests are encouraged to report crimes and public safety related incidents by telephoning 112 in an accurate and timely manner. To report a crime or an emergency, call 112 (Spain’s equivalent to 911).

To reach Student Life staff, call 91 554 58 58, ext. 213; after hours, call 638 763 758. If the crime or emergency is reported to Madrid Campus personnel, they will in turn contact the appropriate Spanish authorities.

In Spain, there is no charge for dialing 112 from any public phone or a cell phone. When dialing from a phone located on Campus, 0 must be dialed to reach an outside line. By promptly reporting all crimes, it will ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and will aid in providing timely Campus Safety Alerts to the community, when appropriate.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Student Life: +34 638 763 758

Counseling: + 34 609 269 323

Spain’s EMERGENCY NUMBER (Police, Ambulance, Fire Emergencies): 112

Sanitas Health Insurance 24-hour Emergency Number: + 34 609 269 323

SLU-Madrid Policy Statement on Campus Law Enforcement Authority

SLU-Madrid does not employ personnel who meet the description of campus security personnel described in the Department of Education’s Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting. Violations of the law are referred to local police authorities with jurisdiction on campus and where appropriate, the SLU-Madrid student disciplinary system. It is the policy of SLU-Madrid to assist authorities with investigations of criminal incidents on its campus to the extent it is able. Although the University does not have any memorandum of understandings (MOU’s) in place with any local

law enforcement agency, we maintain a strong working relationship with all local and federal police authorities.

As a private University operating in Spain, SLU-Madrid personnel have the right to ask for identification from anyone on its grounds as well as the right to ask them to leave its facilities and property. Individuals who refuse to follow requests to leave are subject to arrest for trespassing.

Monitoring Criminal Activity at Non-Campus Locations

There are no “non-campus” affiliated properties or student organizations associated with the SLU-Madrid campus.

Criminal Involvement Off Campus

If a SLU-Madrid student is alleged to have been involved in a criminal incident off campus, local law enforcement authorities with jurisdiction in the location of the alleged incident will be responsible for its investigation.

Students enrolled at SLU-Madrid are subject to the Code of Student Conduct at all times. The University reserves the right to pursue disciplinary action as provided for in the code of conduct regardless of the location of the conduct and independent of any civil or criminal legal proceeding. It is University policy to cooperate with local law enforcement authorities investigating criminal incidents involving its students to the extent that it is able.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors Confidential Reporting

SLU-Madrid campus pastoral and professional counselors are not considered to be campus security authorities for purposes of the Clery Act and are therefore not required by the Clery Act to report crimes for inclusion in the annual security report. Pastoral and professional counselors may inform the people they counsel of the procedure for reporting crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of campus crime statistics if it is their wish to do so. As a matter of policy, Madrid Campus pastoral and professional counselors are encouraged to provide the people they counsel with this information if they deem it appropriate, and in accordance with Spanish law and the standards and rules of their profession.

Voluntary Confidential Crime Reporting

SLU-Madrid strongly encourages all crime victims and witnesses to report the crime to local police authorities immediately (112) and to notify the Office of Student Life. Promptly notifying the Student Life Office will assure timely warning to the campus community, allowing individuals to take steps to protect themselves and prevent similar crimes from occurring.

Per Spanish Law, a second party cannot report a crime. If someone is the victim of a crime and does not want to pursue action through SLU-Madrid or the Spanish police authorities, he or she may still want to consider making a voluntary confidential report. The purpose of a voluntary

confidential report is to comply with the person's wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the safety of the individual and others. With this information, SLU-Madrid can keep an accurate record of the number of reported incidents on and in the immediate vicinity of the campus, determine if there is a pattern of crime about a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Crimes reported in this manner are counted and included in the annual crime statistics disclosure for the SLU-Madrid Campus.

Security Awareness Programs

Security and safety awareness through education is a part of Saint Louis University's efforts to prevent crime and improve campus safety. During scheduled new student and new employee orientation programs, as well as programs held throughout the school year, Student Life staff address an array of safety and security topics, including:

- Crime Prevention
- Personal Safety
- Sexual Misconduct Awareness and Prevention
- Alcohol Abuse
- Drug Abuse

The presentations offered by Student Life staff emphasize the responsibility of the individual for not only his or her own safety, but the safety and security of others. Student Life staff are available to provide crime prevention presentations upon request.

All members of the Madrid Campus community play an important role in keeping the campus safe and are encouraged to report any criminal act, unsafe conditions, or suspicious activity to the appropriate Spanish authority or to Student Life. Students, faculty, and staff should use sound judgment and take precautions to avoid becoming a victim of crime.

Notifications to Victims of Crimes of Violence

The University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Emergency Notification

General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for the campus is publicized as part of the SLU-Madrid's Clery Act compliance efforts and in accordance with Spanish law; this information is available on the [Safety and Security section of the SLU-Madrid Student Life web site](#).

The Director of SLU-Madrid or a designated substitute in his/her absence has the responsibility to respond to and summon the local and national law enforcement agencies and emergency response units to mitigate, investigate, and document situations that may present a threat to the safety and security of the campus community. In addition, the Director of SLU-Madrid has the responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if there is an ongoing threat to the campus community. In such cases, SLU-Madrid will immediately issue a campus safety notice to the campus community and the appropriate segments of the surrounding community that may be affected by the ongoing threat.

If any SLU-Madrid personnel suspect that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an ongoing threat to the safety and security to members of the SLU-Madrid community, they will alert one of the SLU-Madrid offices identified as "control centers" (*centro de control operativo*) which are located in each of SLU-Madrid's three buildings. These control centers are the Office of Finance in Padre Arrupe Hall, the Office of Student Life in Padre Rubio Hall, and the Office of the Director and Academic Dean in San Ignacio Hall. SLU-Madrid senior staff in the control centers will immediately notify the other control centers, as well as the Director of SLU-Madrid, and, depending on the gravity and nature of the situation, Madrid's emergency response units, Spain's Civil Guard, or Madrid's Fire Department. In consultation with the Director of Student Life and other senior staff present on campus, the Director of SLU-Madrid, shall without delay and taking into account the safety of the campus community, determine the content of a campus safety notice, include information to promote safety and aid in the prevention of similar threats to the campus community and crimes, and initiate the campus emergency notification system, unless issuing a notification would, in the judgment of the first responders, compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

In the event of a serious incident that poses a threat to members of the SLU-Madrid community, the campus has various systems in place for communicating information quickly, including an email network, electronic signage posted at building entrances, announcements via public address system and by SLU-Madrid personnel. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of an immediate threat to the SLU-Madrid community. Updates to the University community about any particular case resulting in a Campus Safety Notice may be distributed via email, may be posted on SLU-Madrid [Safety and Security website](#), or may be communicated through the SLU-Madrid electronic news bulletin. SLU-Madrid may not provide timely warnings about those crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Procedures for Testing Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Evacuation drills are organized by the Director of Buildings & Grounds in compliance with Spanish Law (*La Ley de Prevención de Riesgos Laborales*, art. 26). In addition, a campus emergency and evacuation guide (*Guía Interna de Emergencia y Evacuación*), updated periodically, has been developed and is posted on the [SLU-Madrid website](#), providing information on the characteristics, objectives, and specific details of the plan.

The University strongly recommends that all students, faculty and staff are familiar with the contents of this guide. Decisions regarding designated locations for long-term evacuations outlined in this plan may be affected by the availability of designated emergency gathering locations on or near campus as well as other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. As an additional security measure, SLU-Madrid distributes and post essentials information about how to respond to emergencies on and off campus in single-sheet document, distributed to all students, faculty and staff, for immediate reference.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of an emergency. At SLU-Madrid, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train students, faculty and staff on issues specific to their building. During the drill, students, faculty and staff familiarize themselves with the location of exits, the sound of the fire alarm, and the direction they should travel upon exiting the building. The process also provides SLU-Madrid an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components. Fire alarm system components are also tested every three months by Iberext, S.A., in accordance with Spanish law.

Evacuation drills are monitored by an institution designated by Spain's Social Security System to cover labor-related accidents, Ibermutua, which evaluates egress and equipment issues. Reports are prepared by Ibermutua which identify deficient equipment so that repairs can be made immediately. Recommendations for improvements are also submitted to the appropriate departments/offices for consideration. Fire extinguishers and alarms are also tested on a periodical basis, and if in disrepair, corrected or replaced.

Students receive information about evacuation and emergency plan procedures during orientation sessions and other Campus Security meetings that they can participate in throughout the year.

Timely Warning Notification

SLU-Madrid's Safety and Emergency Notifications include information that promotes safety and aids in the prevention of similar crimes. The SLU-Madrid Campus develops Campus Safety Alert notices for the University community to notify its members about threats to the safety and security of the SLU-Madrid community, where it is determined that the incident may pose an ongoing threat to members of the University community. The Campus Safety Alert notice will include information that promotes safety and aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The decision to issue a Campus Safety Alert is made on a case-by-case basis considering the validity of the information about the crime reported, facts surrounding a crime, the nature of the crime, continuing danger to the campus community, and risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

In an effort to provide timely notice to the University community, and in the event of a serious incident which may pose a threat to members of the University community, an email Campus Safety Alert notice is sent to all students, faculty, and staff. The alerts are generally written by the Director of Student Life, in consultation with the Director of SLU-Madrid and his/her senior staff. In addition, notifications are posted at the entrances to all buildings. Updates to the University community about any particular case resulting in a Campus Safety Alert notice may be distributed via email, posted on the SLU-Madrid website or announced through the weekly electronic news bulletin.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Access to Madrid Campus facilities is limited to scheduled times, posted on the weekly electronic news bulletin and by departments on the Madrid Campus website (<http://spain.slu.edu>). Access to buildings and grounds outside of these scheduled hours is available by telephoning the on-campus security guard (*bedel*) by calling 659 02 05 50.

There are no residence halls; thus, in general, all campus buildings are closed and alarmed from 10:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. each weeknight; only the library, student lounge and computer lab located in San Ignacio Hall are open during weekends.

University identification cards are required to be able to enter the library and computer facilities; all Madrid Campus students and employees are expected to be able to present their University identification card upon the request of any Madrid Campus official.

Building Access

The Madrid Campus is fenced and gated to divide Campus space from the surrounding area; gates are locked outside of open hours and when facilities are not in use. The Madrid Campus parking lot is gated, operated by remote control, accessible only to faculty and staff who register with the Office of Human Resources for parking privileges.

All academic and administrative buildings are equipped with intrusion alarms, and all facilities are locked and alarmed when the buildings close. All campus facilities are equipped with external lighting, which functions from sunset to sunrise year-round. Video surveillance cameras are placed at the entrance of each building.

Madrid Campus buildings are open per the following schedule:

Padre Arrupe Hall (Valle 34), Padre Rubio Hall (Valle 28) and San Ignacio Hall (Amapolas, 3):

- Weekdays: 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.
- On weekdays from 9:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m., access is available to faculty/staff (only) by telephoning the *bedel* on duty.

- On weekdays after 6:00 p.m., if ground-floor entrance offices are not occupied, campus security has been instructed to shut and lock all doors. Access is available (until 10:00 p.m.) to faculty/staff by telephoning the *bedel* on duty (659 02 05 50).
- Weekends/Holidays: 9:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. to faculty/staff (only) by telephoning the *bedel* on duty (659 02 05 50).

A desk worker at reception monitors the access to the Padre Arrupe Hall and San Ignacio Hall. Saint Louis University identification cards are required to enter. Student Life Staff monitor access to Padre Rubio Hall.



Security Considerations Used in Campus Facility Maintenance

The Office of Finance & Operations is responsible for facilities management, maintenance, custodial services, buildings and grounds, mail services, parking, University identity cards, transportation, and renovation and new construction services. Safety and security issues are considered and implemented in the design and placement of all campus lighting, shrubbery, trees and the like. Safety and security issues are considered when planning and designing major renovations to campus facilities or construction of new facilities on campus. Safety and security maintenance requests receive priority over non-safety and non-emergency work orders. All the SLU-Madrid Campus community (students, faculty and staff) are expected to report any safety and security maintenance issues promptly when discovered. The Madrid Campus manages a Campus-wide key system, allowing for prompt lock changes when lost keys are reported.

Drug and Alcohol Use

The possession, sale or furnishing of alcohol on the SLU-Madrid Campus is governed by Spanish law, SLU-Madrid policy and the SLU-Madrid Student Code of Conduct sections 3.2 -3.3. Only with approval from the Director of SLU-Madrid and under strict supervision is the consumption of alcohol permitted on the SLU-Madrid Campus (receptions, commencement celebrations, etc.).

In accordance with the laws of Spain and SLU-Madrid policy, it is prohibited to possess, sell or consume illegal drugs on the SLU-Madrid campus. This prohibition is strictly enforced. Violators are subject to disciplinary action pursuant to the SLU-Madrid Student Code of Conduct, including fines and dismissal. Students violating this prohibition may also be charged and prosecuted by Spanish authorities under Spanish law.

Information Regarding Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

SLU-Madrid prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act) and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the University community. Toward that end, SLU issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a University official.

Federal Clery Act Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

The Clery Act defines the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as follows:

- **Domestic Violence:**
 - i. A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—

- A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
 - E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- **Dating Violence:** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.
 - i. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
 - ii. For the purposes of this definition—
 - A) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
 - iii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.
 - **Sexual Assault** An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."
 - **Rape** is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
 - **Fondling** is defined as 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 because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
 - **Incest** is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

- **Statutory Rape** is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Stalking:**
 - i. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
 - A) Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
 - B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
 - ii. For the purposes of this definition—
 - A) *Course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property.
 - B) *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - C) *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
 - iii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

SLU’S Definition of Consent as it Relates to Sexual Activity

What is Effective Consent:

- Effective Consent is an affirmative, knowing and voluntary decision – clearly communicated through mutually understandable words (e.g., saying “yes”) and/or actions – to willingly engage in mutually acceptable sexual activity (e.g., to do the same thing, at the same time, in the same way, with another individual(s)).
- Effective Consent must be given freely, willingly, consciously and knowingly by each participant to any desired sexual contact.
- Consent may be withdrawn by any consenting party at any time during the sexual activity. Withdrawal of consent must be demonstrated by words and/or actions that indicate a desire to end sexual activity. Once an individual has communicated withdrawal of consent, all sexual activity must end.

What is NOT Effective Consent:

- Conduct will be considered “without consent” if no clear consent, verbal or nonverbal, is given.
- Effective Consent cannot be given by someone who is Incapacitated.
- Effective Consent cannot be gained through force, threat, intimidation or coercion.
- A current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, does not constitute Effective Consent. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be mutually understandable communication that clearly indicates a willingness to engage in sexual activity. Effective Consent cannot be assumed based on prior sexual contact or subsequent sexual contact.
- Effective Consent cannot be inferred from silence, passivity or lack of resistance. Without outward communication or action, Effective Consent does not exist.
- Effective Consent cannot be inferred from an individual’s attire or physical appearance.
- Effective Consent cannot be inferred from an individual’s offer, acceptance, or participation in any form of non-physical sexual activity (e.g. social media forums, date/activity, consumption of alcohol, or invitation to a dorm room or private area).
- A verbal “no,” even if perceived to be indecisive constitutes a lack of consent.

The expectations of our community regarding Consent include, but are not limited to, the following:

- It is the responsibility of the person initiating the sexual activity to obtain the other party’s Effective Consent. It is not the responsibility of the intended recipient of such sexual contact to affirmatively deny such consent.
- All parties must have Effective Consent throughout the duration of the sexual activity.
- Effective Consent can be given by words and/or actions. Relying solely upon non-verbal communication, however, can lead to misunderstanding and as a result a potential violation of this Policy.
- Effective Consent to one form of sexual activity is not, by itself consent to other forms of sexual activity.

For a complete copy of SLU’s policy governing sexual misconduct, visit: [SLU-Madrid Sexual Misconduct Policy](#)

HOW TO BE AN ACTIVE BYSTANDER

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are “individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it.”¹ We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list² of some ways to be an active bystander. Further information regarding bystander intervention may be found. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

1. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
2. Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
3. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
4. Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
5. Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

Risk Reduction

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

1. **Be aware** of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
2. Try to **avoid isolated areas**. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
3. **Walk with purpose**. Even if you don’t know where you are going, act like you do.
4. **Trust your instincts**. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn’t the best place to be.
5. **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
6. **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cash money.

¹ Burn, S.M. (2009). A situational model of sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention. *Sex Roles, 60*, 779-792.

² Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford University’s Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse

7. **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
8. **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
9. **When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends.** Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
10. **Trust your instincts.** If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
11. **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
12. **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.** If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
13. **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
14. **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).** Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
15. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
 - a. **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.
 - b. **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 with.
 - c. **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 to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
 - d. **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.
16. **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?

17. **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.

Programs to Prevent Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

The University engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that:

- A. Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- B. Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

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

- A. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- B. Defines using definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- C. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Missouri;
- D. 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;
- E. Information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.
- F. Information regarding:
 - a) Procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking occurs (as described in “Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Occurs” elsewhere in this document).
 - b) How the University will protect the confidentiality of victims

- and other necessary parties;
- c) Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community;
- d) Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective; and
- e) Procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

During the calendar year of 2016, the Office of Student Development provided programs covering these topics for all faculty, staff and students during the first three days of each semester.

Procedures Victims Should follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Occurs.

The University has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to victims who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance and other services on and/or off campus as well as additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as housing, academic, transportation and working accommodations, if reasonably available. The University will make such accommodations, if the victim requests them and if they are reasonable available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to local law enforcement. Students and employees should contact Marta Maruri, Title IX Deputy Director at Avenida del Valle, 28, by phone at +34 91 554 5858 (ext. 213) or via email at marta.maruri@slu.edu. You can also contact Anna Kratky, Title IX Coordinator (on the U.S. campus) by visiting The Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity, DuBourg Hall, Room 36, via phone at 314.977.3886 or via email: anna.kratky@slu.edu to get further assistance.

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the University, below are the procedures that the University will follow:

Incident Being Reported:	Procedure SLU will Follow:	Evidentiary Standard
SEXUAL ASSAULT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SLU will help the reporting party accessing medical care. 2. SLU will assess immediate safety needs of the reporting party. 3. SLU will provide the reporting party with information for the local police department AND will assist the reporting party with contacting the local police if they so request. 	SLU-Madrid uses the preponderance of the evidence standard.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. SLU will provide the reporting party with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers. 5. SLU will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measure, if appropriate. 6. SLU will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim's rights and options. 7. SLU will provide a "No Trespass" letter to accused party if deemed appropriate. 8. SLU will help the reporting party in their application to the Police for an Order of Protection. 9. SLU will provide a copy of the Sexual Misconduct Policy to the reporting party and inform the reporting party regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution. 10. SLU will inform the complainant of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the accused will be administratively charged and what the outcome of the hearing is. 11. SLU will enforce the anti-retaliation policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation. 	
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STALKING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SLU will assess immediate safety needs of reporting party. 2. SLU will provide the reporting party with information for the local police department AND will assist the reporting party with contacting the local police if they so request. 3. SLU will help the reporting party in their application to the Police for an Order of Protection. 4. SLU will provide written information to reporting party on how to preserve evidence. 5. SLU will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the reporting party, if appropriate. 6. SLU will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim's rights and options. 	SLU-Madrid uses the preponderance of the evidence standard.
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	7. SLU will provide a “No Trespass” letter to accused party if deemed appropriate.	
	1.	
DATING VIOLENCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. SLU will assess immediate safety needs of reporting party. 3. SLU will provide the reporting party with information for the local police department AND will assist the reporting party with contacting the local police if they so request. 4. SLU will help the reporting party in their application to the Police for an Order of Protection. 5. SLU will provide written information to reporting party on how to preserve evidence. 6. SLU will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the reporting party, if appropriate. 7. SLU will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim’s rights and options. 8. SLU will provide a “No Trespass” letter to accused party if deemed appropriate. 	SLU-Madrid uses the preponderance of the evidence standard.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SLU will assess immediate safety needs of reporting party. 2. SLU will provide the reporting party with information for the local police department AND will assist the reporting party with contacting the local police if they so request. 3. SLU will help the reporting party in their application to the Police for an Order of Protection. 4. SLU will provide written information to reporting party on how to preserve evidence. 5. SLU will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the reporting party, if appropriate. 6. SLU will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim’s rights and options. 	SLU-Madrid uses the preponderance of the evidence standard.

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| | 7. SLU will provide a “No Trespass” letter to accused party if deemed appropriate | |
|--|---|--|

ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS: RIGHTS & OPTIONS

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the University will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options. Such written information will include:

- the procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred;
- information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- a statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services within the institution and in the community;
- a statement regarding the institution’s provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures; and
- an explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action

Rights of Victims and the Institution's Responsibilities for Orders of Protection, “No Contact” Orders, Restraining Orders, or Similar Lawful Orders Issued by a Criminal, Civil, or Tribal Court or by the Institution

The SLU-Madrid Campus cannot legally apply for a legal order of protection for a victim in this jurisdiction. The victim is required to apply directly for these services to the Police. Any person who obtains an order of protection from the legal authorities should present it to the Title IX Deputy Coordinator. A reporting party may then meet with the Title IX Deputy Coordinator to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, providing a temporary cellphone, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc.

The University may issue an institutional “No Contact” directive, if deemed appropriate, or at the request of the victim or accused student. If the University receives a report that such an institutional no contact order has been violated, the University will initiate disciplinary proceedings appropriate to the status of the accused (student, employee, etc.) and will impose sanctions if the accused is found responsible for violating the no contact order.

Accommodations and Protective Measures Available for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, SLU will provide written notification to students and employees about accommodations available to them, including academic, living, transportation and working situations. The written notification

will include information regarding the accommodation options, available assistance in requesting accommodations, and how to request accommodations and protective measures (i.e., the notification will include the name and contact information for the individual or office that should be contacted to request the accommodations).

At the victim’s request, and to the extent of the victim’s cooperation and consent, University offices will work cooperatively to assist the victim in obtaining accommodations. If reasonably available, a victim may be offered changes to academic, living, working or transportation situations regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may be to transfer to a different section of a class, withdraw and take a class at another time if there is no option for moving to a different section, etc. Potential changes to living situations may include moving to a different host family. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours. Possible changes in transportation may include having the student or employee park in a different location, assisting the student or employee with a safety escort, etc.

To request changes to academic, living, transportation and/or working situations or protective measures, a victim (student or employee) should contact Marta Maruri, Title IX Deputy Director at Avenida del Valle, 28, by phone at +34 91 554 5858 (ext. 213) or via email at marta.maruri@slu.edu. You can also contact Anna Kratky, Title IX Coordinator (on the U.S. campus) by visiting The Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity, DuBourg Hall, Room 36, via phone at 314.977.3886 or via email: anna.kratky@slu.edu to get further assistance

On and Off Campus Services for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, SLU-Madrid will provide written notification to students and employees about existing assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. These resources include the following:

ON CAMPUS RESOURCES	TYPE OF SERVICES AVAILABLE	SERVICE PROVIDER	CONTACT INFORMATION
Counseling/Mental Health	Personal counseling and referral to off-campus resources	SLU Madrid Campus Counseling Center	Building: San Ignacio Hall Address: Calle Amapolas 3, third floor Phone number: +34 91 554 5858 Ext 230 Email: counselingcenter-madrid@slu.edu
Health	Provides students with health education, emergency care and treatment of minor injuries, referrals and resources for confidential care.	SLU Madrid Campus Student Life Office	Building: Padre Rubio Hall Address: Avenida del Valle 28, ground floor Phone: +34 91 554 58 58 Ext 218
Victim Advocacy	Off Campus (see below)	Off Campus (see below)	Refer to Off Campus Resources

Legal Assistance	Off Campus (see below)	Off Campus (see below)	Refer to Off Campus Resources
Immigration Assistance	Assist students with Immigration issues	SLU Madrid Campus Student Life Office	Building: Padre Rubio Hall Address: Avenida del Valle 28, ground floor Phone: +34 91 554 58 58 Ext 239
Student Financial Aid	Assist students with issues involving financial aid, leave of absences, loan repayment terms.	SLU-Madrid Campus Office of Finance and Operations	Building: Padre Arrupe Hall Address: Avenida del Valle 34, ground floor Phone: +34 91 554 58 58 Ext 203
Title IX	Assist community members with issues pertaining to sexual harassment, including victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.	Title IX deputy Coordinator in SLU-Madrid and the Title IX Coordinator /Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity in the SLU- St. Louis Campus	Building: Padre Rubio Hall Address: Avenida del Valle 28, ground floor Phone: +34 91 554 58 58 Ext 213
Affirmative Action	Affirmative Action Officer. Resource for faculty, staff, and students regarding diversity and the EEO and harassment policies.	Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity Building: Padre Rubio Hall in the SLU- St. Louis Campus	

OFF CAMPUS RESOURCES	TYPE OF SERVICES AVAILABLE	SERVICE PROVIDER	CONTACT INFORMATION
Counseling/Mental Health	Professional counseling and mental health services	Sinews Multilingual Therapy Institute	Calle Zurbano 34, 28010 Madrid Phone number: +34 91 700 1979
Health Care	Emergency medical care	Hospital de la Paz In order to take forensic evidence the victim must have filed a report with the Police	Paseo de la Castellana, 261, 28046 Madrid
Victim Advocacy	Provide support for victims of sexual assault. Provide economic education, childcare, leadership recognition, and transitional housing.	Asociación de Asistencia a Mujeres Violadas Unidad Psicosocial Servicio de Atención Social a la Mujer y Cooperación	C/ O'Donnell, 42 28009 MADRID + 34 91 574 0110 Dirección General de la Mujer C/ O'Donnell, 42, 28009 MADRID + 34 91 573 0722 +34 91 409 1068 Dirección General de la Mujer C/ Alcalá 257 28027 MADRID +34 91 720 6223/24
Legal Assistance	Providing legal help to low-income and disadvantaged in Missouri.	Servicio de Orientación Jurídica	Dirección General de la Mujer C/ Gran Vía, 12-1ª planta 28013 MADRID +34 91 420 8593

		Centro de Información de los Derechos de la Mujer	Instituto de la Mujer. (M ^a de Trabajo y A. Sociales) C/ Génova, 11-1 ^o dcha 28004 MADRID +34 91 700 1910
Immigration Assistance	Government agency that oversees lawful immigration to the United States.	Comisaría de Policía de Aluche	Carretera de los Poblados 51 28047 Madrid
Student Financial Aid	Student financial aid resource	Department of Education	https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/
Law Enforcement	Law enforcement services	SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN A LA VÍCTIMA (SAVD) SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN A LA MUJER (SAM)	C/ Virgen del Lluç, 103, esquina C/ Boldano 28027 MADRID 24 horas + 34 900 222 100 Comisaría de Policía Avda. Doctor Federico Rubio y Gali, 55 28012 MADRID +34 91 322 3421 http://www.violacion.org/quienes/default.html

*SANE nurses have received specialized training to conduct sexual assault evidentiary exams for rape victims.

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, include:

- <http://www.rainn.org> – Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network
- <http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/sexassault.htm> - Department of Justice
- <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html> - Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights
- <http://www.notalone.gov> – Locate services, resources, for VAWA crimes
- <http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center> - Stalking Resource center

Confidentiality

Victims may request that directory information on file with the University be withheld by contacting the Office of the Registrar (if a student), Padre Arrupe Hall first floor, +34 91 554 58 58 Ext 246 or the Office of Human Resources (if an employee), Padre Arrupe Hall ground floor +34 91 554 58 58 Ext 211. Regardless of whether a victim has opted-out of allowing the University to share “directory information,” personally identifiable information about the victim and other necessary parties will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons who have a specific need-to-know, i.e., those who are investigating/adjudicating the report or those involved in providing support services to the victim, including accommodations and protective measures. By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-

know basis, the institution will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

The University does not publish the name of crime victims or other identifiable information regarding victims in the Daily Crime Log or in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*. Furthermore, if a Timely Warning Notice is issued on the basis of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the name of the victim and other personally identifiable information about the victim will be withheld.

Adjudication of Violations

The University's disciplinary process includes a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. In all instances, the process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the institution's policy and that is transparent to the reporting party and the accused party. Usually, the resolution of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking complaints are completed within 60 days of the report. However, each proceeding allows for extensions of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the reporting party and the accused party of the delay and the reason for the delay. University officials involved in the investigation or adjudication of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking complaints are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability. Furthermore, each policy provides that:

1. The reporting party and the accused party will have timely notice for meetings at which the reporting party or accused party, or both, may be present;
2. The reporting party, the accused and appropriate officials will have timely and equal access to any information that will be used during formal and informal disciplinary meeting and hearings;
3. The institutional disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused;
4. The reporting party and the accused party will have the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding. The reporting party and the accused party each have the opportunity to be advised by an advisor of their choice at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor to any related meeting or proceeding. The University will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the reporting or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding. Advisors may participate in the University process in an advisory capacity, but they may not take part directly in the investigation, meeting with the Hearing Officer, or appeal. If a party wishes to speak privately with their advisor during the investigation, meeting with the hearing officer, or the appeal, they may request a brief recess from the meeting or proceeding.

5. The reporting party and the accused party will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of the any initial, interim and final decision of any disciplinary proceeding; and
6. Where an appeal is permitted under the applicable policy, the reporting party and the accused party will be notified simultaneously in writing, of the procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding. When an appeal is filed, the reporting party and the accused party will be notified simultaneously in writing of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final as well as of the final result once the appeal is resolved.

Whether or not criminal charges are filed, the University or a person may file a report under the following policies, depending upon the status of the accused (student or employee):

	STAFF/FACULTY
Name of Applicable Policy	Saint Louis University Harassment Policy
Electronic Address to SLU's Policy Against Discrimination and Harassment	http://www.slu.edu/human-resources-home/harassment-policy?site=mobile
How to File a Complaint Under this Policy	<p>Complaints can be filed by notifying any of the following individuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anna Kratky, Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.3886 • Shannon Morse, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.2728 • Arike Mercer, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.3509 • Cathy Koetting, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.8940 • Michelle Lewis, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.3065 • Kim Sahr, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.9868 • Marta C. Maruri, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Madrid Campus
The Major Steps in the Policy are:	<p>Major steps in policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal report filed with the appropriate administrator • Administrator (can be Director of OIED, Title IX Coordinator, or Investigating Officer) consults with the Deputy Title IX to determine if there is a serious or continuing threat that may require the issuance of timely warning • Immediate and thorough investigation by appropriate administrator or designee • Notification to accused party and appropriate officer/staff that supervise the accused party • Written report issued by investigator summarizing investigation, identifying findings of fact, and stating whether the complaint has been substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence standard. This report will also include any recommendations as to appropriate disciplinary and/or remedial action if prohibited conduct occurred. • Report provided to complaining party, accused party, and the appropriate Vice President who is responsible for implementing remedial measures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal resolution may be used in lieu of formal investigation and determination. When utilizing the informal complaint process, the appropriate administrator will explain University policies and procedures regarding discrimination and harassment, assist the complaining party in evaluating a wide variety of options for informally resolving complaints, serve as a facilitator between parties, and refer individuals to other campus resources and/or counseling as needed or requested. 																																								
The anticipated timelines are:	Investigation will be prompt, thorough, and impartial.																																								
The decision making process includes:	Investigation by the appropriate administrator or designee familiar with the policy and the available consequences that may be recommended. The investigator makes a recommendation on whether or not the policy was violated, using the preponderance standard. The investigator may also recommend corrective actions. The appropriate Vice President is responsible for ultimately determining whether disciplinary action is warranted and invoking the applicable University disciplinary policies and procedures.																																								
Resolution options and how the University decides which process to use:	All allegations involving faculty/staff engaged in Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking will be addressed using this procedure with the exception of the Saint Louis University Madrid employees.																																								
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University-Initiated Protective Measures

In addition to those protective measures previously described, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee will determine whether interim interventions and protective measure should be implemented, and, if so, take steps to implement those protective measures as soon as possible. Examples of interim protective measures include, but are not limited to: A University order of no contact, residence hall relocation, adjustment of course schedules, a leave of absence, or reassignment to a different supervisor or position. These remedies may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved. Violations of the Title IX Coordinator’s directives and/or protective measures will constitute related violations that may lead to additional disciplinary action. Protective measures imposed may be temporary pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined by the University.

Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act (Sex Offender Registration)

The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C 16921) is a U.S. federal law that enables the tracking of sex offenders enrolled or employed at higher education institutions. This law requires authorities in each U.S. state to provide institutions located within the state with a list of registered sex offenders enrolled or employed at these institutions. Generally, state authorities will make these registries available to the general public. The government of Spain does not require convicted sex offenders to register with local authorities; as an institution operating in Spain, such information is not public.

Crime Statistics for Madrid Campus

In the years 2014, 2015 and 2016, SLU-Madrid requested crime statistics from Spain's Police Authorities; the response from these authorities was that they do not provide reports on these matters for specific areas, such as SLU-Madrid's reportable areas for Clery Act purposes. They directed SLU-Madrid staff to consult general crime reports on their crime statistics webpage. This report does not specify areas in Madrid, but general information about Madrid city and Spain.

CRIMES STATISTICS 2014, 2015, AND 2016 – MADRID CAMPUS

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL*
MURDER, NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
RAPE	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
FONDLING	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
INCEST	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0

	2016	0	0	0
BURGLARY	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
ARSON	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

- There are no residential halls or non-campus property associated with this campus

ARRESTS AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION FOR 2014, 2015, 2016

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL*
ARRESTS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY ACTION: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0

ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY ACTION: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

- * There are no residential halls or non-campus property associated with this campus

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DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING FOR 2014, 2015, 2016

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL*
DATING VIOLENCE	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
STALKING	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

- There are no residential halls or non-campus property associated with this campus

Hate crimes for the Madrid campus 2014, 2015, and 2016

2016: No hate crimes were reported on the Madrid campus in 2016

2015: No hate crimes were reported on the Madrid campus in 2015

2014: No hate crimes were reported on the Madrid campus in 2014

Unfounded crimes: (starting in 2014, campuses had to start reporting Clery crimes that are “unfounded”. Crimes can only be unfounded by a sworn law enforcement agency based on crimes that were “false or baseless”).

2016: No crimes were unfounded
2015: No crimes were unfounded
2014: No crimes were unfounded

Crime & Fire Log

Since the Madrid campus does not have police or security personnel present there is no requirement to maintain a daily crime or fire log.

Missing Students Who Reside in On-Campus Housing

This requirement applies only to campuses that have residential housing. The Madrid campus does not have residential housing.

Annual Fire Report

This requirement applies only to campuses that have on campus residential housing. The Madrid campus does not have residential housing.

Clery Act Crime Definitions

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. NOTE: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

Negligent Manslaughter: the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Robbery: the taking or attempting to take anything from value of the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned – including joy riding)

Arson: The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another kind.

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone's); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinance prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

NOTE: The above listed crime definitions from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook

Sex Offenses

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

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Fondling: 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, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest: Non-forcible sexual intercourse between 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.

NOTE: The above listed crime definitions from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, 2013 Revised UCR definition of Rape, as prescribed by 2014 VAWA Negotiated Rulemaking Final Consensus Language.

HATE CRIMES

SLU is also required to report statistics for hate (bias) related crimes by the type of bias as defined below for the following classifications: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson (see definitions above) and larceny, vandalism, intimidation, and simple assault (see definitions below).

Larceny: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vandalism: To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

If a hate crime occurs where there is an incident involving intimidation, vandalism, larceny, simple assault or other bodily injury, the law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document.

A hate or bias related crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his bias against the victim's race, sexual orientation, etc... the assault is then also classified as a hate/bias crime.

Other Offenses

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:

- (1) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- (2) For the purpose of this definition, dating violence includes but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse and does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- (1) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.
- (2) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- (3) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.
- (4) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- (5) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

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

- (1) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- (2) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- (3) For the purpose of this definition, Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- (4) Report the location as where a perpetrator engaged in the stalking course of conduct or where a victim first became aware of the stalking.
- (5) Report any additional behaviors that meet the above definition of Stalking if they occur or continue to occur after an official intervention has been put in place, including, but not limited to, an institutional disciplinary action or the issuance of a no contact order, restraining order or any warning by the institution or a court.

NOTE: Additions from 2014 VAWA Negotiated Rulemaking Final Consensus Language