2024 Annual Security Report

Information for the Center for Aviation Sciences Campus in Cahokia, Illinois

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY

This information is provided in compliance with the federal law, known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. It contains the required crime statistics for the calendar years 2021, 2022, 2023 and the policies and procedures for the academic year 2024-2025. There are no residential halls, non-campus property, or public property associated with this campus.

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Hello Billikens,

On behalf of the entire Department of Public Safety and Parking and Card Services (DPS/PAC), welcome to campus! DPS/PAC is excited to be part of your journey here at SLU.

I want to thank you for taking the time to view our Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASFR). The ASFR is a valuable resource for information pertaining to safety and security initiatives on our campus and provides critical information to the SLU community. Publication of this report is required by the ***Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, and the 2013 Reauthorization of the Violence against Women Act.*** The ASFR includes statistics for the previous three calendar years and includes reported crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Saint Louis University (SLU); and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The report includes fire safety policies and statistics, emergency notification procedures, and protocols for missing persons. This report covers the main SLU campus (North & South Campuses).

Our department partners with several other departments and agencies to compile and ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this report. The Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX, Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards, Student Involvement Center, Athletics, and the Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department are just a few of the "key players" that assist us in its preparation. I encourage all community members to take a few minutes and review this document.

All of us are committed to making your experience here at SLU a positive one. DPS/PAC works hard to provide a safe and secure environment and believes an informed community is a stronger community. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Michael Parkinson, Assistant Director of Emergency Preparedness and Clery Compliance, at 314.977.7129 or email at michael.parkinson@slu.edu.

Go Bills!

Melinda Heikkinen
Associate Vice President
Department of Public Safety and Parking and Card Services
Saint Louis University

Introduction

Saint Louis University (SLU) is a private Catholic - Jesuit institution located in the urban area of Saint Louis, MO. Founded in 1818, SLU is the oldest university west of the Mississippi and the second oldest university in the United States. The safety and well-being of our University community are among our highest priorities at Saint Louis University. SLU is committed to providing a safe and secure environment by consistently seeking ways to promote, preserve, and deliver a feeling of security, safety, and quality of service to its community to which it serves. SLU publishes an ASR in an effort to foster a safe and informed community. This report includes information on crime prevention, crime reporting, and statistics about crimes that occurred during the previous three years on our reportable Clery geography.

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 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 DPS at 314.977.3000 or the Cahokia Heights (IL) police department at (618) 337-9507.

The Center for Aviation Sciences Campus

The Center for Aviation Sciences campus is located at the St. Louis Downtown Airport, located at 4300 Vector Drive in Cahokia, Illinois, approximately seven miles from the Main Campus. While considered a separate campus, it remains under the authoritative scope of the University. It is served by the same safety and security policies, maintenance functions, and disciplinary functions of the main campus. It should be noted that no security, residence hall facilities, or non-campus properties exist at this campus.

Reporting Crimes and Emergencies Promptly

To help provide a safe and secure environment, all members of the SLU community, including campus visitors, are expected, requested, and encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes, emergencies, and public safety related incidents to DPS or the appropriate police agency. Reporting is strongly encouraged even if the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to (due to physical and mental incapacitation), make such a report. Reporting may be accomplished by contacting the Aviation Coordinator at the Center of Aviation Science campus, Room 118B, at 314.977.9589. A report can also be made by contacting DPS directly at 314.977.3000 or in person at the Wool Center, Room 129 (dispatch center) on the main campus. *If there is an actual emergency requiring police, fire or medical response, please call 911.*

By promptly reporting all criminal offenses described in the law, it will provide for the

best possible outcome and will ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and will aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate.

Crimes can be reported to the following department on the main campus:

- **Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness**
  The Wool Center, First Floor
  3545 Lindell Blvd
  314.977.3000
  dps@slu.edu (non-emergency-email is not monitored 24/7)

If you are a victim of sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, you are encouraged to report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator at:

- **Ms. Anna Kratky, Title IX Coordinator**
  Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX
  DuBourg Hall, Room 36
  314.977.3886 or 314.580.8730 (Title IX after hours contact number)
  anna.kratky@slu.edu

If you are not comfortable reporting a crime to DPS, you are encouraged to make a report to the following campus security authorities:

- **Coordinator-Aviation Science**
  Center for Aviation Science
  4300 Vector Drive
  Cahokia, IL 62206
  314.977.4663
  michelle.scheipeter@slu.edu

  Dean of Students Office
  Busch Student Center, Suite 356
  20 N. Grand Blvd.
  St. Louis, MO 63103
  314.977.9378
  deanofstudents@slu.edu

- **Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards**
  Busch Student Center, Room 350
  20 North Grand
  St. Louis, MO 63108-3306
  314.977.7326
  conduct@slu.edu

- **Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX**
  221 North Grand Blvd.
  DuBourg Hall, Room 36
  St. Louis, MO 63103
  314.977.3838

DPS dispatchers are available 24 hours a day to answer your call at the 314.977.3000 number. If you are unsure what you have witnessed or experienced is a crime, please

contact the public safety department and we will assist you with your situation. In response to a call, dispatch will take the required action, either asking you to come to our office on the main campus, take the report over the phone, or assist you in contacting the local police agency. DPS officers do not respond to calls at the Center for Aviation Sciences campus.

To contact the Cahokia Heights (IL) Police Department, who have law enforcement jurisdiction covering the campus, please dial 618.337.9507 for their non-emergency number. "911" should be dialed in an emergency.

Criminal and policy violation reports involving students are reviewed by the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards (OSRCS) for potential conduct action.

Important Resources – Campus Phone Numbers

Department of Public Safety	314. 977.3000 *(24 hours a day)*
Walking or vehicle safety escorts	SLU Ride App or from SLU Website
Campus Ministry	314.977.2425
Employee Assistance (EAP)	800.859.9319
Housing and Residence Life	314.977.2811
SLU Hospital	314.577.8000 *(24 hours a day)*
School closings (bad weather)	314.977.SNOW
Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX	314.977.3838
Title IX	314.977.3886
Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards	314.977.7326
Student Health Center	314.977.2323 *(24 hours a day)*
University Counseling Center	314.977.8255 *(24 hours a day)*
Human Resources	314.977.2360
Facilities Services	314.977.2955
Information Technology	314.977.4000

Contacting the Department of Housing and Residence Life, Student Health, Title Ix, and Counseling Center Staff After Hours

- The University Counseling Center is located on the 2nd floor of Wuller Hall. They can be reached by phone at 314.977.8255 during normal business hours. If you need assistance after hours, please call the number and follow the directions

provided on the recording

- The Student Health Center is located in Marchetti Towers East. They can be reached by phone at 314.977.2323 during normal business hours. If you need assistance after hours, please call the number and follow the directions provided on the recording.
- The Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX is located in DuBourg Hall, Room 36.They can be reached by phone at 314.977.3886 during normal business hours. If you need assistance after hours please call 314.580.8730.
- A Department of Housing and Residence Life staff member is available 24 hours per day. During University business hours, call 314.977.2811. Outside of business hours, call 314.486.4947 or contact the DPS at 314.977.3000.

Department Authority

The Missouri Private Security license requirement limits the jurisdiction of DPS officers to only having authority on University property in the State of Missouri. DPS officers do not have authority at the Center of Aviation Science campus and will not respond to that location for incidents. There is no security on-site and the Cahokia Heights Police Department should be contacted if law enforcement is needed to respond to the campus.

Although SLU does not have a written "memorandum of understanding" (MOU) agreement with local and state law enforcement agencies for response to or investigation of alleged criminal offenses, they maintain a strong working relationship with the Cahokia Heights Police Department, St. Clair County Sheriff Department, Illinois State Police and other regional, state and federal law enforcement authorities.

Monitoring Criminal Activity at Non-Campus Locations

During the calendar year 2023, the University had no off-campus student organization facilities or other non-campus property associated with this campus.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors (Crime Reporting)

Because of the negotiated rulemaking process which followed the signing into law, the 1998 amendments to 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f), clarification was given to those considered to be campus security authorities. Campus "Pastoral Counselors" and campus "Professional Counselors", when acting as such, are not considered to be a campus security authority and are not required to report crimes for the inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of policy, they are encouraged, when they deem appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis to DPS for inclusion into the annual crime statistics. It should be noted that an institution is not required to provide a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

The final rule defines counselors as:

- **Pastoral Counselor**

An employee of the institution, who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

- **Professional Counselor**
  An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

Preparation of the Annual Disclosure of Campus Crime Stats

To comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, the Clery Compliance Officer (CCO) takes several steps to ensure the required statistics are compiled correctly. The CCO will meet with members from the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX and the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards to discuss criminal incidents that occurred on the campus during the previous calendar year. The CCO will also review all DPS reports and use this information to identify the reportable incidents and if these incidents occurred on our Clery geography. The CCO will also request crime statistics from the Cahokia Heights Police Department, St. Clair County Sheriff's Department and the Illinois State Police.

Additionally, the CCO sends an email to all the "campus security authorities" requesting information for any crime statistics reported to them during the previous calendar year. If applicable, letters are sent to various law enforcement agencies located throughout the United States and abroad requesting crime statistics at non-campus locations that our students frequently used (more than one night) or used repetitively (same location every year) during the previous calendar year. All statistics gathered are reviewed to insure none of them have been "double reported".

The annual report is published by October 1st of each year. A PDF version of this report can be viewed or printed by going to the DPS Clery website (https://www.slu.edu/about/safety/clery-information.php), click on the "Annual Security and Fire Report" section, and then click on the "Center for Aviation Science" report. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness office located at the Wool Center Building, room 114, or at the main office area of the Center for Aviation Science, 4300 Vector Drive, Cahokia, IL 62206 during normal business hours.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, DPS can file a report via phone (314.977.3000) or in person at our office on the main campus, reference the details of the incident without revealing your identity, however, in matters involving sexual harassment, sexual assault,

dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, DPS is required to report this information and complainant's name to the Title IX Coordinator. DPS is unable to respond to the Center of Aviation Sciences campus to take a report.

The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime regarding a location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger if necessary. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the institution.

Security and Access to Campus and Residential Facilities

Access to campus buildings and grounds is a privilege extended to students, faculty, staff, and visitors. The University encourages an open environment with limited constraints to ensure reasonable protection of all members of the community. The academic and administrative buildings are open, at a minimum, during normal business hours. Most facilities have individual hours, and the hours may vary at different times of the year. The Center for Aviation Sciences campus consists of one building, Hanger 8, as well as a parking lot reserved for the parking of planes used for classes. They have posted hours during the week and will stay open late on Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday's upon request and anytime on Sunday's upon request. For information about the access protocol for Hanger 8, please see the building manager or appropriate faculty member at the class site. There are no public safety officers on site at this facility. All building occupants are encouraged to report suspicious or unusual activity immediately.

SLU is committed to campus safety and security. Exterior lighting and landscape control is a critical part of that commitment. Members of Facilities Services survey the Cahokia campus to ensure campus lighting is adequate and the landscape appropriately controlled. If they observe that lights are out or very dim they will initiate a service request to repair the problem. We encourage community members to report any deficiency in lighting to facilities at 314.977.2955 or DPS at 314.977.3000. Facilities personnel are also available to respond to calls for service regarding unsafe facility conditions. These conditions may include unsafe steps and handrails, unsafe parking lots, unsecured equipment, etc.

There are no residence halls, non-campus property, or public property associated with the Center for Aviation Science campus.

Timely Warning

The Timely Warning and Emergency Notification protocol on the main campus applies to the Center of Aviation Sciences campus in Cahokia. At this time, the University is unable to segment a timely warning or emergency notification strictly to the Cahokia campus so if there is a need for a notification to be made for this campus it will be issued via the main campus

protocol and be distributed to the entire SLU community.

To provide timely notice to the SLU community, and in event of a crime which may pose a serious or on-going threat to our community, DPS will issue "timely warning" crime bulletins to notify members of the community about serious crimes that occur on or within the University's Clery Geography (On Campus, Non-campus, and Public Property). The timely warning requirement applies to Clery Act crimes, and all require a case-by-case assessment as to whether the report presents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community.

Crime bulletins are typically issued for the following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, major incidents of arson, robbery, a string of Burglaries, Motor Vehicle Thefts and sex offenses. Cases of aggravated assault and sex offenses are considered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the facts of the case and the information known by the public safety department. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no on-going threat to other University community members and a timely warning notice would not be distributed. In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported days, weeks, months or even years after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute a "timely" warning notice to the community. Sex offenses will be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by DPS. Cases involving property crimes will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and alerts will typically be sent if there is a discernible pattern of crime.

The Assistant Vice President of DPS or designee reviews all reports to determine if there is an on-going threat to the community and if the distribution of a timely warning is warranted. DPS works to collect this information by requesting all campus security authorities (CSA's) and local law enforcement agencies to report crimes in a timely fashion so a Timely Warning can be issued if necessary.

DPS may also issue a Public Safety Advisory. If a situation does not rise to the level of causing a serious or continuing threat to the University community (ex. a pattern of larcenies or vandalism cases) or occurs outside the University's Clery geographic boundaries, a Public Safety Advisory may be issued to the community. This communication will be via a blast email to the SLU community. The PSA, although not a requirement of the Clery Act, will be used as an additional notification process by the University to promote safety and provide information for incidents that are not required by the Clery Act. In addition, a PSA may also be distributed for other safety concerns (ex. mulch fires, weather related information, school closings, etc.).

The Assistant Vice President of DPS or designee will draft the Timely Warning. They will review and revise the text as needed then transmit the email containing the crime bulletin to the University community as a blast email. Members of the Marketing and Communications department (MARCOM), Title IX Coordinator, and/or General Counsel may assist with the review and issuance of the Timely Warning if needed. Updates to the University community about any case resulting in a crime bulletin may also be distributed electronically via blast email or posted on the DPS website at

(https://www.slu.edu/about/safety/campus-emergency.php). Please see the chart below for specific information about who develops the content of the Timely warning messages and who initiates them for each of these systems.

System to use **PRIMARY**	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority for approving & sending messages	Primary Message Sender/ Distributor	Backup Message Sender/ Distributor
Blast Email Campus	Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee Representative from MARCOM, Title IX and General Counsel may assist with creation of the message	Assistant Director of Public Safety	Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee	Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee	Assistant Director of Public Safety

System in use **SECONDARY**	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority for approving & sending messages	Primary Message Sender	Backup Message Sender
Postings in Residence Halls	Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee. Representative from MARCOM, Title IX and General Counsel may assist with creation of the message	Assistant Director of Public Safety	Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee	Public Safety Officers	Housing and Residential Life staff
Department Website	Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee. Representative from MARCOM, Title IX and General Counsel may assist with creation of the message	Assistant Director of Public Safety	Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee	Web Application Developer	Multimedia Interactive Web Developer or Other Designee

It should be noted that an institution is not required to provide a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor. Additionally, all crime bulletins will be provided to students and employees in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

Emergency Notification (Immediate)

The University's comprehensive campus emergency preparedness and response plan includes information about the management of emergency response and operations, emergency operations center (EOC), and communication responsibilities, including the use of electronic and cellular communication. University departments are responsible for developing contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University conducts announced and/or unannounced emergency response drills and exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, functional exercises, and

tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

When a serious incident occurs or an emergency exists that causes an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and employees at the Center of Aviation Sciences campus, the first responders to the scene are usually the Cahokia Heights Police Department, the St. Clair County Sheriff's Department, the Illinois State Police, and the St. Louis Downtown Airport Fire Department, when their assistance is necessary. These agencies typically respond and work together to manage the incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, University officials along with local and/or federal agencies could also be involved in responding to the incident.

General Evacuation Procedures

The institution has general evacuation guidelines, in the event a segment of the campus needs to be evacuated. Since the Center of Aviation Sciences campus consists of only one building, Hanger 8, the evacuation will consist of moving to another facility on the airport property if safe to do so. SLU expects members of the community to follow the instructions of first responders on the scene, as this type of evacuation would be coordinated on-site.

The emergency evacuation procedures are included in the Building Emergency Action Plans (BEAP) that are developed by the Building Emergency Coordinators (BEC) and the Assistant Director of Emergency Management and Clery Compliance. Students and employees are provided the locations of the emergency exits in their buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. DPS does not tell building occupants in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In both cases, DPS staff on the scene will communicate information to students and employees regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

It is up to the BEC to schedule an evacuation drill. The purpose of an evacuation drill is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. At SLU, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants 'practice' drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm.

At the sound of a fire alarm or if you are instructed to evacuate, leave your work area immediately and proceed to the nearest exit, and leave the building. If you are the first to recognize a fire situation, activate the alarm, evacuate to a safe location using the nearest exit, and notify DPS (314.977.3000) Police Emergency or dial 911.

1. Remain Calm
2. Do NOT use Elevators, Use the Stairs.
3. Assist the physically impaired. If he/she is unable to exit without using an elevator, secure a safe location near a stairwell, and immediately inform DPS or the responding Fire department of the individual's location.
4. Proceed to the designated reassembly area for your building. Keep all walkways clear for emergency vehicles.
5. Make sure all personnel are out of the building.
6. Do not re-enter the building.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures –What it means to "Shelter-in-Place"

In some emergencies, you may be instructed to "shelter-in-place." If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors. To "shelter-in-place" means to make a shelter of the building that you are in until it is safe to go outside. This means that if an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged; stay inside in an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out.

Basic "Shelter-in-Place" Guidance

If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside in an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, take your personal belongings (purse, wallet, access card, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest SLU building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

How You Will Know to "Shelter-in-Place"

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, DPS, Housing Staff members, other Saint Louis University employees, Local PD, or other authorities utilizing the Saint Louis University's emergency communications tools.

How to "Shelter–in-Place"

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

1. If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
2. Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:
    - An interior room;

- Above ground level; and
- Without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms maybe necessary.

3. Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
4. Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
5. Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able. SLU staff will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible.
6. Make a list of the people with you and ask someone (hall staff, faculty, or other staff) to call the list into DPS so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.
7. Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
8. Make yourself comfortable.

If your building is damaged, take your personal belongings (purse, wallet, access cards, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, use the stairs instead of the elevators, etc.). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest University building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions. Additional information about the emergency response/evacuation procedures and updates to the plans for the University is available at https://www.slu.edu/about/safety/emergency-preparedness/index.php

University community members are encouraged to notify the Cahokia Heights Police Department of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus. To report an emergency that requires police, fire, or medical, please dial "911". The Cahokia Heights Police Department has the responsibility of responding to, and summoning the necessary resources, to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. If an immediate threat exists, an institution must follow its emergency notification procedures but is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances, however, the institution is required to provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

In the event of an emergency, Saint Louis University will initiate and provide, without delay, immediate notifications to the appropriate segment(s) of the Saint Louis University community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employees and visitors.

If DPS, in conjunction with other campus officials (Facilities, Student Health Center, Student Development, etc.) or local first responders (Cahokia Heights PD, Airport Fire Department, Illinois State Police, etc.) confirm there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of our community, DPS and/or designees, will collaborate, if needed, to determine the content of the message and they will initiate some or all of the systems listed below to communicate the threat to the University community or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population.

Since SLU is an active and open campus, isolating notification to a particular building or part of campus may not be practical unless doing so could be done without jeopardizing the safety of the community. For example, if a serious gas leak can be contained to a specific building and campus personnel can safely evacuate and secure the building by using a building speaker system, email, and/or physically walking the building, then a campus-wide emergency notification would not be made in that situation.

Notification will be made by using some or all of the following methods depending on the type of emergency: Saint Louis University Alert System (which contains email, cell phone text, voice message alert); fire alarm (where available), public address systems (where available), social media, digital signage (where available), local media, webpage and/or in person communication. If any of these systems fail, or SLU deems it appropriate, in person communication may be used to communicate an emergency.

Please see the chart below for specific information about who develops the content of the Emergency Notification messages and who initiates them for each of these systems.

System to use **PRIMARY**	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority for approving & sending messages	Primary Message Sender	Backup Message Sender
Campus Emergency Alert System (used for Emergency Text Notifications)	DPS Supervisor or Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee	Dispatchers	DPS Supervisor or Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee	DPS Supervisor /Dispatchers	Assistant Director of Public Safety
System in use SECONDARY	**Primary Message Creator**	**Backup Message Creator**	**Authority for approving & sending messages**	**Primary Message Sender**	**Backup Message Sender**
Campus Emergency Alert System- option to include alerts to social media, Phones, and Digital Signage	DPS Supervisor or Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee	Dispatchers	Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee	DPS Supervisor /Dispatchers	Assistant Director of Public Safety
Postings in Residence Halls	Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee	Assistant Director of Public Safety	Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee	Public Safety Officers	Housing and Residential Life staff
Department Website	Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee	Assistant Director of Public Safety	Assistant VP of Public Safety or designee	Web Application Developer	Multimedia Interactive Web Developer or Other Designee

After the initial communication blast, the primary means of providing follow-up information to the community will be on the University web page (www.slu.edu) and/or via the University email system. The University may also use any of the systems listed above to provide follow-up information, as deemed appropriate.

The Campus Emergency Alert System is designed to enhance and improve communication so that all members of the campus community can stay informed in the event of an emergency. SLU has contracted with RAVE to provide this service, which will allow students, faculty, and staff the ability to be notified via text message in the event of an emergency or campus closure. The message can also be sent to designated e-mail addresses. Campus visitors and contractors can "opt-in" to the RAVE system and receive emergency text messages while they are on campus. Please note that subscribers to the system will pay no fees for the service, other than any regular fees associated with text messaging services. To sign up for this service please proceed to myslu.slu.edu and click on Banner Self-Service if you are a student. Under the Personal Information tab, click on the Campus Emergency Notification System link and complete the required information. SLU employees will need to proceed to myslu.slu.edu and click on Workday and enter their cell number for the SLU Emergency Notification system. Visitors and contractors can contact the Clery Compliance Officer at 314.977.7129 to receive the directions on how to "opt-in" to the system. Due to limited characters available with text messaging, the Campus Emergency Alert System will only be used to provide limited safety information that is critical, such as areas to avoid, the need to shelter in place, provide an all-clear message, etc. The larger community, including parents, neighbors and other interested persons can obtain information about an emergency on campus via the University webpage (slu.edu) or the local or national media.

It should be noted that unlike the timely warning requirement, an emergency notification is not restricted just to Clery reportable crimes. Incidents such as a serious gas leak, haz-mat spill, tornado warning, etc., could warrant the use of this protocol. DPS will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the first responders compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Annual Notification & Testing

SLU will publicize their emergency response and evacuation procedures annually via an email blast to the SLU community, in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year. A test is defined as regularly scheduled drills, exercises, and appropriate follow-through activities, designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. Each test is documented and includes a description of the exercise, the date and time of the exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced. Throughout the year the Critical Incident Management Team will meet and train on the University's response to a critical incident through a variety of exercises that may include a tabletop, functional, or live exercise. These tests may be announced or unannounced depending on the type of exercise. Community members are encouraged to review the University's emergency preparedness information located on the DPS website.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

All security awareness and crime prevention programs are held on the main campus. During orientation in August and throughout the year, students are informed about a variety of programs offered by DPS and other key campus departments. These programs include Run, Hide, Fight Training, SLU 101, Self-defense training, Alcohol & Drug Awareness, AED/CPR, etc.

DPS, Title IX, Student Involvement Center, and the Campus Wellness & Recreation departments provide a variety of programs dealing with sexual assault, stalking, domestic and dating violence, bystander intervention, and risk reduction strategies, etc.

When a new employee is hired, they must attend a New Employee Orientation program that discusses a variety of security awareness and crime prevention programs that are offered by DPS. Employees are encouraged to participate in these programs when offered during the year.

All members of the community are continually reminded they must be responsible for their own security and the security of others. This message is reinforced through security awareness programs offered by the department, the annual disclosure form, and in the "timely warnings" distributed to the campus community.

- New students and employees are informed about safety and security issues at orientation sessions. Multiple SLU 101 sessions are held during the summer for prospective students and new employee orientation sessions are held on a regular basis throughout the year.

- Free Billiken Shuttle Service is offered to University members during published hours between the North and South campuses as well as the Scott Law Center and the Center for Aviation Services.

- During the 2023-2024 academic year, DPS provided the following crime prevention and safety programs to various groups of students, faculty, and staff. Some of the programs are listed below:

    - SLU 101 for students – Available to incoming students, an overview of DPS is provided along with the service and training that our department provides to the community. It also covers basic safety principles to help stay safe while on campus. In 2023-2024, SLU offered 20 SLU 101 sessions to over 1,300 attendees.

    - Self-Defense training – Open to students and employees, this course is a basic self-defense course. In 2023-2024, SLU offered 3 classes for 48 attendees.

    - New Employee Orientation- Available to employees, an overview of DPS is provided along with the services and training that our department

provides to the community. It also covers basic safety principles to help stay safe while on campus. All new employees are now provided a link to watch the training video upon hire.

- AED/CPR training – Available to students and employees, SLU uses the American Heart Association's BLS Provider Training to teach individuals how to perform CPR and utilize and AED on adults, children, and infants. In 2023-2024, SLU offered 13 CPR/AED classes for 74 attendees.

- Alcohol and drug awareness – Available to students and employees, this course examines how alcohol and drugs can affect careers and personal life. In 2023-2024, 974 students participated in an Alcohol educational seminar (Alcohol Edu). The University offered the SLU Harm and Alcohol Reduction Program (SHARP) for 606 students and the Cannabis Harm and Risk Mitigation (CHARM) program for 17 students.

- Run, Hide, Fight – Available to students and employees, this course offers up-to-date information on different response options in the rare event that an active shooter situation occurs on campus. In 2023-2024, SLU offered 5 sessions for 146 attendees.

- Fire Safety training – Available to students and employees, this training covers basic instruction on the use of a fire extinguisher as well as general fire safety. In 2023-2024, SLU offered 2 fire safety classes for 170 attendees.

- General Safety – Open to students and employees, this program can be tailored to a specific crime prevention or safety topic. In 2023-2024, SLU offered 7 General Safety programs for 390 attendees.

- Fire drills – Each semester DPS will conduct fire drills in the student residential halls to help prepare and educate our students in the event of a fire. DPS will also assist with a fire drill for employees in academic buildings upon request. In 2023-2024, DPS conducted 36 Fire Drills.

Various safety and security programs are also presented by the Department of Housing and Residence Life, the Student Involvement Center, and other University Departments. These training opportunities are often provided in cooperation with DPS. Public Safety will provide crime prevention programs upon request please contact 314.977.3000 or email dps@slu.edu if you would like to schedule a program.

Missing Students Protocol

The Center of Aviation Sciences campus in Cahokia does not have any residence halls, however, many of the students that frequent the campus reside in residence halls on the main campus. If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing for more than 24 hours, they should immediately notify:

- **Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness**
  The Wool Center, Room 114
  314.977.3000

- **Dean of Students Office**
  Busch Student Center, Suite 356
  314.977.9378

- **Residence Hall Professional Staff**
  DuBourg Hall, Room 157
  314.977.2811

- **Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards**
  Busch Student Center, Suite 350
  314.977.7326

- **Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX**
  DuBourg Hall, Room 36
  St. Louis, MO 63103
  314.977.3838

All University officials are required to notify public safety immediately upon being notified about a missing student. They will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

After investigating the missing person report, should public safety determine the student is missing and has been missing for more than 24 hours; students are advised that public safety will notify the local law enforcement that has jurisdiction in the area (unless they determined the student was missing). Students are advised that, in the event a student under 18 years of age and not emancipated, SLU must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

Even if the student hasn't registered a confidential contact, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, the University will still contact the police department. Contact will be made no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing.

Should DPS investigate and determine that a residential student is missing, contact will then be made to the missing person contact, if contact information has been provided, within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination that the student is missing by the DPS . If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the

University will notify the student's parent or legal guardian within 24 hours of the determination the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option on an annual basis to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the University in the event the student is determined to be missing more than 24 hours. Students who wish to identify a confidential contact can do so when completing their housing application. Students are advised that their missing person contact information will be registered confidentially and will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement in the case of a missing person investigation only.

Should the investigation determine the student is missing prior to 24 hours, these procedures will be implemented immediately.

Crime & Fire Log

The Center for Aviation Sciences does not have security personnel or residential halls on site so there is not a requirement to maintain a crime or fire log for this location.

Alcohol and Drug Policies/Programs

The law of the State of Missouri states: "Any person under the age of 21 who purchases or attempts to purchase or has in his or her possession any intoxicating liquor … is guilty of a misdemeanor. Furthermore, anyone guilty of a misdemeanor shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and jail sentence." The University enforces compliance with local and state alcoholic beverage laws on campus and at University-sponsored activities. DineSLU has the responsibility of verifying the legality of persons seeking to purchase or obtain alcohol at those events. Enforcement of liquor law violations is the responsibility of the DPS, the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards (student conduct), and/or local law enforcement.

SLU recognizes both the letter and spirit of the law, as well as the needs of students for social activities. Refer to the Student Handbook for more detailed information. Saint Louis University prohibits the unlawful possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages on campus. The following Alcohol Policy and Guidelines set parameters within which alcohol use will reflect this increasing awareness of concern for us and each other:

- In observance of the laws of Missouri and local ordinances, no person under the age of 21 may purchase or attempt to purchase, or have in their possession, or use any alcoholic or intoxicating beverage on campus or at University activities
- Consumption of alcoholic beverages by those who are over 21 years of age, on campus, must follow Housing and Residence Life guidelines while in a residence hall, and is permitted only at those student events or locations that have been

expressly approved by the Student Involvement Center and only in those locations for which the University has a license.

- Community members may not distribute and/or sell alcohol to anyone under the age of 21.
- University funds may not be used to pay for any portion of an event at which alcohol may be provided, served to, or consumed by minors.
- Arrangements for food and beverages for on campus events must be made with DineSLU, which has the responsibility for verifying the legality of persons seeking to purchase or obtain alcohol. No food or beverages may be brought to an event by an outside caterer except with special authorization.
- Monitoring and enforcing compliance with the policy and guidelines are the responsibility of DPS for outside events, and the director/manager of the building for inside events. Compliance with the policy in the residence halls and University-owned/managed housing is the responsibility of the Director of Housing and Residence Life and the Residence Life staff.
- University departments and student organizations also may impose additional, more stringent restrictions on the use and distribution of alcohol by their members.
- As a Catholic Jesuit educational institution, Saint Louis University expects its students to develop a responsible philosophy on the appropriate use of alcoholic beverages. The University encourages students to consider all the implications of drinking and to arrive at a conscientious decision about how they will personally use alcohol.

The University is obligated to respect federal, state, and local laws, and it attempts to protect the rights of others threatened by illegal or immoderate drinking on campus or at social events sponsored by the University. The University, therefore, disapproves of drinking that infringes on the rights of others, misconduct due to drinking or drinking by anyone under 21 years of age. The University does not condone any drinking patterns that lead to behaviors detrimental to the health and welfare of the individual, student group or University community. Social activities are expected to have clear purposes, other than the consumption of alcoholic beverages. The University encourages moderation in the use of alcohol for those of legal age who choose to drink. The University strongly asserts that choosing not to drink is as socially acceptable as choosing to drink.

Finally, in accordance with our policy, the University will sponsor programs and develop guidelines to help community members understand the advantages of a healthy lifestyle, the consequences of use and abuse of alcohol, the moral implications of alcohol use and the importance of personal and community responsibility.

Policy on Illegal Drugs

Possession, use and distribution/sale of stimulants, depressants, narcotics or hallucinogenic drugs, and other illegal agents having potential for abuse, except for a properly designated physician's or dentist's prescription, is forbidden by University policy and local, state and/or federal law. In addition, the abuse of legal substances may also be considered a violation of University policy, e.g., huffing nitrous oxide, whippets. Such use, possession and conduct

are prohibited on Saint Louis University's premises, or as part of any University activity. Selling, bartering, exchanging, or giving away such substances to any person is illegal and prohibited. Any student engaged in such activity may be reported to law enforcement agents and will be subject to severe conduct action, including but not limited to suspension or dismissal. Please refer to the Student Handbook for more information as to what constitutes a violation of the University's drug policy. Enforcement of drug law violations is the responsibility of the DPS, the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards (student conduct), and/or local law enforcement.

In accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act and the Drug Free Workplace Act, the University annually distributes to students and employees an informational brochure that includes the University's alcohol and drug policies, counseling and assistance programs, University and legal sanctions, health risks and uses and effects of controlled substances.

- Copies of the informational brochure for students are available in the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards, Busch Student Center, Room 350 or on-line at https://www.slu.edu/student-development/dean-of-students/drug-free-schools.php.

- Employees at SLU can get a copy of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Notice to Employees at https://slu.policystat.com/policy/token_access/ffb5d94e-58ce-4fe8-9fbc-070497e08760/

- The University's Alcohol and Drug expectations and policies are outlined in the Student Handbook, Section 1.2 Alcohol on Campus, Section 1.6 Drugs, Section 2.7 Community Standards Violations, and Alcohol and Drug Appendix

Alcohol and Drug Prevention Programs

The SLU Harm and Alcohol Reduction Program (SHARP) was created to help students make better decisions regarding alcohol and other substance abuse. The SHARP program is administered to all students who are found responsible for violating the University's Alcohol Policy and Community Standards, Section 2.7.3. All incoming students are required to take Alcohol Edu, an on-line module geared towards alcohol awareness.

The Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards also provides the Billikens ACT (Acting Courageously Together) workshop which is an outcome for all students found responsible for alcohol/drug related offenses, pets, safety, and other community standards violations. The Billikens ACT Workshop is facilitated by a member of the Office of Student Responsibilities and Community Standards staff and is held in evenings during the academic year.

SLU sponsored Alcohol and Other Drug Awareness Week, February 5-9, 2024, which included programming on recognizing alcohol problems, a SHARP session, a cannabis fact/fiction event, overdose prevention and Naloxone administration, alcohol alternative events, and art therapy.

There are also AA meetings located on campus in the St. Xavier College Church Parish Center every Thursday evening.

Another preventative group is our Student Health Advocates/Peer Educators (SHAPE). SHAPE's duties are to provide the SLU community with education around the following: health/wellness, alcohol prevention education and sexual assault/sexual health education. SHAPE's purpose is to safeguard the health of students through education. During the past year, this program was only offered during individual treatment sessions and no community programming was provided due to COVID.

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

SLU 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 dating violence, domestic 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. Institutional disciplinary procedures will depend on whether an incident occurs under the jurisdiction of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy, the Student Handbook, or other relevant University policy.

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.
  - ii. 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.

- **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 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.

Jurisdictional Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

The State of Illinois uses the following definitions:

Criminal Sexual Assault [720 ILCS 5/11-1.20(A)]
A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and: (1) uses force or threat of force; (2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent; (3) is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; or (4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age.

Sexual Penetration [720 ILCS 5/11-0.1]
"Sexual penetration" means any contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person and an object or the sex organ, mouth, or anus of another person, or any intrusion, however slight, of any part of the body of one person or of any animal or object into the sex organ or anus of another person, including, but not limited to, cunnilingus, fellatio, or anal penetration. Evidence of emission of semen is not required to prove sexual penetration.

Consent [720 ILCS 5/11-1.70]
(a) "Consent" means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent. (c) A person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct.

Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault [720 ILCS 5/11-1.30]
(a) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist

during the commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7), occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense:

1. The person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon;
2. The person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10);
3. The person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person;
4. The person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony;
5. The victim is 60 years of age or older;
6. The victim is a person with a physical disability;
7. The person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception for other than medical purposes;
8. The person is armed with a firearm;
9. The person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; or
10. The person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.

(b) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.

(c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.

Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child [720 ILCS 5/11- 1.40]
A person commits predatory criminal sexual assault of a child if that person is 17 years of age or older, and commits an act of contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person and the part of the body of another for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim or the accused, or an act of sexual penetration, and: (1) the victim is under 13 years of age; or (2) the victim is under 13 years of age and that person: (A) is armed with a firearm; (B) personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; (C) causes great bodily harm to the victim that: (i) results in permanent disability; or (ii) is life threatening; or (D) delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other

means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception, for other than medical purposes.

Criminal Sexual Abuse [720 ILCS 5/11-1.50]

a. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person: (1) commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force; or (2) commits an act of sexual conduct and knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent.
b. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person is under 17 years of age and commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age.
c. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is less than 5 years older than the victim.

Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse [720 ILCS 5/11-1.60]

a. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits criminal sexual abuse and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist (i) during the commission of the offense or (ii) for purposes of paragraph (7), as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim; (3) the victim is 60 years of age or older; (4) the victim is a person with a physical disability; (5) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person; (6) the person commits the criminal sexual abuse during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; or (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim for other than medical purposes without the victim's consent or by threat or deception.
b. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 18 years of age and the person is a family member.
c. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if: (1) that person is 17 years of age or over and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 13 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act; or (2) that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.
d. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least

13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is at least 5 years older than the victim.

e. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.
f. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age and the person is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim.

Sexual Relations Within Families [720 ILCS 5/11-11]
A person commits sexual relations within families if he or she: (1) Commits an act of sexual penetration; and (2) The person knows that he or she is related to the other person as follows: (i) Brother or sister, either of the whole blood or the half-blood; or (ii) Father or mother, when the child, regardless of legitimacy and regardless of whether the child was of the whole blood or half-blood or was adopted, was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iii) Stepfather or stepmother, when the stepchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iv) Aunt or uncle, when the niece or nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (v) Great-aunt or great-uncle, when the grand-niece or grand- nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (vi) Grandparent or step-grandparent, when the grandchild or step-grandchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed.

Domestic Violence: The state of Illinois defines domestic violence as follows [750 ILCS 60/103]: "Domestic violence" means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis.

"Physical abuse" includes sexual abuse and means any of the following: (i) knowing or reckless use of physical force, confinement or restraint; (ii) knowing, repeated and unnecessary sleep deprivation; or (iii) knowing or reckless conduct which creates an immediate risk of physical harm.

"Harassment" means knowing conduct which is not necessary to accomplish a purpose that is reasonable under the circumstances; would cause a reasonable person emotional distress; and does cause emotional distress to the petitioner. Unless the presumption is rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence, the following types of conduct shall be presumed to cause emotional distress: (i) creating a disturbance at petitioner's place of employment or school; (ii) repeatedly telephoning petitioner's place of employment, home or residence; (iii) repeatedly following petitioner about in a public place or places; (iv) repeatedly keeping petitioner under surveillance by remaining present outside his or her home, school, place of employment, vehicle or other place occupied by petitioner or by peering in petitioner's windows; (v) improperly concealing a minor child from petitioner, repeatedly threatening to improperly remove a minor child of petitioner's from the jurisdiction or from the

physical care of petitioner, repeatedly threatening to conceal a minor child from petitioner, or making a single such threat following an actual or attempted improper removal or concealment, unless respondent was fleeing an incident or pattern of domestic violence; or (vi) threatening physical force, confinement or restraint on one or more occasions.

"Intimidation of a dependent" means subjecting a person who is dependent because of age, health or disability to participation in or the witnessing of: physical force against another or physical confinement or restraint of another which constitutes physical abuse, regardless of whether the abused person is a family or household member.

"Interference with personal liberty" means committing or threatening physical abuse, harassment, intimidation or willful deprivation so as to compel another to engage in conduct from which she or he has a right to abstain or to refrain from conduct in which she or he has a right to engage.

"Willful deprivation" means willfully denying a person who because of age, health or disability requires medication, medical care, shelter, accessible shelter or services, food, therapeutic device, or other physical assistance, and thereby exposing that person to the risk of physical, mental or emotional harm, except with regard to medical care or treatment when the dependent person has expressed an intent to forgo such medical care or treatment. This paragraph does not create any new affirmative duty to provide support to dependent persons.

Domestic Battery [720 ILCS 5/12-3.2, 720 ILCS 5/12-0.1] A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification by any means: (1) causes bodily harm to any family or household member; (2) makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member.

"Family or household members" include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren, and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and caregivers. For purposes of this Article, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship.

Dating Violence: Dating violence is not defined in the Illinois Criminal Code.

Stalking: The state of Illinois defines stalking as follows [720 ILCS 5/12-7.3]: a. A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this

course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress.

a-3. A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person.

a-5. A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion: (1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and (2) transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person.

c. Definitions. For purposes of this Section:

1. "Course of conduct" means 2 or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a defendant 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, engages in other non-consensual contact, or interferes with or damages a person's property or pet. A course of conduct may include contact via electronic communications.

2. "Electronic communication" means any transfer of signs, signals, writings, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectric, or photo-optical system. "Electronic communication" includes transmissions by a computer through the Internet to another computer.

3. "Emotional distress" means significant mental suffering, anxiety or alarm.

4. "Family member" means a parent, grandparent, brother, sister, or child, whether by whole blood, half-blood, or adoption and includes a step-grandparent, step-parent, step-brother, step-sister or step-child. "Family member" also means any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior 6 months, regularly resided in the household.

5. "Follows another person" means (i) to move in relative proximity to a person as that person moves from place to place or (ii) to remain in relative proximity to a person who is stationary or whose movements are confined to

a small area. “Follows another person” does not include a following within the residence of the defendant.

6. “Non-consensual contact” means any contact with the victim that is initiated or continued without the victim’s consent, including but not limited to being in the physical presence of the victim; appearing within the sight of the victim; approaching or confronting the victim in a public place or on private property; appearing at the workplace or residence of the victim; entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim; or placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim.

7. “Places a person under surveillance” means: (1) remaining present outside the person’s school, place of employment, vehicle, other place occupied by the person, or residence other than the residence of the defendant; or (2) placing an electronic tracking device on the person or the person’s property.

8. “Reasonable person” means a person in the victim’s situation.

9. “Transmits a threat” means a verbal or written threat or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal or written statements or conduct.

d) Exemptions.

1. This Section does not apply to any individual or organization (i) monitoring or attentive to compliance with public or worker safety laws, wage and hour requirements, or other statutory requirements, or (ii) picketing occurring at the workplace that is otherwise lawful and arises out of a bona fide labor dispute, including any controversy concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions or benefits, including health and welfare, sick leave, insurance, and pension or retirement provisions, the making or maintaining of collective bargaining agreements, and the terms to be included in those agreements.

2. This Section does not apply to an exercise of the right to free speech or assembly that is otherwise lawful.

3. Telecommunications carriers, commercial mobile service providers, and providers of information services, including, but not limited to, Internet service providers and hosting service providers, are not liable under this Section, except for willful and wanton misconduct, by virtue of the transmission, storage, or caching of electronic communications or messages of others or by virtue of the provision of other related telecommunications, commercial mobile services, or information services used by others in violation of this Section.

Aggravated Stalking [720 ILCS 5/12-7.4]

a. A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she commits stalking and: (1) causes bodily harm to the victim; (2) confines or restrains the victim; or (3) violates a temporary restraining order, an order of protection, a stalking no contact order, a civil no contact order, or an injunction prohibiting the behavior described in subsection (b)(1) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.

a-1. A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration Act or has been previously required to register under that Act and commits the offense of stalking when the victim of the stalking is also the victim of the offense for which the sex offender is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration Act or a family member of the victim.

c. Exemptions

1. This Section does not apply to any individual or organization (i) monitoring or attentive to compliance with public or worker safety laws, wage and hour requirements, or other statutory requirements, or (ii) picketing occurring at the workplace that is otherwise lawful and arises out of a bona fide labor dispute including any controversy concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions or benefits, including health and welfare, sick leave, insurance, and pension or retirement provisions, the managing or maintenance of collective bargaining agreements, and the terms to be included in those agreements.

2. This Section does not apply to an exercise of the right to free speech or assembly that is otherwise lawful.

3. Telecommunications carriers, commercial mobile service providers, and providers of information services, including, but not limited to, Internet service providers and hosting service providers, are not liable under this Section, except for willful and wanton misconduct, by virtue of the transmission, storage, or caching of electronic communications or messages of others or by virtue of the provision of other related telecommunications, commercial mobile services, or information services used by others in violation of this Section.

Cyberstalking [720 ILCS 5/12-7.5]

a. A person commits cyberstalking when he or she engages in a course of conduct using electronic communication directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress.

a-3. A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions, harasses another person through the use of electronic communication and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of [the Criminal] Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.

a-4. A person commits cyberstalking when he or she knowingly, surreptitiously, and without lawful justification, installs or otherwise places electronic monitoring software or spyware on an electronic communication device as a means to harass another person and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of [the Criminal] Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person. For purposes of this Section, an installation or placement is not surreptitious if: (1) with respect to electronic software, hardware, or computer applications, clear notice regarding the use of the specific type of tracking software or spyware is provided by the installer in advance to the owners and primary users of the electronic software, hardware, or computer application; or (2) written or electronic consent of all owners and primary users of the electronic software, hardware, or computer application on which the tracking software or spyware will be installed has been sought and obtained through a mechanism that does not seek to obtain any other approvals or acknowledgement from the owners and primary users.

a-5. A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, creates and maintains an Internet website or webpage which is accessible to one or more third parties for a period of at least 24 hours, and which contains statements harassing another person and: (1) which communicates a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, where the threat is directed towards that person or a family member that person, or (2) which places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, or (3) which knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of [the Criminal] Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.

c. For purposes of this Section:

1. “Course of conduct” means 2 or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a defendant 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, engages in other nonconsensual contact, or interferes with or damages a person’s property or pet. The incarceration in a penal institution of a person who commits the course of conduct is not a bar to prosecution under this Section.

2. “Electronic communication” means any transfer of signs, signals, writings, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectric, or photo-optical system. “Electronic communication” includes transmissions through an electronic device including, but not limited to, a telephone, cellular phone, computer, or pager, which communication includes, but is not limited to, e-mail, instant message, text message, or voice mail.

   (2.1) “Electronic communication device” means an electronic device, including, but not limited to, a wireless telephone, personal digital assistant, or a portable or mobile computer.
   (2.2) “Electronic monitoring software or spyware” means software or an application that surreptitiously tracks computer activity on a device and records and transmits the information to third parties with the intent to cause injury or harm. For the purposes of this paragraph (2.2), “intent to cause injury or harm” does not include activities carried out in furtherance of the prevention of fraud or crime or of protecting the security of networks, online services, applications, software, other computer programs, users, or electronic communication devices or similar devices.

3. “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering, anxiety or alarm.

4. “Harass” means to engage in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that alarms, torments, or terrorizes that person.

5. “Non-consensual contact” means any contact with the victim that is initiated or continued without the victim’s consent, including but not limited to being in the physical presence of the victim; appearing within the sight of the victim; approaching or confronting the victim in a public place or on private property; appearing at the workplace or residence of the victim; entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim; or placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim.

6. “Reasonable person” means a person in the victim’s circumstances, with the victim’s knowledge of the defendant and the defendant’s prior acts.

7. “Third party” means any person other than the person violating these provisions and the person or persons towards whom the violator’s actions are directed.

d. Telecommunications carriers, commercial mobile service providers, and providers of information services, including, but not limited to, Internet service providers and hosting service providers, are not liable under this Section, except for willful and wanton misconduct, by virtue of the transmission, storage, or caching of electronic communications or messages of others or by virtue of the provision of other related telecommunications, commercial mobile services, or information services used by others in violation of this Section.

e. A defendant who directed the actions of a third party to violate this Section, under the principles of accountability set forth in Article 5 of [the Criminal] Code, is guilty of violating this Section as if the same had been personally done by the defendant, without regard to the mental state of the third party acting at the direction of the defendant.

f. It is not a violation of this Section to: (1) provide, protect, maintain, update, or upgrade networks, online services, applications, software, other computer programs, electronic communication devices, or similar devices under the terms of use applicable to those networks, services, applications, software, programs, or devices; (2) interfere with or prohibit terms or conditions in a contract or license related to networks, online services, applications, software, other computer programs, electronic communication devices, or similar devices; or (3) create any liability by reason of terms or conditions adopted, or technical measures implemented, to prevent the transmission of unsolicited electronic mail or communications.

- **Consent:** The state of Illinois defines consent, in relation to sexual activity, as follows [720 ILCS 5/11-1.70]: (a) “Consent” means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent. (c) A person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct

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.

The definition of effective consent is included in the policy to clarify for the University community how effective consent is given and withdrawn with respect to sexual contact. The definition of consent is utilized by a University Hearing Panel when making a determination as to whether or not a member of the community engaged in the prohibited conduct of sexual assault under the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy.

For a complete copy of SLU's Sexual Harassment Policy governing sexual harassment, visit https://slu.policystat.com/policy/token_access/4723d1ac-92fb-4985-8321-b2dc21d517d3/

Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention refers to 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.

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. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. Below is a list[2] of some ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911.

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 or seek help for a situation involving someone attempting to engage in sexual activity with someone who is incapacitated due to drug or alcohol consumption.

[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

3. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
4. Support 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 place blame on those who have experienced any form of abuse 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. **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
5. **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money.
6. **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
7. **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
8. **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.
9. **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.).
10. **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.
11. **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.
12. **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems disoriented or confused, is overly intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
13. **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).

14. 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.
15. **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?
16. **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 Illinois as well as at Saint Louis University;
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 acting to intervene;
E. Information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and to increase empowerment for victims to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.
F. Information regarding:
    a) Procedures the individual impacted by sexual violence or abuse 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 and offer confidential resources available to the SLU community;
    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.

The programs listed below include a variety of strategies focused on educating our new students and employees as well as our current students and employees on the issues involving sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. Some of these programs may involve the distribution of educational materials, inviting guest speakers to campus, providing programs to the community, programs during orientation, addressing topics during academic classes (i.e. First Year Experience), etc. These programs were all held on the Main campus and Scott Law Center.

The following **primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students** offered during the 2023-2024 academic year (including summer 2024) include:

SA-Sexual Assault DV-Domestic Violence DAV-Dating Violence S-Stalking BI-Bystander Intervention

NAME OF PROGRAM	DATE HELD	LOCATION HELD	TOPIC	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS
Vector-Sexual Assault Prevention	Various/Start of the Semester	On-Line	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	All Incoming Students Required to Complete
CP1 Sessions	Various times in the fall semester	Online/Zoom	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	All CP1 Sections
SLU 101 Sessions	Various dates and times during June and July 2024	Busch Student Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	20 Sessions

The **primary prevention and awareness programs for all new employees** offered during the 2023-2024 academic year (including summer 2024) include:

NAME OF PROGRAM	DATE HELD	LOCATION HELD	TOPIC	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS
New Employee Orientation	On-going	Wool Center/On-Line	SA, DV, DAV, S	Ongoing
Vector-Preventing Harassment and Discrimination for Non-Supervisors with Title IX and Clery	On-going	On-Line	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	All New Employees are Required to Complete
New Faculty Resource Fair	08/16/23	Busch Student Center	Title IX/BI	1 Program

The **ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students** offered during the 2023-2024 academic year (including summer 2024) include:

NAME OF PROGRAM	DATE HELD	LOCATION HELD	TOPIC	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS
Vector- Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduate, Graduate, and Adult Learners	Throughout the year	Online	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	Ongoing
SHARP for Community Standards	Throughout the year	Wuller Hall	BI	46 Programs
Title IX for HRL	08/07/23	Busch Student Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for HRL	08/08/23	Busch Student Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Engage Training-HRL	08/09/23	On Campus	BI	1 Program
Behind Closed Doors-HRL	08/10/23	On Campus	BI	1 program
Title IX for SLU Law	08/16/23	Scott Law Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for Peer Mentors	08/16/23	Grand Hall	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for Graduate Students	08/16/23	CGC	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Speak About it Event	08/21/23	Busch Student Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for Athletes	08/21/23-2/23/24	Chaifetz	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	15 Program
Title IX for CP1 Classes	08/28/23	On-line/Video	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for VAW	09/01/23	Tegler Hall	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Fresh Check Day	09/06/23	North Campus-	Title IX, BI	1 Program

		Quad		
Title IX for ALO	11/02/23	Morrissey Hall	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for ISA	11/02/23, 2/20/24	Lee Lecture Hall	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for Kappa Alpha Theta	02/21/24	DeMattias Hall	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for International Students	03/07/24	CGC	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX Resource Fair	04/02/24	Busch Student Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for SAAM/Greek Life	04/02/24, 04/09/24, 04/17/24	Tegler Hall	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX Summer Camp	04/04/24	Zoom	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
HEAT for SAAM	04/08/24	On Campus	SA	1 program
Safe Connections	04/09/24, 4/17/24	On Campus	DAV	1 Program
Campus Speaker	04/22/24	On Campus	SA	1 Program
Donuts and Denim	04/24/24	On Campus	SA	1 Program
SLU 101 Leaders	05/20/24	Busch Student Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX-Med Campus	07/23/24, 07/25/24	Med Campus	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program

The following **on-going awareness and prevention campaigns for employees** offered during the 2023-2024 academic year (including summer 2024) include:

NAME OF PROGRAM	DATE HELD	LOCATION HELD	TOPIC	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS
Everfi-Preventing Harassment and Discrimination for Non-Supervisors with Title IX and Clery	All employees have to complete it.	Online/Zoom	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for HRL	08/07/23	Busch Student Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for HRL	08/08/23	Busch Student Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for Sodexo Employees	08/09/23, 1/10/24	Busch Student Center	A, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Engage Training-HRL	08/09/23	On Campus	BI	1 Program
Behind Closed Doors-HRL	08/10/23	On Campus	BI	1 program
Title IX for Athletics	08/21/23-2/23/24	Chaifetz	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	15 Program
Title IX for CP1 Classes	08/28/23	On-line/Video	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for VAW	09/01/23	Tegler Hall	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Fresh Check Day	09/06/23	North Campus-Quad	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX Resource Fair	09/13/23	Busch Student Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX Annual Training	10/05/23	Zoom	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX Training for DPS-Sgts	10/18/23	Wool Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX for Faculty	10/24/23	Scott Law Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program

Title IX Resource Fair	04/02/24	Busch Student Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Campus Speaker	04/22/24	On Campus	SA	1 Program
Donuts and Denim	04/24/24	On Campus	SA	1 Program
SLU 101 Leaders	05/20/24	Busch Student Center	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX-GME New House staff	6/18/24	Med Campus Aud.	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program
Title IX-Med Campus	07/23/24, 07/25/24	Med Campus	SA, DV, DAV, S, BI	1 Program

Procedures for Reporting a VAWA Crime

After an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, the complainant should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at the Touchette Regional Hospital, 5900 Bond Avenue, Centreville, IL 62207. In Illinois, evidence may be collected even if you choose not to make a report to law enforcement. If you decide, at a later date, that you would like to prosecute, this evidence will be available. Hospitals in Illinois are required to notify the local police department that treatment has been given to a sexual assault victim.

It is important that a complainant of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence may be preserved. This may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if the complainant does not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to University adjudicators/investigators or police.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a complainant chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, they nevertheless should consider speaking with DPS or other law enforcement to preserve evidence. If the complainant decides to report the incident to law enforcement or the University at a later date to assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred and may be helpful in obtaining an order of protection.

If you choose not to go to the hospital in Illinois, you may want to consider going to St. Louis University Hospital located at 3635 Vista Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63110. In Missouri, evidence may be collected even if you choose not to make a report to law enforcement[3]. A

[3] Under the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, starting in 2009, states must certify that they do not "require a victim of sexual assault to participate in the criminal

victim of a rape in Missouri has the following options in regards to the testing of the evidence; (1) report the incident to the police and have the kit tested (2) have the hospital keep the test on file at the hospital to be tested later (may be required to provide your name) or (3) have it tested right away while keeping your name anonymous and deciding later to press charges.

Involvement of Law Enforcement and Campus Authorities

Although the University strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the complainant's choice whether to make such a report and they have the right to decline involvement with the police. To report an incident involving a sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence to the police, contact the Cahokia Heights (IL) police department at (618) 337-9507 or in person at 5800 Bond Avenue, Centreville, IL 62207. The University's Title IX Coordinator will assist any complainant with notifying local police if they so desire. Additional information about the Cahokia Heights Police Department may be found on-line at http://www.cahokiaillinois.org/police-department/.

Reporting Incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

If you have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should report the incident immediately to Anna Kratky, Title IX Coordinator, in person by visiting DuBourg Hall, Room 36, via phone at 314.977.3886 or 314.580.8730 (after hours) or via email at anna.kratky@slu.edu. A report can also be made to the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness in person at the Wool Center, Room 114 or via phone at 314.977.3000 (if the complainant so desires.) Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to DPS will be referred to the Title IX Coordinator regardless if the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.

Procedures the University will follow when a VAWA Crime is reported

The University has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to the complainant who reports a 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 respondent, such as housing, academic, transportation and working accommodations, if reasonably available. The University will implement such Supportive Measures, if the complainant requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the crime to DPS or local law enforcement or initiate a University investigation through a Formal

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justice system or cooperate with law enforcement to be provided with a forensic medical exam, reimbursement for charges incurred because such an exam, or both."

Complaint. To get further assistance, students and employees should contact Anna Kratky, Title IX Coordinator by visiting in person at The Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX, DuBourg Hall, Room 36, via phone at 314.977.3886 or 314.580.8730 (after hours) or via email at 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	1. Upon request, SLU will provide the complainant with access to medical care. 2. SLU will assess immediate safety needs of the complainant. 3. SLU will provide the complainant with information for the local police department AND will assist the complainant with contacting the local police if they so request. 4. SLU will provide the complainant with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers. 5. SLU will provide written information to the complainant on how to preserve evidence. 6. SLU will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective and supportive measures, if appropriate. 7. SLU will provide the complainant with a written explanation of the complainant's rights and options. 8. SLU will provide a "No Trespass" letter to the respondent if deemed appropriate. 9. SLU will provide written instructions on how to apply for an Order of Protection. 10. SLU will provide a copy of the current Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy to the complainant and inform the complainant of their right to initiate an investigation and proceed with a grievance process. 11. If a matter that has been reported does not fall under the jurisdiction/scope of Title IX due to the nature of the circumstances report, the location of reported incident, or the identity of the parties involved, SLU will provide the Student Handbook or other relevant policy to the Complainant with an	Saint Louis University uses the preponderance of the evidence standard.

	explanation of that investigative and hearing process. 12. SLU will inform the Complainant of the status of the investigation and whether or not an investigation will result in a hearing to determine whether the Respondent did or did not violate University policy 13. 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.	
STALKING	1. Upon request, SLU will provide the complainant with access to medical care. 2. SLU will assess the immediate safety needs of the complainant. 3. SLU will provide the complainant with information for the local police department AND will assist the complainant with contacting the local police if they so request. 4. SLU will provide written instructions on how to apply for an Order of Protection. 5. SLU will provide the complainant with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers. 6. SLU will provide written information to the complainant on how to preserve evidence. 7. SLU will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective and supportive measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate. 8. SLU will provide the complainant with a written explanation of the complainant's rights and options. 9. SLU will provide a "No Trespass" letter to the respondent if deemed appropriate. 10. SLU will provide a copy of the current Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy to the complainant and inform the complainant of their right to initiate an investigation and proceed with a grievance process. 11. If a matter that has been reported does not fall under the jurisdiction/scope of Title IX due to	Saint Louis University uses the preponderance of the evidence standard.

	the nature of the circumstances report, the location of reported incident, or the identity of the parties involved, SLU will provide the Student Handbook or other relevant policy to the Complainant with an explanation of that investigative and hearing process. 12. SLU will inform the Complainant of the status of the investigation and whether or not an investigation will result in a hearing to determine whether the Respondent did or did not violate University policy. 13. 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.	

DATING VIOLENCE	1. Upon request, SLU will provide the complainant with access to medical care. 2. SLU will assess the immediate safety needs of the complainant. 3. SLU will provide the complainant with information for the local police department AND will assist the complainant with contacting the local police if they so request. 4. SLU will provide written instructions on how to apply for an Order of Protection. 5. SLU will provide the complainant with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers. 6. SLU will provide written information to the complainant on how to preserve evidence. 7. SLU will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate. 8. SLU will provide the complainant with a written explanation of the complainant's rights and options. 9. SLU will provide a "No Trespass" letter to the respondent if deemed appropriate. 10. SLU will provide a copy of the current Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy to the complainant and inform the complainant of their right	Saint Louis University uses the preponderance of the evidence standard.

	to initiate an investigation and proceed with a grievance process. 11. If a matter that has been reported does not fall under the jurisdiction/scope of Title IX due to the nature of the circumstances report, the location of reported incident, or the identity of the parties involved, SLU will provide the Student Handbook or other relevant policy to the Complainant with an explanation of that investigative and hearing process. 12. SLU will inform the Complainant of the status of the investigation and whether or not an investigation will result in a hearing to determine whether the Respondent did or did not violate University policy. 13. 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	
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	1. Upon request, SLU will provide the complainant with access to medical care. 2. SLU will assess the immediate safety needs of the complainant. 3. SLU will provide the complainant with information for the local police department AND will assist the complainant with contacting the local police if they so request. 4. SLU will provide written instructions on how to apply for an Order of Protection. 5. SLU will provide the complainant with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers. 6. SLU will provide written information to the complainant on how to preserve evidence. 7. SLU will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective and supportive measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate. 8. SLU will provide the complainant with a written explanation of the complainant's rights and options.	Saint Louis University uses the preponderance of the evidence standard.

	9. SLU will provide a "No Trespass" letter to respondent if deemed appropriate 10. SLU will provide a copy of the current Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy to the complainant and inform the complainant of their right to initiate an investigation and proceed with a grievance process. 11. If a matter that has been reported does not fall under the jurisdiction/scope of Title IX due to the nature of the circumstances report, the location of reported incident, or the identity of the parties involved, SLU will provide the Student Handbook or other relevant policy to the Complainant with an explanation of that investigative and hearing process. 12. SLU will inform the Complainant of the status of the investigation and whether or not an investigation will result in a hearing to determine whether the Respondent did or did not violate University policy. 13. University policy. Respondent did or did not violate 14. 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	

Assistance for Complainant: Rights & Options

Regardless of whether a complainant 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 the complainant with a written explanation of their rights and options. Such written information will include:

- the procedures the complainant 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 and privacy of the complainant 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 Supportive Measures; and
- an explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action

Orders of Protection and No Contact Orders

SLU complies with Illinois law in recognizing orders of protection. The University cannot apply for a legal order of protection, no contact order or restraining order for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s). The victim is required to apply directly for these services. To obtain an order of protection, you can:

(1) ask your attorney to file in civil court;
(2) request an order with your divorce;
(3) request an order during a criminal trial for abuse;
(4) go to the St. Clair County Circuit Clerk's office and get papers to seek an order of protection for yourself.

Any person who obtains an order of protection from Illinois or any other state should provide a copy to DPS and the Title IX Coordinator. The recipient of the Order of Protection, if they desire, may meet with DPS and the Title IX 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, 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, at the request of any 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 respondent (student, employee, etc.) and may impose sanctions if the respondent is found responsible for violating the no contact order.

The Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards in collaboration with the Department of Public Safety may also issue a stay away order to a non-member of the SLU community. The letter will explain to the individual that should they be on SLU property, they may subject to arrest for trespassing.

Supportive 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, protective orders, and working situations. The written notification will include information regarding the accommodation options, available assistance in requesting accommodations, and how to request Supportive Measures. For further assistance, students and employees should contact Anna Kratky, Title IX Coordinator, by visiting in person at the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX, DuBourg Hall, Room 36, via phone at 314.977.3886 or 314.580.8730 (after hours), or via email at anna.kratky@slu.edu to get further assistance.

At the complainant's request, and to the extent of the complainant's cooperation and consent, University offices will work cooperatively to assist the complainant in obtaining supportive measures. If reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to

academic, living, working, protective orders or transportation situations regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the crime to campus police, local law enforcement, or initiate a University investigation.

Following a report of Prohibited Conduct, the University will offer reasonable and appropriate measures to protect a complainant and facilitate the complainant's continued access to University employment or education programs and activities. The University offers a wide range of supportive measures for students and employees, whether as complainants or respondents, to provide support and guidance throughout the University's response to a report of Prohibited Conduct. Supportive measures are not disciplinary or punitive in nature. Supportive measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to educational opportunities, programs, or activities without reasonably burdening the other party. Supportive measures may be implemented on an interim basis or may be extended permanently.

The University offers the following range of supportive measures

- Imposition of a mutual No Contact Order which prohibits either party from communicating through any manner or medium with the other party. Parties will be notified of such orders via their SLU email and failure to comply with such orders may result in disciplinary action.
- Rescheduling of exams and assignments;
- Providing alternative course completion options;
- Change in class schedule, including the ability to transfer course sections or withdrawal from a course without penalty;
- Change in an employee's work schedule or job assignment;
- Change in a student's University-sponsored or controlled housing;
- Assistance from University support staff in completing housing relocation;
- Voluntary leave of absence;
- Providing an escort to ensure safe movement between classes and activities;
- Providing access to medical services;
- Providing access to counseling services;
- Providing academic support services, such as tutoring;
- University-imposed administrative leave or separation;
- Providing information and support regarding how to seek a Civil Protection Order and/or;
- Any other remedy which can be tailored to the involved individuals to achieve the goals of this policy.

Supportive measures are available regardless of whether a complainant files a Formal Complaint under this policy. The University will maintain the privacy of any supportive measures provided under this policy to the extent practicable and will promptly address any violation of the supportive measures.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of

the supportive measures and has the discretion to implement and/or modify any supportive measure based on all available information. The Title IX Coordinator is available to meet with a complainant or a respondent to address any concerns about the provision, scope, or application of the supportive measures.

The University will provide reasonable supportive measures to third parties as appropriate and available, taking into account the role of the third party and the nature of any contractual relationship with the University.

To request changes to academic, living, transportation and/or working situations or supportive measures, SLU community members should contact Anna Kratky, Title IX Coordinator, in person by visiting the DuBourg Hall, room 36, via phone at 314.977.3886 or 314.580.8730 (after hours), or via email at anna.kratky@slu.edu. If the complainant wishes to receive assistance in requesting these measures, they should contact the Title IX Coordinator.

On and Off Campus Services 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 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. Since the Center for Aviation Sciences campus in Cahokia is just across the state line, and less than 10 miles from campus, we will list resources for both Illinois and Missouri. All the "on campus" resources will be located on the main campus in Saint Louis. 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	University Counseling Center	Wuller Hall, 2nd Floor 3711 West Pine Mall 314.977.8255
Health	Provides students with health education, emergency care and treatment of minor illness or injury, referrals and resources for confidential care.	Student Health Services	Marchetti Towers East 3518 Laclede Avenue 314.977.2323 (24 hours)
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
Visa and Immigration Assistance	Assist students with Visa and Immigration issues	Office of International Services	Des Peres Hall, room 102 3694 West Pine Mall 314.977.2318
Student Financial Aid	Assist students with issues involving financial aid, leave of	Office of Student Financial	DuBourg Hall, Room 121 221 N. Grand Blvd.

	absences, loan repayment terms.	Services	314.977.2350
Title IX	Assist community members with issues pertaining to sexual harassment, including victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.	Title IX Coordinator/Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX	DuBourg Hall, Room 36 221 N. Grand Blvd. 314.977.3886 (Title IX Coordinator) SLU Integrity Hotline (24 hours) Submission on-line (https://www.slu.edu/compliance-ethics/hotline.php) or by calling 1-877-525-5669.
Public Safety	Crime prevention programs, victim services, crime reporting, law enforcement liaison.	Department of Public Safety Department and Emergency Preparedness	Wool Center, Room 114 3545 Lindell Blvd. 314-977.3000
Affirmative Action	Director of Equal Opportunity and Title IX: Resource for faculty, staff, and students regarding diversity and the EEO and harassment policies.	Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX	DuBourg Hall, Room 36 221 N. Grand Blvd. 314.977.3838

OFF CAMPUS RESOURCES	TYPE OF SERVICES AVAILABLE	SERVICE PROVIDER	CONTACT INFORMATION
Counseling/Mental Health	Behavioral Health & Wellness	Touchette Regional Hospital	5900 Bond Avenue Centreville, IL 62207 618.332.3060
	Professional counseling and mental health services	Mercy Hospital Behavioral Health	615 New Ballas Road Saint Louis, MO 63141 314-251-4845
	Professional counseling and mental health services	St. Anthony's Behavioral Health	10010 Kennerly Road Saint Louis, MO 63128 314-525-4400
	Professional counseling and mental health services	St. Mary's Behavioral Health	6420 Clayton Road Richmond Heights, MO 63117 314-344-6700
	Comprehensive care for wide range of psychiatric disorders/ alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs.	CenterPointe Hospital	763 S. Ballas Road, Suite 130 Saint Louis, MO 63141 1-800-345-5407
Health Care	Emergency medical care	Touchette Regional Hospital	5900 Bond Avenue Centreville, IL 62207 618.332.3060
	Emergency medical care, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner available	St. Louis University Hospital	3635 Vista Avenue St. Louis, MO 63110 314.577.8000
	Emergency medical care, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner available	St. Mary's Health Center	6420 Clayton Road Richmond Heights, MO 63117 314.768.8000

	Emergency medical care, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner available	Barnes Jewish Hospital	1 Barnes Jewish Hospital Plaza St. Louis, MO 63110 314.747.3000
	Emergency medical care, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner available	Missouri Baptist Hospital	3015 N. Ballas Road St. Louis, MO 63131 314.996.5000
	Emergency medical care, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner available	Mercy Hospital	615 New Ballas Road Saint Louis, MO 63141 314-251-4845
Victim Advocacy	Community counseling services, sexual assault victims care unit, mental illness, homeless, etc.	Call for Help, INC	9400 Lebanon Road East Saint Louis, IL 62203 618.397.0968
	Assist victims of domestic violence, individual counseling, advocacy to courts, schools, welfare and social service agencies.	Violence Prevention Center	101 S. Illinois Street Belleville, IL 62220 618.233.6810
	Provide support for victims of sexual assault. Provide economic education, childcare, leadership recognition, and transitional housing.	YWCA Advocacy Group/Rape Crisis Center	3820 West Pine Blvd. Saint Louis, MO 63108 314-531-7273-Hotline 314-726-6665
	Provide support for victims of domestic violence.	Alternatives to Living in Violent Environments	24-hour crisis line 314.993.2777
	Provide support for victims of domestic violence.	Legal Advocates for Abused Women	539 Grand Blvd #400 St. Louis, MO 63103 314.664.6699
	Provide support for victims of domestic violence.	Safe Connections	2165 Hampton Avenue St. Louis, MO 63139 314.646.7500
	Provides resources and support to the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender community in STL	LGBT Center of St. Louis	Currently looking for new residence. 1-888-350-4477
	Helps victims and their families overcome the negative effects of crime	Crime Victim Advocacy Center	539 Grand Blvd #400 St. Louis, MO 63103 314.652.3623
	Info on court procedures, state resources, assists with orders of protection.	Adult Abuse Office	Civil Court Building,9th floor 10 North Tucker, St. Louis, MO 63101 314.622.3788
	39 bed domestic violence program for abused women and their children.	Kathy J. Weinman Shelter	www.co.stlouis.mo.us/dhs/kjweinmanshelter.html 314-423-1117
Legal Assistance	Legal self-help center that provides legal information to St. Clair County residents	St. Clair County Courthouse	10 Public Square First Floor-Law Library Belleville, IL 62220

			618.825.2634
	Providing legal help to low-income and disadvantaged in Missouri.	Legal Services of Missouri	4232 Forest Park Avenue Saint Louis, MO 63108 314-535-4200
Visa and Immigration Assistance	Government agency that oversees lawful immigration to the United States.	ISCIS Office (nearest IL office is in Chicago, IL)	Robert A. Young Federal Building, 1222 Spruce Street, Room 2205 Saint Louis, MO 63103-2815 1-800-375-5283
Student Financial Aid	Student financial aid resource	Department of Education	https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/
Law Enforcement	Law enforcement services	Village of Cahokia PD	103 Main Street Cahokia, IL 62206 618.337.9505
	Law enforcement services	St. Clair County Sheriff Department	700 N. 5th Street Belleville, IL 62220 618.277.3505

*SANE nurses have received specialized training to conduct sexual assault forensic examinations for the collection of evidence.

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://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html - Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights

Confidentiality

Students or employees may request that directory information on file with the University be withheld by contacting the Office of the Registrar (if a student), DuBourg Hall, Room 22, 314.977.2269 or the Office of Human Resources (if an employee), Wool Center, 314.977. 5847. Regardless of whether a complainant has opted-out of allowing the University to share "directory information," personally identifiable information about the complainant 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 complainant, including supportive measures. By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the institution will maintain as confidential, any supportive measures provided to the complainant to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the supportive measures or when a FERPA exception exists.

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 based on a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking (or any other crime), the name

of the complainant and other personally identifiable information about the complainant will be withheld; this could include specific location where an incident is reported to have occurred when reporting the location could inadvertently identify the victim.

Adjudication of Violations

The following statements apply to all procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, regardless of whether the alleged conduct will be resolved in accordance with the Title IX/Sexual Harassment policy. Section 2.11 of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy details the grievance process utilized when a formal complaint alleging prohibited conduct is submitted. Procedures for alleged misconduct, outlined in Section 2.8.4 of the Student Handbook, details the University's process utilized when a formal complaint alleging prohibited conduct is submitted that is not applicable to the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy.

The University's grievance process will be prompt, fair, and impartial from the initial investigation to the final result. In all instances, the process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with University's applicable policy and that is transparent to the complainant and the respondent. The University makes every effort to reach the conclusion of the grievance/adjudication process for matters involving sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking within 90 days from the initiation of an investigation. However, each proceeding allows for extensions of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the complainant and the respondent 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 all participants and promotes accountability. The University holds an annual training that is required for all members of the University that participate in the Title IX grievance process as an investigator, hearing officer, advisor or appeal officer. The Title IX grievance process is the disciplinary process utilized when an allegation of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking that falls within the scope of Title IX prohibited conduct is submitted in a formal complaint to the Title IX Coordinator. The annual training includes, but is not limited to: a detailed training on the scope of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy, an explanation of the grievance process and the expectations of any employee that is participating as an investigator, hearing officer, advisor or appeal officer, the type of sanctions that are available at the conclusion of a hearing process that results in a finding of responsibility, the standard of evidence utilized, relevancy and relevant information, supportive measures available to the Complainant or Respondent both on-campus and off-campus and University reporting contacts.

Furthermore, the policy provides that:

1. The complainant and the respondent will have timely notice for meetings at which the complainant or respondent may be present.
2. The complainant, the respondent, and appropriate officials will have timely and equal access to any information that will be used during formal and informal disciplinary meetings and hearings, as well as access to all information gathered during an investigation regardless of whether it is utilized in the Investigative Report or at the Hearing.
3. The University grievance procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the respondent.
4. The complainant and the respondent each have the opportunity to have 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 an advisor or presence for either the complainant or the respondent in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding so long as the chosen advisor is not also a witness in the investigation. Advisors may participate in the University process in an advisory capacity, but they may not take part directly in the investigation. Advisors may participate in the Hearing to conduct cross examination of the opposing party and witnesses. If a party wishes to speak privately with their advisor during the hearing, they may request a brief recess from the meeting or proceeding. In disciplinary proceedings that do not fall under the scope of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy, advisors may not conduct cross examination of witnesses and parties but may submit questions, in advance, to the Hearing Officer for consideration to be asked by the hearing officer during the hearing.
5. The complainant and the respondent will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of any initial, interim, and final decision of any disciplinary proceeding; and
6. Where an appeal is permitted under the applicable policy, the complainant and the respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing, of the procedures for the respondent and the complainant to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding. When an appeal is filed, the complainant and the respondent will be notified simultaneously of the outcome of the appeal 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. Result means an initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution. The result must include any sanctions imposed by the institution and must include the rationale for the result of the sanctions.

Whether criminal charges are filed, if a complaint of sexual harassment does not fall under the scope or jurisdiction of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy due to the nature or location of the allegations, then the complainant may pursue the matter under other applicable University policies, such as the Harassment Policy or Student Handbook.

Policy	Scope
Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy	Applies when an enrolled student, student attempting to enroll or employee alleges prohibited conduct under this policy. The prohibited conduct must have occurred in an education program

	or activity.
Student Handbook	Applies to any student that reports prohibited conduct as described in the Student Handbook.
Faculty Manual	Applies to Faculty and establishes process for termination and sanctions short of dismissal if there is a violation of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy regarding sanctions.

Below are the following applicable policies determined by the nature of the allegations, the location of the allegations, and the identity of the parties

	Employee and Students
Name of Applicable Policy	Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy
Electronic Address	HTTPS://SLU.POLICYSTAT.COM/POLICY/TOKEN_ACCESS/4723D1AC-92FB-4985-8321-B2DC21D517D3/ ***(LISTED IN APPENDIX B)***
How to File a Report Under this Policy	While an individual is encouraged to report an incident to a person of their choice, the University has designated the following Reporting Contacts to receive reports of Prohibited Conduct. The designated Reporting Contacts have been trained to share available reporting options and resources with a Complainant or person reporting sexual harassment. Again, *all* employees who are aware of Prohibited Conduct, are required to report the information to the Title IX Coordinator unless otherwise designated as a confidential resource. Complaints can be filed by notifying any of the following: ● Anna Kratky, Title IX Coordinator, DuBourg Hall, Room 36, 314.977.3886 or 314.580.8730 (after hours) ● Department of Public Safety, Wool Center, Room 114, 314.977.3000, dps@slu.edu ● Dean of Students Office, BSC, Suite 356, 314.977.9378, deanofstudents@slu.edu ● Department of Housing and Residence Life, DuBourg Hall, Room 157, 314.977.2811, Pro-Staff On Call: 314.486.4947 (24 hours), reslife@slu.edu ● John Janulis, Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards, Busch Student Center, Rm 350, 314.977.7326; conduct@slu.edu ● Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX, DuBourg Hall, Room 36, 314.977.3838 ● SLU Integrity Hotline as a reporting option 1-877-525-5669 or https://www.lighthouse-services.com/_StandardCustomURL/LHILandingPage.asp

The Major Steps in the Policy are:	● Receipt of report. ● The employee that received the report will consult with DPS to determine if there is a serious or continuing threat that may require issuance of a timely warning. ● Outreach to the Complainant to notify them of available supportive measures, provide them a copy of the Explanation of Rights/TIX Know Your Rights Pamphlet document, the option to file a Formal Complaint to initiate a University investigation, and an invitation to meet with the Title IX Coordinator to further discuss these options and resources. ● When a Complainant submits a Formal Complaint requesting the University to initiate an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will review the Formal Complaint. The Title IX Coordinator *must* dismiss the Formal Complaint if (1) the Formal Complaint does not allege circumstances that meet the definition of sexual harassment if proven; (2) the conduct did not take place within an education activity or program; (3) the conduct did not occur within the United States; or (4) the Formal Complaint is not signed by someone that meets the definition of a Complainant. The Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to dismiss a Formal Complaint when (1) the Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator that they wish to withdraw the Formal Complaint; (2) the Respondent is no longer enrolled at or employed by Saint Louis University; or (3) there are circumstances that prevent Saint Louis University from gathering the necessary information to make a determination regarding responsibility. ● The Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to sign a Formal Complaint and initiate the Grievance Process even when a Complainant does not wish to do so. The Title IX Coordinator will consider the following factors when assessing whether to move forward with the Grievance Process: the severity of the conduct alleged including multiple accused individuals and/or the use of force; the risk of the conduct being repeated and the continuation of sexual harassment; and the availability of information or evidence. ● If the Title IX Coordinator dismisses a Formal Complaint either as a mandatory dismissal or a discretionary dismissal, both the Complainant and the Respondent will receive written notice of the dismissal and the reasons for the dismissal. Both the Complainant and the Respondent have the right to appeal the decision to dismiss. It should be noted that the University does not tell the respondent if they never knew about the complaint because it never materialized into an investigation. ● If a Formal Complaint is dismissed under Title IX, the University may address the Prohibited Conduct as a violation of the Student Code of Conduct, the Faculty Manual, or the *Staff Performance Management Policy*. In those instances, complainants will be connected to the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards, the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX, the Division of Human Resources, or other appropriate office.

	● Once the Title IX Coordinator has confirmed that the Formal Complaint will not be dismissed, the Complainant and Respondent will be notified in writing of the following: o The allegations include the date, time, location, parties involved, and the conduct alleged to have occurred. o The corresponding policy violations under this policy and/or other relevant University policy. o An explanation of the Grievance Process and their rights under this policy. o The presumption that the Respondent is not responsible for any policy violation prior to a finding of such at the conclusion of the Grievance Process. o The right to an advisor. o The use of the preponderance of the evidence standard throughout the Grievance Process. o The right to inspect all information and evidence collected during the Grievance Process. o A proposed date and time to meet with the investigator that provides sufficient time for each party to review this policy, to decide on their choice of advisor or to request that one be appointed by the University, and to prepare for an investigative meeting. o The available supportive measures. o The range of possible sanctions should the end of the Grievance Process result in a finding of responsibility. ● When a Formal Complaint results in the initiation of an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, will assign a trained investigator to conduct a prompt, thorough and impartial investigation of reports of Prohibited Conduct. All parties and witnesses are expected to provide truthful information. The Investigating Officer or designee will provide timely updates, as appropriate or requested, about the timing and status of the investigation. ● It is the responsibility of the University, not the parties, to gather relevant information to the extent reasonably possible. The Investigating Officer will conduct a fair and reliable fact-gathering considering the circumstances of the report. The Investigator will be responsible for interviewing the Complainant and Respondent; interviewing potential witnesses; collecting relevant documentation and physical evidence, including documents, communications between the parties, and other electronic records as appropriate; creating a timeline; and preparing a written report documenting the complete investigation. ● The Complainant and Respondent will have an equal opportunity to be heard, to submit information, and to identify witnesses who may have relevant information. Witnesses may have observed the acts in question, have information relevant to the incident, or be participating solely to speak about an individual's character. ● The Investigating Officer will determine the relevance of any proffered information and decide what will be included in the Investigative Report. However, all information and materials gathered, will be provided to both parties for their review and inspection prior to

	the end of the investigation. ● Medical and counseling records of a Complainant or Respondent are privileged confidential records that individuals are not required to disclose. However, these records may contain relevant and material information and a party may voluntarily choose to share such records with the investigator. Only upon permission and request of a Party will such records be included in the Investigative Report and/or materials gathered that are shared with both parties. ● A Complainant's prior sexual history will never be used as evidence of character or reputation and will only be considered during an investigation under limited circumstances. For example, where there is a current or ongoing relationship between the Complainant and the Respondent, and the Respondent asserts that the conduct was consensual, the prior sexual history between the parties may be relevant to assess the manner and nature of communications between the parties. The mere fact of a current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to constitute consent. Any prior sexual history of the Complainant with other individuals is typically not relevant and will only be permitted if it is probative of a material fact, for example, to explain an injury or physical finding. ● Where a sufficient informational foundation exists, the Investigating Officer, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, will assess the relevance, form, and reliability of the information and determine if it is appropriate for inclusion in the written investigation report for consideration by the Hearing Officer in its determination of responsibility and/or any assigning of a sanction. ● The Title IX Coordinator may consolidate two or more Formal Complaints, and thus investigations, when there are common Complainants or Respondents involved or when the allegations arise out of the same facts or circumstances. ● At the conclusion of the investigation, the investigator will prepare a written report that summarizes the information gathered during the investigation, identifies the potential policy violations, and synthesizes the areas of agreement and disagreement between the parties and any supporting information or accounts. Before the report is finalized, the Complainant and the Respondent, as well as their advisors, will be given the opportunity to review a preliminary investigative report as well as all information or evidence gathered that is directly related to the allegations regardless of whether it was included in the preliminary investigative report or not. These materials will be made available to the Parties and their advisors electronically. The Complainant and the Respondent may submit any additional comment or information to the investigator within ten (10) days of the opportunity to review the report. Upon receipt of any additional information by either Party, or after the ten (10) day comment period has lapsed without comment, the investigator will finalize the report. This finalized report, which will include any appropriate comments submitted by either Party, will be given to the hearing panel.

	• The investigator will seek to complete the investigation and provide that investigation to the Hearing Panel and the Parties within forty-five (45) days of receiving the Formal Complaint, but this time frame may be extended depending on the complexity of the circumstances of each case. Both the hearing panel and the Parties will receive the investigation electronically. • The Title IX Coordinator will assemble a Hearing Panel of three (3) trained University staff or faculty to determine the responsibility of the Respondent. A live hearing will be held, and the Hearing Panel will have the opportunity to ask questions of both Parties and any witnesses presented at the hearing. Prior to the start of the hearing, Parties may submit questions that they would like to be asked by the hearing panel of either party. The hearing chair will ask these questions only if they are properly submitted, seem to be relevant and have not already been asked by the hearing panel previously. The hearing chair will ask the submitted questions at the conclusion of the hearing panel's questioning. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Hearing Panel will determine whether the Respondent is or is not responsible for the alleged policy violations and will send both Parties their decision in writing via email simultaneously. If the decision was that the Respondent was responsible, the Hearing Panel will also assign sanctions. • Either party may appeal the decision of the Hearing Panel. All appeals are due, in writing, to the Title IX Coordinator in the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX, or her designee, within three (3) University business days following receipt of the Notice of Outcome. If a request is not received within three (3) business days, the Hearing Panel's determination is final. The appeal shall consist of a plain, concise, and complete written statement outlining the basis for appeal and all relevant information to substantiate the grounds. The appeal will be decided by an appeals officer, who receives, at a minimum, annual training. The members of the appeal panel will be appointed by the Title IX Coordinator.
The anticipated timelines are:	Investigation will be prompt, thorough, and impartial. Except for good cause, the University will conclude its investigation, hearing, and appeal process within ninety (90) calendar days following receipt of a report. Best efforts will be made to complete the process in a timely manner by balancing principles of thoroughness, fairness, and impartiality. The University may extend this time frame for good cause and will communicate any delay in the process in writing to the Parties, including an updated timeframe for completion and the reason(s) for any delay. Good cause may exist for a variety of factors, including the complexity of the circumstances of each allegation, the integrity and completeness of the investigation, to comply with a request by external law enforcement, to accommodate the availability of witnesses, to account for University breaks or vacations, or to address other legitimate reasons.
The decision-making	A fair, thorough, and impartial investigation will be conducted by a trained

process includes:	investigator. The hearing panel will conduct a live hearing and will make the final determination, using the preponderance of evidence, as to whether the respondent is or is not responsible for a policy violation and if a finding of responsibility is made, will impose sanctions. Both parties have the right to appeal the decision.
Resolution options and how the University decides which process to use:	Resolutions will be determined utilizing the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy.

Sanctions-Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy for Students	**Sexual Assault**	**Domestic Violence**	**Dating Violence**	**Stalking**
Education Sanctions	X	X	X	X
Counseling	X	X	X	X
Restriction on Campus Privileges-including housing, participation in student activities, etc.	X	X	X	X
Mandated Counseling that may include anger mgmt., Alcohol/Drug education programs, etc.	X	X	X	X
Disciplinary Probation	X	X	X	X
Suspension	X	X	X	X
Expulsion	X	X	X	X
Sanctions-Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy for Employees	**Sexual Assault**	**Domestic Violence**	**Dating Violence**	**Stalking**
Written Warning		X	X	X
Formal Reprimand		X	X	X
Mandated Counseling or Anger Management	X	X	X	X
Mandated Training, e.g., Sexual Harassment Training	X	X	X	X
Change in Job Responsibilities or Duties	X	X	X	X
Relocation of Assignment	X	X	X	X
Leave with Pay	X	X	X	X

Leave without Pay	X	X	X	X
Termination	X	X	X	X

	Student Handbook **(Sexual Harassment that is addressed by the Student Code of Conduct and falls outside of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy)**
Name of Applicable Policy	Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities and Community Standards
Electronic Address	https://courseleaf.slu.edu/student-handbook/rights-responsibilities-community-standards/
How to File a Report Under this Policy	Complaints can be filed by notifying any of the following individuals: • Anna Kratky, Title IX Coordinator, DuBourg Hall, Room 36, 314.977.3886 or 314.580.8730 (after hours) • Department of Public Safety, Wool Center, Room 114, 314.977.3000, dps@slu.edu • Dean of Students Office, BSC, Suite 356, 314.977.9378, deanofstudents@slu.edu • Department of Housing and Residence Life, DuBourg Hall, Room 157, 314.977.2811; Pro-Staff On Call: 314.486.4947 (24 hours), reslife@slu.edu • John Janulis, Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards, Busch Student Center, Room 350, 314.977.7326; conduct@slu.edu • Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX, DuBourg Hall, Room 36, 314.977.3838 • SLU Integrity Hotline as a reporting option 1-877-525-5669 or https://www.lighthouseservices.com/_StandardCustomURL/LHILandingPage.aspOr by using this link: https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?SaintLouisUniv&layout_id=0
The Major Steps in the Policy are:	Outlined in Section 2.8.4 of the Student Handbook, the Procedures for Alleged Misconduct Not Applicable to the University's Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy addresses: • Alleged misconduct, • Advisors, • Consent, • Incapacitation, Alcohol and other Drugs, Force and Coercion, • Timeframe and Complaint Intake, • Notice, • Investigation procedures, • Hearing procedures, Determination of Responsibility, and Sanctions

	and, • Appeals. Saint Louis University's process for resolving Student reports of sexual misconduct that fall outside the scope of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy will be prompt and equitable and conducted with the oversight of the Director of Student Responsibility and Community Standards. When the University receives reports involving allegations, it will follow the grievance procedures outlined below. **Advisors (expanded policy, Student Handbook, 2022, p. 91)** Throughout the process, a Complainant and a Respondent may have an advisor provided by the University or an advisor of their choice present at any meeting related to the investigation or disciplinary proceeding. An advisor of choice may include an attorney retained by a Party at their own expense. An advisor provided by the University will be trained in regard to University policies, procedures, and resources. **Consent (expanded policy, Student Handbook, 2022, p. 92)** 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)). **Incapacitation, Alcohol and other Drugs, Force and Coercion (expanded policy, Student Handbook, 2022, p. 92)** Incapacitation: A person violates this Section if they have sexual contact with someone they know, or should know, to be mentally incapacitated or to have reached the degree of intoxication that results in incapacitation. An individual who is incapacitated cannot communicate Effective Consent to sexual activity. Incapacitation is the inability, temporarily or permanently, to give consent or communicate unwillingness, because an individual is mentally and/ or physically helpless, unconscious, asleep or unaware that the sexual activity is occurring. Force/Coercion: In some situations, an individual's ability to freely, willingly, and knowingly give Effective Consent is taken away by another person or circumstance. **Timeframe and Complaint Intake** Upon receiving allegations of sexual misconduct that does not fall within the scope of Title IX, the Director, or their designee, will contact the Complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures (including informing the Complainant that supportive measures are available with or without filing a complaint) and to discuss avenues for their resolution. Following the initial outreach to the Complainant as set forth above, the Complainant may file a Complaint by submitting an Incident Report or completing a statement to the Office of Student Responsibility and Community

	Standards providing sufficient information for the University to investigate the allegations contained therein (including but not limited to the name of the Respondent and date, location, and nature of the alleged misconduct). Understanding that not every student who reports misconduct intends to initiate a Complaint, the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards may not proceed with a Formal Investigation and resolution as set forth in Section 2.0 of the Student Handbook in the absence of a filed Complaint. When the Director of the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards believes that, with or without the Complainant's wish to participate in a Formal Investigation, the nature of the allegations warrants an investigation, the Director, or designee, has the discretion to initiate a Formal Investigation by initiating a Complaint. In determining these circumstances the University may consider the following: • The seriousness, persistence, or pervasiveness of the alleged misconduct; • The respective ages and roles of the Complainant and Respondent; • Whether there have been other reports of misconduct against the Respondent; • The right of the Respondent to receive notice and relevant information before disciplinary action is sought; • Whether the circumstances suggest there is an increased risk of the Respondent committing additional acts of misconduct; • Whether the Respondent has a history of arrests or prior conduct violations (at the University or elsewhere) indicating a history of violence; • Whether the Respondent threatened further acts of misconduct or other violence against the Complainant or others; • Whether the misconduct was committed by multiple individuals; • Whether the circumstances suggest there is an increased risk of future acts of misconduct under similar circumstances; • Whether the misconduct was perpetrated with a weapon, by force, or through the use of predatory behavior, including the use of incapacitating substances; • Whether the University possesses other means to obtain revelation information (e.g. security cameras or personnel, physical evidence); • The Respondent's rights to receive information if such information is maintained in an educational record under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) 20, U.S.C. (§)1232g; 34 C.F.R. Part 99; and; • The University's obligation to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment. Where the Director, or designee, initiates the Complaint and Formal Investigation, the Director, or designee, is not a Complainant or otherwise a party under these procedures. Furthermore, the initiation of a Complaint by the Director is not sufficient alone to imply bias or that the Director is responsible for taking a position adverse to the Respondent. Except for good cause, the University will conclude its investigation, hearing, and appeal process within ninety (90) University business days following a notice of investigation. Best efforts will be made to complete the process in a timely manner by balancing principles of thoroughness, fairness, and

	impartiality. The University may extend this time frame for good cause and will communicate any delay in the process in writing to the parties, including an updated timeframe for completion and the reason(s) for any delay. Good cause may exist for a variety of factors, including the complexity of the circumstances of each allegation, the integrity and completeness of the investigation, to comply with a request by external law enforcement, to accommodate reasonable scheduling requests or extensions by either or both Parties, to accommodate the availability of witnesses, to account for holidays resulting in University closure, or to address other legitimate reasons. The Director of Student Responsibility and Community Standards has the discretion to dismiss a complaint when a Complainant notifies the Director or Investigator that they wish to withdraw their complaint. The Director will notify the Respondent when the Complainant withdraws their complaint and explain to both the Complainant and the Respondent whether the investigation will continue or be dismissed. **Notice** When an investigation is initiated, the investigator will provide a written notice of investigation. The notification will include, but is not limited to, the following: • The name of the Complainant; • The nature of the reported misconduct and the corresponding sections of the Student Handbook; • The time, date, and location of the reported incidents, if known; • The right to an advisor; • A prohibition of retaliation; • The name of the assigned investigator; and • Contact information for the Director, or designee. If during the investigation, information is provided that discusses different or additional misconduct that was not included in the original notification of investigation, the investigator will provide an amended notice of investigation to the Respondent outlining the additional information. Upon receipt of the investigative report, the Hearing Officer will provide written notification of charges to both the Respondent and the Complainant. This notification will include: • Name of the individual assigned as the Hearing Officer to determine responsibility and sanctions, if applicable; • Sections of the Student Handbook that the Hearing Officer determines are alleged to have been violated; • Invitation to meet with the Hearing Officer; • Opportunity to provide questions to be asked of the other Party; • Opportunity to review the investigative report, including the recommendation of the Investigator. **Investigation**

	Where a decision has been made to pursue an investigation, the Director, or designee, will assign a trained investigator to conduct a prompt, thorough and impartial investigation of reports of misconduct. All parties and witnesses are expected to provide truthful information. Knowingly providing false or misleading information is a violation of University policy and can subject a Student to disciplinary action. The investigator or designee will provide timely updates, as appropriate or requested, about the timing and status of the investigation. It is the responsibility of the University, not the parties, to gather relevant evidence, to the extent reasonably possible. The Investigator will conduct a fair and reliable fact-gathering in light of the circumstances of the report. The investigator will be responsible for interviewing the Complainant and Respondent; interviewing potential witnesses; collecting relevant documentation and physical evidence, including documents, communications between the parties, and other electronic records as appropriate; creating a timeline; and preparing a written report documenting the complete investigation. The Complainant and Respondent will have an equal opportunity to be heard, to submit information, and to identify witnesses who may have relevant information. Witnesses must have observed the acts in question or have information relevant to the incident and cannot be participating solely to speak about an individual's character. The investigator will determine the relevance of any proffered information, and will not consider statements of personal opinion, rather than direct observations or reasonable inferences from the facts, or statements as to any party's general reputation for any character trait, including honesty. Medical and counseling records of a Complainant or Respondent are privileged confidential records that individuals are not required to disclose. However, these records may contain relevant and material information and a party may voluntarily choose to share such records with the Investigator. Any records provided by a party become part of the file and are available to review by the opposing party. A Complainant's prior sexual history will never be used as evidence of character or reputation, and will only be considered during an investigation under limited circumstances. For example, where there is a current or ongoing relationship between the Complainant and the Respondent, and the Respondent asserts that the conduct was consensual, the prior sexual history between the parties may be relevant to assess the manner and nature of communications between the parties. The mere fact of a current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to constitute consent. Any prior sexual history of the Complainant with other individuals is typically not relevant and will only be permitted if it is probative of a material fact, for example, to explain an injury or physical finding. In gathering information, the Investigator may also consider other reports of, or findings of responsibility for, similar conduct by the Respondent to the extent such information is relevant and available. Such information may be relevant to prove motive, intent, absence of mistake, pattern or another material fact.

	Where a sufficient informational foundation exists, the investigator, in consultation with the Director, will assess the relevance, form, and reliability of the information and determine if it is appropriate for inclusion in the written investigative report for consideration by the Hearing Officer in its determination of responsibility and/or any assigning of a sanction. The Investigator and Director have the discretion to consolidate multiple reports against a Respondent into one investigation if the evidence related to each incident would be relevant and probative in reaching a determination on the other incident. At the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigator will prepare a written report that summarizes the report, details the information gathered, identifies the potential Policy violations and synthesizes the areas of agreement and disagreement between the parties and any supporting information or accounts. In preparing the report, the investigator will review all facts gathered to determine whether the information is relevant and material to the determination of responsibility given the nature of the allegation. Before the report is finalized, the Complainant and Respondent will be given the opportunity to review a preliminary investigative report that contains all information to be relied upon in reaching a determination. The Complainant and the Respondent may submit any additional comment or information to the investigator within ten (10) business days of the opportunity to review the report. Upon receipt of any additional information by the Complainant or Respondent, or after the ten (10) day comment period has lapsed without comment, the Investigator will finalize the report. This finalized report will be given to the Hearing Officer. **Hearing Procedures, Determination of Responsibility, and Sanctions** The Hearing Officer is an individual designated by the University to determine responsibility and impose, as appropriate, any sanctions. Both the Complainant and the Respondent will receive a written notification from the Hearing Officer within ten (10) business days from the Hearing Officer's receipt of the investigative report. The Hearing Officer will provide both Parties an opportunity to review the final investigative report and meet with the Hearing Officer separately. The Parties may submit written comments in lieu of or in addition to an in-person meeting with the Hearing Officer. Any Party may submit written questions that they want to be asked by the Hearing Officer of another Party. The Hearing Officer will review the questions prior to them being asked of another Party to ensure they are appropriate and relevant. At the conclusion of the individual meetings, or upon receipt of additional written comment, the Hearing Officer will make a determination as to whether, based on the preponderance of the evidence standard, the Respondent committed an act or acts of misconduct in violation of this Section. If the Hearing Officer determines that the Respondent is responsible for one or more forms of misconduct, the Hearing Officer will determine the appropriate sanctions. A determination of sanctions will be based on the facts and circumstances of each case and will be designed to eliminate the misconduct and prevent any reoccurrence of such misconduct. Any determination for sanctions will be rooted in the University's educational mission and institutional values. Sanctions for Students for a violation of this Section may include: expulsion;

	suspension; disciplinary probation; mandated counseling assessment which may include anger management course(s), alcohol and/or drug education program(s), and other requirements based upon the counseling assessment; restrictions on campus privileges including restrictions on campus housing or participation in student activities; community service; and/or other education sanctions. In determining the appropriate sanction, the Hearing Officer may consider the following factors: • the nature and violence of the conduct at issue; • the impact of the conduct on the Complainant; • the impact of the conduct on the University community; • prior misconduct by the Respondent , including the Respondent 's relevant prior discipline history, both at the University or elsewhere, and any criminal convictions; • how the University has previously sanctioned similar conduct; • whether the Respondent has accepted responsibility for the conduct; • maintenance of a safe and respectful learning, living and working environment; • protection of the University community; and • any other mitigating, aggravating, or compelling circumstances in order to reach a just and appropriate outcome in each case. Both Parties will receive written notice of the Hearing Officer's findings, any sanctions, the rationale for each and the right to appeal via email. If a Respondent has been suspended and wishes to return to campus after completing their period of suspension, the University shall notify the Complainant if a.) the Respondent's request to return has been approved and b.) the Complainant is currently enrolled in the University. **Appeals** Either Party may appeal the decision of the Hearing Officer. All appeals are due, in writing, to the Director, or their designee, within three (3) University business days following receipt of the Notice of Outcome. If a request is not received within three (3) business days, the Hearing Officer's determination is final. The appeal shall consist of a plain, concise and complete written statement outlining the basis for appeal and all relevant information to substantiate the grounds. The appeal will be decided by a panel of three members of the University Appeal Board (UAB). The members of the appeal panel will be appointed by the Director, or their designee. The grounds for appeal may only be one or more of the following: 1. There was a material deviation from the producers set forth in the applicable provisions of the Student Handbook that would significantly impact the outcome of the case or may have resulted in a different finding; 2. New or relevant information, not available at the time of the investigation or determination of responsibility, has arisen that would significantly impact the outcome of the case.

	Dissatisfaction with the outcome of the investigation, and failure of a party or witness to attend or participate in the investigation or hearing process, are not grounds for appeal. The other Party will have an opportunity to review the appeal and may submit a written response to the appeal to the Director of Student Responsibility and Community Standards, or designee, within three (3) University business days following a Party's review of the appeal. No additional submissions by either Party will be permitted. Appeals are not intended to be a full rehearing of the report (de novo). In most cases, appeals are limited to a review of the written documentation and pertinent documentation regarding the grounds for appeal. Absent extraordinary circumstances the appeal panel will not meet with either Party. The decision of the appeal panel is a final determination. Except in extraordinary circumstances, appeals will be resolved within ten (10) University business days following receipt of the written response to an appeal. All parties will receive written notification following the final determination of any appeal.
The anticipated timelines are:	Except for good cause, OSRCS will conclude its investigation, hearing, and appeal process as quickly as possible, within 90 University business days, while ensuing a fair and thorough process following receipt of a report. Best efforts will be made to complete the process in a timely manner by balancing principles of thoroughness and fundamental fairness with promptness. OSRCS may extend this time frame for good cause and will communicate any delay in the process in writing to the parties, including an updated timeframe for completion and the reason(s) for any delay. Good cause may exist for a variety of factors, including the complexity of the circumstances of each allegation, the integrity and completeness of the investigation, to comply with a request by external law enforcement, to accommodate the availability of witnesses, to account for breaks or vacations, or to address other legitimate reasons.
The decision-making process includes:	**Hearing Procedures, Determination of Responsibility, and Sanctions.** The Hearing Officer is an individual designated by the University to determine responsibility and impose, as appropriate, any sanctions. Both the Complainant and the Respondent will receive a written notification from the Hearing Officer within ten (10) business days from the Hearing Officer's receipt of the investigative report. The Hearing Officer will provide both Parties an opportunity to review the final investigative report and meet with the Hearing Officer separately. The Parties may submit written comments in lieu of or in addition to an in-person meeting with the Hearing Officer. Any Party may submit written questions that they want to be asked by the Hearing Officer of another Party. The Hearing Officer will review the questions prior to them being asked of another Party to ensure they are appropriate and relevant. At the conclusion of the individual meetings, or upon receipt of additional written comment, the Hearing Officer will make a determination as to whether, based on the preponderance of the evidence standard, the Respondent committed an act or acts of misconduct in violation of this Section. If the Hearing Officer determines that the Respondent is responsible for one or

	more forms of misconduct, the Hearing Officer will determine the appropriate sanctions. A determination of sanctions will be based on the facts and circumstances of each case and will be designed to eliminate the misconduct and prevent any recurrence of such misconduct. Any determination for sanctions will be rooted in the University's educational mission and institutional values. Sanctions for Students for a violation of this Section may include: expulsion; suspension; disciplinary probation; mandated counseling assessment which may include anger management course(s), alcohol and/or drug education program(s), and other requirements based upon the counseling assessment; restrictions on campus privileges including restrictions on campus housing or participation in student activities; community service; and/or other education sanctions. In determining the appropriate sanction, the Hearing Officer may consider the following factors: • the nature and violence of the conduct at issue; • the impact of the conduct on the Complainant; • the impact of the conduct on the University community; • prior misconduct by the Respondent , including the Respondent 's relevant prior discipline history, both at the University or elsewhere, and any criminal convictions; • how the University has previously sanctioned similar conduct; • whether the Respondent has accepted responsibility for the conduct; • maintenance of a safe and respectful learning, living and working environment; • protection of the University community; and • any other mitigating, aggravating, or compelling circumstances in order to reach a just and appropriate outcome in each case. Both Parties will receive written notice of the Hearing Officer's findings, any sanctions, the rationale for each and the right to appeal via email. If a Respondent has been suspended and wishes to return to campus after completing their period of suspension, the University shall notify the Complainant if a.) the Respondent's request to return has been approved and b.) the Complainant is currently enrolled in the University.
Resolution options and how the University decides which process to use:	Resolutions will be determined utilizing the Community Standards, as outlined in Section 2.8.4 of the University's Student Handbook.

Sanctions-Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities and Community Standards	**Sexual Assault**	**Domestic Violence**	**Dating Violence**	**Stalking**
Educational	X	X	X	X
Counseling	X	X	X	X

Restriction on Campus Privileges-including housing, participating in student activities, etc.	X	X	X	X
Mandated counseling that may include anger management, drug/alcohol, educational programs, etc.	X	X	X	X
Disciplinary Probation	X	X	X	X
Suspension	X	X	X	X
Expulsion	X	X	X	X

Sanctions- Faculty Handbook	**Sexual Assault**	**Domestic Violence**	**Dating Violence**	**Stalking**
Interim Suspension	X	X	X	X
Serious Sanction Short of Termination (e.g., suspension from service for a stated period, with or without pay)	X	X	X	X
Minor Sanction Short of Termination (e.g., formal, written reprimand)	X	X	X	X
Dismissal	X	X	X	X

Supportive Measures

In addition to those supportive measures previously described, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee will help facilitate the request whether supportive measures should be implemented, and, if so, help them to take steps to implement those measures as soon as possible. Examples of supportive 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. Any violation of a supportive measure, such as No Contact Order, may result in additional disciplinary action. Supportive measures imposed may be temporary pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined by the University.

Notification 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.

Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act

Information regarding registered sex offenders in the State of Illinois under section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C 16921) may be obtained by clicking on the State of Illinois Sex Offender Database List at https://isp.illinois.gov/Sor/Disclaimer

Persons required to register as Sex Offenders are persons who have been charged of an offense listed in Illinois Compiled Statutes 730 ILCS 150/2(B) and 730 ILCS 150/2(C) when such charge results in one of the following:

a) A conviction for the commission of the offense or attempt to commit the offense,
b) A finding of not guilty by reason of insanity of committing the offense or attempting to commit the offense, or
c) A finding not resulting in an acquittal at a hearing for the alleged commission or attempted commission of the offense.

The Sex Offender Registry was created in response to the Illinois Legislature's determination to facilitate access to publicly available information about persons convicted of sex offenses. Illinois State Police has not considered or assessed the specific risk of re-offense with regard to any individual prior to his or her inclusion on this Registry and has made no determination that any individual included in the Registry is currently dangerous. Individuals included on the Registry are included solely by virtue of their conviction record and Illinois state law. The primary purpose of providing this information is to make the information easily available and accessible, not to warn about any specific individuals.

Fire Report

No fire report or fire log are required for this campus since there are no residential facilities associated with this campus.

Crime Statistics

In 2020, the Village of Cahokia Police Department merged with the Cahokia Heights Police department.

Crimes Statistics for 2021, 2022, and 2023

OFFENSE	YEAR	RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES ON-CAMPUS*	ON-CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS PROPERTY*	PUBLIC PROPERTY*	TOTAL
MURDER, NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
RAPE	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
FONDLING	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
INCEST	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
ROBBERY	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
BURGLARY	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
ARSON	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0

*There are no residential facilities, non-campus locations, or public property associated with this campus.

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for 2021, 2022, 2023

OFFENSE	YEAR	RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES ON-CAMPUS*	ON-CAMPUS	NON-CAMPUS LOCATIONS*	PUBLIC PROPERTY*	TOTAL
ARRESTS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0

DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
DISCIPLINARY ACTION: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
DISCIPLINARY ACTION: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0

*There are no residential facilities, non-campus locations, or public property associated with this campus.

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking for 2021, 2022, 2023

OFFENSE	YEAR	RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES ON-CAMPUS*	ON-CAMPUS	NON-CAMPUS LOCATIONS*	PUBLIC PROPERTY*	TOTAL
DATING VIOLENCE	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0
STALKING	2021	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2022	NA	0	NA	NA	0
	2023	NA	0	NA	NA	0

*There are no residential facilities, non-campus locations, or public property associated with this campus.

Hate Crimes for Center of Aviation Sciences Campus for 2021, 2022, 2023

- No hate crimes were reported during the calendar year 2021
- No hate crimes were reported during the calendar year 2022
- No hate crimes were reported during the calendar year 2023

Unfounded Crimes

Crimes can only be unfounded by a sworn law enforcement agency based on crimes that were “false or baseless”.

- No crimes were unfounded in 2021
- No crimes were unfounded in 2022
- No crimes were unfounded in 2023

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.

Manslaughter by Negligence: 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

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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

Appendix B

LINKS TO ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- SLU'S TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY
  - HTTPS://SLU.POLICYSTAT.COM/POLICY/TOKEN_ACCESS/4723D1AC-92FB-4985-8321-B2DC21D517D3/

- SLU'S INVESTIGATION AND HEARING PROCEDURES FOR STUDENT RESPONSIBILITY AND COMMUNITY STANDARDS
  - HTTPS://CATALOG.SLU.EDU/STUDENT-HANDBOOK/RIGHTS-RESPONSIBILITIES-COMMUNITY-STANDARDS/INVESTIGATION-HEARING-PROCEDURES/

- U.S DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: CAMPUS SECURITY
  - HTTPS://WWW2.ED.GOV/ADMINS/LEAD/SAFETY/CAMPUS.HTML

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