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| Webster Emergency | 911 |
| • Randolph AFB Security Forces | 210-652-5700 |
| • Webster University – Randolph AFB | 210-658-0707 |
| • Webster University Department of Public Safety | 314-246-7430 (non-emergency) |
| Sexual Offense Advocate (main campus) | 314-649-8474 (24 hours a day) |

RANDOLPH AFB CAMPUS ANNUAL CRIME STATISTICS

This section of the Annual Security Report explains what type of crimes institutions are directed to include under the Clery Act, as well as how the University obtains and tabulates these statistics each year. Reporting tables are provided which include crime statistics for the calendar years 2021-2023.

Preparation of the Annual Crime Statistics

The statistics included in the Annual Security Report are compiled by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) with assistance from a wide range of other University administrative departments, including but not limited to Campus Directors and Assistant Directors at branch campuses, Student Affairs, Human Resources, and Title IX. DPS collects statistics from these departments and other University Campus Security Authorities (CSAs),¹ on an ongoing basis throughout the year and follows up with an annual request for confirmation that all reports of crimes received by CSAs have already been reported to DPS. DPS also annually requests crime statistics from local law enforcement agencies which could potentially respond to calls anywhere on this campus' Clery reportable geography.

Explanation of the 2021-2023 Crime Statistics Reporting Tables

Under the Clery Act, institutions are only directed to disclose statistics for specific offenses, (collectively referred to as Clery Act Crimes) which were reported to have occurred in one of the following four² geographical locations associated with the University:

On-Campus: 1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; or 2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Public Property: All public property, including but not limited to thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Non-campus Buildings or Property: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or

¹ CSAs include members of DPS, as well as other University employees or volunteers with responsibility for campus security who are not members of DPS, and University officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. Because official responsibilities and job titles vary significantly on campuses, CSAs are classified by job function, not job title.

²Statistics for incidents occurring in on-campus student housing facilities are separately reported as a subset of on-campus property. However, there are no on-campus student housing facilities associated with this campus at this time.

CAMPUS SAFETY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

This section of the Annual Security Report includes information about Webster University's Department of Public Safety, how to report crimes or suspicious activity to the University, and how the University communicates important safety information to its students, faculty and staff.

Facility Maintenance

The base's facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions.

Access to Campus Facilities

Webster University's Randolph AFB campus includes well-equipped classrooms and administrative space. The University's facilities are generally open to individuals on base during normal business hours. Military personnel are responsible for coordinating the issuance of any necessary access cards, keys and access codes for students, faculty and staff, and authorized visitors.

Security Awareness & Crime Prevention Programs

Education is another key component of maintaining a secure campus. The Department of Public Safety at the main campus in Webster Groves offers certain online resources which are available to campus community members at all of its branch campuses. The Department of Public Safety and the Campus Director plan to continue to work collaboratively to continue to develop additional security awareness and crime prevention programming for students, employees or faculty at this campus.

Crime Prevention Programs

The University provides all students, staff and faculty with access to a variety of videos on Campus Safety, including crime prevention tips. These videos can be accessed from student, staff, and faculty's Webster University Connections page under the "Crisis Response" tab. Additional crime prevention tips are provided in Appendix D to this Report.

can determine whether a Timely Warning³ needs to be issued to the campus community and consider whether the incident should be included annual crime statistics.

The University also strongly encourages individuals to report any crimes which occur off campus to the Campus Director. While these crimes are not included in the Annual Security Report,⁴ the Campus Director can work with DPS to determine which local law enforcement agency to contact for assistance.

Contacting the University about Criminal Actions, Suspicious Activities or Emergencies on Campus

Campus community members should report criminal action, suspicious activity or other emergencies occurring on campus to the Campus Director at the main campus number listed in the Quick Reference section of this Report. If a reporting party cannot reach the Director, or the crime, suspicious activity or emergency is taking place outside of regular business hours, reporting parties should contact base security forces by calling 911. Anytime an individual reports an incident directly to base security forces or other local law enforcement instead of the Campus Director, he or she should follow up with a brief voicemail to the Director.

Confidential Reports

The University understands that there are times when a victim of a crime does not want to pursue action within the university system or the criminal justice system; however, reporting parties may

three mobile numbers to their account. This also allows account holders to add other individuals such as parents or guardians to their account if they wish. Other individuals who are interested in signing up for a Webster Alerts account can request an account by contacting the Sr. Director of Public Safety, Emergency Management & Facilities, Rick Gerger at 314-246-8708 or

Campus Safety Advisories

While the Clery Act does not require universities to issue Timely Warnings for non-Clery Act Crimes or crimes which do not occur on Clery Act Geography; the Campus Director may choose from time to time to issue notices to the campus community of other type

designee) and Chief Communications Officer (or designee) at the Webster Groves campus are also authorized to disseminate Notifications via any of these methods if necessary.

Communicating Emergency Notifications to the Larger Community

The University always provides information regarding any emergency notifications to the larger community by posting information on the University website's main page (www.webster.edu). The University may also decide on a case-by-case basis to utilize its official social media accounts or provide information directly to local or national media.

Follow Up Information Regarding Campus Emergencies

The Campus Director will stay in close contact with appropriate University administrators, DPS personnel on the Webster Groves campus, first responders on base and/or the National Weather Service as the situation unfolds, so that the Director can determine when it is appropriate to provide follow up information to the community. Any follow up information will be provided using the same procedures and methods as the initial Emergency Notification, except fire alarms.

Publication & Tests of Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The University publicizes its emergency response and evacuation procedures annually by blast email to all "webster.edu" email addresses, in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year. This same information is also publicly available year-round on the DPS website at: <https://webster.edu/public-safety/crisis.php>. Additional crisis response materials can also be found on students, faculty, and staff's Connections home page on the right hand side of the home screen of the Connections home page under the "Crisis Response" heading after you have logged into your account.

The University conducts a variety of tests of its emergency plans and evacuation policies and procedures. Tests include regularly scheduled drills, exercises, and appropriate follow-through activities, designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. These tests, which may be announced or unannounced, are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. Drills are relatively small-scale activities that are designed to focus on specific areas or specific sections of this plan.

Drug and Alcohol-Abuse Education Programs

Oversight for the University's Alcohol and other Drug Education and Prevention (AOD) program is formally housed within Student Affairs. Dr. Patrick Stack, Director of Counseling/Life Development is a Certified Reciprocal Advanced Alcohol Drug Counselors (CRAADC) and provides leadership and education in this area. A CRAADC credential requires a minimum of a Master's degree in mental health counseling, didactics in substance abuse education and prevention, 100 hours of supervision, and candidates must successfully pass a national exam.

Drug and Alcohol programs are coordinated through the collective efforts of Student Affairs on the Webster Groves campus, which includes the key offices of the Dean of Students Office,

Reports to a Title IX Coordinator or Chief Human Resources Officer

The Sexual Offense Advocate will strongly recommend that all individuals confidentially reporting sexual offenses to the Sexual Offense Advocate file a formal report with the Title IX Coordinator or Chief Human Resources Officer. Individuals also have the option to make reports directly to a Title IX Coordinator. Once reported to the Title IX Coordinator or Chief Human Resources Officer, the report will be processed in accordance with the Title IX process. (m)-5. ()-5.6

However, the annual crime statistics and Timely Warnings never include any personally identifying information¹³ about the reporting party.

Other Considerations Regarding Incidents of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking

Counseling & Mental Health Services – There are no counseling or mental health services

Student Financial Aid - The Department of Education's Federal Student Aid office's website is: <https://studentaid.gov/>. They can be reached by phone at 1-800-433-3243.

General Information Regarding Institutional Disciplinary Proceedings Related to Reports of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking

The University will take disciplinary action against an individual found to have engaged in sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking. The type and severity of disciplinary action taken will depend upon the specific violation(s) and the specific circumstances of each case. A person may be found responsible for violating more than one section of Title IX Policy.

Webster is committed to providing prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution of reports of violations under the Title IX Policy. The University's disciplinary process is consistent with the University's policy, transparent to the reporting party and responding party and will include a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. All reports received by the Title IX Coordinator are handled consistent with the Title IX Policy regarding investigation, adjudication, and resolution. The accuser and the accused will have timely notice for meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present. The accuser, the accused and appropriate officials will have timely and equal access to any information that will be used during formal and informal

University Disciplinary Processes

This section of the Report provides information from the University's Policy on Sex Discrimination,

TITLE IX POLICY ON SEX DISCRIMINATION, INCLUDING

II. SEX DISCRIMINATION, INCLUDING SEXUAL HARASSMENT

- A. **Prohibition of Sex Discrimination, Including Sexual Harassment.** Consistent with longstanding University policy, regulations published by the U.S. Department of Education under Title IX (see 34 C.F.R. § 106, et seq.) (“**Title IX Regulations**”) prohibit the University from discriminating on the basis of sex in all University educational programs or activities, and this requirement against discrimination extends to admission and employment. The University strictly prohibits sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, in the context of all education programs and activities that the University operates and in University employment relationships and in admission and hiring decisions. The University will promptly and effectively respond to reports of sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, and will take appropriate action to prevent and remediate such behavior.
- B. **Definition of Sexual Harassment.** For purposes of this Policy, the term “sexual harassment” means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:
1. An employee of the University conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
 2. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University’s education program or activity; or
 3. any of the following crimes:
 - a) “**Sexual assault**” refers to an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting System: See 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(6)(A)(v).
 - (1) “**Rape**” is defined as 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 consent of the Complainant, including instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent.
 - (2) “**Fondling**” is defined as 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 in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
 - (3) “**Incest**” is defined as nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - (4) “**Statutory rape**” is defined as nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
 - b) “**Dating violence**” refers to violence committed by a person:
 - (1) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
 - (2) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - (a) The length of the relationship;
 - (b) The type of relationship;
 - (c) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.See 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(10).
 - c) “**Domestic violence**” refers to felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has

cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction. See 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(8); or

- d) "**Stalking**" refers to engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to
- (1) fear for their safety or the safety of others; or
 - (2) suffer substantial emotional distress. See 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(30).

Policy does not constitute retaliation prohibited under this Policy; provided, however, that a determination regarding responsibility for violation of this Policy, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement in bad faith.

D. **Complaints of Retaliation.** Complaints alleging retaliation under this Policy may be filed according to the grievance procedures for sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, that are set forth in this Policy.

E. **Penalties for Retaliation.** A violation of this Policy may result in disciplinary action. The same range of disciplinary actions that are described in this Policy as available. - Pn1 ()-s a.8 (e)1.4(-)sgy4.678 -1 (o)2.1s

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relevant, will nevertheless be available for consideration by an investigator. For example, a question cannot be excluded on the basis of relevance solely because it may be unduly prejudicial, concern prior bad acts, or constitute character evidence; however, questions that badger a witness or are unfairly repetitious may be deemed irrelevant. Questions concerning the complainant's sexual history are not relevant unless offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent.

- c) The investigator will conduct an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence — including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. At no stage of the grievance process will credibility determinations be made based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness. Formal complaints of sexual harassment often involve allegations with competing plausible narratives and no eyewitnesses. Such situations will be evaluated by objectively evaluating the relevant evidence, regardless of whether that available, relevant evidence consists of the parties' own statements, statements of witnesses, or other evidence. This does not mean that corroborating evidence is required, but the availability of corroborating evidence may bolster a party's position in support of or in opposition to a formal complaint.
- d) Formal complaints will be handled with a presumption that the respondent is not responsible for alleged sexual harassment until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process. The presumption of non-responsibility does not mean that a respondent, complainant or witness is considered presumptively truthful, untruthful, credible or not credible. An investigator is free to develop an understanding of, and to take into account, each party's interests and the "stakes" at issue for each party. What is at stake, in and of itself, shall not reflect on the party's truthfulness.
- e) The University will not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected

- investigative report in an electronic format or a hard copy, for their review and written response.
- m) Neither the complainant nor the respondent shall be restricted in the ability to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence.
 - n) The University shall provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and not limit the choice or presence of advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or

- an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party. If deemed reliable and relevant by the decision-maker, and not otherwise subject to exclusion under this Policy, the decision-maker may consider the statements of a party or witness who was not present at the hearing, or a party or witness who was present at the hearing but who nevertheless was not subject to cross examination. This includes, but is not limited to, information, statements, and materials provided or gathered during the investigative process.
- c) A party shall notify the Title IX Coordinator at least five calendar days prior to a scheduled hearing if such party has engaged an advisor (including the identity and contact information for such advisor) to perform the questioning of the opposing party and witnesses at a hearing on the party's behalf. If a party does not have an advisor, the University will appoint an advisor (of the University's choice) to perform questioning on behalf of the party at the hearing. Such an advisor has only one obligation at hearing: relaying the party's desired questions to the other party and witnesses (to the extent such questions are consistent with the decorum and other rules set forth in this Policy and imposed by the decision-maker equally on both parties). If a party to whom the University assigns an advisor refuses to work with the advisor when the advisor is willing to conduct cross-examination on the party's behalf, then the party has no right of self-representation with respect to conducting questioning at the hearing, and that party would not be able to pose any questions.
- d) At the outset of the live hearing, the decision-maker will permit each party (or the party's advisor) to make opening remarks of no more than five (5) minutes. At the conclusion of the presentation of all evidence in a hearing, the decision-maker will permit each party (or the party's advisor) to make closing remarks of no more than five (5) minutes. Professional decorum must be maintained throughout such opening and closing remarks, and the decision-maker shall have the discretion to cut off such remarks by a party (or the party's advisor) if professional decorum is not maintained by that party (or that party's advisor).
- e) Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker shall determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. Advisors may interpose objections to any question to present arguments regarding whether such question should be permitted, and in the event any such objection is made; however, any such objection should be made prior to the witness's answer being given. Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent. The decision-maker's rulings on questions posed to parties and witnesses are not subject to challenge by a party or the party's advisor during the hearing.
- f) A decision-maker shall apply the same standard of relevance as is required for investigators under Section VI(F)(3)(i) of this Policy, meaning all relevant evidence presented at a hearing shall be considered by the decision-

consideration of such evidence is prohibited by the Title IX Regulations). Furthermore, a decision-maker shall be free to rule repetitive questions to be irrelevant and exclude such repetitive evidence.

- g) At the request of either party, the decision-maker must provide for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the decision-maker and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions.
- h) The University reserves the discretion to conduct any hearing under this Policy with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or with any or all parties or other participants appearing virtually with technology enabling participants simultaneously to see and hear each other.
- i) The University will provide the parties an opportunity to inspect and review a transcript (or, at the University's sole discretion, an audio or audiovisual recording) of any live hearing conducted under this Policy.
- j) Consistent with the University's obligation to maintain confidentiality with respect to hearings on formal complaints made under this Policy,

- (6) The University's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.
6. If a complainant or respondent wishes to appeal the decision of the decision-maker presiding over the live hearing of a formal complaint, the party wishing to appeal must comply with the following procedures:
- a) An appeal can be based on any one or more of the following grounds:
- (1) Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
 - (2) New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; or
 - (3) The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.
- b) A party may appeal a decision-maker's decision based on one or more grounds for appeal identified in this Policy; however, such appeal must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within ten (10) calendar days after the issuance of the decision-maker's decision to the parties. The Title IX Coordinator shall notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties.
- c) Each party to an appeal shall have an equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome of a live-

imposed may include supportive measures, the range of such supportive measures available to complainants and respondents is set forth in this Policy's definition of the term "supportive measures." Furthermore, such remedies may include disciplinary sanctions, punitive measures and measures that burden the respondent. Sanctions for a violation of this Policy by a student may include, but is not limited to: no-contact orders; educational training; 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 educational sanctions. Sanctions for a violation of this policy by an employee may include, but is not limited to: leave with pay, leave without pay, termination, change in job responsibilities or duties, relocation of assignment, mandated counseling or anger management assessment, mandated training, such as sexual harassment prevention. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies imposed under this Policy. Upon request, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the University's written procedures for disciplinary action in cases of alleged sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

- G. **Emergency Removal.** Notwithstanding any other provision of this Policy that may suggest otherwise, the University may choose to remove a respondent from any University education program or activity on an emergency basis if, based on an individualized safety and risk analysis

VIII. OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE STAFF

The Title IX Team. The Title IX Coordinator is the person the University has designated and authorized to coordinate the University's efforts to comply with the University's responsibilities under Title IX. The Title IX Coordinator's duties include overseeing all Title IX reports of alleged sexual harassment.

Members of the University community are free to express their views on any academic subject—regardless of whether those viewpoints are provocative or controversial. In contrast, however,

4. Although the Sexual Offense Advocate and the University's Office of Public Safety are available to receive reports of sexual misconduct, including conduct that—if proven—would constitute sexual harassment as defined in this Policy, a report of such conduct to the Sexual Offense Advocate and/or the Office of Public Safety will not trigger grievance procedures or a grievance process under this Policy.
- D. **Reports Involving Minors or Suspected Child Abuse.** Under most state laws, an individual must make a mandatory report of suspected child abuse and neglect, including sexual assault, when that individual, in his/her professional capacity or within the scope of his/her employment, has knowledge of or observes a minor whom the individual knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect, including sexual assault.
1. All University employees, whether designated as a mandatory reporter under state law or not, are required to immediately report any suspected child abuse and neglect to the Title IX Coordinator and the Director of Public Safety. The source of abuse does not need to be known in order to file a report.
 2. The University will report all suspected child abuse and neglect, including sexual assault, to law enforcement as required by the state in question. The University must act quickly regarding all reasonable suspicions of sexual or physical abuse. It is not the responsibility of any eTd[(A)-2.2 (l)-3.3 e TJ-0.000.6 (i)-28 (eTJ0.002 Tc -0)-2.9 (hat)-5.9 (-2.4 (c)1.4 (r t)-5.9)-5.9 (as)-1.4 h (l

Sexual Offense Support Groups

The Sexual Offense Support Group is established and maintained by the Counseling Center with assistance from the Advocate as needed. Support groups are led by qualified persons who are trained and supervised by the Advocate and Director of Counseling. The Wellness Center

Any professional counselors working in the Wellness Center must attend an approved program on the counseling of sexual offense reporting parties.

Employee Resources

Prudential's Employee Assistance program, offered by ComPsych, helps you and your family cope with life, from the everyday to the unexpected. Whether managing everyday issues such as job pressures, relationships, retirement planning, or finding childcare, or faced with grief, loss, or the impact of a disability, ComPsych is your resource for professional support. You and your family, including spouse and dependents, have access to ComPsych at no additional cost to you as long as your employer offers a covered product from Prudential. Professionals are available 24/7 and 365 days a year. Referrals may be made to appropriate professionals for up to 3 in- person visits, per year, per occurrence at no cost to the employee.

- ComPsych's Website: <https://www.compsych.com/>
- Guidance Resources' Website: <https://www.guidanceresources.com/>
- Hotline: 800-311-4327
- Human Resource Department: 314-

APPENDIX B: TITLE IX

Contact Information for Policy Violations Related to Sexual Harassment

Sexual Offense Advocate (24/7)

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- The University's definition of consent and the purposes for which that definition is used
- Descriptions of safe and positive options for bystander intervention;
- Information on risk reduction;
- A statement of policy regarding the institution's programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and of procedures that the institution will follow when one of these crimes is reported; and the procedural requirements for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs

All new incoming students to all of Webster's campuses are currently required to complete an online sexual misconduct awareness and prevention course through SafeColleges. The online course reviews Webster University community expectations, directs students to campus support and prevention resources, provides contact information for the Title IX Coordinator, and provides Bystander Intervention techniques.

All Webster University employees receive online training and are aware of their obligation to report sexual harassment on campus to the Title IX Coordinator. This online course covers the key elements of the following federal statutes: Title IX, the Clery Act, the Violence Against Women Act and Campus SaVE and Title VII. It also addresses employee rights and responsibilities as well as the specific roles and responsibilities of responsible employees.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

Webster University engages in ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns which focus on programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution. The University utilizes a number of strategies and activities specifically designated to educate the community regarding sexual assault issues and to promote awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, and other sex offense prevention strategies.

The Sexual Offense Advocate and Title IX Coordinators at the main campus in Webster Groves work on a number of campaigns and programs, often in partnership with student or community groups each year at the Webster Groves campus. These individuals are also available to assist administration at branch campuses with similar campaigns and programming.

Texas Sex Offender Registry

In response to Section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C 16921), Texas created an online database which can be accessed by the public at:

[https://tjemc.2.5\(2\)i1.3\(jTJe\)3.4E1\(W\)-26\(n\)-1-1.9\(tt\(l\)-1\)-2.8\(.4E1\(W\)T4\(e\)-6.\(s\)0.7\(\)-2.9h9\(n\)-s\)-1.4\(9.5030](https://tjemc.2.5(2)i1.3(jTJe)3.4E1(W)-26(n)-1-1.9(tt(l)-1)-2.8(.4E1(W)T4(e)-6.(s)0.7()-2.9h9(n)-s)-1.4(9.5030)

APPENDIX C – CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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 n(m)2.6 (n)1.1etap4-1.

relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition:

- Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic violence: A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence¹⁹ committed –

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
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use (The 12184 Title Cultivation, (manufacture, distribution, sale or purchase) (use) (possession) - 2.5n (e)]TJt03 Tw h(t5)0.
transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Hate crimes: a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

The Department of Education directs institutions to report statistics for hate crimes in connection with the following offenses: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter; Sexual Assault; Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; Arson. These definitions are provided above.

Gender: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.

Gender Identity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-

APPENDIX D –

Preventing Bicycle Theft

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APPENDIX E – TEXAS STATE STATUTES

Tex. Penal Code Sec. 21.01. Definitions. [Sexual Offenses]

In this chapter:

- (1) "Deviate sexual intercourse" means:
 - (A) any contact between any part of the genitals of one person and the mouth or anus of another person; or
 - (B) the penetration of the genitals or the anus of another person with an object.
- (2) "Sexual contact" means, except as provided by Section 21.11 or 21.12, any touching of the anus, breast, or any part of the genitals of another person with intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.
- (3) "Sexual intercourse" means any penetration of the female sex organ by the male sex organ.
- (4) "Spouse" means a person to whom a person is legally married under Subtitle A, Title 1, Family Code, or a comparable law of another jurisdiction.

Tex. Penal Code Sec. 22.01. Assault. [Domestic Violence addressed in (b)(2)]

- (a) A person commits an offense if the person:
 - (1) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes bodily injury to another, including the person's spouse;
 - (2) intentionally or knowingly threatens another with imminent bodily injury, including the person's spouse; or
 - (3) intentionally or knowingly causes physical contact with another when the person knows or should reasonably believe that the other will regard the contact as offensive or provocative.
- (b) An offense under Subsection (a)(1) is a Class A misdemeanor, except that the offense is a felony of the third degree if the offense is committed against:
 - (1) a person the actor knows is a public servant while the public servant is lawfully discharging an official duty, or in retaliation or on account of an exercise of official power or performance of an official duty as a public servant;
 - (2) a person whose relationship to or association with the defendant is described by Section 71.0021(b), 71.003, or 71.005, Family Code, if:
 - (A) it is shown on the trial of the offense that the defendant has been previously convicted of an offense was committed:
 - (i) against a person whose relationship to or association with the defendant is described by Section 71.0021(b), 71.003, or 71.005, Family Code; or
 - (ii) under:
 - (a) this chapter 19, or Section 20.03, 20.04, 21.11, or 25.11
 - (b) section 25.07, if applicable violation was based on the commission of family

- (A) while the person or employee is engaged in performing a service within the scope of the contract, if the actor knows the person or employee is authorized by government to provide the service; or
- (B) in retaliation for or on account of the person's or employee's performance of a service within the scope of the contract;
- (4) a person the actor knows is a security officer while the officer is performing a duty as a security officer;
- (5) a person the actor knows is emergency services personnel while the person is providing emergency services;
- (6) a person the actor knows is a process server while the person is performing a duty as a process server;
- (7) a pregnant individual to force the individual to have an abortion; or
- (8) a person the actor knows is pregnant at the time of the offense. Or
- (9) a person the actor knows is hospital personnel while the person is located on hospital property, including all land and buildings owned or leased by the hospital
- (b-1) Notwithstanding Subsection (b), an offense under Subsection (a)(1) is a felony of the third degree if the offense is committed:
 - (1) while the actor is committed to a civil commitment facility; and
 - (2) against:
 - (A) an officer or employee of the Texas Civil Commitment Office:
 - (i) while the officer or employee is lawfully discharging an official duty at a civil commitment facility; or
 - (ii) in retaliation for or on account of an exercise of official power or performance of an official duty by the officer or employee; or

- (3) the offense is committed by intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of the person by applying pressure to the person's throat or neck or by blocking the person's nose or mouth.
- (b-4) Notwithstanding subsection (b), an offense under Subsection (a) (1) is a felony of the third degree if it is shown on the trial.
- (c) An offense under Subsection (a)(2) or (3) is a Class C misdemeanor, except that the offense is:
 - (1) a Class A misdemeanor if the offense is committed under Subsection (a)(3) against an elderly individual or disabled individual, as those terms are defined by Section 22.04;
 - (2) a Class B misdemeanor if the offense is committed by a person who is not a sports participant against a person the actor knows is a sports participant either:
 - (A) while the participant is performing duties or responsibilities in the participant's capacity as a sports participant; or
 - (B) in retaliation for or on account of the participant's performance of a duty or responsibility within the participant's capacity as a sports participant; or
 - (3) a Class A misdemeanor if the offense is committed against a pregnant individual to force the individual to have an abortion.
- (d) For purposes of Subsection (b), the actor is presumed to have known the person assaulted was a public servant, a security officer, or emergency services personnel if the person was wearing a distinctive uniform or badge indicating the person's employment as a public servant or status as security officer or emergency services personnel.
- (e) In this section:
 - (1) "Emergency services personnel" includes firefighters, emergency medical services personnel as defined by Section 773.003, Health and Safety Code, emergency room personnel, and other individuals who, in the course and scope of employment or as a volunteer, provide services for the benefit of the general public during emergency situations.
 - (2)

Tex. Penal Code Sec. 22.011. Sexual Assault.

- (a) A person commits an offense if:
 - (1) the person intentionally or knowingly:
 - (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent;
 - (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent; or
 - (C) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or
 - (2) regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, the person intentionally or knowingly:
 - (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means;
 - (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor;
 - (C) causes the sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor;
 - (D) causes the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person including the actor; or
 - (E) causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person, including the actor.
- (b) A sexual assault under Subsection (a)(1) is without the consent of the other person if:
 - (1) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by the use of physical force, violence, or coercion;
 - (2) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against the other person or to cause harm to the other person, and the other person believes that the actor has the present ability to execute the threat;
 - (3) the other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unconscious or physically unable to resist;
 - (4) the actor knows that as a result of mental disease or defect the other person is at the time of the sexual assault incapable either of appraising the nature of the act or of resisting it;
 - (5) the other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unaware that the sexual assault is occurring;
 - (6) the actor has intentionally impaired the other person's power to appraise or control the other person's conduct by administering any substance without the other person's knowledge;
 - (7) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against any person, and the other person believes that the actor has the ability to execute the threat;
 - (8) the actor is a public servant who coerces the other person to st8)

- (12) the actor is a health care services provider who, in the course of performing an assisted reproduction procedure on the other person, uses human reproductive material

- (i) was not required under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure, to register for life as a sex offender; or
- (ii) was not a person who under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure, had a reportable conviction or adjudication for an offense under this section; and
- (B) the victim:
 - (i) was a child of 14 years of age or older; and
 - (ii) was not:
 - (a) a person whom the actor was prohibited from marrying or purporting to marry or with whom the actor was prohibited from living under the appearance of being married under Section 25.01; or
 - (b) a person with whom the actor was prohibited from engaging in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse under Section 25.02.
- (f) An offense under this section is a felony of the second degree, except that an offense under this section is:
 - (1) a felony of the first degree if the victim was:
 - (A) a person whom the actor was prohibited from marrying or purporting to marry or with whom the actor was prohibited from living under the appearance of being married under Section 25.01; or
 - (B) a person with whom the actor was prohibited from engaging in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse under Section 25.02; or
 - (2) a state jail felony if the offense is committed under Subsection (a)(1) and the actor has not received express consent as described by Subsection (b)(12).

Tex. Penal Code Sec. 22.02. Aggravated Assault. [Includes Domestic Violence]

- (a) A person commits an offense if the person commits assault as defined in Sec. 22.01 and the person:
 - (1) causes serious bodily injury to another, including the person's spouse; or
 - (2) uses or exhibits a deadly weapon during the commission of the assault.
- (b) An offense under this section is a felony of the second degree, except that the offense is a felony of the first degree if:
 - (1) the actor uses a deadly weapon during the commission of the assault and causes
 - (A) serious bodily injury to a person whose relationship to or association with the defendant is described by Section 71.0021(b), 71.003, or 71.005, Family Code;
 - (B) a traumatic brain or spine injury to another that results in persistent vegetative state or irreversible paralysis;
 - (C) in retaliation against or on account of the service of another as a witness, prospective witness, informant or person who has reported the occurrence of a crime.
 - (2) regardless of whether the offense is committed under Subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2), the offense is committed:
 - (A) by a public servant acting under color of the servant's office or employment;
 - (B) against a person the actor knows is a public servant while the public servant is lawfully discharging an official duty, or in retaliation or on account of an exercise of official power or performance of an official duty as a public servant;
 - (C) in retaliation against or on account of the service of another as a witness, prospective witness, informant, or person who has reported the occurrence of a crime;
 - (D) against a person the actor know is a process server while the person is performing a duty as a process server; or

- (E) against a person the actor knows is a security officer while the officer is performing a duty as a security officer; or
- (3) the actor is in a motor vehicle, as defined by Section 501.002, Transportation Code, and:
 - (A) knowingly discharges a firearm at or in the direction of a habitation, building, or vehicle;
 - (B) is reckless as to whether the habitation, building, or vehicle is occupied; and
 - (C) in discharging the firearm, causes serious bodily injury to any person.
- (4) the actor commits the assault as part of a mass shooting
- (c) The actor is presumed to have known the person assaulted was a public servant or a security officer if the person was wearing a distinctive uniform or badge indicating the person's
 - (B)

- (iv) uses or exhibits a deadly weapon in the course of the same criminal episode;
- (v) acts in concert with another who engages in conduct described by Subdivision (1) directed toward the same victim and occurring during the course of the same

against another person or persons whose relationship to or association with the defendant is described by Section 71.0021(b), 71.003, or 71.005, Family Code.

- (b) If the jury is the trier of fact, members of the jury are not required to agree unanimously on the specific conduct in which the defendant engaged that constituted an offense under Section 22.01 (a)(1) against the person or persons described by Subsection (a), the exact date when that conduct occurred, or the county in which each instance of the conduct occurred. The jury must agree unanimously that the defendant, during a period that is 12 months or less in duration, two or more times engaged in conduct that constituted an offense under Section 22.01 (a)(1) against the person or persons described by Subsection (a).
- (c) A defendant may not be convicted in the same criminal action of another offense the victim of which is an alleged victim of the offense under Subsection (a) and an element of which is any conduct that is alleged as an element of the offense under Subsection (a) unless the other offense:
 - (1) is charged in the alternative;
 - (2) occurred outside the period in which the offense alleged under Subsection (a) was committed; or
 - (3) is considered by the trier of fact to be a lesser included offense of the offense alleged under Subsection (a).
- (d) A defendant may not be charged with more than one count under Subsection (a) if all of the specific conduct that is alleged to have been engaged in is alleged to have been committed against a single victim or members of the same household, as defined by Section 71.005, Family Code.
- (e) An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree.

(1-a) "Dating Violence" means an act, other than a defensive measure to protect oneself, by an individual against another individual whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship and that is:

(A) Intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault or sexual assault;

(B) A threat that reasonably places an individual in fear of eminent physical harm, bodily

injury.

Text of subdivision as added by

- (B) that an offense will be committed against:
 - (i) a member of the other person's family or household;
 - (ii) an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship; or
 - (iii)

APPENDIX F –