Contents

GEORGIA CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

Manslaughter by Negligence); Sexual Assault (including Rape, Fondling, Incest and Statutory

in Webster Groves, Missouri during this upcoming year to develop additional programming which will be communicating through information tabling at larger events to provide campus community members with an opportunity to ask questions or request additional resources. This campus is also looking into ways to incorporate crime prevention information into existing or new campus newsletters and other similar methods of communication.

The following topics were addressed in one or more of the safety awareness and crime prevention programs covered during orientation day for new students and new employees:

- The importance of providing emergency contacts
- The importance of securing personal belongings through the use of available lockers
- The University Student Conduct policy's sections related to criminal conduct

Regardless of the specific focus of the programs, the presentations emphasized the need for participants to be responsible for their own security and safety, as campus safety requires collaboration between the University, students, faculty and staff.

Additional crime prevention, security awareness programs and resources (including Active Shooter training) are also available to interested individuals and groups of students, parents, staff and faculty by request. See Appendix A for a list of Crime Prevention Tips.

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- Sexual Assault (considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount information known by the Director of Operations) – in cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute a “timely” warning notice to the community; however, all cases of sexual assault, including stranger and non-stranger/acquaintance cases, will be assessed for potential issuance of a Timely Warning Notice;
- Major incidents of Arson;
- Other Clery Act Cr toa1 Tf 0..9.4 ( )-j /TT1 1 rC(nd)9.c.6 (n)10.5 (ts)nr> >>BDC /s4n

Safety Alert should be issued, the update will be prepared and issued using the same procedures and methods as the initial Campus Safety Alert.

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 Director of Operations may choose from time to time to issue notices to the campus community of other types of crimes or crimes which occur nearby the University but outside its Clery Act Geography. These notices are known as

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION POLICIES AND PROCEDU

The University understands that taking proactive steps regarding emergency planning is an important step in maintaining a safe campus. This section of the Annual Security Report addresses the University's emergency response and evacuation policies and procedures and explains how the University communicates information about emergencies or dangerous situations on campus to the campus community.

Immediate Emergency Response Procedures

Broadly speaking, the University's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes policies, procedures and organizational structures and roles essential for Webster University to respond to, and recover from, crisis and emergency situations that threaten lives, property, public health and the safety of faculty, staff, students and visitors in any location controlled, leased, or owned by Webster University. DPS leads the University's efforts to develop and implement the Plan; however, department heads, building managers on campus, and the Directors at Webster University's branch campuses are also responsible for developing emergency response plans, contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility as appendices to and under the umbrella of the Plan. The Plan calls for the University to respond to crisis situations using the standards of the nationally recognized Incident Command System. DPS officers and other University personnel receive training in the Incident Command System and Responding to Crisis Incidents on campus and undergo refresher training annually. In 2016, key members of the University's EOP participated in the FEMA course, Multi-Hazard Emergency Management for Higher Education.

The University's EOP focuses on the following objectives:

- Establishing the basic organizational and operational roles and procedures to be used in the event of any emergency or crisis situation occurring within or on a campus or site controlled, leased, or owned by Webster University.

- Articulating clear command and control mechanisms that, when deployed, positions the University to secure and/or commit all appropriate resources toward minimizing the threat of the crisis and protecting lives, property, services and normal operations of the University.

- Creating a learning-centered environment that emphasizes community responsibility through an understanding of ke(g)-2-2hb1.2 (u)7.11.4 (a)-9.5 (t e)-2ing rWebrto yt 6/ond (n)127 (ty)-.7 (e

How to “Shelter –in-Place”

No matter where you are, the basic steps of shelter-in-

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 Director of Operations will stay in close contact with appropriate University administrators, DPS personnel on the Webster Groves campus and local first responders 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.
of the page at: www.webster.edu.ge

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 after you have logged into your account under the "Crisis Response" heading.

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 which are normally developed and evaluated by internal personnel to help acquire knowledge/skills. Exercises are generally larger in scale and are formal events and are designed to be as close to "real life" as possible. They are typically not stopped or interrupted to make corrections except for safety concerns or real incidents that could impact the participants. The exercises have a debriefing and a critique at the conclusion. The purpose of exercises is to test the knowledge/skills of the participants.

For example, Public Safety on the Webster Groves campus works collaboratively with other departments to annually test the University's Webster Alerts systems. The University also conducts annual tabletop exercises involving a different hypothetical emergency or crisis to test its emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Administrators at this campus may also participate in tabletop exercises involving a different hypothetical emergency or crisis to test its emergency response and evacuation procedures in collaboration with local first responders or Public Sa

Access Control

Webster University's Tbilisi campus is located in the heart of one of the most beautiful areas of the city, Vake. Webster campus occupies 5th floor of the Business and Technology. It includes well-equipped classrooms, one computer lab, a faculty lounge, co-working space, conference room and offices.

The University's facilities are generally open to the public during normal business hours Monday through Saturday although all visitors are required to sign in at the front desk and accompanied by the Webster University staff while on premises.

Certain spaces within buildings may be restricted by key, even when the building itself is open to the public.

Facility Management in cooperation with the security contractor is responsible for coordinating the access for students, faculty and staff, and authorized visitors. After-hours access to specific spaces such as offices, classrooms, library, etc. must be approved by the appropriate faculty or staff. Once approval is granted for after-hours access, Facility Management will arrange for access for these individuals.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICY & EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The University recognizes that an effective Alcohol and Drug policy and education programs are another important aspect of campus safety for students, staff and faculty. In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Webster University publishes information regarding the University 's prevention programs related to drug and alcohol abuse prevention which include standards of conduct that prohibit the unlawful possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and illegal drugs on campus and at institution-associated activities; sanctions for violations of federal, state, and local laws and University policy; a description of health risks associated with alcohol and other drug use and abuse; and a description of available counseling, treatment, rehabilitation and/or re-entry programs for WU students and employees. The University's full Drug and Alcohol Policy is available at: https://www.webster.edu/student-handbook/index.php. Select portions of the University's Drug and Alcohol Policy and the associated education programs are explained in this section of the Annual Security Report.

Drug and Alcohol-Abuse Education Programs

Oversight for the University's Alcohol and other Drug Education and Prevention (AOD) program is formally housed within the Department of Counseling/Life Development at the main campus in Webster Groves, Missouri. Dr. Patrick Stack, Director of Counseling/Life Development at the Webster Groves campus is a Certified Reciprocal Advanced Alcohol Drug Counselors (CRAADC). 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 at this campus are coordinated through the collective efforts of the Student Resource Center and Residential Life. The goal is to support and promote healthy choices that promote a healthy learning environment.

Specifically, the University's efforts include developing programs associated with student involvement, relationships, personal development, social responsibility and the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Some of the program elements related to drug or alcohol-abuse education programs include:

- Counseling/Life Development is available to assist students with alcohol/drug issues. Professional counselors provide treatment for substance abuse. Specifically, Counseling staff engage the University community by providing annual alcohol/drug training for resident assistant staff, including awareness of resources on campus and how to respond to alcohol/drug emergencies.

- The Head of Student Resource Center and the Director of Counseling work together to address reports of troubling behavior which could potentially lead to security concerns on campus.

- The effects of alcohol and/or drug usage are addressed within the University's sexual misconduct prevention programming maintained and administered by the Dean of Students office.

- The Office of Human Resources is required to communicate with all employees regarding drug/alcohol abuse in the workplace.

- The effects of alcohol and drug usage are addressed within the University's sexual misconduct prevention programming.

- Issues related to alcohol and drug usage are included in the training provided to individuals serving on the University Conduct Board.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES RELATED TO SEXUAL, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

Domestic violence: A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence[12] 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 in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

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

- Fear for her, his, or others' safety; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a person 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.

Reporting Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking

The University offers individuals a number of reporting options which are outlined below; however, the University strongly encourages reporting to the Sexual Offense Advocate. The Sexual Offense Advocate is trained to provide assistance in making decisions about pursuing medical attention, counseling/support services, filing campus disciplinary procedures, preserving evidence, and filing criminal and/or civil charges. In cases where the alleged perpetrator poses a perceived threat to the campus community, the Sexual Offense Advocate may work with the appropriate administrators to issue a temporary ban from or restricted access to campus for that person. Regardless of which reporting option an individual ultimately chooses, he or she, at his or her discretion, may choose anyone he or she would prefer to serve as a support person at all times.

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- sexual offense may also report the offense directly to the appropriate administrator as indicated above.
- The Sexual Offense Advocate may serve as the reporting party's support person during all

There are only two types of University employees who are not required to forward these types of reports to Human Resources or the Campus Director: 1) the Sexual Offense Advocate, [13] 2) a Professional or Pastoral Counselor [14] who is who is employed by the University in that capacity and is acting in that role at the time the disclosure is made.

As required by law, disclosures to any other Webster University employee of a sexual assault, incident of dating violence, domestic violence or stalking will be forwarded to Human Resources or the Campus Director, and in the event that the incident meets the definition of a Clery Act Crime and allegedly took place on the University's Clery Act Geography will be included in the University's Daily Crime Log, and the annual crime statistics, and may result in a Timely Warning (Campus Safety Alert). However, the Daily Crime Log, annual crime statistics, and Timely Warnings never include any personally identifying information.

University Response to Reports of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking

The University will promptly and effectively respond to reports of sexual offenses and harassment and will take appropriate action to prevent, correct, and if necessary, discipline behavior that violates policy. While the University takes reporting parties' confidentiality very seriously, it is important for reporting parties to recognize that the level of confidentiality their report will receive under law varies depending on who they make their report to. The only way in which an individual can report a sexual offense with complete confidentiality is to contact the Sexual Offense Advocate or another professional or pastoral counselor at the University.

As explained above, the University also strongly encourages reporting parties to notify local law enforcement authorities (and can assist in doing so); however, it is important to know that regardless of who the incident is reported to, reporting parties always have the right to decline to notify local law enforcement authorities. Similarly, the University never requires reporting parties to participate in any investigation or disciplinary proceeding.

The University strictly prohibits retaliation against a party who reports a sexual offense, or for assisting another in reporting a sexual offense or filing a complaint. Retaliation is a clear violation

On Campus Resources Availabl

Community Resources Available to Parties Reporting Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking

Whenever an individual reports a sexual assault, incident of dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, the written explanation of the reporting party's rights and options provided by the University will include information on the following off campus resources:

Counseling, Mental Health, Health, Victim Advocacy & Legal Services – Health Services - There are no health services available on site at this branch campus, but the University's Sexual Offense Advocate at the main campus can assist with referrals to local resources in addition to the Community Resources listed below.

Health Services - There are no health services available on site at this branch campus, but the University's Sexual Offense Advocate at the main campus can assist with referrals to local resources in addition to the Community Resources listed below.

Visa & Immigration Assistance – The U.S. Embassy is located at 29 Georgian-American Friendship Ave, Tbilisi, Georgia. The Embassy can be reached by phone at +995 32 227 70 00 during emergencies.

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

Standard of Evidence

Each type of disciplinary proceeding uses a “preponderance of evidence standard.” The "preponderance" standard is met if the proposition is more likely to be true than not true. The responding party must not be presumed responsible. Instead responsibility, must be established by a "preponderance of the evidence" (e.g., "more likely than not") standard. "Preponderance" means more than half. If, for example, the hearing board concludes that the evidence considered overall weighs equally on both sides, the preponderance standard has not been met and the charges have not been proven.

Sanctions

All sanctions will be imposed consistent with University policy.

1. All employees and students of the branch are obliged to be familiar with the legislation, legal acts and regulations related to the activities of the branch, which refer to their

a. interfering with the educational process, including using a mobile phone in the auditorium when it is not used with the consent of the academic or guest staff and based on educational and research purposes;
b. introduction, use or distribution of narcotic and/or psychotropic substances in the territory of the branch;
c. introduction, use or distribution of alcoholic beverages in the territory of the branch;
d. smoking tobacco or electronic cigarettes in the territory of the branch;
e. gambling on the territory of the branch, its promotion or encouragement;
f. delay in branch territory;
g. damage to the material and technical means of the branch;
h. bringing and/or distributing firearms, cold weapons, explosive, flammable substances in the territory of the branch;
i. political, religious agitation or propaganda in the territory of the branch;
j. Any action that intentionally interferes with the ongoing learning process advances the branch's mission or damages its reputation.

Article 9. Additional obligations for academic and visiting staff

The academic and visiting staff of the branch are obliged, among other rules established by the Code of Ethics,to comply with the following requirements:

a. not to be late or miss lectures and seminars or other types of educational events, presentations, or conferences without good reason, and if there is a good reason, to warn the administration in writing;
b. protect confidential information about students, colleagues, and persons involved in the educational and research process;
c. to use teaching time and resources of the branch as efficiently as possible, only to achieve educational goals and objectives;
d. take care of the material and technical resources of the branch and inform the administration in case of damage;
e. not to verbally or physically insult students or colleagues;
f. during the educational and research process, including during the assessment, not unreasonably give preference to any student or violate the student's rights on a discriminatory basis;
g. not to evaluate colleagues negatively in the presence of students and colleagues;
h. not to accept a gift or any other type of benefit from the student or any other person in exchange for writing an evaluation for the student or giving him any advantage;
i. To ensure plagiarism control during student evaluation and to refer to the procedures established by this code when plagiarism is detected or suspected.

Chapter III. Rules of administrative proceedings

Article 10. Initiation of disciplinary proceedings

1. The grounds for starting disciplinary proceedings are:
    a. a written statement of the branch employee regarding the initiation of disciplinary proceedings;
    b. existence of reasonable suspicion regarding alleged disciplinary misconduct;
    c. Results of external and/or internal education quality assurance and development monitoring.
2. In the presence of any of the grounds provided for in the first paragraph of this article, the rector shall issue an order on the initiation of disciplinary proceedings, in which the identity

participate in the oral hearing.

2. Interested parties must be notified of the oral hearing at least seven days before its holding and invited to participate in the oral hearing.
3. Theinvitation specifies the authority of the ethics commission to consider and decide the case even without the participation of the interested party.
4. The oral hearing should typically last up to one working day.

Article 15. The procedure for conducting the o ral hearing

1. The session is opened and presided over by an authorized official of the Ethics Commission.
2. The authorized person of the Ethics Commission and the branch, the interested party, and the person invited to the discussion have the right to particip te in the oral hearing.
3. The session's chairman is obliged to ensure the examination of the circumstances essential to the case at the oral hearing and to give the attending interested party the right to express his opinion regarding the matter.
4. The interested party has the right to file a petition regarding the investigation of circumstances essential to the case.
5. The session's chairperson ensures the maintenance of order at the session. He has the right to warn the person violating the order and, in exceptional cases -to expel him from the hall.
6. The session can continue without the participation of the person expelled from the hall.

Article 16. Minutes of the oral hearing session

1. Minutes are made during the session.
2. The protocol of the session should indicate the following:
   a) the name of the case on which the hearing is organized;
   b) composition of ethics commission;
   c) time and place of discussion;
   d) the identity of the chairman of the session, the interested party participating in the oral hearing, the expert, and the witness;
   e) the subject of the oral hearing and a brief overview of the case;
   f) If available, a brief description of witness statements.
3. The chairman and secretary of the session sign the minutes of the session.

Article 17. Right of the alleged perpetrator of disciplinary misconduct

A person alleged to have committed a disciplinary offence has the right t

a) to use the help of a lawyer;
b)

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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. The University recognizes the importance of educating the campus community how to safely engage in bystander intervention.

All students are encouraged to report suspected sexual offenses, and in no case should intervene directly in a situation without assistance from the administration or authorities if doing so risks harm to the bystander or victim. Bystander intervention should be carried out only where safe and positive results are warranted. In all cases, bystanders should report any observed sexual offense. Employees are also required to comply with the reporting requirements for responsible employees.

Appendix E contains some suggested techniques for effectively engaging in bystander intervention. Additional training and information on bystander information is provided in all Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs and a number of the Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns.

Risk Reduction

Education on risk reduction is another important piece of education and awareness related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. In this context, risk reduction refers to options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. Inf11.5 (nsr)10.9 (ed1.4 (s)10.3)10.4 ((e)-2.6 (nc)17.9 (ta)12.2 (t2.1
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online sexual misconduct awareness and prevention course developed in house and administered through the World Classroom online system. The online course reviews Webster University community expectations, directs students to campus support and prevention resources, provides contact information for the University Sexual Offense Advocate and provides Bystander Intervention techniques.

All new incoming faculty and staff at all of Webster's campuses are currently required to complete the Webster Professional Development Series online course on Sexual Assault, Harassment and Other Sexual Offenses also developed in house. This online course covers the key elements of the following federal statutes: the Clery Act, the Violence Against Women Act and Campus SaVE and Title VII.

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.

At the main campus in Webster Groves, Missouri, in addition to the frequent presentations and tables held throughout the year, the University annually promotes ongoing prevention and awareness through the use of posters, flyers, brochures, videos, and campus activities, particularly during the month of April which was Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Additional presentations or education materials at the main campus or the Tbilisi campus are always available to any student group or University department by contacting a Sexual Offense Advocate.

Additional presentations or education materials are always available to any student group or University department by contacting the Sexual Offense Advocate, Student Affairs or Human Resources.

In addition, many faculty, staff members and volunteers are classified as Campus Security Authorities and participate online and/or in person Clery Act training which also addressed issues addresses sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

Sex Offender Registry

The Ministry of Internal Affairs maintains a sex offender registry.

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 vl2rc0.002 Tctst tnfle t tus sale0020t81.6 (ho)0.

Webster

APPENDIX C – Applicable Georgian Law

Article 1261 – Domestic violence

1. Violence, regular insult, blackmail, humiliation by one family member against another family member, which has resulted in physical pain or anguish and which has not entailed the consequences provided for by Articles 117, 118 or 120 of this Code, shall be punished by community service from 80 to 150 hours or imprisonment for a term of up to two years, with or without the restriction of the rights regarding weapons.
   a) The same act committed:
   b) knowingly against a minor, a helpless person, a person with disability or a pregnant woman;
   c) in the presence of a minor against his/her family member;
   d) against two or more persons;
   e) by a group of persons;
   f) repeatedly, –

d) committed knowingly by an offender against a person with disability or a pregnant woman;
e) committed by a person who had previously committed any crime under Articles 137, 139, 140 and 141 of this Code;
f) committed against a person under the custodianship, guardianship or surveillance, or a family member, of an offender;
g) that has caused a serious damage to the health of a person affected, or other serious consequence, –shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to nine years, with or without restriction of the rights regarding weapons.

3) The same act:
a) committed knowingly against a minor;
b)

member, of an offender, – shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to nine years, with or without restriction of the rights regarding weapons.

4) The same act:
   a) having caused death of a person affected;
   b) committed knowingly against a minor, –
5) shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of nine to fifteen years, with or without restriction of the rights regarding weapons.

Article 1511 – Stalking

1. An illegal monitoring, personally or through a third person, of a person, his/her family member or a close relative, or establishment of an undesirable communication by a telephone, an electronic or other means, or any other intentional action conducted regularly and causing mental torture to a person, and/or a reasonable fear of using coercion against a pe2.6 (0.8 (hm)8.2 (4ln)-10.5 (p)9.7 (e)1.4 (p)-1.-29.12 -1.217 T9.7 (e)-.4 (g)-2.1 (a)1.4 (4)1.

APPENDIX D – Bystander Intervention Tips

The University encourages the campus community to recognize that we all have an opportunity to make a difference and reduce the incidents of sexual misconduct on our campus, by learning how to intervene when we witness a situation that makes us uncomfortable, or we know is wrong. One method of bystander intervention is referred to as the "3 D's – Distract, Delegate, and Direct." Information about how to engage in this method appears below. IMPORTANT REMINDER: You should always assess whether you can safely intervene before engaging in any of the techniques described below.

Distract. This technique involves causing some form of distraction that will interrupt the flow of what is happening. Once you identify a high-risk situation you can attempt to distract either of the two individuals.

Examples:

- Ask one of the people to help you find a lost item.
- Interrupt to ask for directions.
- Spill a drink.
- Start talking to the couple and don't leave, so isolation cannot happen.
- An easy technique you can use is to invite the targeted individual to go outside for some fresh air. Once he or she is away from the other person, check in and ask if she or he needs help.

Delegate. When a bystander doesn't feel safe to approach the situation alone, she or he can involve others.

Examples:

- Group intervention. There is power in numbers. If you don't feel comfortable going by yourself, ask a group to go with you. Say to one's friends, I am concerned for that person. Can you find their friends and get them to check on the situation, while I stay here and watch?
- Ask a bouncer at a bar to look into the situation
- Ask the host to intervene. For example, I am worried for that girl, who is so drunk. Could you let that guy know that upstairs is off limits?

Direct. With the direct approach, you confront either the potential target or the person who you think is potentially about to commit a sexual