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Resource Center	**314-246-7620**
Financial Aid Office	**314-968-6992**
Counseling Services	**314-968-7030**
Immigration/Visa Information	**314-246-7860**

Webster University Department of Public Safety remotely or make appropriate referrals to local resources.

ORLANDO METRO 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

Non-campus Buildings or Property: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. *Note that none of Webster University's officially recognized student organizations own or control any property.*

Clery Act Crimes are categorized in four general categories. The Criminal Offenses category includes: Criminal Homicide, including Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, and Manslaughter by Negligence; Sexual Assault, including Rape, Fondling, Incest and Statutory Rape; Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; and Arson. The Hate Crimes category includes any of the Criminal Offenses and any incidents of Larceny-

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.

Campus Safety

The Webster University Department of Public Safety (DPS) is located at the University's main campus in Webster Groves, Missouri. DPS is led by Director Rick Gerger who has over 20 years of law enforcement experience and holds a Bachelor of Science in Administration of Justice and a Master of Arts in Business and Organizational Security Management. DPS is a member of the University's Finance and Administration division, and reports to the President of the University.

The Director of Public Safety and other department personnel work collaboratively with local law enforcement and administrators and staff at the University's branch campuses. DPS and the branch campus administrators and staff are dedicated to provide protective and safety services to the campus community.

Jurisdiction and Enforcement Authority

Local law enforcement has jurisdiction over all Webster University owned or controlled property associated with this branch campus; however, the Campus Director, DPS, and administrators and staff on the main campus work collaboratively with local law enforcement to enforce University policy, as well as local and federal laws. Only local law enforcement has the power to make arrests on the Webster University property associated with this campus; however, University administrators or staff may assist local law enforcement with making arrests on University property, or with any search or seizure in connection with an arrest related to a crime committed on University property.

There are no written "memorandum of understanding" (MOU) agreements between the University and local law enforcement regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses. However, campus administrators and DPS work cooperatively with local law enforcement to enhance public safety services and campus security. None of the University's recognized student organizations own or control any on campus or nn of cBachnblTp(o)-9.6(n)-.8( )1aCI991455 Tm[T)-6.1(h)-.8(e)-6(r3)-5.5(ir)11.1(e)-31e no no wr.426 4.33pet f

Reporting

provided an opportunity to add up to three personal email addresses and 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 rickgerger06@webster.edu. Instructions for accessing Webster Alerts accounts is provided in new student, faculty and staff orientation materials. Account holders can edit their current contact information and campus preferences at any time simply by logging onto Connections and clicking on the Webster Alerts banner.

Timely Warning Policies and Procedures

What Are Timely Warnings?

It is the University's policy to issue Timely Warnings to the campus community any time a campus security authority (or local law enforcement agency) receives a report of a Clery Act crime that has occurred on Clery Act geography that, in the judgment of the Campus Director (or his/her designee)[5], constitutes a serious or continuing threat to students, faculty or employees. The University's Timely Warnings are known as "Campus Safety Alerts," and these Alerts will be distributed as soon as pertinent information is available, in a manner that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and with the goal of aiding in the prevention of similar crimes.

When Are Timely Warnings Issued?

Whenever the Campus Director receives a report of a Clery Act crime that has occurred on Clery Act geography, the Director evaluates that crime on a case-by-case basis to determine whether, based on the facts known at that time, there is an ongoing threat to the campus community. Factors taken into consideration include but are not limited to: the nature of the crime and the continuing danger to the campus community. Campus Safety Alerts are typically issued for the following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications:

- Murder/Non-Negligent

- Other Clery Act Crimes as determined necessary by the Campus

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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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The University understands that taking proactive steps regarding emergency planning is an important step in maintaining a safe campus for students, faculty, staff and visitors. 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 s-.7(r)-2[p)2.30 Tw3.304 0 Td( )Tj-.006 Tc.006 Tw.21s

In the event of an emergency on campus, local administrators and staff at this campus will work collaboratively with local law enforcement and first responders to respond to, and summon the necessary resources,

How You Will Know to "Shelter-in-Place"
A shelter-in-place notification may come from University personnel or local first responders.

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 campus administrators or 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

The University may also choose, on a case-by-case basis, to supplement the primary methods of issuing Emergency Notifications with one or more of the following additional methods of communications: posts on the University's official social media pages; alerts posted to digital signage located on campus; and desktop alerts to any computers on campus which are connected to the University's network.

The Campus Director has primary responsibility for disseminating the Emergency Notifications in the primary and secondary methods described above; however, the Director of Public Safety (or 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, local first responders 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.

Publication & Tests of Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The University

For example, Public Safety on the Webster Groves campus works collaboratively with other departments to

ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICY & EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The University recognizes that effective Alcohol and Drug policy and education programs are another important aspect of campus safety. 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.

University Alcohol

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, Counseling/Life Development, Student Health Services, Housing and Residential Life, Multicultural Center and International Student Affairs (MCISA), First-Year Experience Program (FYE), Office of Student

POLICIES

- 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 violence[10] 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 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.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, A sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

- **Rape:** 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.

[10] The term "crime of violence" is defined by 18 U.S. Code Section 16 as follows:
(a) an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or
(b) any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature,

- **Fondling:** The touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose

complaint against the perpetrator of the sexual offense and a complaint with Webster University simultaneously,

The University strictly prohibits retaliation, including intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by the Title IX Regulations, or because the individual has made a report or complainant, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under such regulations.

Any time a student or employee reports to the University that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on

Students or staff also have

On Campus Resources Available to Parties Reporting

Officials Conducting Disciplinary Proceedings

The University will ensure that all Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, shall receive training on the definition of sexual harassment;

University Disciplinary Processes

This section of the Report pro✂At

occurring on the University's computer and internet networks, digital platforms, and computer hardware or software

arise, for example, from an intimate relationship or a

evidence, etc.), the investigator shall accord such evidence little, if any, weight—regardless of the source of such evidence.

(ii) Objective Evaluation. The investigator will conduct an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence – including both inculpatory and

Webster

(xi) Professional Decorum. All parties and witnesses shall maintain professional decorum throughout a hearing conducted under this Policy. The expectation of professionalism includes, without limitation, that no person may badger or harass any party, witness, decision-maker or other University personnel involved in the hearing proceeding. Furthermore, a party shall be free to confer with the party's advisor during a hearing, such conferral shall not take place in a loud or disruptive manner. If a party or advisor violates any rules imposed on parties equally by this Policy or by a decision-maker during a hearing, the University retains authority to respond in accordance with its policies governing student and employee misconduct.

(xii) Written Determinations. Applying the preponderance of evidence standard, the decision-maker,

(iii) Appellate Briefing. 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 hearing in a case that is appealed under this Policy. Absent an extension granted by an appeal officer presiding over the case, any such written statement must be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator within 10 calendar days after the Title IX Coordinator has provided the notice required in Section VI(F)(6)(ii).

(iv) Appeal Officers. The University shall appoint three individuals (none of whom can be the person who served as the Title IX Coordinator, investigator, advisor or decision-maker for the underlying formal complaint) to serve as appeal officers to hear and decide any appeal that is filed under this Policy. The University shall designate one appeal officer to chair the appeal panel. The appeal officers shall apply the preponderance of evidence standard in deciding an appeal and shall decide the outcome of the appeal by majority vote. However, in instances where a total of three individuals are not available to serve as appeal officers, the University shall appoint a single appeal officer to decide the outcome of an appeal, and such person's decision shall be final.

(v) Written Decision. Following the briefing period, the appeal officer serving as the chair of the

H. Administrative Leave. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Policy that may suggest otherwise, the University may choose to place a non-student employee respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of a grievance process under this Policy. Furthermore, nothing in this Policy is intended to, or shall be construed to, modify the at-will nature of any employment relationship with the University.

Policy Regarding Educational Programs and Campaigns to Prevent Dating Violence Domestic Violence, Stalking and Sexual Assault

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

Risk Reduction

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.

Florida Sex Offender Registry

In response to Section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C 16921), Florida created an online database which can be accessed by the public at: https://offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/sops/home.jsf.

APPENDIX A –

Drug Abuse Violations: the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, 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

Types of Bias

APPENDIX C – FLORIDA STATE STATUTES

§ 794.011. Sexual battery.–

(1) As used in

Webster

§ 794.021. Ignorance or belief as to victim's age no defense.–

When, in this chapter, the criminality of conduct depends upon the victim's being below a certain specified age, ignorance of the age is no defense. Neither shall misrepresentation of age by such person nor a bona fide belief that such person is over the specified age be a defense.

§ 794.023. Sexual battery by multiple perpetrators; reclassification of offenses.–

(1) The Legislature finds that an act of sexual battery, when committed by more than one person, presents a great danger to the public and is extremely offensive to civilized society. It is therefore the intent of the Legislature to reclassify offenses for acts of sexual battery committed by more than one person.
(2) A violation of s. 794.011 shall be reclassified as provided in this subsection if it is charged and proven by the prosecution that, during the same criminal transaction or episode, more than one person committed an act of sexual batteryne efv9-/Artifact/Type/Page/BDCBT/Pthan one p

§ 784.046. Action by victim of repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence for protective injunction; dating violence investigations, notice to victims, and reporting; pretrial release violations; public records exemption.– [Effective October 1, 2017]

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Violence" means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, or false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death, by a person against any other person.

(b) "Repeat violence" means two incidents of violence or stalking committed by the respondent, one of which must have been within 6 months of the filing of the petition, which are directed against the petitioner or the petitioner's immediate family member.

(c) "Sexual violence" means any one incident of:

1. Sexual battery, as defined in chapter 794;

2. A lewd or lascivious act, as defined in chapter 800, committed upon or in the presence of a person younger than 16 years of age;

3. Luring or enticing a child, as described in chapter 787;

4. Sexual performance by a child, as described in chapter 827; or

5. Any other forcible felony wherein a sexual act is committed or attempted,

regardless of whether criminal charges based on the incident were filed, reduced, or dismissed by the state attorney.

(d) "Dating violence" means violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the consideration of the following factors:

1. A dating relationship must have existed within the past 6 months;

2. The nature of the relationship must have been characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the parties; and

3. The frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship must have included that the persons have been involved over time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship.

The term does not include violence in a casual acquaintanceship or violence between individuals who only have engaged in ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.

(2) There is created a cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of repeat violence, there is created a separate caush of

petition for an injunction for protection against sexual violence on his or her own behalf or on behalf of the minor child if:

1. The person has reported the sexual violence to a law enforcement

b. Petitioner has suffered sexual violence as demonstrated by the fact that the respondent has: (enumerate incident of violence and include incident report number from law enforcement agency or attach notice of inmate release.)

c. Petitioner is a victim of dating violence and has reasonable cause to believe that he or she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of another act of dating violence or has reasonable cause to believe that he or she is in imminent danger of becoming a victim of dating violence, as demonstrated by the fact that the respondent has: (list the specific incident or incidents of violence and describe the length of time of the relationship, whether it has been in existence during the last 6 months, the nature of the relationship of a romantic or intimate nature, the frequency and type of interaction, and any other facts that characterize the relationship.)

(c) The terms of the injunction shall remain in full force and effect until modified or dissolved. Either party may move at any time to modify or dissolve the injunction. Such relief may be granted in addition to other civil or criminal remedies.

(d) A temporary or final judgment on injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence entered pursuant to this section shall, on its face, indicate that:

1. The injunction is valid and enforceable

2. Within 24 hours after service of process of an injunction

summary of this section, using simple English as well as Spanish, and shall distribute the notice as a model form to be used by all law enforcement agencies throughout the state. The notice shall include:

a. The resource listing, including telephone number, for the area domestic violence center designated by the Department of Children and Families; and

b. A copy of the following statement: "IF YOU ARE THE VICTIM OF DATING VIOLENCE, you may ask the state attorney to file a criminal complaint. You also have the right to go to court and file a petition requesting an injunction for protection from dating violence which may include, but need not be limited to, provisions that restrain the abuser from further acts of abuse; direct the abuser to leave your household; and prevent the abuser from entering your residence, school, business, or place of employment."

(12) When a law enforcement officer investigates an allegation that an incident of dating violence has occurred, the officer shall handle the incident pursuant to the arrest policy provided in s. 901.15(7), and as developed in accordance with subsections (13), (14), and (16). Whether or not an arrest is made, the officer shall make a written police report that is complete and clearly indicates that the alleged offense was an incident of dating violence. Such report shall be given to the officer's supervisor and filed with the law enforcement agency in a manner that will permit data on dating violence cases to be compiled. Such report must include:

a. A description of physical injuries observed, if any.

b. If a law enforcement officer decides not to make an arrest or decides to arrest two or more parties, the grounds for not arresting anyone or for arresting two or more parties.

c. A statement which indicates that a copy of the legal rights and remedies notice was given to the victim.

Whenever possible, the law enforcement officer shall obtain a written statement from the victim and witnesses concerning the alleged dating violence. The officer shall submit the report to the supervisor or other person to whom the employer's rules or policies require reports of similar allegations of criminal activity to be made. The law enforcement agency shall, without charge, send a copy of the initial police report, as well as any subsequent, supplemental, or related report, which excludes victim or witness statements or other materials that are part of an active criminal investigation and are exempt from disclosure under chapter 119, to the nearest locally certified domestic violence center within 24 hours after the agency's receipt of the report. The report furnished to the domestic violence center must include a narrative description of the dating violence incident.

(13) Whenever a law enforcement officer determines upon probable cause that an act of dating violence has been committed within the jurisdiction, or that a person has violated a condition of pretrial release as provided in s. 903.047 and the original arrest was for an act of dating violence, the officer may arrest the person or persons suspected of its commission and charge such person or persons with the appropriate crime. The decision to arrest and charge shall not require consent of the victim or consideration of the relationship of the parties.

(14) (a) When complaints are received from two or more parties, the officers shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine whether there is probable cause for arrest.

(b) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that two or more persons have committed a misdemeanor or felony, or if two or more persons make complaints to the officer, the officer shall try to determine who was the primary aggressor. Arrest is the preferred response only with respect to the primary aggressor and not the preferred response with respect to a person who acts in a reasonable manner to protect or defend himself or herself or another family or household member from dating violence.

(15) A person who willfully violates a condition of pretrial release provided in s. 903.047, when the

original arrest was for an act of dating violence as defined in this section, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and shall be held in custody until his or her first appearance.

(16) A law enforcement officer acting in good faith under this section and the officer's employing agency shall be immune from all liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed by reason of the officer's or agency's actions in carrying out the provisions of this section.

§ 741.28. Domestic violence; definitions.–

As used in ss. 741.28-741.31:

(1) "Department" means the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

(2) "Domestic violence" means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member.

(3) "Family or household member" means spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married. With the exception of persons who have a child in common, the family or household members must be currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit.

(4) "Law enforcement officer" means any person who is elected, appointed, or employed by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof who meets the minimum qualifications established in s. 943.13 and is certified as a law enforcement officer under s.943.1395.

§ 784.041. Felony battery; domestic battery by strangulation.–

(1) A person commits felony battery if he or she:

(a) Actually and intentionally touches or strikes another person against the will of the other; and

(b) Causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement.

(2) (a) A person commits domestic battery by strangulation if the c-.aln0.5(w)-3.4(h.174 0 2.2(lt)-2.9(9809(m) 434 0 Td**[**f

§ 784.048. Stalking; definitions; penalties.–

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Harass" means to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes substantial emotional distress to that person and serves no legitimate purpose.

(b) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, which evidences a continuity of purpose. The term does not include constitutionally protected activity such as picketing or other organized protests.

(c) "Credible threat" means a verbal or nonverbal threat, or a combination of the two, including threats delivered by electronic communication or implied by a pattern of conduct, which places the person who is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family members or individuals closely associated with the person, and which is made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat to cause such harm. It is not necessary to prove that the person making the threat had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of the person making the threat is not a bar to prosecution under this section.

(d) "Cyberstalk" means:

1. To engage in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, directly, or indirectly, words, images, or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at a specific person; or

2. To access, or attempt to access, the online accounts or Internet-connected home electronic systems of another person

(8) The punishment imposed under this section shall run consecutive to any former sentence imposed for a conviction for any offense under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, or s.847.0135(5).

(9) (a) The sentencing court shall consider, as a part of any sentence, issuing an order restraining the defendant from any contact with the victim, which may be valid for up to 10 years, as determined by the court. It is the intent of the Legislature that the length of any such order be based upon the seriousness of the facts before the court, the probability of future violations by the perpetrator, and the safety of the victim and his or her family members or(n)Tj/TT2 1 Tf0 0 0 rg0 0 0 RG0 Tc0 Tw0 Ts100 Tz0 Tr0.1 w[(1)-4.3(0)]TJ0 -1.2 Td(7)Tj/TT4 1 Tf0.0167 Tw[(2)-67
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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 to