



WEBSTER UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

2025 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report Tbilisi, Georgia

Containing Crime Statistics for 2022, 2023, and 2024



Webster University 2025 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report Tbilisi Campus

QUICK REFERENCE RESOURCES

Emergency Contacts

• Police (Emergency)	112
• Fire (Emergency)	111
• Ambulance (Emergency)	113
• Local Police	599 94 99 09
• Webster University Department of Public Safety	314-246-7430 (non-emergency)
• Sexual Offense Advocate (main campus)	314-252-8304 (24 hours a day)

The Webster University Public Safety Office is located in Webster Groves, Missouri; however, department personnel are available by phone to assist students at any of the University's international campuses locate the necessary local resources.

Webster Alert System

This is the University's free mass notification service, which is used to alert all students, faculty and staff regarding important information regarding campus crimes, emergencies and other potentially life- threatening events at their webster.edu email address. **Users are strongly encouraged to add a personal email address and mobile number to their account by logging into Connections and clicking on the Webster Alerts banner.**



Additional Helpful Contacts

• Webster University – Georgia Campus Reception	00+995+550000584
• Student Resource Center	00+995+550000584
• Human Resources	00+995+550000584
• Student Affairs	00+995+550000584
• Dean of Students Office (main campus)	00+1+314-968-6980
• Financial Aid (main campus)	00+1+314-968-6992
• Immigration/Visa Information (main campus)	00+1+314-246-7860

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GEORGIA CAMPUS 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.

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 Directors of Operation at branch campuses, Student Affairs, Housing and Residential Life, Human Resources, and Title IX. DPS collects statistics from the University's 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' reportable geography.

2022-2024 Crime Statistics

Under the Clery Act, institutions are only directed to disclose statistics for a specific list of criminal offenses, (collectively referred to as Clery Act Crimes²) which were reported to have occurred in certain property controlled by the institution. Specifically, institutions must publish statistics for Clery Act Crimes which occurred on or at any of following locations:

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 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 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 grouped into four general categories.

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Criminal Offenses

Criminal Homicide (including Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, and Manslaughter by Negligence); Sexual Assault (including Rape, Criminal Sexual Contact, Incest and Statutory Rape); Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; and Arson.

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 proceedings. Because official responsibilities and job titles vary significantly on campuses, CSAs are classified by job function, not job title.

² Definitions of the Clery Act Crimes are provided in Appendix A

Hate Crimes

Which includes any of the Criminal Offenses and any incidents of Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property that were motivated by bias.

VAWA Offenses

Which includes any incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking. (Note that Sexual Assault is also a VAWA Offense but is included in the Criminal Offenses category for Clery Act reporting purposes.)

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

Which includes separate arrests and referral statistics for violations of weapons laws, drug abuse violations and liquor law violations.

It is also Important to note:

Statistics are based on reports of alleged criminal offenses – regardless of whether or not the crime has been investigated, or whether a finding of guilt or responsibility has been made; and statistics are tabulated based on the date the Clery Act Crime was reported, not the date it allegedly occurred.

CAVEATS: The Georgia Campus opened October 22, 2022.

Please note the Georgia campus does not currently have any on-campus housing.

Criminal Offenses Reporting Table 2022 (Partial year) - 2024 (Georgia Campus)

Offense	On-Campus Property			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Sexual Contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses Reporting Table 2022 (partial year) - 2024 (Georgia Campus)

Offense	On-Campus Property			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals Reporting Table 2022 (partial year) - 2024 (Georgia Campus):

Offense	On-Campus Property			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes

In addition to the statistics presented in the Reporting Tables on the preceding pages, institutions are required to report the statistics for hate crimes. There were no reported Hate Crimes during 2023 or 2024.

Unfounded Crimes

Institutions are also required to disclose whether any crime reports were “unfounded” and subsequently withheld from crime statistics during each of the three most recent calendar years. A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes only if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless.

There were no unfounded crimes in 2022 (partial year), 2023 and 2024.

Webster University’s Daily Crime Log

Up to date information regarding crimes reported on Clery Act Geography is also publicly available year-round in a Daily Crime Log maintained by the Operations Manager. The Crime Log records, by the date the incident was reported to the Head of the Operations Department certain information on all alleged criminal incidents (not just Clery Act Crimes) which occurred on Clery Act Geography. The Crime Log does not include information unrelated to alleged crimes (e.g., responding to alarms on campus or rendering medical assistance). The most recent 60 days of the Daily Crime Log are available for public inspection at the front desk of the Georgia campus Mon- Fri 10:00am- 6pm, except during certain holidays and when the campus is closed.

Requests to view entries from more than 60 days ago, will be provided within two business days of the request.

CAMPUS SAFETY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

This section of the Annual Security Report includes information about Webster University's Department of Public Safety located on the Webster Groves campus, how to report crimes or suspicious activity on this campus, and how the University communicates important safety information to the campus community.

About Webster University's Department of Public Safety

The Webster University Department of Public Safety (DPS) is led by Interim Director David Heil who has over 25 years of Security experience. Heil has been with the Department of Public Safety since the year 2000. DPS is a member of the University's Finance and Administration division, and reports to the Vice President and CFO. DPS personnel work collaboratively with local law enforcement and administrators and staff at the University's branch campuses to provide protective and safety services to the campus community. Contract security officers/porters also provide additional security at the front desk/main entrance of this campus at certain times.

Jurisdiction and Enforcement Authority

Local law enforcement has jurisdiction over all Webster University owned or controlled property associated with this branch campus; however, Student Affairs staff, Housing and Residential Life staff, and the Facilities Management work together 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 is no written "memorandum of understanding" (MOU) agreements between the University and any local law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses. However, local staff and DPS work cooperatively with local law enforcement to enhance public safety services and campus security. The University has a number of recognized student organizations, however, none of these organizations own or control any on campus or non-campus buildings or structures.

Security Awareness & Crime Prevention Programs

Education is another key component of maintaining a secure campus. This campus provides security awareness and crime prevention programming in connection with each new student orientation.

Security awareness and crime prevention topics are also incorporated into the new employee onboarding process.

Safety & Crime Prevention Programs

Many of this campus' current crime prevention and security awareness programs were developed and presented by Student Resource Center as well as trained student volunteers under staff supervision at new student orientation which takes place five times per year. Campus administrators and staff also plan to work more closely with Public Safety staff at the main campus 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 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.**

Campus Security

Facilities Management personnel have primary responsibility for the day-to-day campus security for all of the facilities on campus, but this department also works collaboratively with local law enforcement and an outside security firm, EAC Security. Contract security officers/porters employed by the outside firm, Security provided additional security at the front desk/main entrance of the academic building during specific afternoon and evening hours when the front desk is not staffed by Facilities personnel.

Facilities Management personnel are also responsible for opening the campus each day and securing it each night. The Director of Operations, Campus Director, Facilities Management staff, and contract security officers/porters work closely with administrative departments throughout this campus on a dual approach to campus security – which entails both minimizing criminal opportunities whenever possible, and encouraging members of the campus community to take an active role in their own personal safety and the safety of others.

Reporting Criminal or Suspicious Activity and Emergencies

The University strongly encourages all members of the campus community (as well as visitors) to report any criminal or suspicious activity and emergencies promptly and accurately as outlined below as soon as possible, even if the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report. It is essential that all crimes are reported to using these methods so that the Director of Operations can determine whether a Timely Warning¹ needs to be issued to the campus community and consider whether the incident should be included in the annual crime statistics and/or the Daily Crime Log.

Contacting the University about Criminal Actions, Suspicious Activities or Emergencies

Campus community members should report criminal action, suspicious activity or other emergencies occurring on campus, in off campus housing leased through the University, or on other property owned or controlled by the University to the Facilities & Operations Front Desk by dialing +995550000584. Front desk hours may vary by day. If a reporting party cannot reach any of the contacts listed above, and the activity is an emergency situation, reporting parties should leave a brief voice message, and immediately contact local law enforcement/first responders by calling 112 (police), 113 (ambulance) or 111 (fire).

¹ Timely Warnings are Clery mandated safety alerts that are issued to the campus community under certain circumstances. The University's policies and procedures regarding Timely Warnings are explained in a later section of this Report

The University also strongly encourages individuals to report any crimes which occur off campus, on or in property that is not controlled by the University to the appropriate law enforcement agency. While these crimes are not included in the ASR², the Operations Manager is always available to assist callers with determining which local law enforcement agency to contact for assistance.

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 still want to consider making a confidential report. With a reporting party's permission, any of the contacts listed above file a report without revealing the reporting party's identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with a reporting party's desire to keep the matter confidential, while allowing the University to take the necessary steps to ensure the future safety of the reporting party and campus community. Confidential reports allow the University to determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and assess whether a Timely Warning (described in more detail in the Timely Warning section of this document) is needed. These reports are also included in the University's annual crimes statistics.

Important note: confidential reporting to the Operations Manager is not available for reports of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking. As explained in later sections of the Annual Security Report, the Director of Operations must share the reporting party's identity with Human Resources or the Campus Director anytime he or she receives a report involving one of those crimes. See the section of the Report titled "Reporting Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking" for additional detail on how to report these types of offenses confidentially.

The University communicates annually with employees working as licensed pastoral or professional counselors regarding the procedures for Confidential Reporting described above, and asks these counselors to inform their clients about confidential reporting as they deem appropriate. However, statistics included in the Annual Security Report never include any identifying information for any of the involved parties, regardless of whether or not the crime was reported confidentially.

University Response to Reports of Crime Suspicious Activity

Regardless of whether an incident is reported to the Front Desk, the Housing Director, the Head of Student Resource Center, the individual receiving the report will relay that information to the Director of Operations (or designee) who will ensure that DPS at the main campus is aware of the report, and work with DPS (if appropriate) to document the incident³. If the reporting party requests the involvement of the local law enforcement, the Director of Operations can assist reporting parties with this request. Reporting parties should be aware that reports (and any associated investigation) involving students may be referred to the Student Resource Center, Housing and Residential Life, for review and possible disciplinary referral depending on the nature of the report.

Likewise, reports involving employees/faculty members may be forwarded to Human Resources for review and possible disciplinary referral.

Higher Education Opportunity Act Victim Notification

It is University policy to, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution

² Unless the incident took place on reportable non-campus property as that term is defined by the Department of Education.

³ The type of response will take into consideration the nature of the report and location of the reporting party.

against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Webster Alerts Mass Notifications System

Webster University's Webster Alerts system is powered by Rave Alert™, a global leader in higher education emergency notification. Webster Alerts are used to notify the campus community about certain crimes and emergencies as described more fully below in the following sections of the Annual Security Report related to Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications. The University may also use Webster Alerts to communicate unexpected school closures due to inclement weather or power outages from time to time; however, it is never used to send information regarding advertising or campus activities.

Rave Guardian is another safety and security measure to keep students and staff safe. Rave Guardian Safety App keeps students connected directly with Public Safety, receiving campus notification, and giving access to resources for safety on campus.

Students, faculty and staff are automatically enrolled in the Webster Alerts system; however, their account initially only lists their webster.edu email address, and they are only signed up to receive alerts for the campus(es) they attend classes at or are employed at. Students, faculty and staff cannot opt out of receiving communications at their webster.edu email address related to certain crimes or emergencies which may affect their campus(es).

The University strongly encourages students, faculty and staff to also add additional contact information such as personal email addresses and mobile numbers to their Webster Alerts account. Individuals are 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 Interim Director of Public Safety David Heil at 314-246-8028 or davidheil55@webster.edu. Instructions for accessing Webster Alerts accounts is provided in new student, faculty and staff orientation materials. Account holders can always 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 Director of Operations (or his/her designee)⁴, 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?

The Director of Operations evaluates each crime reported to him, or by another CSA at this campus 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

⁴ Note that any of the Campus Director's responsibilities outlined anywhere in the "Timely Warning Policies and Procedures" section of this Report may also be fulfilled by a designee of the Director's choosing.

following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications:

- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter;
- Aggravated Assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two roommates fighting which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an ongoing threat to the larger campus community);
- Robbery involving force or violence (cases including pick pocketing and purse snatching will typically not result in the issuance of a Timely Warning Notice, but will be assessed on a case-by- case basis);
- A string of burglaries or Motor Vehicle Thefts that occur in a reasonably close proximity to one another;
- 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 Campus Director) – 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;
- Hazing;
- Other Clery Act Crimes as determined necessary by the Campus Director.

The institution is not required to issue a Timely Warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

What is included in a Timely Warning?

Once the Director of Operations determines that a Campus Safety Alert should be issued to the campus community, he or she will draft the content of the Alert. The Director of Operations has primary responsibility for developing the content of the Campus Safety Alert; however, the Director of Public Safety (or designee) or Chief Communications Officer (or designee) at the Webster Groves campus are also authorized to draft Alerts if necessary.

The content of Campus Safety Alerts varies depending on what information is known at the time and the type of offense involved; however, the following information (if known) is typically including unless it could potentially compromise law enforcement efforts or victim confidentiality:

- Date/time/location of the crime;
- Brief description of the crime;
- Suspect description(s);
- Local law enforcement contact information;
- Relevant crime prevention or safety tips.

How Are Timely Warnings Issued?

Campus Safety Alerts are always communicated via blast emails to all email addresses associated with this campus which are registered with Webster Alerts. This will always include every student, faculty, and staff member's webster.edu email address, as well as any additional email addresses which these individuals have added to their Webster Alerts accounts. The University may also choose, on a case by case basis, to supplement the primary methods of issuing Campus Safety Alerts with one or more of the following additional methods of communications: text messages to mobile numbers registered with the Webster Alerts system associated with this campus, posting information to the University's official social media pages, posting information to the University's official website, or posting paper flyers in strategic locations on campus.

The Director of Operations has primary responsibility for issuing the Campus Safety Alerts to the campus community using the methods described above; however, the Director of Public Safety (or designee) or Chief Communications Officer (or designee) at the Webster Groves campus are also authorized to issue Alerts via any of these methods if necessary.

Updates to Timely Warnings

In the event that the Director of Operations determines that an update to the original Campus 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 “Campus Safety Advisories” and they may be issued in a variety of ways to all or a portion of the members of the campus community. The Director of Public Safety (or designee) may from time to time assist the Director of Operations in communicating these voluntary Advisories to the appropriate members of the campus community at times.

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. 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 key concepts prevention, intervention, and response. By focusing on prevention, we reduce the necessity of intervention and response.

The Plan also identifies broad response measures for various types of crisis/incidents, including but not limited to: bomb threats, civil protests, explosions, fires, hazardous materials incidents, infrastructure failure, severe weather, severe weather, natural disasters, violent/criminal incidents, and terrorism.

In the event of an emergency on campus, University staff will work collaboratively with local first responders to respond to, and summon the necessary resources, to mitigate, investigate, and document the emergency or dangerous situation. Even under circumstances where the University is not taking the lead in responding to the emergency, it is essential that University staff remain an active part of emergency response so that the Director of Operations can ensure the appropriate emergency notifications go out to the appropriate segment(s) of the campus community.

Evacuation Procedures

The University's EOP includes general evacuation guidelines; however, any time the University determines that an evacuation is necessary, the specific evacuation procedure would be affected by a myriad of factors,

including the type of threat, the occupancy of the other buildings and areas of the campus at the time of the incident, etc. Students, faculty, staff and visitors to the campus community are expected to follow the instructions of any first responders from University officials or local law enforcement agencies on the scene. These first responders may instruct you to evacuate the building you are inside of, or shelter in place. You may be instructed to shelter in place if circumstances dictate that evacuation outside the building/area is not advisable. These situations include, but are not limited to, tornados, severe weather and chemical attack.

At the sound of a fire alarm or if you are instructed to evacuate, leave your work area immediately and proceed to the nearest exit, and leave the building. If you are the first to recognize a fire situation, activate the alarm, evacuate to a safe location using the nearest exit, and notify your Director of Operations or local first responders.

1. Remain calm.
2. Do NOT use elevators, use the stairs.
3. Assist individuals with physical mobility issues evacuate if you can do so safely. If you are aware of an individual with mobility issues who is unable to exit without using an elevator, assist that individual with securing a safe location near a stairwell, and immediately inform first responders of the individual's location.
4. Proceed to a clear area at least 150 feet from the building. Keep all walkways clear for emergency vehicles.
5. Make sure all personnel are out of the building.
6. Do not re-enter the building.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures

What It Means to “Shelter-in-Place”

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to that danger. To “shelter-in-place” simply means that you should make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

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

How You Will Know to “Shelter-in-Place”

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, your Director of Operations, Housing & Residential Life Staff members, other University employees, or other 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 University officials 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:
 - a) An interior room;
 - b) Above ground level; and
 - c) Without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms maybe necessary.

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

Emergency Notifications Policies & Procedures

What Are Emergency Notifications?

It is the University's policy to immediately notify the campus community (in the form of an Emergency Notification) any time the Director of Operations (or his/her designee)¹ confirms that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation which poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty or staff occurring on the campus. The Director of Operations is also responsible for determining the appropriate segments or segments of the campus community to receive a notification based on the type of incident involved and its location.

When Are Emergency Notifications Issued?

Any time the Director of Operations is notified about a potential emergency or dangerous situation on the University's Clery Act Geography, the Director of Operations will then reach out to the appropriate University administrators, DPS personnel on the main campus, and local first responders to quickly gather enough basic information to evaluate whether the situation poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty or staff at that time. If the Director of Operations confirms that there is not a significant emergency or dangerous situation which poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty or staff at this time, the Director will continue to monitor the situation closely.

Examples of situations which would require an Emergency Notification include, but are not limited to: an active shooter on campus, serious inclement weather such as a tornado, or a serious spill of hazardous materials. Whenever there is confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation as described above, Webster University will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

What Is Included in an Emergency Notification?

Once the Director of Operations determines that an Emergency Notification should be issued, the Director will draft the content of the Emergency Notification. The Director of Operations has primary responsibility for developing the content of the Emergency Notifications, however, the Director of Public Safety (or designee) and Chief Communications Officer (or designee) at the Webster Groves campus are also authorized to draft Notifications if necessary.

The content of Emergency Notifications varies depending on what information is known at the time and the type of emergency involved, however, the following information (if known) is typically included:

- The nature of the emergency;
- The action to be taken (e.g., Evacuate; Seek Storm Shelter; Shelter in Place);

¹ Note that any of the Campus Director's responsibilities outlined anywhere in the "Emergency Notification Policies and Procedures" section of this Report may also be fulfilled by a designee of the Director's choosing

- Additionally, “GO TO” and “AVOID” may be used in the event normal response procedures would place personnel at risk; and
- Where to obtain further information and/or updates on the emergency

How Are Emergency Notifications Issued?

Emergency Notifications are always communicated via the following methods: blast emails to all addresses² associated with this campus which are registered with Webster Alerts; text message alerts to any mobile devices associated with this campus which are registered with Webster Alerts; broadcast announcements through all IP phones located on campus; and alerts posted on the University’s official website.³

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: alerts posted to digital signage across campus; information posted on official University social media pages; and desktop alerts to any computers on campus which are connected to the University’s network.

The Director of Operations 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/ge). 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.

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.

² This will always include every student, faculty, and staff’s webster.edu email address, as well as any additional email addresses these individuals have added to their Webster Alerts accounts.

³ Anytime there is an emergency notification posted to the University’s website it will appear in a banner at the top of the page at: www.webster.edu/ge

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 Safety staff at the Webster Groves main campus.

The Georgia campus holds fire and emergency (earthquake) drills during the first week of Fall 2 term.

After the conclusion of each drill or exercise conducted by the University, the Director of Operations (or his/her designee) documents: a description of the drill/exercise, the date/time of the drill/exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

CAMPUS SECURITY & ACCESS CONTROL

The University understands that preventative security measures, including effective access control is a key component of maintaining a secure campus; however these measures and access controls must be assessed for each facility on a case by case basis. The following sections of the Annual Security Report addresses the general security measures.

Security Measures

Facilities Management personnel have primary responsibility for the day to day campus operations. Security for all of the facilities on campus is provided by an outside security firm. EAC Security provided additional security at the front desk/main entrance of the academic building 24 hours a day 7 days a week this firm also works collaboratively with local law enforcement and an emergency services.

EAC Security staff opens the campus each day and secure it each night.

The University focuses on a dual approach to campus security – which entails both minimizing criminal opportunities whenever possible and encouraging members of the campus community to take an active role in their own personal safety and the safety of others. The University uses the following techniques to maximize campus safety and minimize criminal opportunities:

- **Preventative patrols** The campus' outside security firm performs external security checks at least once a day on Sundays and on holidays when the campus is closed.
- **Closed circuit television** monitoring and recording is performed at all entrances of the building.
- **Restricted card access entry system** every exterior and interior door on campus including offices.
- **Webster University maintains campus facilities and landscaping in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions.** Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with lighting. Members of the University community are also encouraged to report malfunctioning safety equipment or unsafe physical conditions to Facilities Management. These types of hazards are also looked for during the twice daily walkthroughs conducted by Operations Assistants.
- **The Behavioral Intervention** The Senior Student Resource Center Officer and the Director of Counseling work together to address reports of troubling behavior which could potentially lead to security concerns on campus; however, this informal behavioral intervention process is not intended to address immediate threats. This process is used to assess reports of troubling behavior by students, faculty, or staff, and implement interventions that are in the best interest of the University and the individual. Individuals can request assistance with behavioral intervention by either contacting either the Head of the Student Resource Office or Director of Counseling.

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, DRUG, HAZING 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.

University Alcohol Policy

The University expects its students to observe all federal, state and local laws, including those related to the possession, use, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages. Webster University prohibits the unlawful possession, use and sale of alcoholic beverages on campus. Persons under the age of 18 are prohibited from possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages. Campus administration works collaboratively with the Dean of Students Office and other personnel at the main campus in Webster Groves, Missouri to enforce these laws, and maintain standards governing the allowable use of alcohol on campus and at campus events, and in on campus student housing facilities.

When on campus, students who are 18 years of age or older¹ may consume alcoholic beverages only at University sanctioned events. Students living in off-campus housing arranged by the University may only consume alcoholic beverages in accordance with the Housing and Residential Life policy described below. The University prohibits drinking games on campus, whether at events or in off-campus residential facilities. While off-campus, students are expected to uphold the policies of the Student Code of Conduct. Behavior occurring off-campus that is that is detrimental to the University or members of the campus community is governed by this Code. Webster reserves the right to take actions that address the violations through educational intervention or sanctions.

Students, faculty or staff in violation of the University's Alcohol Policy are referred to Student Affairs (students) or Human Resources (faculty/staff) and may be referred to local law enforcement if they are in violation of applicable alcohol laws.

University Drug Policy

The possession, use and sale of illegal drugs is prohibited on the University campus and illegal under both state and federal law. Campus administration works collaboratively with the Dean of Students Office and other personnel at the main campus in Webster Groves, Missouri to enforce these laws. Students, faculty or staff in violation of the University's Drug Policy will be referred to Student Affairs (students) or Human Resources (faculty/staff) and may be referred to local law enforcement if they are in violation of applicable drug laws.

University Hazing Policy

Hazing, defined as an act that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student, or that destroys or removes public or private property, for the purpose of initiation, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition for continued membership in, a group or organization.

¹ The legal drinking age in Georgia is 18 years old

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 ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

This section of the Annual Security Report discusses the serious topic of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. The following pages include important information on topics such as prohibited conduct, and options for reporting sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. This section also includes information on associated disciplinary proceedings, as well as information about the University's education and awareness campaigns, and local resources (both on campus and in the community) available to assist reporting parties with a wide range of issues.

Policy on Sexual Assault, Harassment, and Other Sexual Offenses

Webster University is committed to maintaining a safe learning and working environment that is free of discrimination, harassment, sexual violence, and other forms of sexual misconduct that undermine its educational mission. Our training programs and educational tools related to sexual assault, harassment and other sexual offenses inform Webster students and employees of these prohibited activities and the corresponding obligations and procedures for reporting and responding to related complaints.

While the University makes every effort to educate the community to prevent sexual assault, harassment, and other sexual offenses from occurring, we are also committed to providing support to those affected when this behavior does occur. The University's Extended Campus Code of Conduct full policy is located at: <https://www.webster.edu/student-handbook/index.php>, University policy prohibits (among other conduct) the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The definitions of the offenses of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking used in reporting Clery Act crimes in the annual statistics appear below.¹ These definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking come from the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), and the definition of sexual assault comes from the FBI's UCR program and which can be found in Appendix A of 34 CFR Part 668.

Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. 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 violence² 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;

¹ Appendix C provides local law definitions for these crimes. These definitions are not used to classify crimes in the included annual statistics; however, they are provided for education and awareness purposes.

² 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, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

- 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, Criminal Sexual Contact, 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.
- **Criminal Sexual Contact:** The touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

While all sexual assaults reported to a campus security authority or DPS are included in the annual crime statistics and Daily Crime Log without regard to the issue of consent, the definition of consent (both in regard to University policy and Missouri state law) is an essential component of University policy and the University's primary and ongoing prevention and awareness programs.

The University's definition of consent is provided above; however, the local law definition is provided in Appendix C for education and awareness purposes. The University's definition of consent is used to identify potential misconduct from a sexual assault perspective in connection with disciplinary procedures.

Contact Person for Employees Reporting Sexual Offenses

Charles Burton

Chief Human Resources Officer

Office: 314-246-6069

Charlesburton@webster.edu

Contact Person for Students Reporting Sexual Offenses

Emin Hajiyeu,

Vice-Rector of Webster University Georgia

Office: +995511155667

Ehajiyeu54@webster.edu

Webster also reserves the right to engage additional trained staff members on an ad-hoc basis as necessary.

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.

Confidential Reports to the Sexual Offense Advocate

A person who is the reporting party of a sexual offense, or who witnesses a sexual offense, is encouraged to make a report to the Sexual Offense Advocate. Individuals are encouraged to first report any issues to the Sexual Offense Advocate as such initial reports will be kept completely confidential as the Sexual Offense Advocate is not required to report any information about an incident to Human Resources or the Campus Director without a reporting party's permission. Reports of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking made to the Sexual Offense Advocate which meet the definition of a Clery Act Crime and which occur within the University's Clery Act Geography are still included in the University's Daily Crime Log and annual crime statistics, but neither the Log nor the statistics ever include any personal-identifying information. Sexual assaults reported to the Sexual Offense Advocate which meet the definition of a Clery Act Crime and which occur within the University's Clery Act Geography may also result in a Timely Warning (Campus Safety Alert); however, Timely Warnings never include information that identifies the reporting party.

The Sexual Offense Advocate can advise reporting parties regarding their options in making a report about any sexual offense pursuant to these policies and procedures to the appropriate administrator. **There is no Sexual Assault Advocate for the Georgia campus; however cases can be reported to the campus director by calling , or by calling the sexual offense advocate on the main campus, who is available 24 hours a day at 00+1+314-252-8304.**

The Sexual Offense Advocate is designated by the University as the support and resource person for all students and employees who believe they have experienced sexual assault or a sexual offense. The Sexual Offense Advocate is available to assist campus community members with the following areas of concern:

- The Sexual Offense Advocate has training in crisis intervention and support techniques, and provides emotional, medical, and/or judicial support either directly or through on- or off- campus referral.
- The Sexual Offense Advocate informs the person of all rights under University policy and provides procedural information and support as needed. The Advocate also works with administrators when necessary to advise the person regarding options available for filing civil and/or criminal charges related to the offense. Those who believe they have experienced a 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 proceedings carried out under University auspices.

The Sexual Offense Advocate can assist the reporting party in understanding options related to pressing civil and/or criminal charges as well as in the process of working with local law enforcement authorities. **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.

Reports to Local Law Enforcement

As noted above, the Sexual Offense Advocate can assist reporting parties with notifying local law enforcement agencies. Alternatively, reporting parties also have the option of reporting incidents directly to local law enforcement authorities themselves. Local police can be reached in cases of emergency by dialing 112.

Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking also constitute potential criminal acts that could be grounds for criminal and/or civil action. Reporting parties have the right to file a criminal complaint against the perpetrator of the sexual offense and a report with Webster University simultaneously.

When making a report, the party talk to the law enforcement officer and provide a written statement about the incident. The law enforcement agency would then handle any investigation or resources directly with the reporting party.

Reports to Human Resources or the Campus Director

The Sexual Offense Advocate will strongly recommend that all individuals confidentially reporting sexual offenses to the Sexual Offense Advocate file a written statement with Human Resources or the Campus Director. Individuals also have the option to make reports directly to Human Resources or the Campus Director. Once reported to Human Resources or the Campus Director, any necessary interim steps will be taken pursuant to University policy. Additionally, such reports will be handled consistent with university policy regarding investigation, adjudication, and resolution.

Important Information Regarding Confidentiality

To the extent possible, strict confidentiality will be maintained by all parties regarding all matters relevant to grievances on a need-to-know basis with the following provisions. In the case of informal grievances, consent is required of the Complainant before discussing the issue with other parties. In the case of formal grievance's, the Respondent and the Complainant and in the case of employees the Respondent's management will be notified. Members of the Grievance Panes, as described later in this policy, shall not discuss the grievance outside of the Hearing Panel meetings and shall not accept side conversations with persons who are not part of the formal hearing process.

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,³ 2) a Professional or Pastoral Counselor⁴ 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

³ As explained previously, reports of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking made to the Sexual Offense Advocate which meet the definition of a Clery Act Crime and which allegedly occur on Clery Act Geography are still included in the University's annual crime statistics, but these statistics never include any personal-identifying information. Sexual assaults reported to the Sexual Offense Advocate may also result in a Timely Warning (Campus Safety Alert); however, Timely Warnings never include information that identifies the reporting party.

⁴ Note that disclosures to a professional or pastoral counselor at the University, who is acting in that role at the time the information is received, will not be included in the University's Daily Crime Log or annual crime statistics, and will not result in a Timely Warning (Campus Safety Alert) unless the reporting party gives his or her permission for the counselor to forward information about the incident to another employee or department at the University such as the Sexual Offense Advocate, a Title IX Coordinator, or the Department of Public Safety.

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 information⁵ about the reporting party. Other Considerations Regarding Incidents of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking

Victims may request that directory information on file with the University be withheld by request in the registrar's office. Regardless of whether a victim has opted-out of allowing the University to share "directory information," personally identifiable information about the victim and other necessary parties will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons who have a specific need-to-know, i.e., those who are investigating/adjudicating the report or those involved in providing support services to the victim, including accommodations and protective measures. By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the institution will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

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

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

Seeking Prompt Medical Attention

Regardless of whether (or to whom) an individual chooses to make a report, the University strongly encourages anyone who has experienced sexual intrusion, sexual penetration, dating or domestic violence to seek prompt medical attention. A medical examination can identify any internal trauma, test for sexually transmitted diseases, as well as obtain appropriate medical evidence should one choose to pursue legal charges at some later date. In the event that an individual chooses not to participate in forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted diseases.⁶

Individuals who wish to obtain a confidential forensic examination by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner should contact the Sexual Offense Advocate for assistance with a referral. Any of the other individuals or departments listed above can also assist reporting parties with referrals to an appropriate medical provider.

Preserving Evidence

Regardless of when and to whom an individual chooses report to, it is important that a reporting party immediately preserve any evidence that may assist in establishing the facts of the alleged violation so that authorities and relevant administrators may ultimately take appropriate action against the responding party. It is important to preserve evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. Such evidence may include, but is not necessarily limited to, physical evidence or electronic or written communications.

⁵ The term personally identifying information is defined in section 40002(a)(20) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 1395(1)(20)).

⁶ Under the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, starting in 2009, states must certify that they do not "require a victim of sexual assault to participate in the criminal justice system or cooperate with law enforcement in order to be provided with a forensic medical exam, reimbursement for charges incurred on account of such an exam, or both."

Preserving Other Forms of Evidence

In cases where individuals believe they may be interested in pursuing criminal and/or civil charges, it is also important to work with local law enforcement agencies so that statements can be taken and evidence can be collected immediately. Reporting parties are also encouraged to save evidence such as letters, notes, emails, records of phone calls, videos, photos, texts, social media postings (Facebook, Twitter, etc.), computer screenshots, voicemails, or any other form of evidence that may be helpful to a criminal investigation or campus judicial proceeding.

Amnesty from University Drug and Alcohol Policy

In an effort to encourage reports of sex offenses, individuals who report sexual misconduct, either as a reporting party or a third-party witness, will not be subject to disciplinary action by the University for his/her/their own personal consumption of alcohol or drugs at or near the time of the incident, provided any such violations did not and do not place the health or safety of any other person at risk. The University may, however, initiate an educational discussion or pursue other educational remedies regarding alcohol or other drugs. The amnesty policy applies to the University's student conduct process.

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 parties⁷ 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 of University policy, and applicable law, and is a serious offense that may result in separate disciplinary action.

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 or off campus, the institution will provide the student or employee with a written explanation of the student or employee's rights and options, including:

- the procedures affected individuals should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred.
- information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of reporting parties and other necessary parties.
- a statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about support services within the institution and in the community.

⁷ The only exception is in cases involving a minor, as the University must notify law enforcement pursuant to the law in certain jurisdictions.

- a statement regarding the institution's provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request interim protective measures; and
- an explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

Orders of Protection

Webster University encourages reporting parties of sexual misconduct to make a formal report to the appropriate local law enforcement authorities for the purpose of filing a criminal complaint and/or seeking and enforcing a no contact, restraining or similar Court Order and has the right to be assisted by the University in exercising this option. Contact Student Affairs, Human Resources, or the Sexual Offense Advocate for questions or assistance with obtaining an order of protection in Tbilisi.

Members of the Webster University community who receive a lawful order of protection should provide a copy to the Director of Operations. The University also suggests that individuals with orders of protection meet with the Campus Director to develop a Safety Action Plan – a plan intended to reduce the risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to, escorts and special parking arrangements.

In addition to orders of protection issued by the courts, Webster University may impose a university- based no contact directive. A university-based no contact directive prohibits an individual from contacting a specific person or specific people until rescinded. Contact includes, but is not limited to in person, by phone, text messaging, social media, by third person, etc.

Students or staff also have the right to request that his or her campus directory information on file be removed from public sources by directing a request to the Office of the Registrar, Loretto Hall 63, Webster Groves Main Campus, 314-968-7450/800-987-3447, registrarsoffice@webster.edu

Interim Protective Measures Available to Reporting Parties

The University provides written notification to reporting parties about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. The institution will provide such protective measures if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.

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 regarding how to request changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations or protective measures; and the University is obligated to comply with any reasonable requests following a report of an alleged sexual assault, incident of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking.

Interim protective measures are available to reporting parties and responding parties involved in reports of sexual assaults and other offenses before the report is resolved, or in special circumstances even if the reporting party chooses not to file a complaint.

These options include modifications to academic schedules, campus housing, student leadership, working situations, as well as providing academic support or making special arrangements for withdrawing or dropping classes without penalty, if requested and reasonably available, regardless of whether the reporting party chooses to file a formal report. No contact measures may also be implemented.

Any interim protective measures imposed should avoid any lasting negative effects on the any party before any findings of responsibility are made as much as is possible in the circumstances presented. The University maintains the confidentiality of any protective measures provided to any involved party to the extent that

maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

On Campus 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 resources:

Counseling & Mental Health Services

In addition to the variety of assistance provided to reporting parties by the University's Sexual Offense Advocate, after an initial appointment with the Student Counseling Center, you will be advised whether we can offer you student counseling on-site, whether you see a clinical psychologist on site, or whether we recommend you obtain services from external provider. Counseling services can be reached via email at: javadafandiyev@webster.edu

Health Services

The University does not offer reporting parties legal assistance on campus, but the Operations Manager, can assist with referrals to a nursing station located on the first floor of the building.

Victim Advocacy Services

As explained above, the University's Sexual Offense Advocate can assist reporting parties with a full range of advocacy services.

Legal Assistance

The University does not offer reporting parties legal assistance on campus, but the University's Sexual Offense Advocate can assist with legal referrals.

Visa & Immigration Assistance

Visa and Immigration assistance is provided by the Admissions Department.

Student Financial Aid

The student financial aid, bursar, and scholarship questions are provided by the campus administration

Additional Services

Reporting parties can always contact the University's Sexual Offense Advocate for assistance with other related services which are not included here.

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

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.

Webster is committed to providing prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution of reports of violations of University 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 Human Resources, or the Campus Director are handled consistent with University 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 disciplinary meeting and hearings.

University policy states that both parties will be notified regarding procedures used in the hearings. Information can also be provided regarding legal options; however, it is recommended that legal advice be obtained from a competent attorney. The University's proceedings also provide the reporting party and the responding party with the same opportunities to have an advisor of his/her choice present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding. This includes the right to be accompanied by an advisor (i.e., any individual who provides the reporting party or responding party support, guidance, or advice) to any related meeting or proceeding. The University will not limit the choice of or presence of an advisor for either the reporting or responding party in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding.

Timeframe for Disciplinary Proceedings

The University's proceedings are completed within reasonably prompt timeframes and includes a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the reporting party and the responding party of the delay and the reason for the delay.

Officials Conducting Disciplinary Proceedings

Disciplinary proceedings will be conducted by individuals who receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that is free of bias and protects the safety of the reporting party and promotes accountability.

Notifications to Reporting and Responding Parties

In all cases of allegations of violations of the Policy, the reporting party and responding party will receive simultaneous notification, in writing, of: (1) any result of a disciplinary proceeding (including the rationale for the result and any sanctions imposed); (2) procedures for the reporting party and responding party to appeal the result of the disciplinary proceeding; (3) any change in the result of a disciplinary proceeding (including the rationale for the result); and (4) when the results of any disciplinary proceeding become final.

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.

UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

Code of Ethics

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1. Scope and purpose of regulation

1. This Code establishes ethical standards, principles and rules for all employees and students of the Georgia branch of Webster University, Inc. (hereinafter - the branch).
2. The purpose of this code is to maintain high professional and ethical standards consistent with the reputation of Webster University in the teaching and research process of the branch.
3. This Code complies with the laws of Georgia and the educational policy of Webster University.

Article 2. Obligation to observe ethical standards

1. All branch employees, including administration, academic and invited staff, persons employed under temporary or permanent employment contracts and students of each educational program, are obliged to comply with high professional and ethical standards.
2. Ethics standards, principles and rules established by this code cannot be used as a basis for restricting academic freedom guaranteed by the Constitution of Georgia.

Article 3. Principles of disciplinary proceedings stipulated by the Code of Ethics

1. The purpose of the disciplinary proceedings provided for by the Code of Ethics is to quickly and fully reveal the violation of the Code of Ethics and determine the size of the proportionate disciplinary responsibility for the misconduct.
2. Administrative proceedings stipulated by the Code of Ethics are based on the principle of the rule of law. No one can be held responsible without observing the basis and regulations established by the Code of Ethics.
3. No one may repeatedly be subjected to disciplinary responsibility for the same misconduct.
4. A person employed in the branch may not participate in disciplinary proceedings if he has a personal interest and/or if there is another circumstance that may affect the resolution of the case.
5. Disciplinary proceedings provided for in this code are carried out in compliance with the principle of confidentiality.
6. A person shall not be considered a perpetrator of a disciplinary offence until the decision on the ratio of the size of disciplinary responsibility for him enters into legal force.

Chapter II. Ethics norms and unethical behavior

Article 4. Obligation to respect the legislation

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 position, field of activity, rights and duties.
2. All employees and students of the branch are obliged to follow the legislation and internal legal acts in force in the branch not only formally but also in accordance with its true purpose.
3. The branch takes all measures to enable employees and students to access and familiarize themselves with the relevant regulations.
4. The branch monitors the implementation of this code's ethical standards, principles and rules.
5. Issues related to the implementation of ethical standards, principles and rules established by this code are considered in accordance with the relevant legal procedures.

Article 5. Obligation to operate in accordance with the mission of the branch and inadmissibility of conflict of interests

1. All employees and students of the branch are obliged to fulfil their professional obligations in accordance with the mission of the branch.

2. All employees and students of the branch should avoid conflicts of interest between their personal and official obligations and report conflicts of interest to the appropriate official of the branch. the violation of the Code of Ethics and determine the size of the proportionate disciplinary responsibility for the misconduct.

Article 6. Obligation to observe the standard of academic integrity

1. All employees and students of the branch are obliged to follow the standard of academic integrity.
2. Plagiarism, falsification of facts, and misleading the addressee are prohibited.
3. All research and student work in the branch must comply with the established rules, including the rules and requirements of research-funding state or private organizations.

Article 7. Obligation to respect the rights and freedoms of others

1. All employees and students of the branch are obliged to respect the rights and freedoms of others.
2. Discriminatory treatment based on race, skin color, gender, origin, ethnic affiliation, language, religion, political or other views, social affiliation, property or rank, residence or other characteristics is not allowed.

Article 8. Other types of violations of the code of ethics

The following action is considered unethical behavior and a violation of the code of ethics for all persons participating in the educational and research process:

- 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 of the alleged perpetrator of the disciplinary offence, the term of the disciplinary proceedings and the circumstances that formed the basis for the initiation of the disciplinary proceedings shall be noted.
3. Disciplinary proceedings begin within one month after discovering disciplinary misconduct.

Article 11. Creation of Ethics Commission

1. Disciplinary proceedings are conducted by the ethics commission created based on the rector's order.
2. A representative of the branch's administration, a member of the academic council, representatives of the main educational units, a quality assurance manager, a person employed under an employment contract, a representative of academic or guest staff may be included in the ethics commission.
3. The rector appoints the chairman and secretary of the ethics commission. The maximum number of members of the Ethics Commission is not limited but should be at least three members. In case of a split vote, the chairman's vote is decisive.

Article 12. Authority of Ethics Commission

1. The Ethics Commission is authorized to:
 - a) collect and study information on the circumstances and related facts mentioned in the order on the initiation of disciplinary proceedings;
 - b) to receive and analyze written and/or oral explanations;
 - c) confirm the presence or absence of disciplinary misconduct based on evidence;
 - d) to determine the measure of disciplinary responsibility commensurate with disciplinary misconduct;
 - e) to fulfil other obligations stipulated by this code and legislation.
2. The Ethics Commission is independent in exercising its powers and is guided only by the legislation of Georgia, this code and other legal acts.

Article 13. Disciplinary Proceedings

1. Information on the initiation of disciplinary proceedings is sent to the person alleged to have committed a disciplinary offence within five working days from the initiation of the disciplinary proceedings or the identification of the person unless the notification may interfere with the interests of carrying out the disciplinary proceedings.
2. The person alleged to have committed a disciplinary offence shall be given a deadline for submitting a written explanation, which shall not be less than three working days.
3. If the written explanation submitted by the alleged perpetrator of the disciplinary offence is incomplete or additional documentation is required, he/she will be notified, and a deadline for submitting additional documentation will be set, which should not be less than two working days.
4. The Ethics Commission must explain to the alleged perpetrator of disciplinary misconduct his rights and duties to introduce him to the rules of disciplinary proceedings and case materials.
5. The Ethics Commission must include in the disciplinary proceedings the person who has information about disciplinary misconduct and can submit a written or oral explanation.

Article 14. Oral hearing

1. The Ethics Commission is obliged to conduct an oral hearing with the participation of the person who allegedly committed the disciplinary offence unless the person refuses to 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. The invitation 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 oral 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 participate 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. Rights of the alleged perpetrator of disciplinary misconduct

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

- a) to use the help of a lawyer;
- b) to request familiarization with the materials of the disciplinary proceedings;
- c) submit a written and/or oral explanation;
- d) submit evidence;
- e) to appeal the decision on the ratio of the size of disciplinary responsibility according to the law.

Article 18. Conclusion of the Ethics Commission

1. As a result of the analysis of the materials obtained during the disciplinary proceedings, the Ethics Commission concludes:
 - a) about the existence of a disciplinary offence and the impossibility of applying the appropriate amount of disciplinary responsibility to a person or applying the amount of disciplinary responsibility;
 - b) on the absence of disciplinary misconduct.
2. In the conclusion provided by subparagraph "a" of the first paragraph of this article, it should be noted:
 - a) name, surname and status of the alleged perpetrator of the disciplinary offence (student, branch employee);
 - b) the norm of the code of ethics, which the alleged perpetrator of disciplinary misconduct violated;
 - c) description of disciplinary misconduct, time and place of commission;
 - d) other information obtained by the Ethics Commission regarding disciplinary misconduct;
 - e) appropriate justification of the specific sanction of the disciplinary responsibility for the person or the impossibility of the sanction of the disciplinary responsibility.
3. In the conclusion in subparagraph "b" of the first paragraph of this article, the information obtained by the Ethics Commission and the relevant justification of the absence of disciplinary misconduct should be noted.

Article 19. Results of disciplinary proceedings

1. The conclusion of the ethics commission is sent to the person who committed the disciplinary offence and to the rector.
2. The rector makes one of the following decisions within seven working days after receiving the conclusion of the Ethics Commission:
 - a) regarding the ratio of the size of disciplinary responsibility for a person provided by the conclusion;
 - b) Regarding the return of the conclusion with substantiated remarks to the Ethics Commission.
3. The legal act provided for in subparagraph “a” or “b” of paragraph 2 of this article must be signed per the legislation’s requirements.
4. According to paragraph 3 of this article, the legal act is appealed according to the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.
5. If the existence of disciplinary misconduct is not confirmed as a result of the disciplinary proceedings, the rector terminates the disciplinary proceedings.

Article 20. Terms of disciplinary proceedings

1. The term of disciplinary proceedings should be at most one month.
2. If more than one month is necessary to establish the circumstances of essential importance for disciplinary misconduct, the rector decides to extend the period of disciplinary proceedings by no more than one month, ten working days before the expiration of the one month.

Article 21. The ratio of the measure of disciplinary responsibility

1. The measure of disciplinary responsibility should be proportionate to the disciplinary misconduct.
2. Regardless of the measure of disciplinary responsibility, the person is obliged to compensate the material damage caused to the branch due to disciplinary misconduct if this misconduct was committed intentionally or with gross negligence.

Article 22. Suspension and termination of disciplinary proceedings

1. Disciplinary proceedings shall be stopped if criminal proceedings and/or administrative offence proceedings have been initiated against the alleged perpetrator of the disciplinary offence for the same action.
2. The court’s decision on the relevant criminal and/or administrative offence cases does not exclude the possibility of applying disciplinary liability due to disciplinary misconduct.
3. Disciplinary proceedings shall be terminated if there is no longer an objective basis for disciplinary proceedings, and the rector’s order shall be issued regarding this.

Article 23. The validity period of disciplinary responsibility

An employee of the branch is considered to have disciplinary responsibility for one year from the date of disciplinary responsibility and a student - for the entire study period until the end of studies.

Chapter IV. Measures of student disciplinary responsibility for conduct inconsistent with the Code of Ethics

Article 24. Measures of student disciplinary responsibility for violation of the code of ethics

1. The branch is authorized to apply the following measures of disciplinary responsibility for a student’s violation of the Code of Ethics:
 - a) written warning;
 - b) cancellation of the results achieved in the training course;
 - c) suspension or termination of the right to benefit from the financial benefit established by the branch;
 - d) Termination of student status.
2. Use of the measure of disciplinary responsibility provided for in subsection “a” of the first paragraph of this article is permissible in case of a light violation of the code of ethics.

3. In case of academic dishonesty, including confirmation of plagiarism or attempted plagiarism, the measure provided for in subparagraph b of the first paragraph of this article is applied and, considering the severity of the misconduct, together with the measure provided for in subparagraph b of the first paragraph of this article, The measure of disciplinary responsibility provided for in subsection “c” as well.
4. The measure of disciplinary responsibility provided for in subsection “d” of the first paragraph of this article is allowed only in case of severe violation of the norms of ethics established by this code.
5. Violation of ethical norms is considered severe if:
 - a) the reputation of the branch was damaged as a result of disciplinary misconduct;
 - b) significant material damage was caused to the branch as a result of disciplinary misconduct;
 - c) caused damage to another student or employee of the branch as a result of disciplinary misconduct;
 - d) the student with disciplinary responsibility has committed a new disciplinary offence.

Chapter V. Disciplinary Measures of Academic and Visiting Staff, Employee or other person appointed under the contract for violation of the code of ethics

Article 25. Disciplinary measures of academic and visiting staff, administration employees or other persons appointed on the basis of the contract for violation of the code of ethics

1. The branch is authorized to use the following measures of disciplinary responsibility for violations of the code of ethics by academic and visiting staff or other employees of the branch:
 - a) verbal warning;
 - b) written warning;
 - c) Dismissal.
2. The use of disciplinary measures provided for in subparagraphs “a” and “b” of the first paragraph of this article is permissible in case of a light violation of the code of ethics.
3. The measure of disciplinary responsibility provided for in subsection “c” of this article’s first paragraph is applied if a person has violated the Code of Ethics severely.
4. Violation of ethical norms is considered severe if:
 - a) Disciplinary misconduct caused damage to the reputation of the person who committed the disciplinary misconduct, which precludes the proper performance of official duties by this person in the future;
 - b) the reputation of the branch was damaged as a result of disciplinary misconduct;
 - c) significant material damage was caused to the branch as a result of disciplinary misconduct;
 - d) a student or other employee of the branch was harmed as a result of disciplinary misconduct;
 - e) the person with disciplinary responsibility has committed a new disciplinary offence.
5. The rector has the right to remove the alleged perpetrator of disciplinary misconduct from the service during disciplinary proceedings.

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 comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that—

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

The University places a strong emphasis on prevention and education programs and communications as effective ways to minimize sexual assault, harassment and other sexual offenses; to inform students and

employees of key definitions of all types of sexual misconduct, the importance and meaning of consent in sexual relations and the role that incapacity plays in these offenses; strategies to stay safe, and bystander education. Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking include both primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns directed at students and employees.

Bystander Intervention

The University takes care to educate students, staff and faculty about safe and positive options to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct, or stalking. This is commonly referred to as bystander intervention. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. 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. Information on risk reduction is included in all Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs and a number of the Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns. The University's suggested risk reduction strategies are based on the needs of the campus community and never encourage victim blaming.

The University's primary prevention and awareness programs include the following components:

- A statement that the University prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking;
- The VAWA definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking; Applicable local law definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking;¹
- The applicable local definition of consent (if defined in that jurisdiction);
- 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.

¹ Some of these terms are not defined in certain jurisdictions

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 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.

APPENDIX A - 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, Criminal Sexual Contact, 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.
- **Criminal Sexual Contact:** The touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery

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

Aggravated Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary

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

Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by person not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned – including joyriding).

Arson

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

Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. 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 violence¹ 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.

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.

This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

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 Crimes

A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

¹ 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, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

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.

Institutions must also report statistics for hate crimes in connection with the following offenses which are not otherwise included in the annual crime statistics:

- **Larceny:** the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. (Larceny and theft mean the same thing in the UCR.) Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.
- **Simple Assault:** an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
- **Intimidation:** to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property:** to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Types of Bias reportable under the Clery Act:

Race

A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.

Religion

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual Orientation

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

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-conforming individuals.

Ethnicity

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.

National Origin

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.

Disability

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

Hazing

Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that (1) is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization (e.g., a club, athletic team, fraternity, or sorority); and (2) causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the IHE or the organization, of physical or psychological injury.

APPENDIX B - CRIME PREVENTION TIPS

While Webster University makes every effort to provide a safe campus, students, faculty, and staff must also do their part to help us maintain a safe environment. To this end, Webster University encourages all individuals who attend, work or visit the campus and satellite campuses to follow basic personal and property crime prevention procedures for yourself and for those around you. Please review the following tips on preventing crime and keeping yourself and your property safe and secure.

Tips for Securing Valuables in an Office

- Always lock your office, even when you are away for a few minutes.
- If you have valuables stored in your office, do not leave them overnight.
- Never leave purses or other valuables unattended. Take them with you or lock them in a secure cabinet.
- Keep your desk and files locked when you are away.
- Never store money in your desk drawers or file cabinets
- Report all losses to your Campus Director immediately.

Tips for Securing Valuables in Residences

Conspicuously mark items of value with a unique identifier making the items more difficult to sell and making it easier for law enforcement officials to return lost or stolen property.

Personal Safety Tips

- When walking alone after dark, walk on well-lighted, well-traveled walkways and plan your route ahead of time. Avoid places where attackers might hide (spaces between parked cars, overgrown shrubs, and dark passageways) and areas where you might get cornered. Remember that it is best to walk facing traffic.
- If anyone follows you while you are walking alone, look confident and let him or her know you are aware of their presence. Don't be polite or engage in conversation. If they continue to follow you, cross the street and/or change directions. If this doesn't work, walk toward other people or occupied buildings and stay away from places where you might get cornered.
- If you are trapped in your car and afraid for your safety, honk your horn in quick short bursts. This will attract people's attention.
- Make sure that all of the car doors are locked whenever you leave your vehicle.
- When returning to your car, have your keys ready so you can enter your car quickly and be aware of your surroundings. If you have to look into a purse or a pocket to find them, it takes extra time and you lose sight of what is around you, which could allow someone to sneak up on you.

Preventing Thefts from Vehicles

- Install a vehicle alarm or mechanical lock for the steering wheel origination.
- Always lock the doors and leave the windows rolled up.
- Keep valuables out of sight. Place valuable items in your trunk not the front or back seats.
- Know the license number, year, make and model of your vehicle.
- Never leave money, checkbooks, or credit cards in the vehicle at any time.

Preventing Bicycle Theft

Keep bicycles locked any time they are unattended. Be sure the lock or cable goes through the front wheel, rear wheel and the frame.

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, –shall be punished by community service from 200 to 400 hours or imprisonment for a term of one to three years, with or without the restriction of the rights regarding weapons.

Law of Georgia No 6434 of 12 June 2012 – website, 25.6.2012

Law of Georgia No 3052 of 18 February 2015 – website, 26.2.2015

Law of Georgia No 754 of 4 May 2017 – website, 24.5.2017

Law of Georgia No 763 of 4 May 2017 – website, 25.5.2017

Law of Georgia No 2395 of 30 May 2018 – website, 8.6.2018

Law of Georgia No 3772 of 30 November 2018 – website, 14.12.2018

Article 137 - Rape

1. Rape, a sexual intercourse by the use of violence, threat of violence or abusing the victim's helpless condition shall be punished by imprisonment of a term of six to eight years.
2. The same act:
 - a) committed by abusing one's official position;
 - b) Causing serious bodily injury or other grave consequences, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to ten years.
 - c) The same act committed: a) repeatedly; b) by a person who has previously committed any of the crimes provided for by Articles 138-141 of this code
 - d) By more than one person;
 - e) Knowing the offender against a pregnant woman or a minor shall be punished by imprisonment of ten to thirteen years.
3. The same act : a) committed against the victims or any other person with particular cruelty; b) that has caused death; c) committed against a person who has not attained the age of 14 years, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years.

Article 138 - Violent act of sexual nature

1. Another action of a sexual nature, which does not contain elements of crime under Article 137 of this Code, committed with violence, under the threat of violence or a helpless condition of a victim, –shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to six years, with or without restriction of the rights regarding weapons.
2. The same act:
 - a) committed repeatedly;
 - b) committed by abusing the official position;
 - c) committed by a group of persons;
 - 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) committed knowingly against a minor using trust, and authoritative and influential position;
- c) that caused death of a person affected, –

4. shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eleven to fifteen years, with or without restriction of the rights regarding weapons.

5. The same act:

- a) committed knowingly by an offender against a person that has not reached 14 years of age;
- b) committed with the extreme cruelty, –shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of fifteen to twenty years, with or without restriction of the rights regarding weapons.

Law of Georgia No 292 of 5 May 2000 – LHG I, No 18, 15.5.2000, Art. 45

Law of Georgia No 458 of 30 June 2000 – LHG I, No 27, 17.7.2000, Art. 83

Law of Georgia No 2937 of 28 April 2006 – LHG I, No 14, 15.5.2006, Art. 90

Law of Georgia No 1642 of 27 November 2013 – website, 16.12.2013

Law of Georgia No 763 of 4 May 2017 – website, 25.5.2017

Law of Georgia No 2395 of 30 May 2018 – website, 8.6.2018

Law of Georgia No 5750 of 17 March 2020 – website, 23.3.2020

Law of Georgia No 6753 of 13 July 2020 – website, 20.7.2020

Article 139 - Coercion into sexual intercourse or any other act of sexual nature

1. Coercion into penetration of a sexual nature into the body of a person, or into another action of a sexual nature, committed under the threat of damaging property, disclosing defamatory information, information representing private life or such information that may substantially affect the right of that person, and/or by abusing a helpless condition of a person affected, or material, official or other kind of dependence, – shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for a term of up to five years, with or without restriction of the rights regarding weapons.
2. The same act 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 five to seven years, with or without restriction of the rights regarding weapons.
3. The same act committed:
 - a) repeatedly;
 - b) by a person who had previously committed any crime under Articles 137, 138, 140 and 141 of this Code;
 - c) by a group of persons;
 - d) knowingly by an offender against a person with disability or a pregnant woman;
 - e) against a person under the custodianship, guardianship or surveillance, or a family 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.

Law of Georgia No 2458 of 20 June 2003 – LHG I, No 21, 15.7.2003, Art. 149
Law of Georgia No 2937 of 28 April 2006 – LHG I, No 14, 15.5.2006, Art. 90
Law of Georgia No 1642 of 27 November 2013 – website, 16.12.2013
Law of Georgia No 763 of 4 May 2017 – website, 25.5.2017
Law of Georgia No 2395 of 30 May 2018 – website, 8.6.2018
Law of Georgia No 5750 of 17 March 2020 – website, 23.3.2020

Article 140 - Penetration of a sexual nature into the body of a person below 16 years of age

1. Penetration of a sexual nature into the body of a person below 16 years of age, committed knowingly by an adult, –shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to nine years.
2. The same act committed:
 - a) knowingly by an offender against a person with disability or a pregnant woman;
 - b) by a group of persons;
 - c) against two or more persons;
 - d) repeatedly;
 - e) by a person who had previously committed any crime under Articles 137-139 and 141 of this Code, – shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years.

Law of Georgia No 2937 of 28 April 2006 – LHG I, No 14, 15.5.2006, Art. 90
Law of Georgia No 1642 of 27 November 2013 – website, 16.12.2013
Law of Georgia No 763 of 4 May 2017 – website, 25.5.2017
Law of Georgia No 5750 of 17 March 2020 – website, 23.3.2020
Law of Georgia No 6753 of 13 July 2020 – website, 20.7.2020

Article 141 - Lewd act

1. A lewd act of an adult committed knowingly by an offender without violence against a person that has not reached 16 years of age, –shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to nine years.
2. The same act committed:
 - a) knowingly by an offender against a person with disability or a pregnant woman;
 - b) by a group of persons;
 - c) repeatedly;
 - d) against two or more persons; by a person who had previously committed any crime under Articles 137-140 of this Code;
 - e) knowingly by an offender against a person that has not reached 14 years of age;
 - f) using trust, and authoritative and influential position, –shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years.

Law of Georgia No 1642 of 27 November 2013 – website, 16.12.2013
Law of Georgia No 763 of 4 May 2017 – website, 25.5.2017
Law of Georgia No 5750 of 17 March 2020 – website, 23.3.2020
Law of Georgia No 6753 of 13 July 2020 - website, 20.7.2020

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 person and/or his/her family member or a close relative, and/or of destroying property, which makes the person substantially change his/her lifestyle, or creates a real

need for changing it, –shall be punished by a fine or community service for a term of 120 to 180 hours, or by imprisonment for a term of up to two years, with or without restriction of the rights regarding weapons.

2. The same act committed:

- a) knowingly by an offender against a minor, a person in a helpless condition, a person with disability or a pregnant woman;
- b) by a group of persons;
- c) repeatedly;
- d) by abusing the official position, –shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, with or without restriction of the rights regarding weapons.

Law of Georgia No 763 of 4 May 2017 – website, 25.5.2017

Law of Georgia No 2395 of 30 May 2018 – website, 8.6.2018

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 assault.

Examples:

- Say to the couple, “we are finding her friends and they will take her home.”
- Say to the targeted individual, “I am not letting a stranger take you home.”
- Say to the possible perpetrator, “Hey, you can’t take them upstairs; it’s not a good idea.”

APPENDIX E - FIRE SAFETY TIPS

If your clothes are on fire, stop, drop, and roll to extinguish fire. If you are trapped in a room:

- Place cloth material around the bottom of the door to prevent smoke from entering.
- Close as many doors as possible between you and the fire.
- Do not break glass unless necessary. Outside smoke may enter.
- Signal from a window if possible.

If you are caught in smoke:

- Drop to your hands and knees, and crawl.
- Hold your breath as long as possible.
- Breathe shallowly through your nose and use clothing as a filter.

If you are forced to advance through flames:

- Hold your breath.
- Move quickly.
- Cover your head and hair.
- Lower your head and close your eyes

