



**SAINT LOUIS
UNIVERSITY
MADRID**

2019 Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

This information is provided in compliance with the Federal law, known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. It contains the required crime and fire statistics for the calendar years 2016, 2017, 2018 and the policies and procedures for the academic year 2019-2020.

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SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY MADRID

Saint Louis University-Madrid Campus (SLU-Madrid) is committed to providing a safe and secure environment by consistently seeking and finding ways to promote, preserve, and deliver a feeling of security, safety, and quality of service to its employees, students, and the community to which it serves.

Regardless of our efforts to provide a safe campus, there is no guarantee that a person will not become the victim of a crime while on campus. Crime prevention is a shared responsibility between the University and its community members. Students, faculty, and staff must accept responsibility for helping to maintain a safe environment.

SLU-Madrid encourages all individuals who attend, work or visit the campus to follow basic personal and property crime prevention procedures for yourself and for those around you. Please become familiar with the various services and procedures that are outlined in this report. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ms. Marta Maruri, Director of Student Life, at Avenida del Valle, 28, by phone at +34 91 554 5858 (ext. 213) or via email at marta.maruri@slu.edu. The SLU-Madrid campus does not have law enforcement or security on-site.

In 2017, SLU-Madrid entered into an agreement with El Faro, 28040.Plaza Cristo Rey 7, to provide up to 30 beds at their apartment complex for our students to stay at from January through May. Thus, this year's report will include the required policy statements and procedures dealing with missing students and fire safety at this location for calendar years 2017 and 2018.

Preparation of the Annual Disclosure of Campus Crime Statistics

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Crime Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics, known as the Clery Act, requires colleges and universities receiving federal financial assistance to gather and publish information about certain crimes that occur on their Clery identified geography and publish policy statements concerning campus safety and security. It is SLU Madrid's policy to comply with all requirements of the Clery Act.

SLU-Madrid's annual security report is posted on the SLU-Madrid website at <http://www.slu.edu/madrid/campus-life/safety-security/docs/security-report.pdf> and hard copies are available upon request and free of charge from the Office of Student Life, located at Avenida del Valle, 28 or by contacting Ms. Marta Maruri at +34 91 554 5858 (ext. 213).

SLU-Madrid's annual safety and security report will be published by October 1st of each year. In conjunction with its publication, email notifications containing the web address of where to

access this report are sent to all SLU-Madrid faculty, staff and students. Campus crime, arrest and student disciplinary referral statistics, and hate crime statistics are compiled from reports made to the persons identified by the Clery Act as “campus security authorities” (“CSA”). CSA’s are defined by the Clery Act as persons associated with SLU-Madrid who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including but not limited to the Madrid Campus Director and Academic Dean, the Director of Student Life, advisors to students/student organizations, and Academic Division Chairs. Letters are also sent to the local law enforcement agency requesting statistics for the Clery report but starting in 2014, the police agency no longer provides statistical data for a specific location, instead you are referred to a web site that has general crime information for the entire Madrid community.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies Promptly

To help provide a safe and secure environment, all members of the SLU-Madrid community, including campus visitors, are expected, requested, and encouraged to report any criminal activity or emergency they observe, even if the victim of such crime elects or is unable (physically/mentally) to make such a report. Students, faculty, staff and guests are encouraged to report crimes and public safety related incidents by telephoning 112 in an accurate and timely manner. To report a crime or an emergency, call 112 (European Union’s equivalent to 911).

To reach Student Life staff, call +34 91 554 58 58, ext. 213; after hours, call +34 638 763 758. If the crime or emergency is reported to Madrid Campus personnel, they will in turn contact the appropriate Spanish authorities.

In the EU, there is no charge for dialing 112 from any public phone or a cell phone. When dialing from a phone located on Campus, 0 must be dialed to reach an outside line. By promptly reporting all crimes, it will ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and will aid in providing timely Campus Safety Alerts to the community, when appropriate.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Student Life: +34 638 763 758

Counseling: + 34 609 269 323

Spain’s EMERGENCY NUMBER (Police, Ambulance, Fire Emergencies): 112

Sanitas Health Insurance 24-hour Emergency Number: + 34 609 269 323

SLU-Madrid Policy Statement on Campus Law Enforcement Authority

SLU-Madrid does not employ personnel who meet the description of campus security personnel described in the Department of Education’s Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting.

Violations of the law are referred to local police authorities with jurisdiction on campus and where appropriate, the SLU-Madrid student disciplinary system. It is the policy of SLU-Madrid to assist authorities with investigations of criminal incidents on its campus to the extent it is able. Although the University does not have any memorandum of understandings (MOU’s) in place with any local law enforcement agency regarding the investigation of alleged criminal

offenses, we maintain a strong working relationship with all local and national police authorities.

As a private University operating in Spain, SLU-Madrid personnel have the right to ask for identification from anyone on its grounds as well as the right to ask them to leave its facilities and property. Individuals who refuse to follow requests to leave are subject to arrest for trespassing.

Monitoring Criminal Activity at Non-Campus Locations

While University officials do not have primary responsibility for responding to non-campus properties, they do collaborate with local law enforcement agencies that respond to crimes at those locations and collect the incident data for required reporting under the Clery Act. Crimes and incidents occurring at non-campus properties, even those controlled or owned by officially recognized student organizations, should be reported to the local law enforcement agency, as they have primary responsibility for taking reports and handling calls for service there. Public safety requests all the law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction for all our non-campus properties to immediately share information about any reported crimes at those locations so it will aid in the issuance of a timely warning if appropriate.

Criminal Involvement Off Campus

If a SLU-Madrid student is alleged to have been involved in a criminal incident off campus, local law enforcement authorities with jurisdiction in the location of the alleged incident will be responsible for its investigation.

Students enrolled at SLU-Madrid are subject to the [Student Responsibilities & Community Standards](#) always. The University reserves the right to pursue disciplinary action as provided for in the code of conduct regardless of the location of the conduct and independent of any civil or criminal legal proceeding. It is University policy to cooperate with local law enforcement authorities investigating criminal incidents involving its students to the extent that it is able.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors Confidential Reporting

SLU-Madrid campus pastoral and professional counselors are not considered to be campus security authorities for purposes of the Clery Act and are therefore not required by the Clery Act to report crimes for inclusion in the annual security report. Pastoral and professional counselors may inform the people they counsel of the procedure for reporting crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of campus crime statistics if it is their wish to do so. As a matter of policy, Madrid Campus pastoral and professional counselors are encouraged to provide the people they counsel with this information if they deem it appropriate, and in accordance with Spanish law and the standards and rules of their profession. It should be noted that an institution is not required to provide a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Voluntary Confidential Crime Reporting

SLU-Madrid strongly encourages all crime victims and witnesses to report the crime to local police authorities immediately (112) and to notify the Office of Student Life. Promptly notifying the Student Life Office will assure the ability to evaluate if a Timely Warning needs to be sent to the campus community, allowing individuals to take steps to protect themselves and prevent similar crimes from occurring.

Per Spanish Law, a second party cannot report a crime. If someone is the victim of a crime and does not want to pursue action through SLU-Madrid or the Spanish police authorities, he or she may still want to consider making a voluntary confidential report. The purpose of a voluntary confidential report is to comply with the person's wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the safety of the individual and others. With this information, SLU-Madrid can keep an accurate record of the number of reported incidents on and in the immediate vicinity of the campus, determine if there is a pattern of crime about a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Crimes reported in this manner are counted and included in the annual crime statistics disclosure for the SLU-Madrid Campus.

Security Awareness Programs

Security and safety awareness through education is a part of Saint Louis University's efforts to prevent crime and improve campus safety. During scheduled new student and new employee orientation programs, as well as programs held throughout the school year, Student Life staff address an array of safety and security topics, including:

- Crime Prevention
- Personal Safety
- Sexual Misconduct Awareness and Prevention
- Alcohol Abuse
- Drug Abuse

The presentations offered by Student Life staff emphasize the responsibility of the individual for not only his or her own safety, but the safety and security of others. Student Life staff are available to provide crime prevention presentations upon request.

All members of the Madrid Campus community play an important role in keeping the campus safe and are encouraged to report any criminal act, unsafe conditions, or suspicious activity to the appropriate Spanish authority or to Student Life. Students, faculty, and staff should use sound judgment and take precautions to avoid becoming a victim of crime.

Notifications to Victims of Crimes of Violence

The University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Timely Warning Notification

In an effort to provide timely notice to the SLU-Madrid community, and in event of a crime which may pose a serious or on-going threat to our community, Campus officials will issue "Timely Warning" crime bulletins to notify members of the community about serious crimes that occur on University designated property. This requirement applies to Clery Act crimes and all require a case-by-case assessment as to whether the report presents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community.

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

University officials work to collect this information by requesting all campus security authorities (CSA's) and local law enforcement agencies report crimes in a timely fashion so a Timely Warning can be issued if necessary. The notification will be made via email as the SLU-Madrid does not have an Emergency Text System. The alerts are generally written by the Director of Student Life, in consultation with the Director of SLU-Madrid and his/her senior staff. In addition to the email, notifications are posted at the entrances to all buildings. Updates to the University community about any particular case resulting in a Campus Safety Alert notice may be distributed via email, posted on the SLU-Madrid website or announced through the electronic news bulletin.

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

Emergency Notification

General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for the campus is publicized as part of the SLU-Madrid's Clery Act compliance efforts and in accordance with Spanish law; this information is available on the [Safety and Security section of the SLU-Madrid Student Life web site](#).

The Director of SLU-Madrid or a designated substitute in his/her absence has the responsibility to respond to and summon the local and national law enforcement agencies and emergency response units to mitigate, investigate, and document situations that may present a threat to the

safety and security of the campus community. In addition, the Director of SLU-Madrid has the responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if there is an ongoing threat to the campus community. In such cases, SLU-Madrid will immediately issue a campus safety notice to the campus community. The larger community, including parents, neighbors and other interested persons can obtain information about an emergency on campus via the University webpage (www.slu.edu/madrid) or the local or national media.

If any SLU-Madrid personnel suspect that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an ongoing threat to the safety and security to members of the SLU-Madrid community, they will alert one of the SLU-Madrid offices identified as “control centers” (*centro de control operativo*) which are located in each of SLU-Madrid’s three buildings. These control centers are the Office of Finance in Padre Arrupe Hall, the Office of Student Life in Padre Rubio Hall, and the Office of the Director and Academic Dean in San Ignacio Hall. SLU-Madrid senior staff in the control centers will immediately notify the other control centers, as well as the Director of SLU-Madrid, and, depending on the gravity and nature of the situation, Madrid’s emergency response units, Spain’s Civil Guard, or Madrid’s Fire Department. In consultation with the Director of Student Life and other senior staff present on campus, the Director of SLU-Madrid, shall without delay and taking into account the safety of the campus community, determine the content of a campus safety notice, include information to promote safety and aid in the prevention of similar threats to the campus community and crimes, and initiate the campus emergency notification system, unless issuing a notification would, in the judgment of the first responders, compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

SLU-Madrid has general evacuation guidelines, in the event that a segment of the campus needs to be evacuated. The plan 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. Therefore, specific information about a multi-building or area evacuation cannot be shared with the campus community in advance. University officials expect members of the community to follow the instructions of first responders on the scene, as this type of evacuation would be coordinated on-site. In some emergencies, you may be instructed to “shelter-in-place”. If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors. To “shelter-in- place” means to make a shelter of the building that you are in until it is safe to go outside. This means that if an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged; stay inside in an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out.

If your building is damaged, take your personal belongings (purse, wallet, access cards, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest university building quickly. If first responders are on the scene, follow their directions.

If University officials or local first responders confirm there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the community, the campus has various systems in place for communicating information quickly, including an email network, electronic signage posted at building entrances, announcements

via public address system and by SLU-Madrid personnel. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of an immediate threat to the SLU-Madrid community or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population. SLU-Madrid does not have an Emergency Text System. Updates to the University community may be distributed via email, may be posted on SLU-Madrid [Safety and Security website](#), or may be communicated through the SLU-Madrid electronic news bulletin.

It should be noted that unlike the timely warning requirement, an emergency notification isn't restricted just to Clery reportable crimes. Incidents such as a serious gas leak, haz-mat spill, significant flooding, etc., could warrant the use of this protocol. If an immediate threat exists, an institution must follow its emergency notification procedures but is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances; however, the institution is required to provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

Procedures for Testing Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

SLU-Madrid will publicize their emergency response and evacuation procedures annually in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year. A test is defined as regularly scheduled drills, exercises, and appropriate follow-through activities, designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. Each test is documented and includes a description of the exercise, the date and time of the exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced. These tests may be announced or unannounced depending on the type of exercise.

Evacuation drills are organized by the Director of Operational Services in compliance with Spanish Law (*La Ley de Prevención de Riesgos Laborales*, art. 26). In addition, a campus emergency and evacuation guide ([Guía Interna de Emergencia y Evacuación](#)), updated periodically, has been developed and is posted on the [SLU-Madrid website](#), providing information on the characteristics, objectives, and specific details of the plan.

The University strongly recommends that all students, faculty and staff be familiar with the contents of this guide. Decisions regarding designated locations for long-term evacuations outlined in this plan may be affected by the availability of designated emergency gathering locations on or near campus as well as other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. As an additional security measure, SLU-Madrid distributes and post essential information about how to respond to emergencies on and off campus in single-sheet document, distributed to all students, faculty and staff, for immediate reference.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of an emergency. At SLU-Madrid, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train students, faculty and staff on issues specific to their building. During the drill, students, faculty and staff familiarize themselves with the location of exits, the sound of the fire alarm, and the direction they should travel upon exiting the building. The process also provides SLU-Madrid an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components. Fire alarm system components are also tested every three months by Iberext, S.A., in accordance with Spanish law.

Evacuation drills are monitored by an institution designated by Spain's Social Security System to cover labor-related accidents, Ibermutua, which evaluates egress and equipment issues. Reports are prepared by Ibermutua which identify deficient equipment so that repairs can be made immediately. Recommendations for improvements are also submitted to the appropriate departments/offices for consideration. Fire extinguishers and alarms are also tested on a periodical basis, and if in disrepair, corrected or replaced.

Students receive information about evacuation and emergency plan procedures during orientation sessions and other Campus Security meetings that they can participate in throughout the year.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Access to Madrid Campus facilities is limited to scheduled times, posted on the weekly electronic news bulletin and by departments on the Madrid Campus website (<https://www.slu.edu/madrid/>) Access to buildings and grounds outside of these scheduled hours is available by telephoning on campus maintenance (*bedel*) by calling +34 659 02 05 50.

All campus buildings are closed and alarmed from 10:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. each weeknight; only the library, student lounge and computer lab located in San Ignacio Hall are open during weekends.

University identification cards are required to be able to enter the library and computer facilities; all Madrid Campus students and employees are expected to be able to present their University identification card upon the request of any Madrid Campus official.

Building Access

The Madrid Campus is fenced and gated to divide Campus space from the surrounding area; gates are locked outside of open hours and when facilities are not in use. The Madrid Campus parking lot is gated, operated by remote control, accessible only to faculty and staff who register with the Office of Human Resources for parking privileges.

All academic and administrative buildings are equipped with intrusion alarms, and all facilities are locked and alarmed when the buildings close. All campus facilities are equipped with external lighting, which functions from sunset to sunrise year-round. Video surveillance cameras are placed at the entrance of each building.

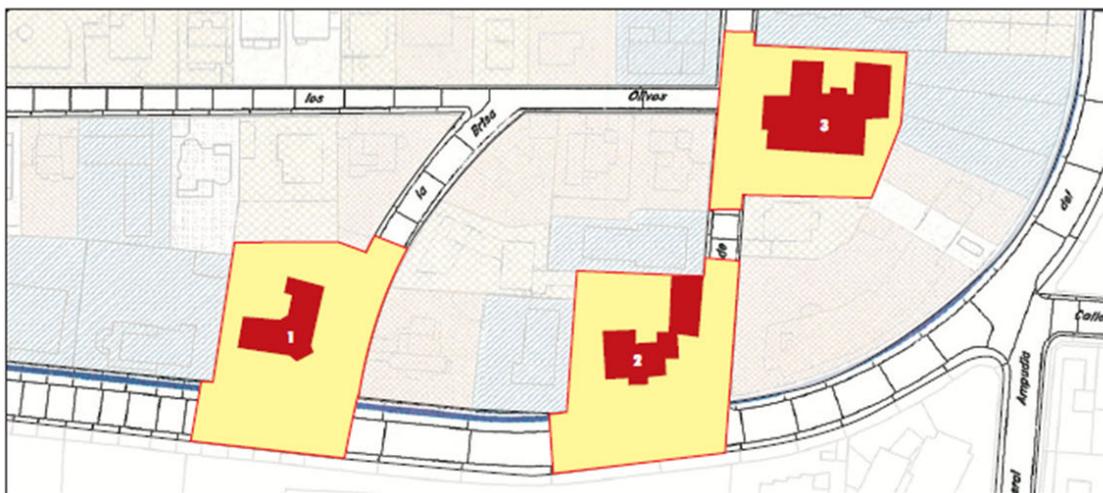
Madrid Campus buildings are open per the following schedule:

Padre Arrupe Hall (Valle 34), Padre Rubio Hall (Valle 28) and San Ignacio Hall (Amapolas, 3):

- Weekdays: 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.
- On weekdays from 9:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m., access is available to faculty/staff (only) by telephoning the *bedel* on duty.

- On weekdays after 6:00 p.m., if ground-floor entrance offices are not occupied, the *bedel* has been instructed to shut and lock all doors. Access is available (until 10:00 p.m.) to faculty/staff by telephoning the *bedel* on duty (+34 659 02 05 50).
- Weekends/Holidays: 9:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. to faculty/staff (only) by telephoning the *bedel* on duty (+34 659 02 05 50).

A desk worker monitors the access to the Padre Arrupe Hall and San Ignacio Hall. Saint Louis University identification cards are required to enter. Student Life Staff monitor access to Padre Rubio Hall.



Security Considerations Used in Campus Facility Maintenance

The Office of Finance & Operations is responsible for facilities management, maintenance, custodial services, buildings and grounds, mail services, parking, University identity cards, transportation, and renovation and new construction services. Safety and security issues are considered and implemented in the design and placement of all campus lighting, shrubbery, trees and the like. Safety and security issues are considered when planning and designing major renovations to campus facilities or construction of new facilities on campus. Safety and security

maintenance requests receive priority over non-safety and non-emergency work orders. All the SLU-Madrid Campus community (students, faculty and staff) are expected to report any safety and security maintenance issues promptly when discovered. The Madrid Campus manages a Campus-wide key system, allowing for prompt lock changes when lost keys are reported.

Drug and Alcohol Use

The possession, sale or furnishing of alcohol on the SLU-Madrid Campus is governed by Spanish law, SLU-Madrid policy and the SLU-Madrid [Student Responsibilities & Community Standards](#) sections 3.2 -3.3. Only with approval from the Director of SLU-Madrid and under strict supervision is the consumption of alcohol permitted on the SLU-Madrid Campus (receptions, commencement celebrations, etc.).

In accordance with the laws of Spain and SLU-Madrid policy, it is prohibited to possess, sell or consume illegal drugs on the SLU-Madrid campus. This prohibition is strictly enforced. Violators are subject to disciplinary action pursuant to the SLU-Madrid [Student Responsibilities & Community Standards](#), including fines and dismissal. Students violating this prohibition may also be charged and prosecuted by Spanish authorities under Spanish law.

As required by the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act and the Drug Free Workplace Act, the University annually distributes to students and employees an informational brochure that includes the University's alcohol and drug policies, counseling and assistance programs, University and legal sanctions, health risks and uses and effects of controlled substances. Copies of the informational brochure for students are available on-line at <https://www.slu.edu/student-development/dean-of-students/drug-free-schools.php>

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

SLU-Madrid prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act) and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the University community. Toward that end, SLU issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a University official.

Federal Clery Act Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking (there are no state definitions since the campus is located in Madrid, Spain)

The Clery Act defines the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as follows:

- **Domestic Violence:**
 - i. A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—
 - A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;

- C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
 - E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- **Dating Violence:** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.
 - i. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the Reporting Party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
 - ii. For the purposes of this definition—
 - A) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
 - iii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.
- **Sexual Assault** An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a 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** is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
 - **Fondling** is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
 - **Incest** is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - **Statutory Rape** is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Stalking:**
 - i. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
 - A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or

- B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- ii. For the purposes of this definition—
 - A) *Course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property.
 - B) *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - C) *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- iii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Crimes occurring in the Madrid Consular District (Information provided by the U.S. Embassy & Consulate in Spain reference sexual assault)

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, sexual assault is “any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient.” If you are a victim of a sexual assault:

- Try to get to a safe place, far away from the aggressor.
- Contact someone who can help you, such as a friend, family member, or the police. You can contact the police in Spain by calling 112.

If you are the victim of a sexual assault in Madrid:

1. **If you need urgent medical attention:** Call 112, ask for an English-speaking operator, and explain your situation. 112 operators will direct you to the closest police station or medical facility to assist you.
2. **If you decide to report the assault:** You must go to a specialized police station. For assaults that happened in Madrid, you may go to UFAM, which is a specialized Spanish National Police unit that handles sexual assault and rape. The best office for reporting sexual assaults in Madrid is located at Calle Dr. Federico Rubio y Gali 55 – Tel.: +34-91-322-3554. It is open 24 hours per day, seven days per week. You may request an English-language interpreter at the police station at any time. Reporting a sexual assault may take a long time. If possible, have someone accompany you through the reporting process.
3. **What to expect at the police station:** Reporting a sexual assault at the police station means you give a statement about the assault to a police officer (male or female, depending on availability). The officer may ask questions to clarify any part of the report. Read the report carefully and sign it only when it says what you want it to say. After you have given your statement, you will be informed in writing of your rights as a sexual assault victim, next steps in the process, and will be taken to the La Paz Hospital for a sexual assault forensic exam. In some cases, over the next few days,

you may be required to participate in a crime scene walkthrough, lineup identification, or confirm your statement in front of an investigating judge. If you have any questions about the process, please contact the Embassy at +34-91-587-2200 or by email at askACS@state.gov.

4. **What to expect at the hospital:** In Madrid, victims of sexual assault are typically taken to the **La Paz hospital located at Paseo Castellana 261** after reporting the crime. La Paz Hospital will not perform a sexual assault forensic exam unless the assault has already been reported to the police. This procedure may be different outside of Madrid, and you should consult with the local police by calling 112 before going to the hospital. The hospital should treat you for any injuries that you may have suffered and should conduct blood tests and a gynecological examination. The reports of the medical examination may become part of the criminal investigation, as forensic evidence. The examination may take a significant amount of time and include periods of waiting. Experts recommend not to shower or wash clothes to preserve evidence after a sexual assault. At La Paz Hospital in Madrid, the medical examination, any follow-up visits, all tests, and any medication will be provided free of charge.
5. **Medical attention when you do not want to report to the police:** You may seek free medical attention related to a sexual assault at certain clinics in Madrid, for example at Centro Sandoval, located at Calle Sandoval 7 (open Monday – Friday 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon without an appointment). Please note that these clinics will provide treatment for injuries related to the assault, but will not perform a sexual assault forensic exam.
6. **Criminal justice system:** The U.S. and Spanish legal systems are very different. Unlike in the United States, in Spain, a court and a judge will become involved in most cases from the beginning. The investigating judge (juez de instrucción) is similar to a prosecutor in the United States. You may be asked to appear in front of this judge to confirm your statement at an early stage of the case. After the phase with the investigating judge, the case may be tried. The trial will take place in a different court, with a panel of three judges or a jury. As a victim, you do not are not required to retain an attorney, but Spanish law allows for that possibility. If you do retain one, the attorney will be able to inform you of the different motions and steps in the procedure. You can find a list of English-speaking attorneys by referring to the Embassy website. There are some advocacy organizations that will help you, at no cost, to navigate the judicial system. Their resources are limited and they may not have English speakers on staff at all times. In Madrid, you may reach CIMASCAM, at Doctor Santero, 12, Tel.: +34 915 340 922
7. **Contact us:** Call the Embassy at +34-91-587-2200 and we will direct you to local resources that can best help you. This number is answered 24/7, year-round. We publish a list of English-speaking doctors, attorneys, and translators on our website who may be of assistance. If you have any questions about the process, next steps, or other issues that do not require an immediate response, email us at askACS@state.gov and we will get back to you the next working day.

SLU’S Definition of Consent as it Relates to Sexual Activity

What is Effective Consent:

- Effective Consent is an affirmative, knowing and voluntary decision – clearly communicated through mutually understandable words (e.g., saying “yes”) and/or actions – to willingly engage in mutually acceptable sexual activity (e.g., to do the same thing, at the same time, in the same way, with another individual(s)).
- Effective Consent must be given freely, willingly, consciously and knowingly by each participant to any desired sexual contact.
- Consent may be withdrawn by any consenting party at any time during the sexual activity. Withdrawal of consent must be demonstrated by words and/or actions that indicate a desire to end sexual activity. Once an individual has communicated withdrawal of consent, all sexual activity must end.

What is NOT Effective Consent:

- Conduct will be considered “without consent” if no clear consent, verbal or nonverbal, is given.
- Effective Consent cannot be given by someone who is incapacitated.
- Effective Consent cannot be gained through force, threat, intimidation or coercion.
- A current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, does not constitute Effective Consent. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be mutually understandable communication that clearly indicates a willingness to engage in sexual activity. Effective Consent cannot be assumed based on prior sexual contact or subsequent sexual contact.
- Effective Consent cannot be inferred from silence, passivity or lack of resistance. Without outward communication or action, Effective Consent does not exist.
- Effective Consent cannot be inferred from an individual’s attire or physical appearance.
- Effective Consent cannot be inferred from an individual’s offer, acceptance, or participation in any form of non-physical sexual activity (e.g. social media forums, date/activity, consumption of alcohol, or invitation to a dorm room or private area).
- A verbal “no,” even if perceived to be indecisive constitutes a lack of consent.

The expectations of our community regarding Consent include, but are not limited to, the following:

- It is the responsibility of the person initiating the sexual activity to obtain the other party’s Effective Consent. It is not the responsibility of the intended recipient of such sexual contact to affirmatively deny such consent.

- All parties must have Effective Consent throughout the duration of the sexual activity.
- Effective Consent can be given by words and/or actions. Relying solely upon non-verbal communication, however, can lead to misunderstanding and as a result a potential violation of this Policy.
- Effective Consent to one form of sexual activity is not, by itself consent to other forms of sexual activity.

For a complete copy of SLU’s policy governing sexual misconduct, visit: [SLU-Madrid Sexual Misconduct Policy](#)

How to be an Active Bystander

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are “individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it.”¹ We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list² of some ways to be an active bystander. Further information regarding bystander intervention may be found. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

1. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
2. Confront or seek help for a situation involving someone attempting to engage in sexual activity with someone who is incapacitated due to drug or alcohol consumption.
3. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
4. Support someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
5. Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

Risk Reduction

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one’s risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org)

1. **Be aware** of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
2. Try to **avoid isolated areas**. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
3. **Walk with purpose**. Even if you don’t know where you are going, act like you do.

¹ Burn, S.M. (2009). A situational model of sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention. *Sex Roles*, 60, 779-792.

² Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford University’s Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse

4. **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
5. **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cash money.
6. **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
7. **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
8. **When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends.** Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
9. **Trust your instincts.** If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 112 in Europe.).
10. **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
11. **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.** If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
12. **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems disoriented or confused, is overly intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
13. **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 112 in Europe).** Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
14. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
 - a. **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - b. **Be true to yourself.** Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
 - c. **Have a code word with your friends or family** so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
 - d. **Lie.** If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
15. **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?

16. **If you and/or the other person have been drinking**, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

Programs to Prevent Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

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

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

Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees that:

- A. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- B. Defines using definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as the laws of Spain on what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- C. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in Spain;
- D. Provides a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene;
- E. Information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means 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.
- F. Information regarding:
 - a) Procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking occurs (as described in “Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Occurs” elsewhere in this document).
 - b) How the university will protect the privacy of victims and other necessary parties and offer confidential resources

- available to the SLU community;
- c) Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community;
- d) Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective; and
- e) Procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

During the academic year 2018-2019, the Office of Student Life and Counseling provided programs covering these topics for all faculty, staff and students during Student Orientation, the First Year Seminar, and the Faculty/Staff workshop.

The following **primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students** offered during the 2018-2019 academic year (including summer 2019) include:

SA-Sexual Assault DV-Domestic Violence DAV-Dating Violence S-Stalking BI-Bystander Intervention				
NAME OF PROGRAM	DATE HELD	LOCATION HELD	TOPIC	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS
Welcome Days for new & transfer and Study Abroad Welcome Sessions	September 2018 January 2019 May 2019 June 2019	Many rooms at the SLU-Madrid Campus	SA, DV, DAV, BI	4 Programs
Safety and Security Talk by the USA Embassy in Madrid	September 2018 January 2019	SIH Auditorium	SA, S, BI	2 programs

The **primary prevention and awareness programs for all new employees** offered during the 2018-2019 academic year (including summer 2019) include:

NAME OF PROGRAM	DATE HELD	LOCATION HELD	TOPIC	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS
New Employee Orientation	January 2018 September 2018	SLU-Madrid campus	SA, DV, DAV, BI	2 Programs

The **ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students** offered during the 2018-2019 academic year (including summer 2019) include:

NAME OF PROGRAM	DATE HELD	LOCATION HELD	TOPIC	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS
No programs offered in 2018-2019				0 programs

The following **on-going awareness and prevention campaigns for employees** offered during the 2018-2019 academic year (including summer 2019) include:

NAME OF PROGRAM	DATE HELD	LOCATION HELD	TOPIC	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS
Title IX training for faculty	April 2018	San Ignacio Hall Room C	SA, DV, DAV, BI	One program

Clery Act training for CSAs	June 2019	PRH Room 16	SA, DAV, DV	One program
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Procedures Victims Should follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Occurs.

After an incident of sexual assault, dating violence or domestic violence, the Reporting Party should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. In Madrid, victims of sexual assault are typically taken to the La Paz hospital located at Paseo Castellana 261. The hospital will not perform a sexual assault forensic exam unless the assault has already been reported to the police (please refer to page 13 of this document for additional information provided by the U.S. Embassy). It is important that a Reporting Party of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence may be preserved. This may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining an order of protection. In circumstances of sexual assault, if the Reporting Party does not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infections.

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

Involvement of Law Enforcement and Campus Authorities

Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the Reporting Party’s choice whether or not to make such a report and they have the right to decline involvement with the police. To report an incident involving a sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence, contact Patrice Burns, Title IX Deputy Director at Amapolas 3, by phone at +34 91 554 5858 (ext. 241) or via email at patrice.burns@slu.edu. The Title IX Deputy Director will assist any Reporting Party with notifying local police if they so desire. The local police may also be reached directly by calling +34 91 322 3555 or in person at Calle Dr. Federico Rubio y Gali 55.

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

If you have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should report the incident to Patrice Burns, Title IX Deputy Director at Amapolas 3, by phone at +34 91 554 5858 (ext. 241) or via email at patrice.burns@slu.edu.

Procedures the University will follow when a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking is Reported

The University has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to victims who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance and other services

on and/or off campus as well as additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an Accused Party, such as housing, academic, transportation and working accommodations, if reasonably available. The University will make such accommodations, if the victim requests them and if they are reasonable available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to local law enforcement. Students and employees should contact Patrice Burns, Title IX Deputy Director at Amapolas 3, by phone at +34 91 554 5858 (ext. 241) or via email at patrice.burns@slu.edu. You can also contact Anna Kratky, Title IX Coordinator (on the U.S. campus) by visiting The Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity, DuBourg Hall, Room 36, via phone at 314.977.3886 or via email: anna.kratky@slu.edu to get further assistance.

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the University, below are the procedures that the University will follow:

Incident Being Reported:	Procedure SLU will Follow:	Evidentiary Standard
SEXUAL ASSAULT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upon request, SLU will help the Reporting Party access medical care. 2. SLU will assess immediate safety needs of the Reporting Party. 3. SLU will provide the Reporting Party with information for the local police department AND will assist the Reporting Party with contacting the local police if they so request. 4. SLU will provide written information to Reporting Party on how to preserve evidence. 5. SLU will provide the Reporting Party with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers. 6. SLU will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measure, if appropriate. 7. SLU will provide the Reporting Party with a written explanation of the Reporting Party’s rights and options. 8. SLU will provide a “No Contact” letter to Accused Party if deemed appropriate. 9. SLU will help the Reporting Party in their application to the police for an Order of Protection. 10. SLU will provide a copy of the Sexual Misconduct Policy to the Reporting Party and inform the Reporting Party regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution. 11. SLU will inform the complainant of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the Accused will be 	SLU-Madrid uses the preponderance of the evidence standard.

	<p>administratively charged and what the outcome of the hearing is.</p> <p>12. SLU will enforce the anti-retaliation policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation.</p>	
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STALKING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SLU will assess immediate safety needs of Reporting Party. 2. SLU will provide the Reporting Party with information for the local police department AND will assist the Reporting Party with contacting the local police if they so request. 3. SLU will help the Reporting Party in their application to the police for an Order of Protection. 4. SLU will provide written information to Reporting Party on how to preserve evidence. 5. SLU will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the Reporting Party, if appropriate. 6. SLU will provide the Reporting Party with a written explanation of the Reporting Party’s rights and options. 7. SLU will provide a “No Contact” letter to Accused Party if deemed appropriate. 	SLU-Madrid uses the preponderance of the evidence standard.
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DATING VIOLENCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SLU will assess immediate safety needs of Reporting Party. 2. SLU will provide the Reporting Party with information for the local police department AND will assist the Reporting Party with contacting the local police if they so request. 3. SLU will help the Reporting Party in their application for an Order of Protection. 4. SLU will provide written information to Reporting Party on how to preserve evidence. 5. SLU will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the Reporting Party, if appropriate. 6. SLU will provide the Reporting Party with a written explanation of the Reporting Party’s rights and options. 	SLU-Madrid uses the preponderance of the evidence standard.
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	7. SLU will provide a “No Contact” letter to Accused Party if deemed appropriate.	
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SLU will assess immediate safety needs of Reporting Party. 2. SLU will provide the Reporting Party with information for the local police department AND will assist the Reporting Party with contacting the local police if they so request. 3. SLU will help the Reporting Party in their application to the police for an Order of Protection. 4. SLU will provide written information to Reporting Party on how to preserve evidence. 5. SLU will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the Reporting Party, if appropriate. 6. SLU will provide the Reporting Party with a written explanation of the Reporting Party’s rights and options. 7. SLU will provide a “No Contact” letter to Accused Party if deemed appropriate 	SLU-Madrid uses the preponderance of the evidence standard.

ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS: RIGHTS & OPTIONS

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the University will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options. Such written information will include:

- the procedures victims 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 victims and other necessary parties;
- a statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services within the institution and in the community;
- a statement regarding the institution’s provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures; and
- an explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action

Rights of Victims and the Institution's Responsibilities for Orders of Protection, “No Contact” Orders, Restraining Orders, or Similar Lawful Orders Issued by a Criminal, Civil, or Tribal Court or by the Institution

The SLU-Madrid Campus cannot legally apply for a legal order of protection for a victim in this jurisdiction. The victim is required to apply directly for these services to the police. Any person who obtains an order of protection from the legal authorities should present it to the Title IX Deputy Coordinator. A Reporting Party may then meet with the Title IX Deputy

Coordinator to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc.

The University may issue an institutional “No Contact” directive, if deemed appropriate, or at the request of the victim or accused student. If the University receives a report that such an institutional no contact order has been violated, the University will initiate disciplinary proceedings appropriate to the status of the accused (student, employee, etc.) and may impose sanctions if the accused is found responsible for violating the no contact order.

Accommodations and Protective Measures Available for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, SLU will provide written notification to students and employees about accommodations available to them, including academic, living, transportation and working situations. The written notification will include information regarding the accommodation options, available assistance in requesting accommodations, and how to request accommodations and protective measures (i.e., the notification will include the name and contact information for the individual or office that should be contacted to request the accommodations).

At the Reporting Party’s request, and to the extent of the victim’s cooperation and consent, University offices will work cooperatively to assist the victim in obtaining accommodations. If reasonably available, a victim may be offered changes to academic, living, working or transportation situations regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may be to transfer to a different section of a class, withdraw and take a class at another time if there is no option for moving to a different section, etc. Potential changes to living situations may include moving to a different room (El Faro) or different host family. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours or locations. Possible changes in transportation may include having the student or employee park in a different location, assisting the student or employee with a safety escort, etc.

To request changes to academic, living, transportation and/or working situations or protective measures, SLU community members (student or employee) should contact Patrice Burns, Title IX Deputy Director at Amapolas 3, by phone at +34 91 554 5858 (ext. 241) or via email at patrice.burns@slu.edu. You can also contact Anna Kratky, Title IX Coordinator (on the U.S. campus) by visiting The Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity, DuBourg Hall, Room 36, via phone at 314.977.3886 or via email: anna.kratky@slu.edu to get further assistance.

On and Off Campus Services for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, SLU-Madrid will provide written notification to students and employees about existing assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. These resources include the following:

ON CAMPUS RESOURCES	TYPE OF SERVICES AVAILABLE	SERVICE PROVIDER	CONTACT INFORMATION
Counseling/Mental Health	Personal counseling and referral to off-campus resources	SLU Madrid Campus Counseling Center	Building: San Ignacio Hall Address: Calle Amapolas 3, third floor Phone number: +34 91 554 5858 Ext 230 Email: counselingcenter-madrid@slu.edu
Health	Provides students with health education, emergency care and treatment of minor injuries, referrals and resources for confidential care.	SLU Madrid Campus Student Life Office	Building: Padre Rubio Hall Address: Avenida del Valle 28, ground floor Phone: +34 91 554 58 58 Ext 213
Victim Advocacy	Off Campus (see below)	Off Campus (see below)	Refer to Off Campus Resources
Legal Assistance	Off Campus (see below)	Off Campus (see below)	Refer to Off Campus Resources
Immigration Assistance	Assist students with Immigration issues	SLU Madrid Campus Student Life Office	Building: Padre Rubio Hall Address: Avenida del Valle 28, ground floor Phone: +34 91 554 58 58 Ext 239
Student Financial Aid	Assist students with issues involving financial aid, leave of absences, loan repayment terms.	SLU-Madrid Campus Office of Finance and Operations	Building: Padre Arrupe Hall Address: Avenida del Valle 34, ground floor Phone: +34 91 554 58 58 Ext 203
Title IX	Assist community members with issues pertaining to sexual harassment, including victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.	Title IX deputy Coordinator in SLU-Madrid and the Title IX Coordinator /Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity in the SLU- St. Louis Campus	Building: San Ignacio Hall Address: Calle Amapolas 3, third floor Phone number: +34 91 554 5858 Ext 241
Affirmative Action	Director of Institutional Diversity and Equity: Resource for faculty, staff, and students regarding diversity and the EEO and harassment policies.	Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity	DuBourg Hall, Room 36 221 N. Grand Blvd. 314.977.3838

OFF CAMPUS RESOURCES	TYPE OF SERVICES AVAILABLE	SERVICE PROVIDER	CONTACT INFORMATION
Counseling/Mental Health	Professional counseling and mental health services	Sinews Multilingual Therapy Institute	Calle Sagasta 16, 28004 Madrid Phone number: +34 91 700 1979
Health Care	Emergency medical care	Hospital de la Paz In order to take forensic evidence the victim must have filed a report with the Police	Paseo de la Castellana, 261, 28046 Madrid

Victim Advocacy	Provide support for victims of sexual assault. Provide economic education, childcare, leadership recognition, and transitional housing.	Asociación de Asistencia a Mujeres Violadas Unidad Psicosocial Servicio de Atención Social a la Mujer y Cooperación	C/ O'Donnell, 42 28009 MADRID + 34 91 574 0110 Dirección General de la Mujer C/ O'Donnell, 42, 28009 MADRID + 34 91 573 0722 +34 91 409 1068 Dirección General de la Mujer C/ Alcalá 257 28027 MADRID +34 91 720 6223/24
Legal Assistance	Providing legal help to low-income and disadvantaged in Spain.	Servicio de Orientación Jurídica Centro de Información de los Derechos de la Mujer	Dirección General de la Mujer C/ Gran Vía, 12-1ª planta 28013 MADRID +34 91 420 8593 Instituto de la Mujer. (Mª de Trabajo y A. Sociales) C/ Génova, 11-1ª dcha 28004 MADRID +34 91 700 1910
Immigration Assistance	Government agency that oversees lawful immigration to the United States.	Comisaría de Policía de Aluche	Carretera de los Poblados 51 28047 Madrid
Student Financial Aid	Student financial aid resource	Department of Education	https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/
Law Enforcement	Law enforcement services	SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN A LA VÍCTIMA (SAVD) SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN A LA MUJER (SAM)	C/ Virgen del Lluç, 103, esquina C/ Boldano 28027 MADRID 24 horas + 34 900 222 100 Comisaría de Policía Avda. Doctor Federico Rubio y Galí, 55 28012 MADRID +34 91 322 3421 www.violacion.org/quienes/default.html

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, include:

- <http://www.rainn.org> – Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network
- <http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/sexassault.htm> - Department of Justice
- <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html> - Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights
- <http://www.notalone.gov> – Locate services, resources, for VAWA crimes
- <http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center> - Stalking Resource center

Confidentiality

Students or employees may request that directory information on file with the University be withheld by contacting the Office of the Registrar (if a student), Padre Arrupe Hall first floor, +34 91 554 58 58 Ext 246 or the Office of Human Resources (if an employee), Padre Arrupe Hall ground floor +34 91 554 58 58 Ext 211. 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.

Adjudication of Violations

The University’s disciplinary process includes a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. In all instances, the process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the institution’s policy and that is transparent to the Reporting Party and the Accused Party. Usually, the resolution of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking complaints are completed within 60 days of the report. However, each proceeding allows for extensions of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the Reporting Party and the Accused Party of the delay and the reason for the delay. University officials involved in the investigation or adjudication of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking complaints are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability. Furthermore, each policy provides that:

1. The Reporting Party and the Accused Party will have timely notice for meetings at which the Reporting Party or Accused Party, or both, may be present;
2. The Reporting Party, 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;
3. The institutional disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused;
4. The Reporting Party and the Accused Party will have the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding. The Reporting Party and the Accused party each have the opportunity to be advised by an advisor of their choice at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor to any related meeting or proceeding. The University will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either

the reporting or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding so long as the chosen advisor is not also a witness in the investigation. Advisors may participate in the University process in an advisory capacity, but they may not take part directly in the investigation, meeting with the Hearing Officer, or appeal. If a party wishes to speak privately with their advisor during the investigation, meeting with the hearing officer, or the appeal, they may request a brief recess from the meeting or proceeding.

5. The Reporting Party and the Accused party will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of the any initial, interim and final decision of any disciplinary proceeding; and
6. Where an appeal is permitted under the applicable policy, the Reporting Party and the Accused party will be notified simultaneously in writing, of the procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding. When an appeal is filed, the Reporting Party and the Accused party will be notified simultaneously of the outcome of the appeal in writing of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final as well as of the final result once the appeal is resolved.

Whether or not criminal charges are filed, the University or a person may file a report under the following policies, depending upon the status of the accused (student or employee):

STAFF/FACULTY	
Name of Applicable Policy	Saint Louis University Harassment Policy
Electronic Address to SLU's Policy Against Discrimination and Harassment	Saint Louis University Harassment Policy https://www.slu.edu/general-counsel/institutional-equity-diversity/pdfs/harassment-policy.pdf
How to File a Complaint Under this Policy	In SLU-Madrid formal complaints can be filed with Mari Carmen Maldonado, Human Resources Manager. Avenida del Valle 34, +34 91 554 58 58 Ext 211 or m.maldonado@slu.edu

The Major Steps in the Policy are:	<p>Major steps in policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal report filed with the appropriate administrator. • Administrator (can be Director of OIED, Title IX Deputy Coordinator,) consults with the Deputy Title IX to determine if there is a serious or continuing threat that may require the issuance of timely warning. • Immediate and thorough investigation by appropriate administrator or designee. • Notification to Accused Party and appropriate officer/staff that supervise the Accused Party. • Written report issued by investigator summarizing investigation, identifying findings of fact, and stating whether the complaint has been substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence standard. This report will also include any recommendations as to appropriate disciplinary and/or remedial action if prohibited conduct occurred. • Report provided to complaining party, Accused Party, and the appropriate Supervisor who is responsible for implementing remedial measures. • Informal resolution may be used in lieu of formal investigation and determination. When utilizing the informal complaint process, the appropriate administrator will explain University policies and procedures regarding discrimination and harassment, assist the complaining party in evaluating a wide variety of options for informally resolving complaints, serve as a facilitator between parties, and refer individuals to other campus resources and/or counseling as needed or requested. 					
The anticipated timelines are:	Investigation will be prompt, thorough, and impartial.					
The decision making process includes:	Investigation by the appropriate administrator or designee familiar with the policy and the available consequences that may be recommended. The investigator makes a recommendation on whether or not the policy was violated, using the preponderance standard. The investigator may also recommend corrective actions. The appropriate Supervisor is responsible for ultimately determining whether disciplinary action is warranted and invoking the applicable University disciplinary policies and procedures.					
Resolution options and how the University decides which process to use:	All allegations involving faculty/staff engaged in Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking will be addressed using this procedure with the exception of the Saint Louis University Madrid employees.					
Sanctions	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Dating Violence	Stalking		
	Formal Warning	X	X	X	X	
	Mandatory Training and Education	X	X	X	X	
	Transfer	X	X	X	X	
	Demotion	X	X	X	X	
	Suspension	X	X	X	X	
	Probation	X	X	X	X	
	Separation from the University	X	X	X	X	
	STUDENTS					
Name of Applicable Policy	Saint Louis University Sexual Misconduct Policy					

Electronic Address	https://www.slu.edu/about/safety/pdfs/sexual-misconduct-policy-version7.0.pdf
How to File a Report Under this Policy	<p>Complaints can be filed by notifying any of the following individuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anna Kratky, Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.3886 • Shannon Morse, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.2728 • Arike Mercer, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.3509 • Cathy Koetting, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.8940 • Michelle Lewis, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.3065 • Kim Sahr, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.9868 • Donna Bess Myers, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.9378 • Troy Turnipseed, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.3431 • Janet Oberle, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.3265 • Ashlee Reece, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.4609 • Richard Marks, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.2567 • Mona Hicks, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.1572 • Patrick Maloney, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, 314.977.4643 • Patrice Burns, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Madrid Campus
The Major Steps in the Policy are:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receipt of report. • Administrator determines if there is a serious or continuing threat that may require issuance of a timely warning. • Outreach to student making the report to notify them of resources and options including interim measures available. • Where a decision has been made to pursue an Investigation, the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, will assign a trained investigator to conduct a prompt, thorough and impartial investigation of reports of Prohibited Conduct. All parties and witnesses are expected to provide truthful information. The Investigating Officer or designee will provide timely updates, as appropriate or requested, about the timing and status of the investigation. • It is the responsibility of the University, not the parties, to gather relevant information to the extent reasonably possible. The Investigating Officer will conduct a fair and reliable fact-gathering in light of the circumstances of the report. The Investigator will be responsible for interviewing the Reporting Party and Accused Party; interviewing potential witnesses; collecting relevant documentation and physical evidence, including documents, communications between the parties, and other electronic records as appropriate; creating a timeline; and preparing a written report documenting the complete investigation. • The Reporting Party and Accused Party will have an equal opportunity to be heard, to submit information, and to identify witnesses who may have relevant information. Witnesses must have observed the acts in question or have information relevant to the incident and cannot be participating solely to speak about an individual's character. • The Investigating Officer will determine the relevance of any proffered information, and will not consider statements of personal opinion, rather than direct observations or reasonable inferences from the facts, or statements as to any party's general reputation for any character trait, including honesty. • Medical and counseling records of a Reporting Party or Accused Party are privileged confidential records that individuals are not required to disclose. However, these records may contain relevant and material information and a party may voluntarily choose to share such records with the investigator. Any records provided by a party and deemed appropriate to be included in the investigative report will become part of the file and are available to review by the opposing party. • A Reporting Party's prior sexual history will never be used as evidence of character or reputation, and will only be considered during an

	<p>investigation under limited circumstances. For example, where there is a current or ongoing relationship between the Reporting Party and the Accused Party, and the Accused Party asserts that the conduct was consensual, the prior sexual history between the parties may be relevant to assess the manner and nature of communications between the parties. The mere fact of a current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to constitute consent. Any prior sexual history of the Reporting Party with other individuals is typically not relevant and will only be permitted if it is probative of a material fact, for example, to explain an injury or physical finding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In gathering information, the Investigating Officer may also consider other reports of, or findings of responsibility for, similar conduct by the Accused Party to the extent such information is relevant and available. Such information may be relevant to prove motive, intent, absence of mistake, pattern or another material fact. • Where a sufficient informational foundation exists, the Investigating Officer, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, will assess the relevance, form, and reliability of the information and determine if it is appropriate for inclusion in the written investigation report for consideration by the Hearing Officer in its determination of responsibility and/or any assigning of a sanction. • The Investigating Officer and Title IX Coordinator have the discretion to consolidate multiple reports against an Accused Party or multiple accused parties into one investigation if the evidence related to each incident would be relevant and probative in reaching a determination on the other incident. • At the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigating Officer will prepare a written report that summarizes the report, details the information gathered, identifies the potential policy violations and synthesizes the areas of agreement and disagreement between the parties and any supporting information or accounts. In preparing the report, the Investigator will review all facts gathered to determine whether the information is relevant and material to the determination of responsibility given the nature of the allegation. Before the report is finalized, the Reporting Party and Accused Party will be given the opportunity to review a preliminary investigative report that contains all information to be relied upon in reaching a determination. The Reporting Party and Accused Party may submit any additional comment or information to the investigator within five (5) business days of the opportunity to review the report. • Upon receipt of any additional information by the Reporting Party or Accused Party, or after the five (5) day comment period has lapsed without comment, the Investigator will finalize the report. This finalized report will include a written recommendation at the conclusion of the report detailing whether there is or is not sufficient information alleged to support a finding that Prohibited Conduct occurred using a preponderance of the evidence standard. This finalized report, including the written recommendation, will be given to the Hearing Officer. This recommendation is non-binding on the Hearing Officer, who bears the ultimate responsibility of determining whether the Accused Party is responsible for committing Prohibited Conduct in violation of this policy. • The Investigating Officer will seek to complete the investigation and make a recommendation to the Hearing Officer within twenty-five (25) business days of receiving the complaint, but this time frame may be extended depending on the complexity of the circumstances of each case. • If the Hearing Officer determines that the Accused Party is responsible for one or more forms of Prohibited Conduct, the Hearing Officer will determine the appropriate sanctions. A determination of sanctions will be
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	<p>based on the facts and circumstances of each case and will be designed to eliminate the Prohibited Conduct and prevent any reoccurrence of such Prohibited Conduct. Any determination for sanctions will be rooted in the University's educational mission, institutional values, and Title IX obligations. Sanctions for Employees and University Contractors are found in the University's Harassment Policy and Faculty Manual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either party may appeal the decision of the Hearing Officer. All appeals are due, in writing, to the Title IX Coordinator in the Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity, or her designee, within three (3) University business days following receipt of the Notice of Outcome. If a request is not received within three (3) business days, the Hearing Officer's determination is final. The appeal shall consist of a plain, concise and complete written statement outlining the basis for appeal and all relevant information to substantiate the grounds. The appeal will be decided by a panel of three members comprised of faculty or staff who receive, at a minimum, annual training. The members of the appeal panel will be appointed by the Title IX Coordinator. 			
The anticipated timelines are:	Investigation will be prompt, thorough, and impartial.			
The decision making process includes:	A fair, thorough and impartial investigation will be conducted by a trained investigator. That investigator will make a recommendation of findings at the conclusion of the investigation to the hearing officer. The hearing officer will review the investigation and give both parties and opportunity to meet with them. The hearing officer will make the final determination, using the preponderance of evidence, as to the responsibility and if a finding of responsibility is made, will impose sanctions. Both parties have the right to appeal the decision.			
Resolution options and how the University decides which process to use:	Resolutions will be determined utilizing the Sexual Misconduct Policy and the University Community Standards.			
Sanction	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Dating Violence	Stalking
Education Sanctions	X	X	X	X
Counseling	X	X	X	X
Restriction on Campus Privileges-including housing, participation in student activities, etc.	X	X	X	X
Mandated Counseling that may include anger mgmt., Alcohol/Drug education programs, etc.	X	X	X	X
Disciplinary Probation	X	X	X	X
Suspension	X	X	X	X
Expulsion	X	X	X	X

University-Initiated Protective Measures

In addition to those protective measures previously described, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee will determine whether interim interventions and protective measure should be

implemented, and, if so, take steps to implement those protective measures as soon as possible. Examples of interim protective measures include, but are not limited to: A University order of no contact, residence hall relocation, adjustment of course schedules, a leave of absence, or reassignment to a different supervisor or position. These remedies may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved. Violations of the Title IX Coordinator’s directives and/or protective measures will constitute related violations that may lead to additional disciplinary action. Protective measures imposed may be temporary pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined by the University.

Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act (Sex Offender Registration)

The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C 16921) is a U.S. federal law that enables the tracking of sex offenders enrolled or employed at higher education institutions. This law requires authorities in each U.S. state to provide institutions located within the state with a list of registered sex offenders enrolled or employed at these institutions. Generally, state authorities will make these registries available to the general public. The government of Spain does not require convicted sex offenders to register with local authorities; as an institution operating in Spain, such information is not public.

Crime Statistics for Madrid Campus

In the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, SLU-Madrid requested crime statistics from Spain’s Police Authorities. Their response was that they do not provide reports on these matters for specific areas/locations, such as SLU-Madrid’s reportable areas for Clery Act purposes. They directed the SLU-Madrid staff to consult the general crime reports on their crime statistics webpage. This webpage does not specify certain areas in Madrid, but provides crime information about the entire Madrid city and Spain. Therefore, the crime statistics below will only include those crimes that were reported to the Director of Student Life and via the University’s Campus Security Authorities and will not include any crimes from the local police authorities.

In 2019, campus officials discovered that SLU Madrid had not identified non-campus property in 2016 and 2017. In checking with CSA’s, law enforcement, etc., no crimes occurred at those locations in 2016 and 2017. This report reflects the statistics for all three years.

Crimes Statistics 2016, 2017, and 2018 – MADRID CAMPUS

OFFENSE	YEAR	*RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES ON-CAMPUS	ON-CAMPUS (INCLUDES RESIDENTIAL)	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY	**TOTAL
MURDER, NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0

FONDLING	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
INCEST	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0

*In 2017, SLU-MADRID entered into an agreement with El Faro to house students at their location. Our agreement is for 30 beds from January-May. We will not have any residential hall statistics for 2016.

** Since statistics for "Residential Facilities" are included in "On-Campus" statistics, the "Total" will be the sum of OC, NC, and PP.

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for 2016, 2017, 2018

OFFENSE	YEAR	RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES ON-CAMPUS	ON-CAMPUS (INCLUDES RESIDENTIAL)	NON-CAMPUS LOCATIONS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL*
ARRESTS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	0	1
ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0

DISCIPLINARY ACTION: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY ACTION: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0

*In 2017, SLU-MADRID entered into an agreement with El Faro to house students at their location. Our agreement is for 30 beds from January-May. We will not have any residential hall statistics for 2016.

** Since statistics for “Residential Facilities” are included in “On-Campus” statistics, the “Total” will be the sum of OC, NC, and PP.

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking for 2016, 2017, 2018

OFFENSE	YEAR	RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES ON-CAMPUS	ON-CAMPUS (INCLUDES RESIDENTIAL)	NON-CAMPUS LOCATIONS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL*
DATING VIOLENCE	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
STALKING	2016	NA	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0

*In 2017, SLU-MADRID entered into an agreement with El Faro to house students at their location. Our agreement is for 30 beds from January-May. We will not have any residential hall statistics for 2016.

** Since statistics for “Residential Facilities” are included in “On-Campus” statistics, the “Total” will be the sum of OC, NC, and PP.

Hate crimes for the Madrid campus 2016, 2017, and 2018

2016: No hate crimes were reported

2017: No hate crimes were reported

2018: No hate crimes were reported

Unfounded crimes: (starting in 2014, campuses had to start reporting Clery crimes that are “unfounded”. Crimes can only be unfounded by a sworn law enforcement agency based on crimes that were “false or baseless”).

2016: No crimes were unfounded

2017: No crimes were unfounded

2018: No crimes were unfounded

Crime Log

Since the Madrid campus does not have police or security personnel on-site there is no requirement to maintain a daily crime.

Missing Students Who Reside in On-Campus Housing

If a member of the SLU-Madrid Campus community, or from Colegio Mayor El Faro, has reason to believe that a student who resides in Colegio Mayor El Faro housing is missing for more than 24 hours, he or she should immediately notify the Director of Student Life at +34 91 5545858 Ext. 213 (M-F 9am-6 pm) or at +34 638 763 758 after hours. All University officials are required to notify Student Life immediately upon being notified about a missing student. The Student Life Office will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation. Since the SLU-Madrid campus does not have a police or security department, an official missing student report will also be referred immediately to the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area.

After investigating the report, should it be determined the student is missing, the University will notify the student's confidential contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the University will notify the student's parent or legal guardian within 24 hours of the determination the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

All students must register in Banner an emergency contact. In addition, students residing in Colegio Mayor El Faro have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the University in the event the student is determined to be missing more than 24 hours. Students who wish to identify a confidential contact can do so by entering this information along with their housing application for Colegio Mayor El Faro. This information is confidential, accessible by authorized campus officials and law enforcement only, and will not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation.

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

2018 ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

In 2017, SLU-Madrid entered into an agreement with El Faro, 28040.Pz Cristo Rey 7, to provide up to 30 beds at their apartment complex for our students to stay at from January through May. We will have no fire statistics for 2016. This report will contain the fire statistics for calendar year 2017 and 2018 and the policies and procedures for the academic year 2019-2020.

Fire Drills

The manager of El Faro or designee will randomly practice fire alarms throughout the calendar year. The occupants of the facility are expected to follow the predetermined evacuation routes and proceed to the designated gathering point. During 2017 and 2018, one fire drill was completed each calendar year.

Policies on Smoking, Open Flames, and Portable Appliances

- **Smoking**
Smoking is prohibited at the El Faro building.
- **Candles**
Due to fire hazards associated with an open flame, open flames are prohibited. Candles may not be kept or burned in individual residence hall rooms
- **Flammables** Any substance that potentially could cause fire, damage, or explosion is not permitted inside the residence halls. This provision includes kerosene heaters and fuel, fuel containers for motorcycles or motor vehicles, as well as candles, open flames, fragrance pots, blow torches, bottled propane, and similar burning devices.
- **Appliances/Extension Cords**
Residents may use a reasonable number of UL-approved electronic devices in their room so long as they do not present a fire hazard or consume an excess of power. Devices with an exposed heating element are considered a fire hazard. Extension cords are to be used with small electrical appliances only, such as an alarm clock, lamp, or popcorn popper, and should be sized for the electrical load being served. Only one appliance should be plugged in at a time. However, power strips with surge suppressants are strongly encouraged for all electrical needs, especially large appliances such as refrigerators, computers, and stereos. Power strip should include a self-contained fuse, which reduces the risk of a tripped circuit breaker on the floor.

Reporting a Fire

If you discover a fire, you should immediately evacuate the building, sound the alarm if it isn't activated, dial 112 and advise the dispatcher of the situation. In the event the fire has been extinguished, you should contact the El Faro front desk to make them aware of the incident. All fires, or evidence of past fires, should be reported to the Office of Student Life, located at Avenida del Valle, 28 or by contacting Ms. Marta Maruri at +34 91 554 5858 (ext. 213) to

ensure inclusion in the annual fire statistics published as part of this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

Policies Students and Employees Should Follow In Case of a Fire

Your worst enemy during a fire is smoke. If you're surrounded by smoke, get down on the floor and crawl to safety. Hold your breath and close your eyes if you can. Close doors behind you as you escape. Always use stairs to escape. **Never** use an elevator.

Here are a few simple fire safety tips:

- Know what your fire alarm sounds like.
- Know where pull stations are located.
- When you see a fire, sound the alarm.
- Be prepared to identify the size of the fire and location.
- Exit the building as safely and quickly as possible from the nearest exit. (In any building you should know where at least two exits are.)
- Close all doors as you leave the building.
- Do not use the elevators for any reason.
- If you need assistance, develop a buddy plan with someone else to help expedite safe exit.
- Notify others in the immediate area about the fire as you are leaving.
- Do not enter a building that is on fire or that the fire alarm is sounding in.
- Do not re-enter a building that you have evacuated for any reason.
- Never prop open or lock a fire exit door.
- Report any vandalism to any of the fire safety equipment in your building.
- It mandatory for all students to exit the building when a fire alarm is sounding.

Student Housing Evacuation Procedures

If a fire occurs, students are instructed to leave hazardous areas per the evacuation routes and get to a predetermined location before calling 112 for help. In the event of a fire in the residence hall, community members should quickly shut the door to their room and proceed to the nearest exit where they can leave the building safely. If the alarm hasn't sounded; please activate the nearest pull station if you can do so safely. Once outside the building please call 112 (similar to 911 in USA) and notify the fire department of the emergency. Do not use an elevator while the alarm is activated. Upon exiting your residence hall, please proceed to the evacuation gathering points listed below:

- Street Isaac Peral, 42 – next to Square Cristo Rey.

Fire Safety Education and Training

During the first week of school, students living in El Faro meet with their El Faro Staff. During that initial meeting they are told what actions to take during a fire, or another dangerous situation where the exits are located, and where the reunification areas are for each building area. During the initial meeting, all students sign acceptance of building rules. In this meeting, El Faro Staff informs the students about evacuation rules, emergency exits and safe meeting points.

FIRE LOG

While SLU-MADRID students are residing at El Faro from January through May, a fire log is maintained at the front desk of the El Faro and is available for inspection during normal business hours. Our process for maintaining and posting the fire log complies with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (as amended in October 1998).

The fire log includes:

- The date and time the fire was reported, the date and time the fire occurred, its nature, and its general location in residential halls (please note the fire log only applies to fires that occur in on campus residential halls only)

We make available the most recent 60 days of the fire logs. If you wish to view logs older than the most recent 60 days, please contact Office of Student Life, located at Avenida del Valle, 28 or by contacting Ms. Marta Maruri at +34 91 554 5858 (ext. 213). No fire log information will directly or indirectly identify a victim or a witness.

Description of Student Housing Fire Systems

The Faro College is equipped with automatic sprinkler systems and the primary fire alarm systems are hard-wired to front desk communications center for continuous monitoring. El Faro is equipped with smoke detectors, signage, and emergency lighting. Individual smoke detectors are located in all of the students' rooms. Smoke detectors are hardwired and annually are checked by an externally approved company. Pull stations are clearly marked.

Smoke detectors, sprinklers and alarms are designed to provide the highest level of safety for our residents. Tampering with safety equipment or ignoring an evacuation order is prohibited and is subject to El Faro living rules.

A contractor inspects the fire alarm systems in the building. Results of these inspections are provided to Manager Line and Nexo Facilities department, and are available to the competent authorities. In addition, our Facilities staff at El Faro tests all fire systems and equipment. A fire pump churn test is done annually on all sprinkler systems. Sprinkler systems are tested for flow, fire pump pressure, motor operations and reduction in pressure. A flow test is also conducted each year on all systems by an outside contractor. Facilities Services and maintenance staff maintain records regarding the testing of our fire pump and sprinkler systems.

BUILDING NAME	Fire Alarm (FA) System	Waterflow monitored by fire alarm or fire alarm called in to El Faro	Fire Alarm Monitored via phone lines	Automatic Fire Sprinkler (SP) System	Fire Pump	Standpipe System	Fire Alarm Initiating Smoke Detector	Battery Operated or Single Station Smoke Detection	CO Detection	HVAC Duct Detection	Portable Fire Extinguisher Devices	Kitchen Hood Suppression Systems	Posted Evacuation Plans	Number of fire drills each year
El Faro, Madrid 28040. Plaza Cristo Rey 7	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	1

SLU Campus Housing Fire Systems

Fire Statistics

The **Higher Education Opportunity Act**, enacted on August 14, 2008, requires institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that contains information about campus fire safety practices and standards of the institution. The fire statistics are for the three most recent calendar years. Since our agreement with El Faro started in 2017, we do not have fire statistics for the calendar year 2016.

2017 Fire Statistics for On-campus Student Housing Facilities

RESIDENCE HALLS	Total # of fires in each bldg.	Fire #	Cause	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage Value
El Faro, Madrid 28040. Plaza Cristo Rey 7	0	0		0	0	0

2018 Fire Statistics for On-campus Student Housing Facilities

RESIDENCE HALLS	Total # of fires in each bldg.	Fire #	Cause	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage Value
El Faro, Madrid 28040. Plaza Cristo Rey 7	0	0		0	0	0

Fire Safety Policies

Activating a false fire alarm is strictly prohibited. Students are not to tamper with or remove any fire or safety equipment (including, but not limited to smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, fire extinguisher, etc.) in El Faro. Items may not be hung from the sprinklers. Students must vacate the building whenever the fire alarm system is activated.

Future Improvements

In 2019-2020, there are no scheduled updates to the El Faro hall fire systems

Clery Act Crime Definitions

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. NOTE: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

Negligent Manslaughter: the killing of another person through gross negligence.

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

Aggravated Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

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

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned – including joy riding)

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

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone's); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinance prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all

attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

NOTE: The above listed crime definitions from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook

Sex Offenses Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest: Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

NOTE: The above listed crime definitions from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, 2013 Revised UCR definition of Rape, as prescribed by 2014 VAWA Negotiated Rulemaking Final Consensus Language.

HATE CRIMES

SLU is also required to report statistics for hate (bias) related crimes by the type of bias as defined below for the following classifications: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson (see definitions above) and larceny, vandalism, intimidation, and simple assault (see definitions below).

Larceny: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vandalism: To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

If a hate crime occurs where there is an incident involving intimidation, vandalism, larceny, simple assault or other bodily injury, the law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document. A hate or bias related crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his bias against the victim's race, sexual orientation, etc... the assault is then also classified as a hate/bias crime.

Other Offenses

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim:

- (1) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- (2) For the purpose of this definition, dating violence includes but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse and does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- (1) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.
- (2) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- (3) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.
- (4) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- (5) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

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

- (1) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- (2) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- (3) For the purpose of this definition, Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- (4) Report the location as where a perpetrator engaged in the stalking course of conduct or where a victim first became aware of the stalking.
- (5) Report any additional behaviors that meet the above definition of Stalking if they occur or continue to occur after an official intervention has been put in place, including, but not limited to, an institutional disciplinary action or the issuance of a no contact order, restraining order or any warning by the institution or a court.

NOTE: Additions from 2014 VAWA Negotiated Rulemaking Final Consensus Language