JT. BASE ANDREWS NAF CAMPUS ANNUAL CRIME STATISTICS

This section of the Annual Security Report explains what type of crimes institutions are directed to include under the Clery Act, as well as how the University obtains and tabulates these statistics each year. Reporting tables are provided which include crime statistics for the calendar years 2020-2022.

Preparation of the Annual Crime Statistics

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

Hate Crimes

In addition to the statistics presented in the Reporting Tables on the preceding pages, institutions are required to report the statistics for hate crimes. There were no reported Hate Crimes during 2020, 2021, and 2022

Unfounded Crimes

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

There were no unfounded crimes in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

CAMPUS SAFETY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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

Campus Safety

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

The Director of Public Safety and other department personnel work collaboratively with base security forces and administrators and staff at the University's branch campuses. DPS and the branch campus administrators and staff are dedicated to providing protective and safety services to the campus community.

Jurisdiction and Enforcement Authority

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

There are no written "memorandum of understanding" (MOU) agreements between the University and base security forces regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses. However, campus administrators and DPS work cooperatively with base security forces to enhance public safety services and campus security. None of the University's recognized student organizations own or control any on campus or non-campus buildings or structures.

Base security forces and campus administrators are responsible for the day to day campus security for all of the facilities on campus. DPS works closely with administrative departments on this branch campus on a dual approach to campus security – which entails both minimizing criminal opportunities whenever possible, and encouraging members of the campus community to take an active role

Facility Maintenance

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

Access to Campus Facilities

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

Security Awareness & Crime Prevention Programs

Education is another key component of maintaining a secure campus. The Department of Public Safety

The University communicates annually with the individuals on the main campus in Webster Groves who

What Is Included in a Timely Warning?

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

The content of Campus Safety Alerts varies depending on what information is known at the time and the type of offense involved; however, the following information (if known) is typically including unless it

necessary resources, to mitigate, investigate, and document the emergency or dangerous situation. It is essential that the Campus Director remains an active part of emergency response so that the Campus Director (or the Campus Director's designee) can ensure the appropriate emergency notifications go out to the appropr

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

What Is Included in an Emergency Notification?

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

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

Communicating Emergency Notifications to the

ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICY & EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The University recognizes that effective Alcohol and Drug policy and education programs are another important aspect of campus safety. The University's full Drug and Alcohol Policy is available at: , https://www.webster.edu/student-handbook/index.php. Select portions of the University's Drug and Alcohol Policy and the associated education programs are explained in this section of the Annual Security Report.

University Alcohol Policy

The University expects its students to observe all federal, state and local laws, including those related to the possession, use, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The Campus Director and the Dean of Students Office at the main campus in Webster Groves work collaboratively to enforce these laws.

The Dean of Students Office, other offices and departments in Student Affairs, and the Campus Director work together to maintain standards governing the allowable use of alcohol on campus and at campus events. When on campus, students who are 21 years of age or older may consume alcoholic beverages only at University sanctioned events. The University prohibits drinking games on campus. While off-campus, students are expected to uphold the policies of the Student Code of Conduct. Behavior occurring off-campus that is that is detrimental to the University or members of the campus community is governed by this Code. Webster reserves the right to take actions that address the violations through educational intervention or sanctions.

Students, faculty or staff in violation of the University's Alcohol Policy are referred to Student Affairs (students)

- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic violence: A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence[10] committed –

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

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

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

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

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

- **Rape:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- **Fondling:** The touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

- **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

While all sexual assaults reported to a Campus Security Authority or DPS are included in the annual crime statistics without regard

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

- The Sexual Offense Advocate has training in crisis

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

Seeking Prompt Medical Attention

Regardless of whether (or to whom) an individual chooses to make a report, the University strongly encourages anyone who has experienced sexual intrusion, sexual penetration, dating or domestic violence to seek prompt medical attention. A medical examination can identify any internal trauma, test for sexually transmitted diseases, as well as obtain appropriate medical evidence should one choose to pursue legal charges at some later date. In the event that an individual chooses not to participate in forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted diseases.[14]

The section of this Report titled "Community Resources Available to Reporting Parties" contains local resources which can provide information about sexual assault and forensic exams, including referrals to medical providers. The Sexual Offense Advocate can also assist individuals with finding local medical resources.

Preserving Evidence

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

Preserving Physical Evidence through a Forensic Exam

Any individual who believes he or she may wish to pursue legal charges are advised not to bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted (if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours) prior to a medical exam. However, individuals who have already engaged in any of these activities, can still choose to have an exam performed.

Preserving Other Forms of Evidence

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

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

Amnesty from University Drug and Alcohol Policy

The University encourages reporting and seeks to remove any barriers to reporting by making the procedures for reporting transparent and straightforward. The University recognizes that an individual who has been drinking or using drugs at the time of the incident may be hesitant to make a report because of potential consequences for his/her/their own conduct, which may violate other University policies and codes of conduct.

An individual who reports sexual misconduct will not be subject to disciplinary action by the University, for his/her/their own personal consumption of alcohol or drugs at or near the time of the incident, provided that any such violations did not and do not place the health or safety of any other person at risk. The University may, however, initiate an educational discussion or pursue other educational

Interim Protective Measures

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

Whenever an individual reports a sexual assault, incident of dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, the written explanation of the reporting party's rights and options provided by the University will include information regarding how to request changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations or protective measures; and the University is obligated to comply with any reasonable requests following a report of an alleged sexual assault, incident of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of such measures.

Student Financial Aid - The Office of Financial Aid can assist reporting parties at any of the branch campuses with financial aid matters. This office is located on the Webster Groves campus and can be reached at 314-968-6992 or by email at financialaid@webster.edu.

Additional Services – Reporting parties can always contact the University's Sexual Offense Advocate or a

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

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

Counseling, Mental Health, Health Services, Victim Advocacy Services, & Legal Assistance – The D.C. Rape Crisis Center (DCRCC) can provide a wide range of referrals to local resources. DCRCC can be reached at 202-333-RAPE. More information on DCRCC is available at: http://dcrcc.org/. The DoD Safe Helpline can be reached 24 Hours by calling 877-995-5247. More information on the Safe Helpline is available at: https://www.safehelpline.org/. Joint Base Andrews NAF also operates its own hotline at 301-981-1443. More information on the resources on base is available at: http://www.jba.af.mil/Resources/Building-a-Resilient-Community/Sexual-Assault-Response-Coordinator/.

Visa & Immigration Assistance – The National Customer Service Center for the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) is: 1-800-375-5283. The closest field office is located at: 2675 Prosperity Avenue, Fairfax, VA 22031. More information is available at: https://www.uscis.gov.

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

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

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

Webster is committed to providing prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution of reports of violations under the Title IX Policy. The University's disciplinary process is consistent with the University's policy, transparent to the reporting party and responding party and will include a prompt, fair, and impartial

University Disciplinary Processes

This section of the Report provides information from the University's Policy on Sex Discrimination, Including Sexual Harassment (Title IX Policy), including the process followed when filing a formal complaint, and the process followed when choosing to use the informal resolution process.

COMPLAINT, INVESTIGATION AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

A. Governing Procedures. Reports and formal complaints of sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, occurring against a person in the United States will be handled in a manner consistent with the procedures set forth in this Section VII of this Policy. These procedures provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by Title IX Regulations. Furthermore, this Policy provides for a grievance process for the handling of formal complaints, as required by the Title IX Regulations:

B. Definitions. Terms used frequently in these procedures and elsewhere within this Policy are defined as follows:

Actual knowledge. The term "actual knowledge" means notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to the University's Title IX Coordinator or to the University's Chief Human Resources Officer. No employee or official of the University other than the Title IX Coordinator Kimberley Bynum-Smith (200 Hazel, Office #5, St. Louis, MO 63119; Telephone: 314-246- 7780; Email: kimberleybynumsmith@webster.edu) and the University's Chief Human Resources Officer Cheryl Fritz (470 E. Lockwood Ave., St. Louis, MO 63119; Telephone: 314-246-7055; Email: cherylfritz49@webster.edu) shall have authority to institute corrective measures under this Policy on behalf of the University.

measures, (ii) to consider the complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures, (iii) to inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and (iv) to explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.

(4) *Scope of the University's Responsibility to Respond.* For purposes of this Policy, the phrase "education program or activity" includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the University exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the University. The phrase "education program or activity" also encompasses conduct occurring on the University's computer and internet networks, digital platforms, and computer hardware or software owned or operated by, or used in the operations of, the University.

E. Reporting or Filing a Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment.

(1) *Persons Who Can Initiate a Formal Complaint*. A formal complaint may be filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator.

(2) *Procedure for a Complainant to Initiate a Formal Complaint*. If a complainant chooses to file a formal complaint, the complainant must sign and submit a document to the Title IX Coordinator (in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information for the Title IX Coordinator set forth in this Policy), alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the University investigate the allegation of sexual harassment. At the time of filing a formal complaint, a comc Tc.006 Tw.196 0 Td[(F)-1.6
e filed

F. Responding to a Formal Complaint.

(1) *Application of Grievance Process*. In response to a formal complaint, the University will follow the grievance process set forth in this Policy. This grievance process is designed to treat complainants and respondents equitably by providing remedies to a complainant where a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment has been made against the respondent, and by following a grievance process that complies with the Title IX Regulations before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures against a respondent.

(2) *Administrative Processing of a Formal Complaint*. When a formal complaint is made, the following administrative procedures will occur:

(i) Conflict Analysis. As a preliminary matter, the Title IX Coordinator identified in this Policy will analyze whether such person has a conflict of interest that would preclude such person from acting as the Title IX Coordinator for the formal complaint at issue. A conflict of interest that precludes a person from holding a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-maker/hearing officer or appeal officer role is one that would undermine the person's ability to approach an allegation or formal complaint of sexual harassment with impartiality. Such a conflict could arise, for example, from an intimate relationship or a very close personal relationship; however, merely knowing a complainant or respondent will not constitute a conflict of interest for purposes of this Policy. If such a conflict exists, the University's Chief Human Resources Officer will designate another properly trained individual to serve as the Title IX Coordinator for the formal complaint at issue.

(ii) Role Assignments. The Title IX Coordinator handling a formal complaint will assign an investigator to investigate the formal complaint. Where the complainant and respondent voluntarily choose to attempt to reach an informal resolution of the formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator handling a formal complaint will select a mediator to facilitate an informal resolution process. Where an informal resolution process is not elected or where it is elected but is unsuccessful, the Title IX Coordinator handling a formal complaint will also identify the appropriate decision-mak t also iign J-.004 Tc.006 Tw-7.9(b)6.699g Tw8.3699998.3699998.36Rig
Reoti2.2(r)11.1899999618(o)4.3(m)-6.4(p)2.3(lai.)Tj/2cs fo3.chtir6sieig issraiit isflict3(al

(x) Time to Review Evidence Considered by the Investigator. Prior to completion of the investigative report, the investigator shall send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an

(5) *Hearing Procedures*. Following an investigation of a formal complaint, the formal complaint will be submitted to a live hearing, presided over by the decision-maker. The following procedures shall apply to such alive hearing:

(i) Availability of Evidence. The University will make all evidence considered in the preparation of the investigation report concerning the formal complaint available to the parties for their inspection and review at any hearing so that each party has an equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross- examination.

(ii) Questioning of Witnesses. At the live hearing, the decision-maker must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. All questioning of parties and witnesses shall occur in a respectful, non-abusive manner. Such cross-examination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the party's advisor of choice and never by a party personally. If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the University will provide without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the University's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

(iii) Advisor Participation. A party shall notify the Title IX Coordinator at least five (5) calendar days prior to a scheduled hearing if such party has engaged an advisor (including the identity and contact information for such advisor) to perform the questioning of the opposing party and witnesses at a hearing on the party's behalf. If a party does not have an advisor, the University will appoint an advisor (of the University's choi

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(xii) Written Determinations. Applying the preponderance of evidence standard, the decision- maker, who will be someone other than the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator assigned to a formal complaint, shall issue simultaneously to each party a written determination regarding responsibility following the conclusion of a live hearing. Such written determination shall include the following:

- Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment;
- A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination (including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held);
- Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Conclusions regarding the application of the University's code of conduct to the facts;
- A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the University imposes on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity will be provided by the University to the complainant; and
- The University's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.

Appeal Procedures

(6) *Appeal Procedures*. If a complainant or respondent wishes to appeal the decision of the decision-maker presiding over the live hearing of a formal complaint, the party wishing to appeal must comply with the following procedures:

(i) Grounds for Appeal. An appeal can be based on any one or more of the following grounds:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; or
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

(ii) Notice of Appeal. A party may appeal a decision-maker's decision based on one or more grounds for appeal identified in this Policy; however, such appeal must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within ten (10) calendar days after the issuance of the decision-maker's decision to the parties. The Title IX Coordinator shall notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties.

(iii)

The presiding officer rules on all objections, questions, and procedural points, subject to

Risk Reduction

Education on risk reduction is another important piece of education and awareness related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. In this context, risk reduction refers to options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. Information on risk reduction is included in all Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs and

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

Webster University engages in ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns which focus on programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual

Dating

Stalkin Engaging in a curse of conduct direc at a specific pern that would cause a reasonable person to:

APPENDIX B – CRIME PREVENTION TIPS

While Webster University makes every effort to provide a safe campus, students, faculty, and staff must also do their part to help us maintain a safe environment. The University encourages everyone who attends, works or visits one of its campuses to follow basic personal and property crime prevention procedures.

Tips for Securing Valuables

Preventing Thefts from Vehicles

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

Preventing Bicycle Theft

- Keep bicycles locked any time they are unattended. Be sure the lock or cable goes through the front wheel, rear wheel and the frame, and secure it to a fixed object.

APPENDIX C – MARYLAND STATE STATUTES

§ 3-301. Definitions [Sexual Crimes]

(a) In this subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated.

(b) "Mentally incapacitated individual" means an individual who, because of the influence of a drug, narcotic, or intoxicating substance, or because of an act committed on the individual without the individual's consent or awareness, is rendered substantially incapable of:

(1) appraising the nature of the individual's conduct; or

(2) resisting vaginal intercourse, a sexual act, or sexual contact.

(c) Physically helpless individual" means an individual who:

(1) is unconscious; or

(2) (i) does not consent to vaginal intercourse, a sexual act, or sexual contact; and

(ii) is physically unable to resist, or communicate unwillingness to submit to, vaginal intercourse, a sexual act, or sexual contact.

(d)

(1) "Sexual act" means any of the following acts, regardless of whether semen is emitted:

(i) analingus; **the** **of**

(e)

(1) "Sexual contact", as used in §§ 3-307, 3-308, and 3-314 of this subtitle, means an intentional touching of the victim's or actor's genital, anal, or other intimate area for sexual arousal or gratification, or for the abuse of either party.

(2) "Sexual contact" does not include:

(i) a common expression of familial or friendly affection; or

(ii) an act for an accepted medical purpose.

(f) "Substantially cognitively impaired individual" means an individual who suffers from an

victim, imminently will be subject to death, suffocation, strangulation, disfuffocula2 ei

§ 3-307. Sexual offense in the third degree

(a) A person may not:

(1)

(i) engage in sexual contact with another without the consent of the other; and

(ii)

1. employ or display a dangerous weapon, or a physical object that the victim reasonably believes is a dangerous weapon;

2. suffocate, strangle, disfigure, or inflict

(7)

(i) On conviction of a violation of this section, a person who has been convicted on a prior occasion not arising from the same incident of a violation of § 3-303, § 3-304, §§ 3-307 through 3-310 of this subtitle, § 3-311 or § 3-312 of this subtitle as the sections existed before October 1, 2017, § 3-315 of this subtitle, or § 3-602 of this title is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding $ 1,000 or both.

(ii) If the State intends to proceed against a person under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, it shall comply with the procedures set forth in the Maryland Rules for the indictment and trial of a subsequent offender.

§ 3-309. Attempted rape in the first degree

(a) A person may not attempt to commit rape in the first degree.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding life.

§ 3-310. Attempted rape in the second degree

(a) A person may not attempt to commit rape in the second degree.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 20 years.

§ 3-311. Attempted sexual offense in the first degree **Repealed by Acts 2017, C. 161, § 1, eff. Oct. 1, 2017; Acts 2017, C. 162, § 1, eff. Oct. 1, 2017**

§ 3-312. Attempted sexual offense in the second degree **Repealed by Acts 2017, C. 161, § 1, eff. Oct. 1, 2017; Acts 2017, C. 162, § 1, eff. Oct. 1, 2017**

§ 3-318. Rape and sexual offense -- Spousal defense

(a) In general. -- Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, a person may not be prosecuted under § 3-303, § 3-304, § 3-307, or § 3-308 of this subtitle for a crime against a victim who was the person's legal spouse at the time of the alleged rape or sexual offense.

(b) Separation or use of force. -- A person may be prosecuted under § 3-303(a), § 3-304(a)(1), or § 3-307(a)(1) of this subtitle for a crime against the person's legal spouse if:

(1)

(c) Limited divorce. -- A person may be prosecuted under § 3-303, § 3-304, § 3-307, or § 3-308 of this subtitle for a crime against the person's legal spouse if at the time of the alleged crime the person and the spouse live apart, without cohabitation and without interruption, under a decree of limited divorce.

§ 3-321. Crime of sodomy repealed. **Repealed by Acts 2021, C. 45, § 1.**

§ 3-322. Unnatural or perverted sexual practice

(a) Prohibited. -- A person may not:

(1) take the sexual organ of another or of an animal in the person's mouth;

(2) place the person's sexual organ in the mouth of another or of an animal; or

(3) commit another unnatural or perverted sexual practice with another or with an animal.

(b) Penalty. -- A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or a fine not exceeding $ 1,000 or both.

(c) Statute of limitations and in banc review. -- A person who violates this section is subject to § 5-106(b) of the Courts Article.

(d) Charging document. -- An indictment for a violation of this section:

(1) is sufficient if it states that the defendant committed an unnatural and perverted sexual practice with a person or animal as applicable; but

(2) need not state the particular:

(i) unnatural or perverted sexual practice with which the defendant is charged; or

(ii) manner in which the defendant committed the unnatural or perverted sexual practice.

§ 3-323. Incest

(a) Prohibited. -- A person may not knowingly engage in vaginal intercourse with anyone whom the person may not marry under § 2-202 of the Family Law Article.

(b) Penalty. -- A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and on conviction is subject to imprisonment for not less than 1 year and not exceeding 10 years.

(h) Executive

(2) "Pet" does not include livestock.

(o)

(1) "Petitioner" means an individual who files a petition.

(2) "Petitioner" includes:

(i) a person eligible for relief; or

(ii) the following persons who may seek relief from abuse on behalf of a minor or vulnerable adult:

1. the State's Attorney for the county where the child or vulnerable adult lives, or, if different, where the abuse is alleged to have taken place;

2. the department of social services that has jurisdiction in the county where the child or vulnerable adult lives, or, if different, where the abuse is alleged to have taken place;

3. a if the or wna7(e)-6(d)1(p)1t9.6(ul)7alef 0 Td [9.6(o.1(t)-3.09(h)2.2()-3 [(f)-11.3(ro)-6rd.5(

§ 3-802. Stalking

(a) In this section:

(1) "stalking" means a malicious course of conduct that includes approaching or pursuing another where:

(i) the person intends to place or knows or reasonably should have known the conduct would place another in reasonable fear:

1.

A. of serious bodily injury;

B. of an assault in any degree;

C. of rape or sexual offense as defined by §§ 3-303 through 3-308 of this title or attempted rape or sexual offense in any degree;

D. of false imprisonment; or

E. of death; or

2. that a third person likely will suffer any of the acts listed in item 1 of this item; or

(ii) the person intends to cause or knows or reasonably should have known that the conduct would cause serious emotional distress to another; and

(2) "stalking" includes conduct described in item (1) of this subsection that occurs:

(i) in person;

(ii) by electronic communication, as defined in § 3-805 of this subtitle; or

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§ 3-801. "Course of conduct" defined

In this subtitle, "course of conduct" means a persistent pattern of conduct, composed of a series of acts over time, that shows a continuity of purpose.

****Note: The state of Maryland does not define Dating Violence.**

Please contact the University's Title IX Coordinator or the Sexual Offense Advocate withAexuaith