

GOLDFARB

GOLDFARB SCHOOL OF NURSING AT BARNES-JEWISH COLLEGE

A photograph of the Barnes Jewish College building. The building is a multi-story structure with a mix of brick and large glass windows. The words "BARNES JEWISH COLLEGE" are mounted on the upper part of the building in large, white, sans-serif capital letters. A stylized sunburst logo is positioned between the words "BARNES" and "JEWISH". The scene is captured from a low angle, looking up at the building, with some green foliage in the foreground on the left and right sides.

BARNES JEWISH
COLLEGE

2018-2019 Annual Security Report

BARNES JEWISH
College
Goldfarb School of Nursing
 HealthCare



2018

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT



2018

Duncan Campus Site

GOLDFARB SCHOOL OF NURSING AT BARNES-JEWISH COLLEGE

2018 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT – DUNCAN (Main) CAMPUS

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. It provides students and employees of Goldfarb School of Nursing at Barnes-Jewish College (“Goldfarb” or “College”) with information on: the College’s security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by Barnes-Jewish Hospital’s Department of Public Safety in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College’s campus security authorities, faculty, and staff. Each year an e-mail notification is sent to all enrolled students that provides the web site to access this report. Faculty and staff receive similar notifications. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Dr. Michael Ward, Vice Dean for Student Affairs and Diversity or Djuan Coleman, Vice Dean for Finance and Administration.

Goldfarb is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working and learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, know that Goldfarb has worked hard to implement procedures benchmarked as best practices in the field.

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

Barnes-Jewish Hospital Department of Public Safety is responsible for campus security at the Duncan Campus. Its jurisdiction covers all campus property. The Department of Public Safety handles all calls for service, traffic enforcement and accident investigation, and their officers are licensed public safety officers that have full arrest authority. The Department of Public Safety has a working relationship with local law enforcement agencies, including the Metropolitan St. Louis Police Department, which, when necessary, assists the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety does not have a written memorandum of understanding with the Police Department.

Contact information for BJH Department of Public Safety

Michael Lauer
Executive Director
Department of Public Safety of Support Services and Public Safety
mrl2530@bjc.org
314.362-0220

Other Officials to Whom Crimes May Be Reported (Campus Security Authorities)

The College has also designated other officials to serve as additional campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can also be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure the reports are recorded with

the Department of Public Safety for collection as part of the College's annual report of crime statistics. These additional campus security authorities are:

Title IX Coordinator

Dr. Michael Ward
michael.ward@barnesjewishcollege.edu
314-362-9155

Title IX Deputy Coordinator

Dr. June Cowell-Oates
june.cowell-oates@barnesjewishcollege.edu
314-454-8694

Vice Dean for Finance and Administration, Safety and Security Coordinator

Mr. Djuan Coleman
Vice Dean for Finance and Administration
djuan.coleman@barnesjewishcollege.edu
314-454-8515

Academic and Student Support Advisors

Jessica Allen - Duncan Campus site
jessica.allen@barnesjewishcollege.edu
314-362-7295

Janine Russell - Duncan Campus site
janine.russell@barnesjewishcollege.edu
314-362-3623

Security

Duncan Campus First Floor Security desk
314-454-7555

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, accidents, injuries, or other emergencies occurring on campus to the Department of Public Safety and appropriate police agencies even when the victim of a crime elects not to do so or is unable to make such a report. Such reports can also be made as follows:

- Situations that pose imminent danger, or if a crime is in progress, should be reported to local law enforcement by calling **911** from any campus phone or cell phone. Keep in mind that the individual making the call from a cell phone will need to provide the address where the emergency has occurred. After making the 911 call, also make a report to one of the campus security authorities identified above.
- Students, staff, and visitors can report criminal actions, accidents, injuries, or other emergency incidents to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual making the report will be encouraged to also report it to appropriate police agencies. If requested, a member of the College staff will assist a student in making the report to the police.

- Anonymous incident reports can also be made online, via the College website, on the “Student Complaints, Concerns and Feedback” page. Anonymous reports may also be made by submitting the reports in the suggestion box located in the student lounge.

Confidential Reporting

To the extent permitted by law, the College will protect the confidentiality of victims.

Pursuant to the College’s Title IX Policy, when an employee becomes aware of alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the employee is responsible for reporting that information, including the status of the parties if known, to the Title IX Coordinator. A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the College disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. With the victim’s permission, a report of the details of the incident can be filed without revealing the victim’s identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim’s wishes, but still helps the College take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

For students or staff who seek counseling from professional licensed counselors through the Employee Assistance program or Student Assistance program, confidentiality is maintained unless otherwise dictated by the victim or state or federal law. The College encourages professional licensed counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics. The College does not employ pastoral counselors and thus does not have procedures encouraging them to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The College has no officially recognized student organizations with off-campus locations and therefore does not monitor criminal activity occurring at such locations. However, if criminal activity occurs while students are attending school sponsored events or training off campus, the reporting procedures are the same as those stated above.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, the College will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such a crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such a crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

Goldfarb seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. A description of those programs and their frequency of presentation follows:

- A one-time campus security update is provided during the New Student Orientations for students as they enter their program of study. Additional information related to campus security and general safety can be found in the Student Handbook. Students are provided Title IX training as a part of their on-boarding after admitted to the College.
- Security and safety procedures are discussed with new and continuing students and staff within individual departments of the school at the beginning of term by way of “safety updates” found on the GSON website. This includes encouraging students to be alert to security situations and to assist the school in preventing crimes from occurring through awareness and communication.
- Employees and students are informed about the prevention of crimes through written communication from school management, via campus postings, email distribution, or internet posting.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Goldfarb is a private institution and reserves the right to restrict access and movement on its grounds to staff, students, patients, visitors, and others who are conducting business on site. The security of the College’s building involves patrols 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by the Department of Public Safety staff. Also, the interior and exterior of the College building is secured with closed circuit TV monitors. The buildings are accessible by students and staff with a current identification badge. On the Duncan campus, visitors without an ID badge are permitted entry on an individual basis by the security attendant.

Students and employees are asked to be alert and to not circumvent practices and procedures that are meant to preserve their safety and that of others:

- Do not prop doors open or allow strangers into secure campus buildings
- Do not lend keys or access cards to non-students
- Do not leave keys or access cards unattended
- Do not give others building access codes

Keys to the offices, laboratories, and classrooms on campus will be issued to employees only as needed and after receiving proper authorization. Each department supervisor is responsible for assuring his/her area is secured and locked.

Employees must adhere to policies regarding unauthorized access to school facilities, theft of, or damage to, school property, or other criminal activity. In particular, rendering inoperable or abusing any fire prevention or detection equipment is prohibited. Violation of these policies may lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination and the filing of charges with law enforcement authorities.

Employee and student identification cards may be used to verify the identity of persons suspected to be in campus facilities without permission.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

The Department of Public Safety works with the Facilities Department to identify maintenance issues on campus that may be safety hazards. Safety checks are completed to identify street or safety lights that are not functioning properly, or to determine if shrubs or other landscaping might need trimming. Maintenance personnel regularly check to ensure there is adequate lighting on pathways and that egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells.

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring on campus or off campus that, in the judgment of the Vice Dean for Finance and Administration or designee, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. An example of such an incident would be an armed robbery on or near campus where the perpetrator is not immediately apprehended. After information concerning incidences of ongoing or continued threats to students or employees at the College, medical center, or immediately surrounding areas, is received from the Department of Public Safety, email and/or text message warnings will be communicated to students and employees via the RAVE alert system. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to the Department of Public Safety.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The College has an emergency management plan designed to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to: tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, or armed intruders. Goldfarb works with local police and the Department of Public Safety to handle situations that warrant an emergency response. Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the local police, Department of Public Safety or Vice Dean for Finance and Administration or designee of any situation that poses such a threat. If an officer with the Department of Public Safety is contacted about an emergency, he or she will notify the Vice Dean for Finance and Administration or designee.

The Vice Dean for Finance and Administration will access available sources from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and will be responsible for initiating and coordinating the College’s response, including notifying the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other College departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Vice Dean for Finance and Administration will consult with other appropriate College officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the College community to be notified.

The Vice Dean for Finance and Administration or designee, in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified and 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.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

The Vice Dean for Finance and Administration or designee will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using the RAVE system.

- Upon admission to the college, every student is required to complete an information sheet that identifies multiple contact numbers. This information will be maintained in the system as long as the student is in active status. Changes to any of the contact numbers should be reported to the college immediately to insure up to date information.
- All employees of the college, upon hire, will complete the information sheet. It is the responsibility of the individual to inform the college of any changes to their contact numbers.
- Student and employee contact information is updated by the College's Information System Department when changes occur.

The RAVE system is a notification system that provides multiple methods of communications with students, faculty and staff. Upon activation of the system, each individual will receive notice on their cellular telephone, land line telephone, a text message on their cellular telephone and an email message to their identified email account. Specific alerts have been developed for:

1. Campus Lockdown - A serious situation is occurring or precautionary steps are being taken to restrict access to the college campus.
2. Emergency Alert - A situation is occurring that requires immediate attention by all personnel.
3. Tornado Warning - A tornado or severe thunderstorm warning is in place for the immediate college area.
4. Weather Closing - Due to weather conditions the college is closing or will be closed for the next day.
5. Power Outage - There is a power outage at the college or medical center.

Specific information related to each of these alerts will be included in the message. There will also be an all clear notice sent for the lockdown, emergency and tornado warnings.

If deemed necessary, the Vice Dean for Finance and Administration will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

If the Vice Dean for Finance and Administration is unable to address the emergency situation, then one of the following will be the responsible party for the College:

- Director of Information Services

- Vice Dean for Student Affairs and Diversity
- Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs
- President/Dean of College

The RAVE emergency notification system will be tested at least once per calendar year or more often if it is deemed necessary. The test will include a message that the system is being activated with a test message. A follow-up email message will be sent to each student, faculty and staff informing them a test of the system was conducted on a particular date and time and if the test message was not received, they should contact the Vice Dean for Finance and Administration. Anyone stating they did not receive a test message will have their emergency contact numbers confirmed and update in the system if necessary.

Also, at various times the Emergency Management Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the College's emergency response plan. The Vice Dean for Finance and Administration maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the College will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the College's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the College prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The College's Title IX policy is used to address complaints of this nature. This policy, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at <http://gson-ne.ws/2j> (use the table of contents to find the section addressing "Title IX Policies").

The following sections of this report discuss the College's educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; provides information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses; and advises students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program

The College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the College prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Definitions for dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent (as it relates to sexual activity) in the state of Missouri can be found in Appendix A.

College Definition of Consent

The College's Title IX Policy uses the following definition of consent for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence/assault has occurred:

- Lack of consent is a critical factor in determining whether sexual violence/assault has occurred. Consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood. Consent requires an affirmative act or statement by each participant. Consent is not passive.

- a. If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, there is no consent.
- b. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired by alcohol or drugs such that the person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent.
- c. If a person is asleep or unconscious, there is no consent.
- d. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
- e. Consent can be withdrawn. A person who initially consents to sexual activity is deemed not to have consented to any sexual activity that occurs after he or she withdraws consent.

Risk Reduction

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or GHB.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don’t make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don’t take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don’t be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; “playful” use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign

The College also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the College. Methods include, but are not limited to: presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- During orientation, new students receive education on the prevention and reporting of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. As a part of their initial course schedule, students are required to view a 45 minute video on Title IX information, after which they take a short multiple choice quiz over the information. Additional reference documents related to Title IX are included in the Student Handbook (available on the College website).
- All new employees are required to complete an online training module on these topics upon hire. Additionally, all employees take an annual training on the prevention and reporting of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Department of Public Safety. You may also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator, Dr. Michael Ward, 314-362-9155 or michael.ward@bjc.org, or Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Dr. June Cowell-Oates, 314-454-8694 or june.cowell-oates@bjc.org.

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at one of the hospitals listed in the "Available Victim Services" section below.

Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Department of Public Safety: 314-362-0220
- St. Louis Police Department (South Patrol Station, 3157 Sublette Ave, St. Louis, MO 63139): 314-444-0100
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

In Missouri, victims may obtain an Adult Order of Protection, which provides protective relief for victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault. Information about Adult Orders of Protection may be found at: <http://www.courts.mo.gov/page.jsp?id=533>.

- A protection order may be obtained by filing a petition with the court. Courts can issue two types of orders: (1) Ex Parte Orders, which act as a temporary emergency order to protect a victim, for up to 15 days, until a court hearing, and (2) Full Orders of Protection, which may be issued for up to one year. Additional information about the orders may be found at: <http://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=69655>.
- A Petition for an Order of Protection can be filed in the 21st Judicial Circuit Court of St. Louis County. The address is 105 S. Central Avenue, Clayton, MO 63105. More information is available at <http://www.stlcountycourts.com/>.

- The circuit court clerk's office can provide the necessary forms and may assist in completing the forms. Forms may also be found online at: <http://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=537>. A victim should be prepared to present documentation and/or other forms of evidence when filing for an order of protection.
- The St. Louis County Prosecuting Attorney's Office has a Victim Service Division that may be able to provide assistance (see victim resources section below).
- When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department.

The College will also enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the College will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

The College does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the College may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The College may also issue a No Trespass Warning if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

Available Victim Services

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the College and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

College Resources

- Employee Assistance Program: 314-729-4030
- Student Assistance Program: 888-505-6444
- Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The College's financial aid website can be found at: <https://www.barnesjewishcollege.edu/Financial-Aid>

State/Local Resources

- Hospitals in the St. Louis area:
 - Barnes-Jewish Hospital
 - (314) 362-9123
 - Address: 1 Barnes Jewish Hospital Plaza, St. Louis, MO 63110
 - St. Mary's Health Center
 - (314) 768-8360
 - Address: 6420 Clayton Rd, Richmond Heights, MO 63117
 - Missouri Baptist Hospital
 - (314) 996-5225
 - Address: 3015 N Ballas Rd, St. Louis, MO 63131
 - Mercy Hospital St. Louis

- (314) 251-6090
 - Address: 615 S New Ballas Rd, St. Louis, MO 6341
- Saint Louis University Hospital
 - (314) 577-8777
 - Address: 3660 Vista Avenue Suites 302 & 308, St. Louis, MO 63110
- Missouri Department of Mental Health: <https://dmh.mo.gov/>
- Mental Health America of Eastern Missouri: <https://www.mha-em.org/resources/local-resources.html>
- Victim Service Division of the St. Louis County Prosecuting Attorney's Office: <http://stlouiscopa.com/Divisions.aspx?ID=155>
- Safe Connections: <https://www.safeconnections.org/local-and-online-resources/>
- Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (MCADSV): <https://www.mocadsv.org/>
- Missouri Legal Services: <https://www.lsmo.org/>

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>
- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodations and Protective Measures

The College will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available, the College is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to Dr. Michael Ward, Title IX Coordinator, michael.ward@bjc.org, or Dr. June Cowell-Oates, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, june.cowell-oates@bjc.org. The Title IX Coordinator and/or Deputy Title IX Coordinator will be responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the College may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the College in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the College will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the College's Title IX Policies and Procedures, available at: <http://gson-ne.ws/2j> (search the table of contents for the section addressing Title IX policies and procedures).

The Title IX Policies and Procedures are utilized whenever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and respondent. The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a complaint is made to the Title IX Coordinator, and all College employees have a duty to report such incidents to Dr. Michael Ward, Title IX Coordinator or Dr. June Cowell-Oates, Deputy Title IX Coordinator or his/her designee when they become aware of them.

Formal Procedure

Once a complaint is made, the Title IX Coordinator or designee ("Investigating Officer") will commence an investigation as soon as practicable but not later than seven (7) days after the complaint is made. During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses and other supporting evidence. The Investigating Officer will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint.

Upon completion of the investigation, Investigating Officer will make a decision and issue a written report to the complainant and respondent with findings and, if necessary, attach an addendum with sanctions and remedial measures that will be implemented. The parties will receive a copy of the written report and any addendum within three (3) days of its completion. The College strives to complete investigations of this nature within sixty (60) calendar days.

Appeal

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal decisions of the Investigating Officer to the President and Dean within ten (1) days of receipt of the written report determining the outcome of the complaint. The President and Dean will resolve the appeal within fifteen (15) days of receiving it and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision. The parties will be notified in writing of this decision within three (3) days of it being made.

Informal Resolution

In lieu of the formal investigatory procedures described above, informal resolution methods may be considered in certain circumstances, if agreeable to both parties and with the involvement of the Title IX

Coordinator. The complainant will not be required to “work out” the problem directly with the respondent, and either party may terminate the informal process at any time and elevate the complaint to the formal investigation procedures. In addition, informal resolution, even on a voluntary basis, will not be used to resolve complaints alleging sexual violence/assault.

Special Procedure

If the complaint is against the College President, the College Board of Directors will designate the Investigating Officer. Based on the information gathered by the investigation, the Board of Directors will prepare and issue the written report determining the complaint. If the complaint is against the Title IX Coordinator or any administrator ranked higher than the Title IX Coordinator, the College President will designate the Investigating Officer. Based on the information gathered by the investigation, the President will prepare and issue the written report determining the complaint. In both of these situations, the written report determining the complaint issued by either the College Board of Directors or the College President is final and not subject to appeal.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution’s policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that: (a) is consistent with the institution’s policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused; (b) includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and (c) provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - Such training addresses topics such as relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding, proper techniques for questioning witnesses, basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding, and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest. The College’s Title IX team has attended trainings offered by the law firm Husch Blackwell’s higher education group, including Title IX Coordinator/Investigator Training, Advanced Title IX Coordinator Workshop, and Title IX Compliance Update.
3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.

5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Sanctions or Protective Measures that the College May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses

Following a final determination in the institution’s disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The sanctions include: warning; reprimand; probation; restitution; fine; loss of privileges; suspension or expulsion/termination; restriction on eligibility to represent the College at any official function. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a term, a full term, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Director of Human Resources. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Students (student) or Director of Human Resources (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include: forbidding the accused from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, etc.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping

The College will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the College to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights

When a student or employee reports to the College that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting Michael Lauer, Director of Public Safety, Barnes-Jewish Hospital, (314) 362-0220 or michael.lauer@bjc.org.

The Missouri State Highway Patrol maintains a general registry of sex offender information, which may be accessed at the following link:

<http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/PatrolDivisions/CRID/SOR/SORPage.html>.

The Illinois State Police maintains a general registry of sex offender information, which may be accessed at the following link: <http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/sor.cfm>.

Drug and Alcohol Policies

The College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The College prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcohol beverage on campus or as any part of the College's activities, unless it is done so in accordance with applicable College policies, and it also enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

The College also enforces federal and state drug laws. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus or as any part of the College's activities. Violators of the College's policies or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the College has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness. For more information, see below.

- Student alcohol/drug policy: <https://www.barnesjewishcollege.edu/About-Us/Student-Consumer-Information/Drug-and-Alcohol-Policy>
- Employee alcohol/drug policy: https://www.barnesjewishcollege.edu/Portals/0/Documents/7-07_Drug-Free_Workplace.pdf
- Biennial review report: Contact Dr. June Cowell-Oates, the Program Officer for the Division of Student Affairs and Diversity, to obtain a copy of the biennial review report.

Crime Statistics

The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to disclose crime statistics covering the previous three years on various crimes and offenses. The definitions of these offenses, consistent with FBI guidelines and the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2013 regulations, are as follows:

Murder and non-negligent homicide: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sex offenses

1. *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.
2. *Fondling:* The touching of the private body 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.
3. *Incest:* Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

4. *Statutory Rape*: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from 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, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor vehicle theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

Domestic violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed (a) 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.

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

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 to suffer substantial emotional distress.

Hate crimes involve those crimes motivated by the following biases: race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin, and gender identity. Hate crimes include those defined above that were motivated by one or more of these biases. They also include the following crimes and offenses:

Larceny-theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

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

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

Destruction/damage/vandalism of property: Willfully or maliciously destroying, damaging, defacing, or otherwise injuring real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Statistics must also be disclosed related to arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for violations of law relating to weapons, drugs or liquor. For this purpose, the following definitions apply:

Arrest: A person processed by arrest, citation or summons.

Referral for disciplinary action: The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

The statistical summary of the above crimes and offenses for this campus over the past three calendar years follows in Appendix B.

APPENDIX A

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research that Missouri law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	<p>Missouri's protective order statutes provide the following definitions (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Domestic violence" is abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member. • "Family" or "household member", [includes] spouses, former spouses, any person related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, any person who is or has been in a continuing social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and anyone who has a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time. <p>In addition, Missouri criminal statutes include various degrees of the crime "Domestic Assault," as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Assault, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.072): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the first degree if he or she attempts to kill or knowingly causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mo Rev. Stat. § 565.002(6) indicates that a "domestic victim" is a household or family member as the term "family" or "household member" is defined in 455.010, including any child who is a member of the household or family. • Domestic Assault in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.073): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the second degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002, and he or she: (1) Knowingly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by any means, including but not limited to, use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or by choking or strangulation; or (2) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such domestic victim; or (3) Recklessly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of any deadly weapon. • Domestic Assault, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.074): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the third degree if he or she attempts to cause physical injury or knowingly causes physical pain or illness to a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002. • Domestic Assault in the Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.076): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the fourth degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002, and: (1) The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain, or illness to such domestic victim; (2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; (3) The person purposely places such domestic victim in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means; (4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to such domestic victim; (5) The person knowingly causes physical contact with such domestic victim knowing he or she will regard the contact as offensive; or (6) The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such domestic victim by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting his or her access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
Stalking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.225): A person commits the offense of stalking in the first degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs or follows with the intent of disturbing another person and: (1) Makes a threat communicated with the intent to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety, the safety of his or her family or household member, or the safety of domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property. The threat shall be against the life of, or a threat to cause physical injury to, or the kidnapping of the person, the person's family or household members, or the person's domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property; or (2) At least one of the acts constituting the course of conduct is in violation of an order of protection and the person has received actual notice of such order; or (3) At least one of the actions constituting the course of conduct is in violation of a condition of probation, parole, pretrial release, or release on bond pending appeal; or (4) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is seventeen years of age or younger and the person disturbing the other person is twenty-one years of age or older; or (5) He or she has previously been found guilty of domestic assault, violation of an order of protection, or any other crime where the other person was the victim; or (6) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is a participant of the address confidentiality program under sections 589.660 to 589.681, and the person disturbing the other person knowingly accesses or attempts to access the address of the other person. • Stalking, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.227.1): A person commits the offense of stalking in the second degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs, or follows with the intent to disturb another person. • As used in the definitions of stalking above, the term "disturbs" shall mean to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that serves no legitimate purpose and that would cause a reasonable person under the circumstances to be frightened, intimidated, or emotionally distressed.
Sexual Assault	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri's criminal statutes do not define the term sexual assault.</p> <p>However, Missouri's protective order statutes indicate that "sexual assault" means causing or attempting to cause another to engage involuntarily in any sexual act by force, threat of force, duress, or without that person's consent. (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010(1)(e)).</p>
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	<p>For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Missouri law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.030.1): A person commits the offense of rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. • Rape in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.030.1): A person commits the offense of rape in the second degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term fondling. • Incest (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.020.1): A person commits the offense of incest if he or she

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	<p>marries or purports to marry or engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with a person he or she knows to be, without regard to legitimacy, his or her: (1) Ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or (2) Stepchild, while the marriage creating that relationship exists; or (3) Brother or sister of the whole or half-blood; or (4) Uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the whole blood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Rape, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.032.1): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years of age. • Statutory Rape, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.034.1): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age.
Other “sexual assault” crimes	<p>Other crimes under Missouri law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sodomy in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.060.1): A person commits the offense of sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. • Sodomy in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.061.1): A person commits the offense of sodomy in the second degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent. • Statutory Sodomy, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.062.1): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years of age. • Statutory Sodomy, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.064.1): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age. • Child Molestation, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.067.1): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the first degree if he or she subjects another person who is less than fourteen years of age to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense. • Child Molestation, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.068.1): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the second degree if he or she: (1) Subjects a child who is less than twelve years of age to sexual contact; or (2) Being more than four years older than a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense. • Child Molestation, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.069.1): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the third degree if he or she subjects a child who is less than fourteen years of age to sexual contact. • Child Molestation, Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.071.1): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the fourth degree if, being more than four years older than

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Misconduct Involving a Child (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083.1): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct involving a child if such person: (1) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm to the child; (2) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; (3) Knowingly coerces or induces a child less than fifteen years of age to expose the child's genitals for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; or (4) Knowingly coerces or induces a child who is known by such person to be less than fifteen years of age to expose the breasts of a female child through the internet or other electronic means for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child. • Sexual Misconduct, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.093.1): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the first degree if such person: (1) Exposes his or her genitals under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; (2) Has sexual contact in the presence of a third person or persons under circumstances in which he or she knows that such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; or (3) Has sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse in a public place in the presence of a third person. • Second Degree Sexual Misconduct (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.095.1): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the second degree if he or she solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct under circumstances in which he or she knows that such request or solicitation is likely to cause affront or alarm. • Sexual Abuse in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.100.1): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the first degree if he or she subjects another person to sexual contact when that person is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. • Sexual Abuse, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.101.1): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the second degree if he or she purposely subjects another person to sexual contact without that person's consent.
<p>Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.061(14))</p>	<p>Consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if: (a) It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or (b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or (c) It is induced by force, duress or deception.</p>

APPENDIX B

Crime Data Statistics - 2018

Institution: Duncan (Main) Campus (177719001)

2018 Campus Safety and Security Survey

Institution Information

Institution: Main Campus (177719001)

User ID: C1777191

Registration

Required fields are indicated with asterisks ().

Barnes-Jewish College Goldfarb School of Nursing (Main Campus) (177719001)	
First Name*	Michael
Last Name*	Lauer
Title*	Executive Director, Support Svcs and Public Safety
Address 1*	1 Barnes Jewish Plaza
Address 2	Mail Stop 90-21-333
City*	ST LOUIS
State*	Missouri
Zip*	63110 -
Phone*	314 - 362 - 0220
Extension	
Fax	314 - 362 - 0761
E-mail Address*	michael.lauer@bjc.org
Confirm E-mail Address*	
Comment	* Please use this box if you would like to provide additional contact information such as a cell phone number or the best time to reach you if there are questions about your survey. Also, if the person listed above is not the person who enters the data, please provide the name and contact information for the person who enters the data. This information is for the survey help desk staff only. It will not be seen by the public.

Identification

Please enter/review all applicable information. Required fields are indicated with asterisks ().

Institution Information

Institution Name	Barnes-Jewish College Goldfarb School of Nursing
Address	4483 Duncan Avenue, Mailstop 90-36-697 Saint Louis, MO 63110
Web Address	http://www.barnesjewishcollege.edu/
Chief Administrative Officer's Name*	Dr. Nancy Ridenour, Phd
Chief Administrative Officer's Title*	President and Dean
Chief Administrative Officer's E-mail Address*	Nancy.Ridenour@BarnesJewishCollege.edu
Telephone*	314 - 454 - 7055 Ext. _____

Campus Information

Campus Name*	Main Campus
Description	
Location*	<input checked="" type="radio"/> State or Outlying Area <input type="radio"/> Other Country
Address*	4483 Duncan
City*	SAINT LOUIS
State or Outlying Area*	Missouri
ZIP Code*	63110 - 1090
County	ST LOUIS

Campus Safety Officer

Name*	Michael Lauer
Title*	Executive Director, Support Svcs and Public Safety
Location*	<input checked="" type="radio"/> State or Outlying Area <input type="radio"/> Other Country <input type="checkbox"/> Address same as campus
Address*	1 Barnes Jewish Plaza
City*	ST LOUIS
State or Outlying Area*	Missouri
ZIP Code*	63110 - _____
Telephone*	314 - 362 - 0220 Ext. _____
Email Address*	michael.lauer@bjc.org

Campus Fire Safety Officer

Name*	Michael Lauer
Title*	Executive Director, Support Svcs and Public Safety
Location*	<input checked="" type="radio"/> State or Outlying Area <input type="radio"/> Other Country <input type="checkbox"/> Address same as campus
Address*	1 Barnes Jewish Plaza
City*	ST LOUIS
State or Outlying Area*	Missouri
ZIP Code*	63110-
Telephone*	314 - 362 - 0220 Ext.
E-mail Address*	michael.lauer@bjc.org

Lead Title IX Coordinator

Name*	Dr. Michael Ward
Title*	Vice Dean for Student Affairs and Diversity
Location*	<input checked="" type="radio"/> State or Outlying Area <input type="radio"/> Other Country <input type="checkbox"/> Address same as campus
Address*	4483 Duncan
City*	St. Louis
State or Outlying Area*	Missouri
ZIP Code*	63110-
Telephone*	314 - 362 - 6289 Ext.
Email Address*	michael.ward@bjc.org
Does your Institution have other designees who share these responsibilities?*	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Update Status

Date Completed	9/25/2018
Update Status	Updated

2018 Campus Safety and Security Survey

Institution: Main Campus (177719001)

User ID: C1777191

Screening Questions

Please answer these questions carefully. The answers you provide will determine which screens you will be asked to complete for this data collection.

1. Does your institution provide On-campus Student Housing Facilities?

- No.
- Yes. (If Yes is selected, you must enter the number of student housing facilities below and enter Fire Statistics for each facility.)

Number of On-campus Student Housing Facilities:

2. Does your institution have any noncampus buildings or properties?

- Yes
- No

3. Have you combined statistics that you received from the local or state police with your institution statistics for this report? If you answer No to this question, you will be asked to provide the data you received from the local and state police separately.

- Yes. Local and/or state law enforcement agencies provided us with statistics that we are combining with statistics collected by our campus security authorities.
- No. We are not combining the statistics because we cannot determine whether the statistics we obtained from local and/or state law enforcement agencies are for on-campus incidents or public property incidents.
- Not available. We cannot determine if the statistics we obtained from local and/or state law enforcement agencies are for our Clery geography.
- Not available. We made a good-faith effort to obtain statistics from local and/or state law enforcement agencies, but the agencies did not comply with our request.

Criminal Offenses - On campus

For each of the following criminal offenses, enter the number reported to have occurred On Campus.

Criminal offense	Total occurrences On campus		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Rape</u>	0	0	0
d. <u>Fondling</u>	0	0	0
e. <u>Incest</u>	0	0	0
f. <u>Statutory rape</u>	0	0	0
g. <u>Robbery</u>	0	0	1
h. <u>Aggravated assault</u>	0	0	0
i. <u>Burglary</u>	0	0	0
j. <u>Motor vehicle theft</u> (Do not include theft from a motor vehicle)	0	0	0
k. <u>Arson</u>	0	0	0

Caveat:

If you have changed prior years' data, you must add a caveat explaining the change. Use the following format: "For (YEAR), Line (X) was changed from (A) to (B) because (REASON)."

Criminal Offenses - Public Property

For each of the following criminal offenses, enter the number reported to have occurred on Public Property.

Criminal offense	Total occurrences on Public Property		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Rape</u>	0	0	0
d. <u>Fondling</u>	0	0	0
e. <u>Incest</u>	0	0	0
f. <u>Statutory rape</u>	0	0	0
g. <u>Robbery</u>	0	0	1
h. <u>Aggravated assault</u>	0	0	0
i. <u>Burglary</u>	0	0	0
j. <u>Motor vehicle theft</u> (Do not include theft from a motor vehicle)	0	0	0
k. <u>Arson</u>	0	0	0

Caveat:

If you have changed prior years' data, you must add a caveat explaining the change. Use the following format: "For (YEAR), Line (X) was changed from (A) to (B) because (REASON)."

i. <u>Burglary</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. <u>Motor vehicle theft</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. <u>Arson</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. <u>Simple assault</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. <u>Larceny-theft</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. <u>Intimidation</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. <u>Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Caveat:

If you have changed prior years' data, you must add a caveat explaining the change. Use the following format:
 "For (YEAR), Line (X) was changed from (A) to (B) because (REASON)."

h. <u>Aggravated assault</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. <u>Burglary</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. <u>Motor vehicle theft</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. <u>Arson</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. <u>Simple assault</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. <u>Larceny-theft</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. <u>Intimidation</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. <u>Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Caveat:

If you have changed prior years' data, you must add a caveat explaining the change. Use the following format: "For (YEAR), Line (X) was changed from (A) to (B) because (REASON)."

VAWA Offenses - On Campus

For each of the following crimes, enter the number reported to have occurred On Campus.

Crime	Total occurrences On Campus		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Domestic violence</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Dating violence</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Stalking</u>	0	0	0

Caveat:

If you have changed prior years' data, you must add a caveat explaining the change. Use the following format: "For (YEAR), Line (X) was changed from (A) to (B) because (REASON)."

VAWA Offenses - Public Property

For each of the following crimes, enter the number reported to have occurred on Public Property.

Crime	Total occurrences on Public Property		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Domestic violence</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Dating violence</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Stalking</u>	0	0	0

Caveat:

If you have changed prior years' data, you must add a caveat explaining the change. Use the following format: "For (YEAR), Line (X) was changed from (A) to (B) because (REASON)."

Arrests - On campus

Enter the number of Arrests for each of the following crimes that occurred On Campus.

Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

Crime	Number of Arrests		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>	0	0	0

Caveat:

If you have changed prior years' data, you must add a caveat explaining the change. Use the following format: "For (YEAR), Line (X) was changed from (A) to (B) because (REASON)."

Arrests - Public Property

Enter the number of Arrests for each of the following crimes that occurred on Public Property.

Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

Crime	Number of Arrests		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>	0	0	0

Caveat:

If you have changed prior years' data, you must add a caveat explaining the change. Use the following format: "For (YEAR), Line (X) was changed from (A) to (B) because (REASON)."

Disciplinary Actions - On Campus

Enter the number of persons referred for disciplinary action for crimes that occurred On Campus for each of the following categories.

Do not include disciplinary actions that were strictly for school policy violations.

If the disciplinary action is the result of an arrest, please do not count it here; count the violation as 1 arrest.

Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

Crime	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>	0	0	0

Caveat:

If you have changed prior years' data, you must add a caveat explaining the change. Use the following format: "For (YEAR), Line (X) was changed from (A) to (B) because (REASON)."

Disciplinary Actions - Public Property

Enter the number of persons referred for disciplinary action for crimes that occurred on Public Property for each of the following categories.

Do not include disciplinary actions that were strictly for school policy violations.

If the disciplinary action is the result of an arrest, please do not count it here; count the violation as 1 arrest.

Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

Crime	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>	0	0	0

Caveat:

If you have changed prior years' data, you must add a caveat explaining the change. Use the following format: "For (YEAR), Line (X) was changed from (A) to (B) because (REASON)."

Unfounded Crimes

Of those crimes that occurred On Campus, in On-campus Student Housing Facilities, on or in Noncampus property or buildings, and on Public Property, enter the number of crimes that were unfounded.

The total number of unfounded crimes should include all criminal offenses, hate crimes, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking incidents that have been unfounded. Arrests and disciplinary actions cannot be unfounded.

If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is "unfounded". Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may unfound a crime.

Count unfounded crimes in the year in which they were originally reported.

	2015	Number 2016	2017
a. <u>Total unfounded crimes</u>	0	0	0

Caveat:

If you have changed prior years' data, you must add a caveat explaining the change. Use the following format: "For (YEAR), Line (X) was changed from (A) to (B) because (REASON)."

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*The Duncan campus does not have any on campus housing facilities.

Hate crimes:

2017: No hate crimes reported.

2016: No hate crimes reported.

2015: No hate crimes reported.

Unfounded crimes:

2017: 0 unfounded crimes.

2016: 0 unfounded crimes.

2015: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the Clery Geography of the Duncan campus.
- The College was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the Clery Geography of the Duncan campus.



2018

West Campus Site

GOLDFARB SCHOOL OF NURSING AT BARNES-JEWISH COLLEGE

2018 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT – WEST CAMPUS

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. It provides students and employees of Goldfarb School of Nursing at Barnes-Jewish College (“Goldfarb” or “College”) with information on: the College’s security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by Barnes-Jewish Hospital’s Department of Public Safety in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College’s campus security authorities, faculty, and staff. Each year an e-mail notification is sent to all enrolled students that provides the web site to access this report. Faculty and staff receive similar notifications. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Dr. Michael Ward, Vice Dean for Student Affairs and Diversity or Djuan Coleman, Vice Dean for Finance and Administration.

Goldfarb is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working and learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, know that Goldfarb has worked hard to implement procedures benchmarked as best practices in the field.

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The Missouri Baptist Medical Center Department of Public Safety is responsible for campus security at the West Campus. Its jurisdiction covers all campus property. The Department of Public Safety handles all calls for service, traffic enforcement and accident investigation, and its officers are licensed public safety officers that have full arrest authority. The Department of Public Safety has a working relationship with local law enforcement agencies, including the Metropolitan St. Louis Police Department, which, when necessary, assists the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety does not have a written memorandum of understanding with the Police Department.

Contact information for Missouri Baptist Medical Center Department of Public Safety

Maj. Keith Stumpf
Manager/Security Operations
kas6772@bjc.org
314.996.5253

Other Officials to Whom Crimes May Be Reported (Campus Security Authorities)

The College has also designated other officials to serve as additional campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can also be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure the reports are recorded with

the Department of Public Safety for collection as part of the College's annual report of crime statistics. These additional campus security authorities are:

Title IX Coordinator

Dr. Michael Ward
michael.ward@barnesjewishcollege.edu
314-362-9155

Title IX Deputy Coordinator

Dr. June Cowell-Oates
june.cowell-oates@barnesjewishcollege.edu
314-454-8694

Vice Dean for Finance and Administration, Safety and Security Coordinator

Mr. Djuan Coleman
Vice Dean for Finance and Administration
djuan.coleman@barnesjewishcollege.edu
314-454-8515

Academic and Student Support Advisors

Jane Holtgrave
jane.holtgrave@barnesjewishcollege.edu
314-996-7437

Security

West Campus Site Security Dispatcher
314-996-4770

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, accidents, injuries, or other emergencies occurring on campus to the Department of Public Safety and appropriate police agencies even when the victim of a crime elects not to do so or is unable to make such a report. Such reports can also be made as follows:

- Situations that pose imminent danger, or if a crime is in progress, should be reported to local law enforcement by calling **911** from any campus phone or cell phone. Keep in mind that the individual making the call from a cell phone will need to provide the address where the emergency has occurred. After making the 911 call, also make a report to one of the campus security authorities identified above.
- Students, staff, and visitors can report criminal actions, accidents, injuries, or other emergency incidents to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual making the report will be encouraged to also report it to appropriate police agencies. If requested, a member of the College staff will assist a student in making the report to the police.
- Anonymous incident reports can also be made online, via the College website, on the "Student Complaints, Concerns and Feedback" page. Anonymous reports may also be made by submitting the reports in the suggestion box located in the student lounge.

Confidential Reporting

To the extent permitted by law, the College will protect the confidentiality of victims.

Pursuant to the College's Title IX Policy, when an employee becomes aware of alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the employee is responsible for reporting that information, including the status of the parties if known, to the Title IX Coordinator. A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the College disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. With the victim's permission, a report of the details of the incident can be filed without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still helps the College take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

For students or staff who seek counseling from professional licensed counselors through the Employee Assistance program or Student Assistance program, confidentiality is maintained unless otherwise dictated by the victim or state or federal law. The College encourages professional licensed counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics. The College does not employ pastoral counselors and thus does not have procedures encouraging them to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The College has no officially recognized student organizations with off-campus locations and therefore does not monitor criminal activity occurring at such locations. However, if criminal activity occurs while students are attending school sponsored events or training off campus, the reporting procedures are the same as those stated above.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, the College will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such a crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such a crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

Goldfarb seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security

procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. A description of those programs and their frequency of presentation follows:

- A one-time campus security update is provided during the New Student Orientations for students as they enter their program of study. Additional information related to campus security and general safety can be found in the Student Handbook. Students are provided Title IX training as a part of their on-boarding after admitted to the College.
- Security and safety procedures are discussed with new and continuing students and staff within individual departments of the school at the beginning of term by way of “safety updates” found on the GSON website. This includes encouraging students to be alert to security situations and to assist the school in preventing crimes from occurring through awareness and communication.
- Employees and students are informed about the prevention of crimes through written communication from school management, via campus postings, email distribution, or internet posting.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Goldfarb is a private institution and reserves the right to restrict access and movement on its grounds to staff, students, patients, visitors, and others who are conducting business on site. The security of the College’s building involves patrols 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by the Department of Public Safety staff. Also, the interior and exterior of the College building is secured with closed circuit TV monitors. The buildings are accessible by students and staff with a current identification badge. On West campus, visitors without an ID badge must report to the Security Desk.

Students and employees are asked to be alert and to not circumvent practices and procedures that are meant to preserve their safety and that of others:

- Do not prop doors open or allow strangers into secure campus buildings
- Do not lend keys or access cards to non-students
- Do not leave keys or access cards unattended
- Do not give others building access codes

Keys to the offices, laboratories, and classrooms on campus will be issued to employees only as needed and after receiving proper authorization. Each department supervisor is responsible for assuring his/her area is secured and locked.

Employees must adhere to policies regarding unauthorized access to school facilities, theft of, or damage to, school property, or other criminal activity. In particular, rendering inoperable or abusing any fire prevention or detection equipment is prohibited. Violation of these policies may lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination and the filing of charges with law enforcement authorities.

Employee and student identification cards may be used to verify the identity of persons suspected to be in campus facilities without permission.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

The Department of Public Safety works with the Facilities Department to identify maintenance issues on campus that may be safety hazards. Safety checks are completed to identify street or safety lights that are not functioning properly, or to determine if shrubs or other landscaping might need trimming. Maintenance personnel regularly check to ensure there is adequate lighting on pathways and that egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells.

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring on campus or off campus that, in the judgment of the Vice Dean for Finance and Administration or designee, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. An example of such an incident would be an armed robbery on or near campus where the perpetrator is not immediately apprehended. After information concerning incidences of ongoing or continued threats to students or employees at the College, medical center, or immediately surrounding areas, is received from the Department of Public Safety, email and/or text message warnings will be communicated to students and employees via the RAVE alert system. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to the Department of Public Safety.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The College has an emergency management plan designed to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to: tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, or armed intruders. Goldfarb works with local police and the Department of Public Safety to handle situations that warrant an emergency response. Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the local police, Department of Public Safety or Vice Dean for Finance and Administration or designee of any situation that poses such a threat. If an officer with the Department of Public Safety is contacted about an emergency, he or she will notify the Vice Dean for Finance and Administration or designee.

The Vice Dean for Finance and Administration will access available sources from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and will be responsible for initiating and coordinating the College’s response, including notifying the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other College departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Vice Dean for Finance and Administration will consult with other appropriate College officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the College community to be notified.

The Vice Dean for Finance and Administration or designee, in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified and 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.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

The Vice Dean for Finance and Administration or designee will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using the RAVE system. For messages specific to the West Campus only, the Everbridge system is in place. The Administrator on Call is responsible for issuance of emergency notifications that are specific to the Missouri Baptist Medical Center. The Vice Dean for Finance and Administration or designee will collaborate with Administrator on Call at the West Campus if joint messages are necessary.

- Upon admission to the college, every student is required to complete an information sheet that identifies multiple contact numbers. This information will be maintained in the system as long as the student is in active status. Changes to any of the contact numbers should be reported to the college immediately to insure up to date information.
- All employees of the college, upon hire, will complete the information sheet. It is the responsibility of the individual to inform the college of any changes to their contact numbers.
- Student and employee contact information is updated by the College's Information System Department when changes occur.

The RAVE system is a notification system that provides multiple methods of communications with students, faculty and staff. Upon activation of the system, each individual will receive notice on their cellular telephone, land line telephone, a text message on their cellular telephone and an email message to their identified email account. Specific alerts have been developed for:

1. Campus Lockdown - A serious situation is occurring or precautionary steps are being taken to restrict access to the college campus.
2. Emergency Alert - A situation is occurring that requires immediate attention by all personnel.
3. Tornado Warning - A tornado or severe thunderstorm warning is in place for the immediate college area.
4. Weather Closing - Due to weather conditions the college is closing or will be closed for the next day.
5. Power Outage - There is a power outage at the college or medical center.

Specific information related to each of these alerts will be included in the message. There will also be an all clear notice sent for the lockdown, emergency and tornado warnings.

If deemed necessary, the Vice Dean for Finance and Administration will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

If the Vice Dean for Finance and Administration is unable to address the emergency situation, then one of the following will be the responsible party for the College:

- Director of Information Services
- Vice Dean for Student Affairs and Diversity

- Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs
- President/Dean of College

The RAVE emergency notification system will be tested at least once per calendar year or more often if it is deemed necessary. The test will include a message that the system is being activated with a test message. A follow-up email message will be sent to each student, faculty and staff informing them a test of the system was conducted on a particular date and time and if the test message was not received, they should contact the Vice Dean for Finance and Administration. Anyone stating they did not receive a test message will have their emergency contact numbers confirmed and update in the system if necessary.

Also, at various times the Emergency Management Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the College's emergency response plan. The Vice Dean for Finance and Administration maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the College will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the College's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the College prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The College's Title IX policy is used to address complaints of this nature. This policy, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at <http://gson-ne.ws/2j> (use the table of contents to find the section addressing "Title IX Policies").

The following sections of this report discuss the College's educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; provides information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses; and advises students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program

The College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the College prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Definitions for dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent (as it relates to sexual activity) in the state of Missouri can be found in Appendix A.

College Definition of Consent

The College's Title IX Policy uses the following definition of consent for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence/assault has occurred:

- Lack of consent is a critical factor in determining whether sexual violence/assault has occurred. Consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood. Consent requires an affirmative act or statement by each participant. Consent is not passive.
 - a. If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, there is no consent.

- b. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired by alcohol or drugs such that the person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent.
- c. If a person is asleep or unconscious, there is no consent.
- d. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
- e. Consent can be withdrawn. A person who initially consents to sexual activity is deemed not to have consented to any sexual activity that occurs after he or she withdraws consent.

Risk Reduction

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or GHB.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don’t make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don’t take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don’t be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; “playful” use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign

The College also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the College. Methods include, but are not limited to: presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- During orientation, new students receive education on the prevention and reporting of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. As a part of their initial course schedule, students are required to view a 45 minute video on Title IX information, after which they take a short multiple choice quiz over the information. Additional reference documents related to Title IX are included in the Student Handbook (available on the College website).
- All new employees are required to complete an online training module on these topics upon hire. Additionally, all employees take an annual training on the prevention and reporting of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Department of Public Safety. You may also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator, Dr. Michael Ward, 314-362-9155 or michael.ward@bjc.org, or Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Dr. June Cowell-Oates, 314-454-8694 or june.cowell-oates@bjc.org.

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at one of the hospitals listed in the "Available Victim Services" section below.

Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Department of Public Safety: 314-362-0220
- St. Louis Police Department (South Patrol Station, 3157 Sublette Ave, St. Louis, MO 63139): 314-444-0100
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

In Missouri, victims may obtain an Adult Order of Protection, which provides protective relief for victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault. Information about Adult Orders of Protection may be found at: <http://www.courts.mo.gov/page.jsp?id=533>.

- A protection order may be obtained by filing a petition with the court. Courts can issue two types of orders: (1) Ex Parte Orders, which act as a temporary emergency order to protect a victim, for up to 15 days, until a court hearing, and (2) Full Orders of Protection, which may be issued for up to one year. Additional information about the orders may be found at: <http://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=69655>.
- A Petition for an Order of Protection can be filed in the 21st Judicial Circuit Court of St. Louis County. The address is 105 S. Central Avenue, Clayton, MO 63105. More information is available at <http://www.stlcourtscourts.com/>.

- The circuit court clerk's office can provide the necessary forms and may assist in completing the forms. Forms may also be found online at: <http://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=537>. A victim should be prepared to present documentation and/or other forms of evidence when filing for an order of protection.
- The St. Louis County Prosecuting Attorney's Office has a Victim Service Division that may be able to provide assistance (see victim resources section below).
- When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department.

The College will also enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the College will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

The College does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the College may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The College may also issue a No Trespass Warning if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

Available Victim Services

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the College and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

College Resources

- Employee Assistance Program: 314-729-4030
- Student Assistance Program: 888-505-6444
- Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The College's financial aid website can be found at: <https://www.barnesjewishcollege.edu/Financial-Aid>

State/Local Resources

- Hospitals in the St. Louis area:
 - Barnes-Jewish Hospital
 - (314) 362-9123
 - Address: 1 Barnes Jewish Hospital Plaza, St. Louis, MO 63110
 - St. Mary's Health Center
 - (314) 768-8360
 - Address: 6420 Clayton Rd, Richmond Heights, MO 63117
 - Missouri Baptist Hospital
 - (314) 996-5225
 - Address: 3015 N Ballas Rd, St. Louis, MO 63131
 - Mercy Hospital St. Louis

- (314) 251-6090
 - Address: 615 S New Ballas Rd, St. Louis, MO 6341
- Saint Louis University Hospital
 - (314) 577-8777
 - Address: 3660 Vista Avenue Suites 302 & 308, St. Louis, MO 63110
- Missouri Department of Mental Health: <https://dmh.mo.gov/>
- Mental Health America of Eastern Missouri: <https://www.mha-em.org/resources/local-resources.html>
- Victim Service Division of the St. Louis County Prosecuting Attorney's Office: <http://stlouiscopa.com/Divisions.aspx?ID=155>
- Safe Connections: <https://www.safeconnections.org/local-and-online-resources/>
- Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (MCADSV): <https://www.mocadsv.org/>
- Missouri Legal Services: <https://www.lsmo.org/>

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>
- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodations and Protective Measures

The College will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available, the College is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to Dr. Michael Ward, Title IX Coordinator, michael.ward@bjc.org, or Dr. June Cowell-Oates, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, june.cowell-oates@bjc.org. The Title IX Coordinator and/or Deputy Title IX Coordinator will be responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the College may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the College in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the College will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the College's Title IX Policies and Procedures, available at: <http://gson-ne.ws/2j> (search the table of contents for the section addressing Title IX policies and procedures).

The Title IX Policies and Procedures are utilized whenever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and respondent. The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a complaint is made to the Title IX Coordinator, and all College employees have a duty to report such incidents to Dr. Michael Ward, Title IX Coordinator or Dr. June Cowell-Oates, Deputy Title IX Coordinator or his/her designee when they become aware of them.

Formal Procedure

Once a complaint is made, the Title IX Coordinator or designee ("Investigating Officer") will commence an investigation as soon as practicable but not later than seven (7) days after the complaint is made. During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses and other supporting evidence. The Investigating Officer will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint.

Upon completion of the investigation, Investigating Officer will make a decision and issue a written report to the complainant and respondent with findings and, if necessary, attach an addendum with sanctions and remedial measures that will be implemented. The parties will receive a copy of the written report and any addendum within three (3) days of its completion. The College strives to complete investigations of this nature within sixty (60) calendar days.

Appeal

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal decisions of the Investigating Officer to the President and Dean within ten (1) days of receipt of the written report determining the outcome of the complaint. The President and Dean will resolve the appeal within fifteen (15) days of receiving it and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision. The parties will be notified in writing of this decision within three (3) days of it being made.

Informal Resolution

In lieu of the formal investigatory procedures described above, informal resolution methods may be considered in certain circumstances, if agreeable to both parties and with the involvement of the Title IX

Coordinator. The complainant will not be required to “work out” the problem directly with the respondent, and either party may terminate the informal process at any time and elevate the complaint to the formal investigation procedures. In addition, informal resolution, even on a voluntary basis, will not be used to resolve complaints alleging sexual violence/assault.

Special Procedure

If the complaint is against the College President, the College Board of Directors will designate the Investigating Officer. Based on the information gathered by the investigation, the Board of Directors will prepare and issue the written report determining the complaint. If the complaint is against the Title IX Coordinator or any administrator ranked higher than the Title IX Coordinator, the College President will designate the Investigating Officer. Based on the information gathered by the investigation, the President will prepare and issue the written report determining the complaint. In both of these situations, the written report determining the complaint issued by either the College Board of Directors or the College President is final and not subject to appeal.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution’s policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that: (a) is consistent with the institution’s policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused; (b) includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and (c) provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - Such training addresses topics such as relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding, proper techniques for questioning witnesses, basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding, and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest. The College’s Title IX team has attended trainings offered by the law firm Husch Blackwell’s higher education group, including Title IX Coordinator/Investigator Training, Advanced Title IX Coordinator Workshop, and Title IX Compliance Update.
3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.

5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Sanctions or Protective Measures that the College May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses

Following a final determination in the institution’s disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The sanctions include: warning; reprimand; probation; restitution; fine; loss of privileges; suspension or expulsion/termination; restriction on eligibility to represent the College at any official function. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a term, a full term, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Director of Human Resources. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Students (student) or Director of Human Resources (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include: forbidding the accused from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, etc.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping

The College will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the College to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights

When a student or employee reports to the College that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting Michael Lauer, Director of Public Safety, Barnes-Jewish Hospital, (314) 362-0220 or michael.lauer@bjc.org.

The Missouri State Highway Patrol maintains a general registry of sex offender information, which may be accessed at the following link:

<http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/PatrolDivisions/CRID/SOR/SORPage.html>.

The Illinois State Police maintains a general registry of sex offender information, which may be accessed at the following link: <http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/sor.cfm>.

Drug and Alcohol Policies

The College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The College prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcohol beverage on campus or as any part of the College's activities, unless it is done so in accordance with applicable College policies, and it also enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

The College also enforces federal and state drug laws. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus or as any part of the College's activities. Violators of the College's policies or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the College has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness. For more information, see below.

- Student alcohol/drug policy: <https://www.barnesjewishcollege.edu/About-Us/Student-Consumer-Information/Drug-and-Alcohol-Policy>
- Employee alcohol/drug policy: https://www.barnesjewishcollege.edu/Portals/0/Documents/7-07_Drug-Free_Workplace.pdf
- Biennial review report: Contact Dr. June Cowell-Oates, the Program Officer for the Division of Student Affairs and Diversity, to obtain a copy of the biennial review report.

Crime Statistics

The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to disclose crime statistics covering the previous three years on various crimes and offenses. The definitions of these offenses, consistent with FBI guidelines and the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2013 regulations, are as follows:

Murder and non-negligent homicide: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sex offenses

1. *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.
2. *Fondling:* The touching of the private body 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.
3. *Incest:* Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

4. *Statutory Rape*: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from 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, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor vehicle theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

Domestic violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed (a) 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.

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

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 to suffer substantial emotional distress.

Hate crimes involve those crimes motivated by the following biases: race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin, and gender identity. Hate crimes include those defined above that were motivated by one or more of these biases. They also include the following crimes and offenses:

Larceny-theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

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

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

Destruction/damage/vandalism of property: Willfully or maliciously destroying, damaging, defacing, or otherwise injuring real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Statistics must also be disclosed related to arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for violations of law relating to weapons, drugs or liquor. For this purpose, the following definitions apply:

Arrest: A person processed by arrest, citation or summons.

Referral for disciplinary action: The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

The statistical summary of the above crimes and offenses for this campus over the past three calendar years follows in Appendix B.

APPENDIX A

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	<p>Missouri’s protective order statutes provide the following definitions (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Domestic violence” is abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member. • "Family" or "household member", [includes] spouses, former spouses, any person related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, any person who is or has been in a continuing social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and anyone who has a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time. <p>In addition, Missouri criminal statutes include various degrees of the crime “Domestic Assault,” as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Assault, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.072): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the first degree if he or she attempts to kill or knowingly causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mo Rev. Stat. § 565.002(6) indicates that a “domestic victim” is a household or family member as the term “family” or “household member” is defined in 455.010, including any child who is a member of the household or family. • Domestic Assault in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.073): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the second degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002, and he or she: (1) Knowingly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by any means, including but not limited to, use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or by choking or strangulation; or (2) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such domestic victim; or (3) Recklessly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of any deadly weapon. • Domestic Assault, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.074): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the third degree if he or she attempts to cause physical injury or knowingly causes physical pain or illness to a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002. • Domestic Assault in the Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.076): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the fourth degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002, and: (1) The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain, or illness to such domestic victim; (2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; (3) The person purposely places such domestic victim in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means; (4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to such domestic victim; (5) The person knowingly causes physical contact with such domestic victim knowing he or she will regard the contact as offensive; or (6) The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such domestic victim by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting his or her access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
Stalking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.225): A person commits the offense of stalking in the first degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs or follows with the intent of disturbing another person and: (1) Makes a threat communicated with the intent to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety, the safety of his or her family or household member, or the safety of domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property. The threat shall be against the life of, or a threat to cause physical injury to, or the kidnapping of the person, the person's family or household members, or the person's domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property; or (2) At least one of the acts constituting the course of conduct is in violation of an order of protection and the person has received actual notice of such order; or (3) At least one of the actions constituting the course of conduct is in violation of a condition of probation, parole, pretrial release, or release on bond pending appeal; or (4) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is seventeen years of age or younger and the person disturbing the other person is twenty-one years of age or older; or (5) He or she has previously been found guilty of domestic assault, violation of an order of protection, or any other crime where the other person was the victim; or (6) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is a participant of the address confidentiality program under sections 589.660 to 589.681, and the person disturbing the other person knowingly accesses or attempts to access the address of the other person. • Stalking, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.227.1): A person commits the offense of stalking in the second degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs, or follows with the intent to disturb another person. • As used in the definitions of stalking above, the term "disturbs" shall mean to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that serves no legitimate purpose and that would cause a reasonable person under the circumstances to be frightened, intimidated, or emotionally distressed.
Sexual Assault	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri's criminal statutes do not define the term sexual assault.</p> <p>However, Missouri's protective order statutes indicate that "sexual assault" means causing or attempting to cause another to engage involuntarily in any sexual act by force, threat of force, duress, or without that person's consent. (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010(1)(e)).</p>
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	<p>For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Missouri law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.030.1): A person commits the offense of rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. • Rape in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.030.1): A person commits the offense of rape in the second degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term fondling. • Incest (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.020.1): A person commits the offense of incest if he or she

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	<p>marries or purports to marry or engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with a person he or she knows to be, without regard to legitimacy, his or her: (1) Ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or (2) Stepchild, while the marriage creating that relationship exists; or (3) Brother or sister of the whole or half-blood; or (4) Uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the whole blood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Rape, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.032.1): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years of age. • Statutory Rape, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.034.1): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age.
Other “sexual assault” crimes	<p>Other crimes under Missouri law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sodomy in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.060.1): A person commits the offense of sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. • Sodomy in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.061.1): A person commits the offense of sodomy in the second degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent. • Statutory Sodomy, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.062.1): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years of age. • Statutory Sodomy, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.064.1): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age. • Child Molestation, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.067.1): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the first degree if he or she subjects another person who is less than fourteen years of age to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense. • Child Molestation, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.068.1): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the second degree if he or she: (1) Subjects a child who is less than twelve years of age to sexual contact; or (2) Being more than four years older than a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense. • Child Molestation, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.069.1): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the third degree if he or she subjects a child who is less than fourteen years of age to sexual contact. • Child Molestation, Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.071.1): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the fourth degree if, being more than four years older than

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	<p>a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Misconduct Involving a Child (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083.1): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct involving a child if such person: (1) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm to the child; (2) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; (3) Knowingly coerces or induces a child less than fifteen years of age to expose the child's genitals for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; or (4) Knowingly coerces or induces a child who is known by such person to be less than fifteen years of age to expose the breasts of a female child through the internet or other electronic means for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child. • Sexual Misconduct, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.093.1): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the first degree if such person: (1) Exposes his or her genitals under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; (2) Has sexual contact in the presence of a third person or persons under circumstances in which he or she knows that such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; or (3) Has sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse in a public place in the presence of a third person. • Second Degree Sexual Misconduct (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.095.1): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the second degree if he or she solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct under circumstances in which he or she knows that such request or solicitation is likely to cause affront or alarm. • Sexual Abuse in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.100.1): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the first degree if he or she subjects another person to sexual contact when that person is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. • Sexual Abuse, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.101.1): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the second degree if he or she purposely subjects another person to sexual contact without that person's consent.
<p>Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.061(14))</p>	<p>Consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if: (a) It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or (b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or (c) It is induced by force, duress or deception.</p>

APPENDIX B

Crime Data Statistics - 2018
Institution: West Campus (177719002)

2018 Campus Safety and Security Survey

Institution Information

Institution: Barnes-Jewish College Goldfarb School of Nursing- West Campus
(177719002)

User ID: C1777191

Registration

Required fields are indicated with asterisks ().

Barnes-Jewish College Goldfarb School of Nursing (Barnes-Jewish College Goldfarb School of Nursing- West Campus) (177719002)	
First Name*	Michael
Last Name*	Lauer
Title*	Executive Director, Support Svcs and Public Safety
Address 1*	1 Barnes Jewish Plaza
Address 2	Mail Stop 90-21-333
City*	ST LOUIS
State*	Missouri
Zip*	63110 -
Phone*	314 - 362 - 0220
Extension	
Fax	314 - 362 - 0761
E-mail Address*	michael.lauer@bjc.org
Confirm E-mail Address*	
Comment	* Please use this box if you would like to provide additional contact information such as a cell phone number or the best time to reach you if there are questions about your survey. Also, if the person listed above is not the person who enters the data, please provide the name and contact information for the person who enters the data. This information is for the survey help desk staff only. It will not be seen by the public.

Identification

Please enter/review all applicable information. Required fields are indicated with asterisks ().

Institution Information

Institution Name	Barnes-Jewish College Goldfarb School of Nursing
Address	4483 Duncan Avenue, Mailstop 90-36-697 Saint Louis, MO 63110
Web Address	http://www.barnesjewishcollege.edu/
Chief Administrative Officer's Name*	Dr. Nancy Ridenour, Phd
Chief Administrative Officer's Title*	President and Dean
Chief Administrative Officer's E-mail Address*	Nancy.Ridenour@BarnesJewishCollege.edu
Telephone*	314 - 454 - 7055 Ext. _____

Campus Information

Campus Name*	Barnes-Jewish College Goldfarb School of Nursing- West
Description	
Location*	<input checked="" type="radio"/> State or Outlying Area <input type="radio"/> Other Country
Address*	3005 North Ballas
City*	St. Louis
State or Outlying Area*	Missouri
ZIP Code*	63131 - _____
County	St. Louis County

Campus Safety Officer

Name*	Keith Stumpf
Title*	Manager of Security
Location*	<input checked="" type="radio"/> State or Outlying Area <input type="radio"/> Other Country <input type="checkbox"/> Address same as campus
Address*	3005 North Ballas
City*	St. Louis
State or Outlying Area*	Missouri
ZIP Code*	63131 - _____
Telephone*	314 - 996 - 5253 Ext. _____
Email Address*	keith.stumpf@bjc.org

Campus Fire Safety Officer

Name*	Keith Stumpf		
Title*	Manager of Security		
Location*	<input checked="" type="radio"/> State or Outlying Area	<input type="radio"/> Other Country	<input type="checkbox"/> Address same as campus
Address*	3005 North Ballas		
City*	St. Louis		
State or Outlying Area*	Missouri		
ZIP Code*	63131 -		
Telephone*	314 -	996 -	5253 Ext.
E-mail Address*	keith.stumpf@bjc.org		

Lead Title IX Coordinator

Name*	Michael Ward		
Title*	Vice Dean Student Affairs		
Location*	<input checked="" type="radio"/> State or Outlying Area	<input type="radio"/> Other Country	<input type="checkbox"/> Address same as campus
Address*	4483 Duncan		
City*	St. Louis		
State or Outlying Area*	Missouri		
ZIP Code*	63110 -		
Telephone*	314 -	362 -	9155 Ext.
Email Address*	michael.ward@bjc.org		
Does your Institution have other designees who share these responsibilities?*	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

Update Status

Date Completed	9/25/2018
Update Status	Updated

2018 Campus Safety and Security Survey

Institution: Barnes-Jewish College Goldfarb School of Nursing- West Campus (177719002)

User ID: C1777191

Screening Questions

Please answer these questions carefully. The answers you provide will determine which screens you will be asked to complete for this data collection.

1. Does your institution provide On-campus Student Housing Facilities?

- No.
- Yes. (If Yes is selected, you must enter the number of student housing facilities below and enter Fire Statistics for each facility.)

Number of On-campus Student Housing Facilities:

2. Does your institution have any noncampus buildings or properties?

- Yes
- No

3. Have you combined statistics that you received from the local or state police with your institution statistics for this report? If you answer No to this question, you will be asked to provide the data you received from the local and state police separately.

- Yes. Local and/or state law enforcement agencies provided us with statistics that we are combining with statistics collected by our campus security authorities.
- No. We are not combining the statistics because we cannot determine whether the statistics we obtained from local and/or state law enforcement agencies are for on-campus incidents or public property incidents.
- Not available. We cannot determine if the statistics we obtained from local and/or state law enforcement agencies are for our Clery geography.
- Not available. We made a good-faith effort to obtain statistics from local and/or state law enforcement agencies, but the agencies did not comply with our request.

Criminal Offenses - On campus

For each of the following criminal offenses, enter the number reported to have occurred On Campus.

Criminal offense	Total occurrences On campus		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</u>			0
b. <u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>			0
c. <u>Rape</u>			0
d. <u>Fondling</u>			0
e. <u>Incest</u>			0
f. <u>Statutory rape</u>			0
g. <u>Robbery</u>			0
h. <u>Aggravated assault</u>			0
i. <u>Burglary</u>			0
j. <u>Motor vehicle theft</u> (Do not include theft from a motor vehicle)			0
k. <u>Arson</u>			0

Caveat:

In previous years this was recorded as non-campus property with zero crimes reported.

Criminal Offenses - Public Property

For each of the following criminal offenses, enter the number reported to have occurred on Public Property.

Criminal offense	Total occurrences on Public Property		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</u>			0
b. <u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>			0
c. <u>Rape</u>			0
d. <u>Fondling</u>			0
e. <u>Incest</u>			0
f. <u>Statutory rape</u>			0
g. <u>Robbery</u>			0
h. <u>Aggravated assault</u>			0
i. <u>Burglary</u>			0
j. <u>Motor vehicle theft</u> (Do not include theft from a motor vehicle)			0
k. <u>Arson</u>			0

Caveat:

In previous years this was recorded as non-campus property with zero crimes reported.

Hate Crimes - On campus

For the criminal offenses listed below, first enter the total number of Hate Crimes that were reported to have occurred on campus. Then break down each total by category of bias (e. g., race, religion).

Criminal offense	Total by year			Occurrences of Hate crimes								
	2015	2016	2017	Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2017								
				Race	Religion	Sexual orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. <u>Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. <u>Rape</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. <u>Fondling</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. <u>Incest</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. <u>Statutory rape</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. <u>Robbery</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. <u>Aggravated assault</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. <u>Burglary</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. <u>Motor vehicle theft</u> <i>(Do not include theft from a motor vehicle)</i>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. <u>Arson</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. <u>Simple assault</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. <u>Larceny-theft</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. <u>Intimidation</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. <u>Destruction/damage/vandalism of property</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Caveat:

In previous years this was recorded as non-campus property with zero crimes reported.

Hate Crimes - Public Property

For the criminal offenses listed below, first enter the total number of Hate Crimes that were reported to have occurred on Public Property. Then break down each total by category of bias (e.g., race, religion).

Criminal offense	Total by year			Occurrences of Hate crimes								
	2015	2016	2017	Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2017								
				Race	Religion	Sexual orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin	
a. <u>Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. <u>Rape</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. <u>Fondling</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. <u>Incest</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. <u>Statutory rape</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. <u>Robbery</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. <u>Aggravated assault</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. <u>Burglary</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. <u>Motor vehicle theft</u> (Do not include theft from a motor vehicle)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. <u>Arson</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. <u>Simple assault</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. <u>Larceny-theft</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. <u>Intimidation</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. <u>Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property</u>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Caveat:

In previous years this was recorded as non-campus property with zero crimes reported.

VAWA Offenses - On Campus

For each of the following crimes, enter the number reported to have occurred On Campus.

Crime	2015	2016	2017	Total occurrences On Campus
a. <u>Domestic violence</u>				0
b. <u>Dating violence</u>				0
c. <u>Stalking</u>				0

Caveat:

In previous years this was recorded as non-campus property with zero crimes reported.

VAWA Offenses - Public Property

For each of the following crimes, enter the number reported to have occurred on Public Property.

Crime	2015	2016	2017	Total occurrences on Public Property
a. <u>Domestic violence</u>				0
b. <u>Dating violence</u>				0
c. <u>Stalking</u>				0

Caveat:

In previous years this was recorded as non-campus property with zero crimes reported.

Arrests - On campus

Enter the number of Arrests for each of the following crimes that occurred On Cam, us.
Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

Crime	Number of Arrests			
	2015	2016	2017	
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>				0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>				0
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>				0

Caveat:

In previous years this was recorded as non-campus property with zero crimes reported.

Arrests - Public Property

Enter the number of Arrests for each of the following crimes that occurred on Public Property.
Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

Crime	Number of Arrests		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>			0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>			0
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>			0

Caveat:

In previous years this was recorded as non-campus property with zero crimes reported.

Disciplinary Actions - On campus

Enter the number of persons referred for disciplinary action for crimes that occurred On Campus for each of the following categories.

Do not include disciplinary actions that were strictly for school policy violations.

If the disciplinary action is the result of an arrest, please do not count it here; count the violation as 1 arrest.

Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

Crime	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action			
	2015	2016	2017	
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>				0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>				0
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>				0

Caveat:

In previous years this was recorded as non-campus property with zero crimes reported.

Disciplinary Actions - Public Property

Enter the number of persons referred for disciplinary action for crimes that occurred on Public Property for each of the following categories.

Do not include disciplinary actions that were strictly for school policy violations.

If the disciplinary action is the result of an arrest, please do not count it here; count the violation as 1 arrest.

Do NOT include drunkenness or driving under the influence in Liquor law violations.

Crime	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action			
	2015	2016	2017	
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>				0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>				0
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>				0

Caveat:

In previous years this was recorded as non-campus property with zero crimes reported.

Unfounded Crimes

Of those crimes that occurred On Campus, in On-campus Student Housing Facilities, on or in Noncampus property or buildings, and on Public Property, enter the number of crimes that were unfounded. The total number of unfounded crimes should include all criminal offenses, hate crimes, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking incidents that have been unfounded. Arrests and disciplinary actions cannot be unfounded. If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is "unfounded". Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may unfound a crime.

Count unfounded crimes in the year in which they were originally reported.

	2015	Number 2016	2017	
a. <u>Total unfounded crimes</u>				0

Caveat:

In previous years this was recorded as non-campus property with zero unfounded crimes reported.

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*The West campus does not have any on campus housing facilities.

Hate crimes:

2017: No hate crimes reported.

2016: No hate crimes reported.

2015: No hate crimes reported.

Unfounded crimes:

2017: 0 unfounded crimes.

2016: 0 unfounded crimes.

2015: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the Clery Geography of the West campus.
- The College was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the Clery Geography of the West campus.



2018

Registration Certificate

Campus Safety and Security Survey Completion Certificate

The Campus Safety and Security data for
Barnes-Jewish College Goldfarb School of Nursing
177719

were completed and locked on September 29, 2018.

<u>Campus Name(ID)</u>	<u>Date of Completion</u>
Barnes-Jewish College Goldfarb School of Nursing: Main Campus (001)	9/29/2018
Barnes-Jewish College Goldfarb School of Nursing: Barnes-Jewish College Goldfarb School of Nursing- West Campus (002)	9/29/2018

Thank you for your participation in the 2018 data collection.

This certificate was prepared on September 29, 2018.