



# DIVINE MERCY UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES | SCHOOL OF COUNSELING

## **Annual Security Report**

### **2025 Report**

2024, 2023, 2022 Crime Data

This report includes crime safety policies and campus statistics, including residential fire safety policies and statistics for specific fires.

In the event of an emergency, the first call should be to dial 911, and a dispatcher will connect the appropriate local law enforcement.

The responders will either provide direct assistance or connect individuals with necessary resources, including local law enforcement, health services, mental health support, Title IX, student affairs, campus life, and other relevant resources.

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## REPORTING AND SUPPORT RESOURCES

### **Reporting Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault Or Stalking**

Students and employees may report allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking to the following, or to the Title IX Coordinator. Any report made to the emergency coordinators, or any faculty or staff will be forwarded to the Title IX Coordinator.

DMU will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to a harmed person, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of DMU to provide the accommodations or supportive measures. The University may need to disclose some information about it to a third party to provide necessary supportive measures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for determining what information should be disclosed and to whom this information will be disclosed.

DMU provides all students and employees who disclose domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with resources whether it occurred on or off campus, and regardless of whether a report has been made to law enforcement. A reporter will receive information about supportive measures and specifically information regarding existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for harmed persons.

A complete list of available resources is also included on the student, faculty, and staff resources in Canvas.

#### [National Suicide Prevention Lifeline](#)

Call: 1-800-273-TALK (8255) or 988

Text: "START" to 741-741.

#### [ULifeline - A Division of the Jed Foundation](#)

#### [Psychology Today's Therapist Finder](#)

#### [Catholic Therapists.com](#)

#### [Faithful Counseling.com](#)

#### [Catholic Psych Institute](#)

#### [Better Help.com](#)

#### [Talkspace.com](#)

#### [Christian Care Connect, a division of The American Association of Christian Counselors](#)

#### [Network Therapy.com](#)

*Your Health Insurance Provider*

Contact your health insurance provider and ask for their mental health related resources, such as a list of therapists and counselors in your local area. You can also get a list that you know will be covered by your insurance as your plan permits. This phone call or contact with your provider is also a great opportunity to clarify what services are covered in your plan and what services you may be required to pay for out of pocket.

#### Community Resources:

[Alexandria Sexual Assault Center](#), 703.683.7273

[Alexandria Domestic Violence Shelter](#), 703.746.4911

[Fairfax County Office of Domestic and Sexual Violence Services](#), 703.360.7273

[Domestic Violence Hotline](#), 800.799.SAFE (7233) TTY: 1.800.787.3224

[Alexandria Women's Shelter](#), 703.838.4911

[Arlington Doorways for Women & Families \(formerly TACTS\) Safe House](#), 703.237.0881

[Bethany House of Northern Virginia \(Alexandria\)](#), 703.658.9500; TTY: 1.800.828.1120

[Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter & Legal Services \(LAWS\)](#), 703.777.6552

#### Supportive Measures

Under Title IX, Supportive Measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive, and individualized services offered to both the Complainant and the Respondent to ensure equal access to education and protect safety without unreasonably burdening the other party. These measures are available before or after a Formal Complaint is filed and even if no complaint is filed at all.

#### Examples of Supportive Measures

- Academic accommodations (e.g., deadline extensions, course-related adjustments)
- Counseling and mental health support
- Medical services
- Modifications to work or class schedules
- Changes in housing or work locations
- Campus escort services
- Increased security or monitoring of certain campus areas
- Mutual no-contact orders between the parties

- Leaves of absence
- Visa and immigration assistance
- Victim advocacy and legal support

### **Key Aspects of Supportive Measures**

- Confidentiality: The University keeps these measures private unless disclosure is necessary to provide them.
- No Cost: They are provided free of charge to the recipient.
- Not Punitive: Supportive Measures are meant to be fair and do not serve as punishment for either party.
- Available Regardless of Law Enforcement Involvement: A person can access these measures even if they choose not to report the incident to the police.

Supportive Measures help maintain equal educational access while ensuring safety and preventing further misconduct, in line with Title IX regulations.

### **Preservation of Evidence**

After an incident of sexual assault, it is important to seek medical attention as soon as possible. It is important that a harmed person avoid bathing, douching, smoking, changing clothing or cleaning the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence of criminal wrongdoing may be preserved. In circumstances of sexual assault, if harmed persons do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries, and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infections/diseases.

Inova Fairfax Hospital's Forensic Assessment and Consultant Team (FACT) provides medical and forensic examinations. At a harmed person's request, a member of FACT will contact the Fairfax Hospital's 24-hour Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline, 703-360-7273, upon your arrival to request accompaniment services, or you may call them directly. There is no charge for a SANE (forensic) examination. SANE exams must be conducted within 96-120 hours after a sexual assault. Harmed persons have the right to accept or decline any part of the SANE exam process.

Harmed persons of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs, or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to law enforcement. Although the University encourages all members of its community to report violations to law enforcement, it is the harmed person's choice whether to make such a report, and harmed persons have the right to decline involvement with the police. Whether a harmed person reports the crime to the police or not, if the alleged offender is a member of the University community, the harmed person has a right to proceed to seek discipline against the offender.

### **Resources Exempt from Reporting Under the Clery Act**

The Clery Act exempts pastoral and professional counselors from bringing forward information about Clery Act crimes reported to them in their role as a pastoral or professional counselor and not otherwise subject to an exception (such as a threat of a future crime of violence). A pastoral counselor is an employee associated with a religious order or denomination and recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling. A professional counselor is an employee whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the DMU community.

While they may decline to bring forward a disclosure of a crime, consistent with their obligations, DMU encourages pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling of voluntary and confidential reporting options where the statistic of the crime could be included in federal reporting under the Clery Act. Note that the response may be limited for anonymous reports that do not include enough information to investigate.

### **What is a Campus Security Authority?**

The term Campus Security Authority describes the University officials required to bring forward to DMU the statistic of Clery Act crimes that occur within DMU Clery geography. Not every DMU employee is a Campus Security Authority. Some are confidential employees (such as pastoral and professional counselors) exempt from providing this information. Other employees do not qualify as Campus Security Authority under the Clery Act.

### **Who is a Campus Security Authority?**

There are several types of Campus Security Authorities: Campus Security as well as any contracted safety official; those to whom DMU instructs that crimes should be reported to, such as the Emergency Captains and Emergency Coordinators listed here; and DMU officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

DMU encourages anyone who is a harmed person of crime, witnesses or learns about a crime, or who would like information on whether what they witnessed or learned about is a crime to contact any Emergency Captain or Emergency Coordinator using the contact information above and provide accurate and prompt information about all crimes.

Those who experience sexual and/or interpersonal violence or harassment are encouraged to contact the Title IX Office using the contact information in this document.

In addition, DMU has designated certain personnel as Campus Security Authorities. In general, this includes

**[INSERT LIST OF OTHER OFFICES OR GENERAL ROLES/TITLES THAT ARE CSA'S, IF ANY].**

DMU does not maintain a campus security or law enforcement office or unit. Therefore, DMU is not required to maintain a Crime Log under the Clery Act. DMU does not have staff with arrest powers and relies on municipal law enforcement for investigations, arrests, and other criminal justice duties.

If you are unsure whether the person to whom you are about to disclose information about a crime is a Campus Security Authority, a confidential resource, or neither, you can ask them. You can also contact any Emergency Captain or Emergency Coordinator or the Title IX Office with questions.

The IPS Center for the Psychological Services (IPS Center) staff inform their clients of the procedures to report crimes to the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer on a voluntary or confidential basis, should they feel it is in the best interest of the client. A procedure is in place to anonymously capture crime statistics disclosed confidentially during such a session. Harmed persons or witnesses may also report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis even if they do not see the IPS Center.

While the University encourages harmed persons of crime to seek assistance with any Emergency Captain or Emergency Coordinator and/or off campus law enforcement agencies, DMU employees will notify law enforcement when the harmed person of the crime elects to or is unable to notify. Per the Clery Act and University Policy, the harmed person of a crime has the right to:

- Notify University and/or local law enforcement;
- Be assisted by the University in notifying law enforcement if they choose to do so; or
- Decline to notify law enforcement.

Each year, an email notification is made to all enrolled students, faculty, and staff that provides the web site to access this report. Copies of the report may also be obtained in the Vice President for Academic and Student Support, Room 352, or by calling 703.940.5013.

## **EMERGENCIES INVOLVING DRUGS AND ALCOHOL**

If someone needs medical attention from using alcohol or drugs, 911 immediately. A person can call for themselves or others. If calling for another person, stay with them until help arrives.

The University does not condone underage drinking or the use of illegal drugs. The University encourages students to reach out to professional staff for help, regardless of whether they, or their friend, have been using alcohol or other drugs.

## **BYSTANDER INTERVENTION**

### **What is Bystander Intervention?**

Bystander intervention is crucial in keeping the campus community safe and preventing harm to others through acts of crime, hazing, sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Bystanders witness violence or its contributing factors and choose to act or speak up. The University aims to foster a culture of community accountability and encourages bystanders to intervene if the situation is safe to do so.

### **How to Be an Active Bystander.**

If someone is in immediate danger and it is unsafe to intervene, call 911. If it is safe to step in, consider the following ways to help:

**Direct:** Confront those involved. If a person appears to be in trouble or needs assistance, ask if they are okay.

- Example: “Hey, what are you doing?” “Are you OK?”

**Delegate:** Seek help from others.

- Example: Contact a friend, bartender, bouncer, police, or another appropriate individual.

**Distract:** Redirect the attention of those involved.

- Example: Speak loudly, drop something, or say that feeling unwell requires leaving and going home.

## PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

### Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention

### Preventing Sexual Misconduct and Interpersonal Violence

DMU provides students, faculty, and staff with programs aimed to prevent and promote awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The primary prevention programs are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions. Awareness programs are coordinated by multiple offices, including the Title IX Office, **VP for Student Support Services**, Human Resources, **Student Life Committee**, and other DMU offices and departments. These efforts include initiatives and strategies designed to increase audience knowledge, and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety and reduce perpetration. Prevention and awareness programs describe positive options for, and strategies to encourage, bystander intervention as well as information on risk reduction.

The initial prevention and awareness program is presented to new students and new employees.

Ongoing prevention and awareness programs occur at the beginning of the academic year's orientation required of all faculty and students as well as during the year through Canvas and in faculty and staff meetings.

### Sex Offender Registry Information

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to advise the campus community where information on the identity and location of registered sex offenders may be obtained. Information about the sex offender registry can be found at <http://sex-offender.vsp.virginia.gov/sor/schoolSearch.html>.

### Crime Prevention

Crime prevention programs on personal safety and theft prevention are provided by **VP for Student Support**.

## **Risk Reduction**

DMU believes it is critical for the safety of the DMU community that personnel on campus understand emergency procedures. To accomplish this DMU provides:

- Information sessions during faculty, staff and student orientations
- Periodic emergency drills during the year, including exercises involving emergency services
- The distribution of a Safety and Emergency Procedures Manual to students, staff, faculty and the placement of such manual in all classrooms and meeting rooms.

DMU requires everyone (i.e., students, faculty, staff, visitors) physically present on its campus to [adhere to emergency response and evacuation requirements.](#)

## **SEXUAL MISCONDUCT REPORTING AND RESPONSE**

### **Preventing Sexual Misconduct**

Sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, is prohibited. Individuals who engage in such misconduct are responsible for their behavior. What a person wears, says, or does, and whether they are intoxicated or sober, are not invitations to engage in sexual activity without consent. Someone who experiences sexual misconduct without consent is not at fault. If someone is initiating sexual activity, the initiator must respect their partner, especially if they decline further sexual activity. Partners should check in with each other throughout the interaction.

The following information is important to consider when engaging in an intimate relationship:

- Respect personal boundaries.
- Clearly communicate intentions to a potential sexual partner before initiating any sexual act.
- Proceed slowly. Allow all partners the opportunity to express their intentions clearly.
- Do not assume that someone wants to engage in sex, is available, or can give consent. If there are mixed messages or ambiguous responses, consent is not present. If there are doubts about a partner's consent to sexual activity, do not initiate it.
- Never take advantage of someone who is intoxicated from alcohol or drugs. Intoxication is never an excuse for sexual misconduct.
- Understand that a potential partner might feel intimidated or fearful. There may be a power imbalance due to gender, size, or behavior.

## **The Role of Bystanders**

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. The University wants to promote a culture of community care where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Individuals may not always know what to do even if they want to help.

Below is a list of ways to be an active bystander. If the intervention does not seem safe or if someone appears to be in immediate danger or needs medical attention, dial 911. If the individual does not seem to need immediate medical attention, ask how they can be helped and what is needed to feel supported and safe.

### **Recognize Warning Signs**

- Someone attempting to isolate another person who is intoxicated or vulnerable may be trying to take advantage of the situation.
- A person showing signs of unwanted touching, coercion, or persistent advances despite rejection may need assistance.
- A person appearing uncomfortable, scared, or unable to give clear consent might be signaling this through non-verbal cues. These could include making eye contact, turning their body away, or trying to look at their phone.

### **Trust Intuition and Act**

- If a person seems to be in trouble or needs help, ask if they are okay.
- With safety in mind, confront those who attempt to seclude, flirt with, kiss, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak out when hearing discussions about plans to take sexual advantage of another person.

### **How to Help Afterwards**

- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experiences with stalking.
- Direct individuals to on or off-campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or legal assistance.

### **Risk Reduction**

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

- Know available resources. Identify whom to contact for help and where to go. Locate key

resources like the campus health center, Campus Police, and Counseling and Psychological Services. Be aware of the locations of emergency phones on campus and store the campus security number and app in a cell phone for quick access.

- Stay alert. When moving around campus or in nearby neighborhoods, remain aware of the surroundings. Consider traveling with a friend or requesting a campus escort. When alone, use headphones in one ear only to maintain awareness.
- Be cautious about posting location. Many social media platforms use geolocation to publicly share location. Disabling this feature and reviewing other privacy settings can help protect personal information.
- Allow others to earn trust. University environments can create a false sense of security. Although some individuals may seem friendly quickly, it is important to give them time to earn trust before relying on them.
- Think ahead and have a backup plan. Consider backup options for potential problems. Memorize a few important phone numbers in case a phone battery dies and carry emergency cash in case electronic payments or credit cards are not available. Know the addresses of important campus locations, such as a Residence Hall.
- Prioritize security. Always lock doors and windows when sleeping or leaving the room. If others frequently prop open exterior doors, report it to INSTITUTION Police or a trusted authority. Never allow someone to "tailgate" (follow) into a building without proper access.
- Plan. When attending parties, go with trusted friends. Agree to watch out for each other and plan to leave together. If plans change, touch base with others in the group. Never leave someone behind in an unsafe or unfamiliar situation.
- Watch drinks closely. Never leave a drink unattended and watch friends' drinks when possible. If stepping away from a drink, take it along or dispose of it. Only drink from unopened containers or watch how drinks are being made and poured, as substances with no color, taste, or odor may be added without notice.
- Be mindful of limits. Keep track of personal consumption and stay aware of others' behavior. If someone feels excessively tired or drunk, they may have been drugged. Leave the situation immediately and seek help.
- It's okay to lie to exit a situation. If feeling uncomfortable, pressured, or threatened, it's acceptable to fabricate an excuse to leave. Examples include needing to care for a friend or family member, having an urgent phone call, not feeling well, or needing to leave by a certain time.
- Be a supportive friend. Trust instincts—if something feels wrong, it likely is. Learn how to protect friends in social situations and promote safety in shared environments (RAINN).

If a friend experiences sexual misconduct, know how to help. Visit the [Title IX Office](#) for more information on how to support someone who's experienced sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

### **Title IX Policy and Procedures**

#### **Title IX Office**

DMU is committed to equality of opportunity and creating a campus climate that supports, nurtures, and rewards educational and career advancement based on ability and performance. Accordingly, it is the policy of the University not to discriminate on the basis of sex, gender identity or expression, or **affectional** or sexual orientation. DMU is further committed to maintaining a safe and nondiscriminatory learning environment that is free of gender-based and sexual misconduct, including Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking.

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#### **DMU policy**

This Policy applies to any incident that: (1) affects a student, faculty, or staff who is accessing or attempting to access University programs or activities; (2) includes an allegation of prohibited conduct where the accused is a student, faculty, or staff over whom the University has substantial control, such as a student or employee; and (3) occurs on any University-owned property in the United States or in connection with any University program or activity, and in the United States.

This Policy also covers acts of Prohibited Conduct committed by third Parties, including visitors, guests, vendors, and contractors who are affiliated with the University, or accessing, or attempting to access, a University program or activity; complaints against such third-Parties may be handled in accordance with existing contracts and agreements, and third Parties may not be eligible for the procedural protections provided within this Policy.

#### **Disclosure and Resources**

The University encourages students, employees, and third parties to disclose and seek support from campus, medical, mental health, law enforcement, and other supportive resources available on campus and in the community. For ease of reference, the contact information for those resources is listed at the beginning of this Annual Security Report. Resources are denoted as confidential or non-confidential.

The University understands that after a trauma or a crime it may be a challenge to find the exact contact information for the resource needed, or a person may not be sure which resource they need. The University encourages anyone in need of assistance in understanding the resources or getting connected to them to contact the Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, Campus Police, or any of the other listed resources.

While the University encourages harmed persons of crime to seek assistance with law enforcement agencies, University employees will notify law enforcement when the harmed person of the crime

elects to or is unable to notify. Per the Clery Act and University Policy, the harmed person of a crime has the right to:

- Notify University and/or local law enforcement;
- Be assisted by the University in notifying law enforcement if they choose to do so; or
- Decline to notify law enforcement.

Sexual misconduct may be a violation of University policy and a crime. Disciplinary action at the University is not a substitute for criminal or civil legal action. Therefore, the University encourages reporting criminal conduct promptly to local law enforcement agencies and to the Title IX Office. Individuals have the right to simultaneously report a crime to law enforcement and to the University. If a crime related to sexual misconduct is reported to a campus official then they are required to report the information to the Title IX Coordinator unless they have been given an exemption. While the University can issue a mutual or one way no contact order, meaning continued contact by the covered person or through a third party would be a violation of University policy, law enforcement and the District Attorney can assist with obtaining a restraining order issued by a court.

### **Immediate Needs Following a Sexual Assault and Related Violence**

After an incident of sexual assault and domestic/dating violence, the harmed person should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. A list of confidential on and off campus resources, including hospital and medical resources, and hotlines where trained and confidential advocates can provide immediate assistance, is included at the front of this Annual Security Report. Incidents of sexual violence are traumatizing, and the impact may differ. It is crucial that a harmed person seek medical attention as soon as possible, to assess any injuries, pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and any other medical harm. The sooner one seeks medical attention; the better medical professionals can address their needs.

Deciding to pursue a criminal investigation can take time, but preserving evidence is essential. If possible, avoid bathing, douching, washing, or cleaning of any part of the body, including brushing teeth, changing clothes, or cleaning the scene until a forensic exam is completed. Store clothing in separate paper bags or boxes. Save digital communications, photos, and other relevant evidence for potential use in University or legal proceedings.

Individuals are also encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, direct messages, social networking pages, and other communications, as well as keeping pictures, logs, or other copies of documents, if available, as this evidence may be useful in both the University process and the criminal justice process. While the University encourages reporting to Campus Police or local law enforcement, the decision to do so is entirely up to the harmed person.

### **Supportive measures**

The University provides all students and employees who report domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking—whether on or off campus—with written information on available supportive measures. These non-disciplinary, non-punitive services are offered at no cost to both the Complainant and Respondent, regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed, or law enforcement is involved. Supportive measures aim to ensure equal access to University programs while protecting safety and preventing harassment. They may include counseling, health services, academic accommodations, financial aid adjustments, schedule modifications, campus escorts, no-contact

orders, housing or work changes, leaves of absence, security enhancements, visa and immigration support, legal assistance, and other necessary services.

The University maintains confidentiality of these accommodations unless disclosure is necessary to implement them. While crime statistics are included in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act, personally identifying information is excluded.

### **Filing a Complaint**

A Complainant or anyone else who is aware of the occurrence of an incident covered by this Policy is encouraged to report the incident as soon as possible to the University Title IX Coordinator.

Anyone aware of an incident covered by this policy is encouraged to report it promptly to the Title IX Coordinator(s) or Reports can be made in person, by mail, phone, email, or any method ensuring the Title IX Coordinator(s) receives the information.

### **Anonymous Reporting**

Individuals may report anonymously to the University but should note that there may be a limited response if the Title IX Coordinator does not have sufficient information to respond.

### **University Procedures for Addressing Reports of Prohibited Conduct**

The University ensures all proceedings are **prompt, fair, and impartial**, following established policies with reasonable timeframes. Extensions for good cause will be communicated in writing to both parties.

### **Trained Staff**

University officials handling these cases receive annual training on dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. They conduct proceedings without bias or conflicts of interest, prioritizing safety and accountability.

### **Advisor Participation**

Both the Complainant and Respondent may have an advisor of their choice present at any disciplinary proceeding or related meeting. Any participation restrictions will apply equally to both parties.

### **Resolution Processes**

Reports of Prohibited Conduct are addressed through:

- Formal Resolution: Involves investigation, adjudication, and potential sanctions.
- Informal Resolution: Offers restorative options if all parties and the University voluntarily consent.

The Title IX Coordinator determines the appropriate resolution approach based on the nature of the report, campus safety, and the Complainant's preference. Informal Resolution is not available in cases

where an employee is accused of sexually harassing a primary or secondary student or when there is a potential risk of harm to others.

### Investigation and Hearing Timeline

- The initial assessment will be completed promptly.
- Once a Formal Complaint is accepted, both parties will receive written notification of the complaint and procedures.
- The University aims to complete the investigation process within 45 days, though extensions may be granted for good cause with written notice. Status updates will be provided periodically.
- After the investigation, a hearing will be scheduled no sooner than 10 business days from the Notice of Hearing.
- The Hearing Officer's determination regarding responsibility and any sanctions will be issued within 10 business days of the hearing.
- The Informal Resolution process is generally completed within 30 days, though extensions may be granted with written notice.

### Transparency and Legal Distinctions

All proceedings will be conducted in alignment with University policies and ensure timely and equal access to relevant information for both parties. Timely notifications will be provided regarding meetings where the Complainant or Respondent may be present.

University proceedings are independent of Virginia's criminal legal process. Cases under this policy may proceed before, during, or after any civil or criminal proceedings. Decisions by law enforcement or courts do not determine whether a University policy violation has occurred.

### Outcome Notification

The University will simultaneously notify, in writing, both the Complainant and Respondent of the result of any disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking including the procedures to appeal the results of the outcome. If there is a change in result, the University will notify parties and provide updates when the outcome is considered final, and complaint is closed.

### Standard of evidence

The standard of review that the University will use when reviewing a Formal Complaint and making related determinations is the standard of preponderance of the evidence. This means that the University will decide whether it is more likely than not, based upon the information provided in the investigation report and at the hearing, that the Respondent is responsible for the alleged violation(s).

## **Sanctions**

When an individual is found responsible for sexual assault, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure
- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Withholding Degree
- Demotion
- University Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- University Housing Suspension and Restrictions
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education Sanctions
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

When an individual is found responsible for domestic violence, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure
- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Withholding Degree
- Demotion
- University Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- University Housing Suspension and Restrictions
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education Sanctions
- Mandated Assessment(s)

- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

When an individual is found responsible for dating violence, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure
- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Withholding Degree
- Demotion
- University Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- University Housing Suspension and Restrictions
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education Sanctions
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

When an individual is found responsible for stalking, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure

- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Withholding Degree
- Demotion
- University Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- University Housing Suspension and Restrictions
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education Sanctions
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

In certain complex cases, a finding of responsibility for one of the above violations may be combined with a finding of responsibility for another violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policies & Grievance Procedures described above or another Policy (such as sexual harassment, a Code of Conduct violation, or the Acceptable Use Policy). In those cases, certain additional sanctions (including educational sanctions, fines, and other sanctions listed in the relevant Policies and Codes) may be applied specifically to that other violation that are separate and apart from the list of sanctions available for the four violations listed above.

#### Disclosure to victim or next of kin

Upon written request, DMU will disclose to the reporting victim (or the victim's next of kin if the victim is deceased) of a crime of violence or incest or statutory rape, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by DMU against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense.

#### **TIMELY WARNINGS, EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS, AND OTHER ALERTS**

DMU issues Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications in specific situations established in the Clery Act, to provide critical information to members of the community in a manner that is timely that

withholds the name of the harmed person as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar crimes.

Anyone with information warranting a Timely Warning should report the circumstances to the one of the following DMU Emergency Coordinators:

- VP Operations: Antonio Maza, [Operations@divinemercy.edu](mailto:Operations@divinemercy.edu) 571.257.0335
- General Building Emergencies: Humberto Barrios [hbarrios@divinemercy.edu](mailto:hbarrios@divinemercy.edu) 703.554.3405
- Operations Manager: Beth Kern [bkern@divinemercy.edu](mailto:bkern@divinemercy.edu) 571.348.0652

The University will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus. An emergency notification will be issued utilizing the DMU SMS system to students, faculty, and staff, which may include a banner on the University homepage, text messages, phone calls, and social media posts.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, the University will follow its emergency notification procedures and adequate follow-up information will be provided to the community, as needed. In cases that qualify for both an Emergency Notification and Timely Warning, DMU may only issue an Emergency Notification and not issue a duplicative Timely Warning.

The University will send timely warnings of Clery Act crimes occurring in Clery Act geography and report to a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement that represents an ongoing threat to students and employees. The University may not send a Timely Warning for crimes that are disclosed to pastoral and professional counselors.

The University may issue Community Safety Advisories for incidents or dangers that do not meet Clery Act standards but for which the University would like to raise awareness, though not required to do so by federal law. Clery Act geography is described in this Report, below.

Depending on the circumstances of the crime and emergency, the DMU Operations may also post a notice on the DMU website: <https://divinemercy.edu/student-services/> providing the DMU community with more immediate notification. This web page is immediately accessible via computer and mobile device by all faculty, staff, and students. When such an immediate threat occurs, a copy of the notice will also be posted on the front and back of the door of each campus suite.

## **Types of Notifications**

### **Timely Warnings**

Timely warnings are notifications about Clery Act crimes that may have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat and apply to crimes that occur within the University Clery Act geography. Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

- Type of crime or incident
- Date, time, and location of crime

- Description of suspect(s)
- Public safety reminders

### Emergency Notification

An emergency notification informs recipients about an event that is currently occurring or imminently threatening the campus. Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

- Type of emergency
- Date, time, and location of crime/incident
- Immediate action being recommended
- Public safety reminders

In certain cases, an Emergency Notification may be sent to the entire community, while in other cases, it may be sent to a smaller segment of the community. The DMU Emergency Coordinators will determine what appropriate segment an Emergency Notification should be distributed to.

DMU will, without delay, and considering 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 harmed person or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

### Community Safety Advisory

A “Community Safety Advisory” may be issued in other circumstances when an emergency notification or timely warning is not required, but the University deems the information important for the safety and well-being of the University community.

### Emergency Alert Procedures

Assessment of emergencies and crimes for notifications and warnings is conducted by the DMU Emergency Coordinators listed above. If they determine that standards are met to issue either an emergency or a notification, they will craft an appropriate message that meets the standard of the Clery Act, and the message will be sent to the community through [INSERT SYSTEM].

In certain cases, DMU Emergency Coordinators will provide information about the emergency to the local community through [SYSTEM FOR DISTRIBUTING INFORMATION TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY, SUCH AS THE NEWS STATIONS].

Each year, DMU will test the emergency alert system using at least one announced or unannounced test, and it will publicize the results of that test on the DMU website. DMU will document, for each test, a description of the exercise, the date, time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

### Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

In emergencies such as severe weather or utility failures, a campus evacuation may be ordered. Evacuations involve an organized withdrawal, with return times depending on the situation. Notifications will be provided as needed.

#### Key Considerations:

- Assist those with limited mobility or disabilities.
- Activate alarms if instructed by emergency personnel.
- Remain at designated assembly points for head counts and further instructions.
- Re-entry is prohibited until it is cleared by the authorities.

#### Emergency Preparedness:

- Become familiar with building layouts, stairwells, fire extinguishers, and exits.
- Identify multiple evacuation routes and count doors along the path.
- In smoke-filled areas, stay low, keep a hand on the wall, and crawl to the nearest exit.\Campus Evacuation Planning:
- Establish a plan for leaving campus or sheltering with family or friends.
- Inform contacts of routes, transportation methods, and estimated arrival times.
- Keep vehicles in good condition with at least half a tank of gas; arrange alternative transport if needed.
- Bring an emergency kit and leave a note with departure details.
- Keep campus ID and vehicle registration accessible, as campus access may be restricted.

#### Shelter-in-Place Procedures

Sheltering in place involves staying in a designated safe area when there may be weather conditions or other events that are hazardous. Ideal locations are small, interior rooms with minimal windows.

Situations requiring shelter-in-place include:

- Severe weather, contamination, or an active threat on campus.
- Evacuate only if fire or contamination is inside the building.

#### Shelter-in-Place Locations:

- First floor: IPS Center Conference Room

- Second floor: Student Lounge (behind Student Lockers)
- Third floor: Open area in the IPS section

While moving to a shelter area, close doors when possible. Emergency kits in shelter areas contain first aid supplies, a flashlight, an AM/FM radio, and instructions. Tampering with sealed emergency kits outside of an emergency is prohibited. Remain indoors until authorities confirm it is safe to leave. Shelter-in-place durations are typically brief, lasting a few hours at most.

#### Severe Weather

DMU may delay or cancel classes or close during severe weather. Notifications will be sent via text message and posted on [WTOP](#). Power outages may occur; refer to "Power Outage" instructions for safety measures.

During severe weather:

- Stay in a location with minimal windows, preferably on the lowest level.
- Keep a radio or TV on for updates.

#### Hurricane or Tornado:

- Move to a windowless area such as a hallway, bathroom, or kitchen.
- Avoid windows, doors, and exterior walls.
- Evacuate only if a fire starts or the structure becomes unsafe.
- If in a vehicle and a tornado approaches, seek shelter in a sturdy building or lie in a low-lying area away from vehicles.

#### Flooding:

- Move to higher ground immediately if flooding is possible—do not wait for instructions.
- Avoid walking or driving through floodwaters.
- Stay clear of contaminated water, unstable structures, and electrical hazards.
- Remain in a safe location until directed by DMU Emergency Coordinators.

#### Earthquakes:

If indoors, drop to the ground, take cover under something sturdy, and hold on until the shaking stops. If no cover is available, protect the head and face with arms and crouch in an interior corner.

Avoid glass, windows, exterior doors, walls, and falling objects. Use doorways only if they are load bearing and nearby.

Remain indoors until the shaking stops and exiting is safe. Avoid elevators. Power outages and activated sprinklers or alarms may occur.

If outdoors, stay in place but move away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires. Remain in the open until the shaking stops, as most injuries result from falling debris rather than ground movement.

#### Chemical Contamination

In the event of a hazardous spill or the detection of gas or a noxious odor, evacuate immediately and notify the Campus Emergency Number at (703) 554-3405.

If possible, secure the area, seal door cracks to block airflow, and shut off ventilation systems.

For widespread risks, such as a natural gas leak, activate the fire alarm to evacuate. Re-entry is prohibited until it is cleared by emergency responders.

Seek an interior room above ground level with minimal windows or vents, ensuring adequate space to prevent overcrowding.

#### Active Shooter or Armed Intruder

In emergencies involving imminent threats, a building lockdown may be necessary to protect occupants and minimize exposure to danger. Lockdowns can last from minutes to hours. Upon notification, remain inside, away from windows, and lock or barricade doors and windows.

Avoid hallways and common spaces. Seek shelter in a lockable office, classroom, or conference room. Turn off lights, stay quiet, and do not exit until an "all clear" is issued.

If outside during a lockdown: Seek shelter in the nearest building. Avoid known danger zones as directed by emergency personnel.

If exiting is possible: Leave the building immediately if safe to do so. Carry nothing in hand to avoid confusion with a weapon. Alert others to evacuate.

If unable to exit: Move to the nearest secure room, lock or barricade the door, and call 911. If possible, also contact DMU Emergency at (703) 554-3405. Cover door windows, turn off lights, remain silent, and do not answer the door. Await law enforcement assistance.

When calling 911, provide:

- Caller's name
- Incident location (specific details)
- Number and description of shooter(s) (if known)
- Number of people involved

- Caller's location
- Any injuries

Police will enter the building quickly, prioritizing the neutralization of the threat over immediate rescues. Stay calm and avoid interference. A rescue team will follow to assist injured individuals and evacuate occupants safely.

#### Aircraft Crash Response

Due to DMU's proximity to Dulles International Airport, an aircraft crash on or near campus presents risks from explosions, fires, and falling debris. All individuals should move away from the crash site and seek shelter. If immediate evacuation is not possible, drop, cover, and hold to minimize blast impact.

If Indoors:

- Remain inside if the building is undamaged.
- Stay away from windows.
- Faculty should keep classes together.

Evacuation:

- Follow instructions from DMU Emergency Floor Captains.
- Relocation will be determined after assessment.

Rescue & Safety:

- Trained first aid responders may assist the injured if conditions allow.
- Untrained individuals should avoid the crash site.
- Report known trapped individuals to emergency personnel.

Building Closures:

Evacuated areas will remain closed until deemed safe, emergency response is complete, investigations are finalized, and restrictions are no longer necessary.

#### Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities

Members of the DMU community who have disabilities that could affect their safety in an emergency requiring evacuation, lockdown, or shelter in place must notify the emergency coordinators upon arrival at DMU (See above list for contact information). Those who have a temporary disability (e.g. a

broken leg) should also provide these offices with information about when the disability begins and ends. The emergency coordinators will work with individuals to determine the most effective and efficient emergency plan for them.

## CRIME PREVENTION AND CAMPUS SAFETY

### Campus Law Enforcement

DMU offices have the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business with DMU. DMU staff do not have arrest power. Criminal incidents are referred to the local police who have jurisdiction on the campus.

All crime victims and witnesses are strongly encouraged to immediately report the crime to the appropriate police agency. Prompt reporting will ensure timely warning notices on-campus and timely disclosure of crime statistics.

When necessary, DMU works with Loudoun County Sheriff's Office, and other law enforcement agencies in Virginia. In the case of incidents of the DMU campus that require law enforcement authorities, DMU will fully cooperate when incidents arise that require joint efforts, resources, crime related reports, and exchanges of information. There is no written memorandum of understanding between DMU and any local law enforcement agencies.

### Campus Safety

DMU has a comprehensive Safety and Emergency Plan in place to take reasonable efforts to provide a healthy, safe, and secure environment for all campus community members. It is in effect, evaluated regularly, and improved as needed. The effective implementation of the University's environmental health and safety program requires a partnership between the DMU's faculty, staff, students, and the entire campus community.

DMU has designated Emergency Coordinators and Emergency Captains who have administrative responsibility for the University's Safety and Emergency Plan:

### Emergency Coordinators

- VP Operations: Antonio Maza, [Operations@divinemercy.edu](mailto:Operations@divinemercy.edu) 703.416.1441 ext. 113
- General Building Emergencies: Humberto Barrios [hbarrios@divinemercy.edu](mailto:hbarrios@divinemercy.edu) 703.554.3405
- Operations Manager: Beth Kern [bkern@divinemercy.edu](mailto:bkern@divinemercy.edu) 571.348.0652

### Emergency Captains

**Area One:** The Library, Classroom 160, Classroom 150, 2nd Floor Bathrooms, 1st Floor Bathroom.

Area Captains:

- Jeff Elliott [jelliott@divinemercy.edu](mailto:jelliott@divinemercy.edu) ext. 121 and

- Ingrid Hellstrom [ihellstrom@divinemercy.edu](mailto:ihellstrom@divinemercy.edu) ext. 119

**Area Two:** The IPS Center

Area Captains:

- Kristi Steffani [kstefani.ips@divinemercy.edu](mailto:kstefani.ips@divinemercy.edu)
- Ian Masson [imasson.ips@divinemercy.edu](mailto:imasson.ips@divinemercy.edu) ext. 472

**Area Three:** Student Services Offices, 2nd floor classrooms, Student Cafe, Maintenance Office

Area Captains:

- Ife Alexander-Caines [ialexandercaines@divinemercy.edu](mailto:ialexandercaines@divinemercy.edu) ext. 145
- Tony MacDonnell [tmacdonnell@divinemercy.edu](mailto:tmacdonnell@divinemercy.edu) ext. 120

**Area Four:** 3rd Floor Business Office, President's Office, Spiritual Direction Program, Program Development, Marketing and the 3rd Floor Conference Room

Area Captains:

- Ali Meer [ameer@divinemercy.edu](mailto:ameer@divinemercy.edu) ext. 167
- Tom Brooks [tbrooks@divinemercy.edu](mailto:tbrooks@divinemercy.edu) ext. 128

**Area Five:** 3rd Floor IPS Faculty and School of Counseling, Green Cross, 3rd Floor Bathrooms, and Board Room

Area Captains:

- Mike Kyriazi [mkyriazi@divinemercy.edu](mailto:mkyriazi@divinemercy.edu) ext. 159
- Abigail Johnston [ajohnston@divinemercy.edu](mailto:ajohnston@divinemercy.edu) ext. 555

**Safety and Access Policies****Campus Facility Access**

DMU offices are open to students, faculty, staff, parents, contractors, guests, and invitees during the hours of 9:00am and 5:00pm. The library publishes its hours of operations on the library web site: <https://divinemercy.libcal.com/hours>, at the entrance to the library, and through email notices of special hours of operations to faculty, staff, and students. The student lounge is open during DMU office hours. Access to DMU offices, the library, and student lounge is accessible outside of those hours by electronic keys issued by DMU.

The campus building is open to the public Monday through Friday between the hours of 9:00am and 5:00 pm (normal business hours). Access outside those hours will be controlled by the use of electronic keys.

In the event of weather-related or other emergencies, faculty, staff and students will be informed in the most expedient manner possible. Notifications will be sent through the DMU SMS system. DMU also lists closings on [www.wtop.com](http://www.wtop.com) under "closings/ delays." Every effort will be made to send an SMS notification and stop posting of class cancellations or an emergency closing by 7:00 a.m. on each day impacted by such emergencies.

### Maintenance of Campus Facilities

The Facilities Management department takes security service needs as its highest priority. Facilities Management personnel respond in a timely manner to reports of inoperable doors, burned-out lights, malfunctioning smoke fire alarms, broken windows and screens.

To contact Maintenance please email: [hbarrios@divinemercy.edu](mailto:hbarrios@divinemercy.edu)

### Incident Reporting and Response

#### *To report a crime:*

Call 911 for life-threatening emergencies.

For non-emergencies, contact the Loudoun Sheriff's Office, Eastern Loudoun Station, 571.258.3356, or one of the following DMU Emergency Coordinators:

- VP Operations: Antonio Maza, [Operations@divinemercy.edu](mailto:Operations@divinemercy.edu) 571.257.0335
- General Building Emergencies: Humberto Barrios [hbarrios@divinemercy.edu](mailto:hbarrios@divinemercy.edu) 703.554.3405
- Operations Manager: Beth Kern [bkern@divinemercy.edu](mailto:bkern@divinemercy.edu) 571.348.0652

If you notice any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking garage or lots inside or around the building contact:

Loudoun Sheriff's Office, Eastern Loudoun Station, 571.258.3356.

### Reporting for Victims or Witnesses of Crimes

DMU encourages anyone who has experienced or been witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police.

### Voluntary Confidential Reporting

If you have experienced a crime and do not want to pursue action within DMU, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. Other members of the DMU community, including witnesses, may also report crimes occurring on or near the University. With your permission, the VP for Student Support Services can file an incident report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, DMU can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students,

determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the DMU community about potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics of the institution. However, a confidential report filed in this manner is not considered a Formal Complaint for the purposes of Title IX.

DMU will, upon written request, disclose to the victim of a crime of violence, or incest or statutory rape, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by DMU against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, DMU will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

#### Limited Voluntary Confidential Reporting for Victims or Witnesses of Crimes

Because police reports are public records under state law, DMU cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Confidential reports for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can generally be made to one of the following DMU Emergency Coordinators:

- VP Operations: Antonio [Operations@divinemercy.edu](mailto:Operations@divinemercy.edu) 571.257.0335
- General Building Emergencies: Humberto Barrios [hbarrios@divinemercy.edu](mailto:hbarrios@divinemercy.edu) 703.554.3405
- Operations Manager: Beth Kern [bkern@divinemercy.edu](mailto:bkern@divinemercy.edu) 571.348.0652

#### **Safety Escorts**

To be escorted to your car after hours during winter hours, please contact Humberto Barrios [hbarrios@divinemercy.edu](mailto:hbarrios@divinemercy.edu) 703.554.3405

#### Encouragement of Accurate and Prompt Crime Reporting

The DMU students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to Loudoun Sheriff's Office, Eastern Loudoun Station, 571.258.3356, in a timely manner. This publication contains information about on-campus and off campus resources. That information is made available to provide the DMU community with specific information about the resources that are available in the event that they become the victim of a crime.

Crimes should be reported to the DMU Emergency Coordinators listed above to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate. For example, a crime that was reported only to a local Rape Crisis Center would not be included in the DMU crime statistics.

#### Counselors and Confidential Crime Reporting

All reports will be investigated to the extent DMU has sufficient information to do so. Violations of the law will be referred to law enforcement agencies and when appropriate, to the DMU disciplinary process described in the Code of Conduct for review. When a potentially dangerous threat to the DMU community arises, timely warnings will be issued through email announcements, the posting of flyers at local campuses, in-class announcements, or other appropriate means.

#### Safety Programming

DMU students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to review crime prevention information provided by local law enforcement authorities. During orientation, students are informed of campus safety and procedures for reporting emergencies and other security and safety issues.

DMU encourages awareness and crime prevention for its students, faculty, and staff and to understand their responsibility for their own security and the security of others. Information related to security and safety is disseminated to students, faculty, and staff through emails. This information includes area crime reports and other crime prevention information.

### **Criminal Activity Off Campus**

Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to report criminal activity that occurs off campus to the local law enforcement authorities.

### **Off Campus Organizations**

While DMU has no student organizations operating off campus or in non-campus housing facilities, students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to report criminal activity that occurs off campus to the local law enforcement authorities. DMU monitors and records criminal activity on public property within 100 feet of the campus and in the building's designated parking area.

## **ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE**

### **Alcohol Use**

It is unlawful to sell, furnish, or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. It is also a violation of the DMU Drug & Alcohol Policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of campus without prior DMU approval. Any individual, group, or organization violating the drug and alcohol policies, or laws may be subject to sanctions by DMU.

#### *Penalties*

Penalties for violating DMU's policy may include expulsion from the school and referral for prosecution. For employees it may include penalties up to and including termination. A violation of any law regarding alcohol is also a violation of DMU's Student Code of Conduct.

#### **Drug Use**

DMU, thru the DMU Drug & Alcohol Policy, prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities.

#### *Penalties*

Penalties for violating DMU's policy may include expulsion from the school and referral for prosecution. For employees it may include penalties up to and including termination. Federal and state laws also penalize the unlawful manufacturing, possession, use, and distribution of illicit substances. The penalties vary based on many factors, including the type and amount of the drug involved and whether there is intent to distribute. Federal law holds that any person who distributes or possesses with the intent to distribute or manufactures a controlled substance on or within one

thousand feet of an educational facility is subject to doubling of the applicable maximum punishments and fines.

A violation of any law regarding drugs is also a violation of DMU's Student Code of Conduct.

### **Health Risks of Alcohol and Other drugs**

#### **Alcohol**

The following information on health risks is from the [\*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention\*](#): Excessive alcohol use led to approximately 95,000 deaths and 2.8 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) each year in the United States from 2011 – 2015, shortening the lives of those who died by an average of 29 years. Further, excessive drinking was responsible for 1 in 10 deaths among working-age adults aged 20-64 years. The economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption in 2010 were estimated at \$249 billion, or \$2.05 a drink. The Dietary Guidelines for Americans defines moderate drinking as up to 1 drink per day for women and up to 2 drinks per day for men. In addition, the Dietary Guidelines do not recommend that individuals who do not drink alcohol start drinking for any reason. Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including: High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems; cancer of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, and colon; learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance; mental health challenges, including depression and anxiety; social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment; alcohol dependence, or alcoholism. Reducing alcohol consumption can lower the risk of both short- and long-term health problems.

#### **Cannabis/Marijuana**

The following information on health risks is from the [\*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention\*](#): Marijuana is the most used drug in the United States, and marijuana use may have a wide range of health effects on the body and brain. About 1 in 10 marijuana users may experience some form of addiction. For people who begin using it before the age of 18, that number rises to 1 in 6. People who are addicted to marijuana may also be at a higher risk of other negative consequences of using the drug, such as problems with attention, memory, and learning. Some people who are addicted may need to smoke more and more marijuana to get the same high. It is also important to be aware that the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in marijuana (i.e., marijuana potency or strength) has increased over the past few decades. The higher the THC content, the stronger the effects on the brain. In addition, some methods of using marijuana (e.g., dabbing, edibles) may deliver very high levels of THC to the user. In many cases, marijuana is smoked in the form hand-rolled cigarettes (joints), in pipes or water pipes (bongs), in bowls, or in blunts—emptied cigars that have been partly or completely refilled with marijuana. Smoked marijuana, in any form, can harm lung tissues and cause scarring and damage to small blood vessels. Smoke from marijuana contains many of the same toxins, irritants, and carcinogens as tobacco smoke. Smoking marijuana can also lead to a greater risk of bronchitis, cough, and phlegm production. These symptoms generally improve when marijuana smokers quit. Marijuana use, especially frequent (daily or near daily) use and use in high doses, can cause disorientation, and sometimes cause unpleasant thoughts or feelings of anxiety and paranoia. Marijuana use is associated with temporary psychosis (not knowing what is real, hallucinations and paranoia) and long-lasting mental health challenges, including schizophrenia (a type of mental illness where people might see or hear things that aren't there). Marijuana use has also been linked to

depression and anxiety, and suicide among teens. However, it is not known whether this is a causal relationship or simply an association

### MDMA

The following information on health risks is from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#): People who use MDMA usually take it as a capsule or tablet, though some swallow it in liquid form or snort the powder. The popular nickname Molly (slang for “molecular”) often refers to the supposedly “pure” crystalline powder form of MDMA, usually sold in capsules. However, people who purchase powder or capsules sold as Molly often actually get other drugs such as synthetic cathinones (“bath salts”) instead. Some people take MDMA in combination with other drugs such as alcohol or marijuana. MDMA increases the activity of three brain chemicals:

- Dopamine- produces increased energy/activity and acts in the reward system to reinforce behaviors.
- Norepinephrine- increases heart rate and blood pressure, which are particularly risky for people with heart and blood vessel problems.
- Serotonin- affects mood, appetite, sleep, and other functions. It also triggers hormones that affect sexual arousal and trust. The release of large amounts of serotonin likely causes emotional closeness, elevated mood, and empathy felt by those who use MDMA. MDMA's effects last about three to six hours, although many users take a second dose as the effects of the first dose begin to fade. Over the course of the week following moderate use of the drug, a person may experience irritability, impulsiveness and aggression, depression, sleep problems, anxiety, memory, and attention problems, decreased appetite, and decreased interest in and pleasure from sex. It's possible that some of these effects may be due to the combined use of MDMA with other drugs, especially marijuana. High doses of MDMA can affect the body's ability to regulate temperature. This can lead to a spike in body temperature that can occasionally result in liver, kidney, or heart failure, or even death.

### Prescription Opioids

The following information on health risks is from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#):

Prescription opioids used for pain relief are generally safe when taken for a short time and as prescribed by a doctor, but they can be misused. Opioids bind to and activate opioid receptors on cells located in many areas of the brain, spinal cord, and other organs in the body, especially those involved in feelings of pain and pleasure. When opioids attach to these receptors, they block pain signals sent from the brain to the body and release large amounts of dopamine throughout the body. This release can strongly reinforce the act of taking the drug, making the user want to repeat the experience. In the short term, opioids can relieve pain and make people feel relaxed and happy. However, opioids can also have harmful effects, including drowsiness, confusion, nausea, constipation, euphoria, and slowed breathing.

Opioid misuse can cause slowed breathing, which can cause hypoxia, a condition that results when too little oxygen reaches the brain. Hypoxia can have short- and long-term psychological and neurological effects, including coma, permanent brain damage, or death. Researchers are also investigating the long-term effects of opioid addiction on the brain, including whether damage can be

reversed. People addicted to an opioid medication who stop using the drug can have severe withdrawal symptoms that begin as early as a few hours after the drug was last taken. These symptoms include muscle and bone pain, sleep problems, diarrhea and vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps, uncontrollable leg movements, and severe cravings. An opioid overdose occurs when a person uses enough of the drug to produce life-threatening symptoms or death.

When someone overdoses on opioid medication, their breathing may slow or stop, reducing the amount of oxygen reaching the brain, which can lead to coma, permanent brain damage, or death. If an overdose is suspected, the most important action is to call 911 for immediate medical attention. Once medical personnel arrive, they will administer naloxone. Naloxone is a medication that can reverse an opioid overdose when given promptly. It works by rapidly binding to opioid receptors and blocking the effects of opioid drugs. Naloxone is available as an injectable solution, a hand-held auto-injector (EVZIO®), and a nasal spray (NARCAN® Nasal Spray).

### Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs

The following information on health risks is from the [National Institute of Drug Abuse](#): There are three specific drugs that are commonly utilized in drug facilitated sexual assault: Rohypnol®, GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid), or Ketamine.

#### Rohypnol®

Rohypnol®, also known as flunitrazepam, is not approved in the United States, although it is available for use as a prescription sleep aid in other countries. It is most commonly found as a tablet which is consumed by dissolving it in a drink or swallowing it. The possible short term health effects include drowsiness, sedation, sleep, amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgement; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate. When combined with alcohol the possible health effects include severe sedation, unconsciousness, and slowed heartrate and breathing, which can lead to death. At this point the long-term health effects of Rohypnol® are still unknown. Rohypnol® can take between 36-72 hours to leave the body.

#### GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)

GHB is a depressant approved for use in treatment of narcolepsy, and commonly goes by the other names of Goop, liquid ecstasy, and liquid X. It is most commonly found as a colorless liquid or white powder which is consumed through swallowing, often in combination with alcohol. The possible short term health effects include euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and breath, lower body temperature, seizures, coma, and death. In combination with alcohol the possible health effects include nausea, problems with breathing, and greatly increased depressant effects. Currently, the long-term effects of GHB are unknown. GHB, unlike Rohypnol, leaves the body between 10-12 hours after consumption.

#### Ketamine

Ketamine is a dissociative drug used as a surgical anesthetic, an anesthetic in veterinary practice, and as a prescription for treatment resistant depression under strict medical supervision. It is most commonly found in liquid or white powder and is consumed through swallowing, smoking, snorting, or injections. The possible short term health effects include problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure,

unconsciousness; and dangerously slowed breathing. If ketamine is consumed with alcohol there is a risk of adverse effects. The possible health effects associated with long term use include ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; and poor memory. If an individual believes they or a friend have consumed Rohypnol®, GHB, or Ketamine they should visit a local healthcare facility that can care for survivors of sexual assault and provide a forensic exam. While receiving care the individual who has ingested the drug can request the hospital to take a urine sample for drug toxicology testing, if the individual cannot immediately go to a hospital, they should save their urine in a clean, sealable container as soon as possible, and place it in the refrigerator or freezer for future toxicology testing.

#### *Treatment*

Should it be necessary, DMU will refer the student or employee to an appropriate rehabilitation program or drug counselor.

#### **Substance Abuse Education Programs**

Individuals concerned about their own health or that of a fellow student should consult the VP for Student Support Services office for mental health professionals that are available in their area.

Should it be necessary, DMU will refer the student or employee to an appropriate mental health provider, rehabilitation program, or drug counselor.

Emergency kits are also available on each floor of the Campus.

#### Training and Preparedness

#### Emergency Contact Information

- 911
- Humberto Barrios [hbarrios@divinemercy.edu](mailto:hbarrios@divinemercy.edu) 703.554.3405

## **FIRE SAFETY PROCEDURES AND SYSTEMS**

#### **How to Evacuate in an Emergency or Fire**

- Upon hearing a fire alarm, leave the building immediately.
- Alert others while exiting and offer assistance if needed and safe. Prepare for evacuation by wearing appropriate clothing, such as shoes and a coat, if necessary.
- Before opening a door, check the doorknob and door for heat. If they are hot, do not open the door. If they are cool, open slowly. Close the door immediately if heat or heavy smoke rushes in and remain inside.
- When evacuating, take a key and/or key card in case returning to the room becomes necessary due to worsening corridor conditions. Ensure doors and windows are closed tightly

before leaving.

- In smoky conditions, keep a hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always be aware of multiple exit routes and count the number of doors between the room and the nearest exit.
- Be prepared to signal for help from the windows if needed, but avoid breaking the glass unless absolutely necessary, as outside smoke could be drawn in. If fresh air is needed, open a window a few inches.
- DO NOT USE ELEVATORS. Smoke can fill elevator shafts, or power failures may cause entrapment. Elevators are designed to deactivate and recall during an alarm. Waiting for an elevator wastes valuable time.

### **Fire Extinguisher Use**

Using a fire extinguisher properly is crucial for effectively putting out small fires and preventing them from spreading. Here's a step-by-step guide:

1. Assess the situation: Before attempting to use a fire extinguisher, ensure it is safe to do so. If the fire is large, spreading quickly, or if there is uncertainty about the ability to control it, evacuate the area immediately and call emergency services.
2. Prepare to use the extinguisher:
  - a. Pull the pin: This breaks the tamper seal.
  - b. Aim low: Direct the extinguisher nozzle or hose at the base of the fire.
  - c. Squeeze the handle: This releases the extinguishing agent.
  - d. Spray from side to side: Move the extinguisher back and forth until the fire is extinguished.
3. Stand at a safe distance: Maintain a distance of approximately 6 to 8 feet from the fire while aiming and operating the extinguisher.
4. Extinguish the fire: Once ready, aim the nozzle at the base of the flames, not at the flames themselves, to cut off the fire's oxygen supply. Sweep the extinguisher from side to side until the fire is fully extinguished.
5. Watch for re-ignition: Even if the fire seems to be out, monitor the area for signs of re-ignition. If the fire reignites, repeat the extinguishing process.
6. Evacuate if necessary: If the fire cannot be extinguished or starts spreading rapidly, evacuate the area immediately and contact emergency services.
7. Inspect and recharge: After using a fire extinguisher, even if it is only partially discharged, it must be recharged or replaced. Notify campus officials so the extinguisher can be replaced.

### **Future improvement and upgrades**

DMU will continue to conduct regular inspections of all fire safety equipment and systems and utilize maintenance schedules to ensure all equipment is in optimal working condition. Any identified deficiencies will be addressed promptly and effectively.

### **ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS**

The Office of the VP for Student Support Services prepares this report to comply with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act*.

The full text of this report is published on the DMU web site in the student services section: <https://divinemercy.edu/student-services/safety-security/>. This report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus. Each entity provides updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Clery Act.

In addition to current safety policies, the Annual Security Report includes statistics of Clery Act crimes that occur within DMU geography in the previous three calendar years. The Clery Act crimes and Clery Act geography are defined later in this Annual Security Report.

Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those reported to the Emergency Coordinators, designated campus officials, including but not limited to the Chief Administrative Officer, Vice Presidents, academic deans and program directors, Title IX, the Chaplain, and local law enforcement agencies.

Students, employees, and other members of the Divine Mercy University community are encouraged to report all crimes to any of the Emergency Coordinators or Emergency Captains listed above as a Campus Security Authority under the Clery Act, meaning that a report to any of them will not only result in a review and potential response, but it will also be reviewed for a Timely Warning (and in certain cases an Emergency Notification) if the standards are met for such a notification. Reporting to any of the officials listed above will result in the crime being included in the annual statistics described in this Annual Security Report.

## CRIME STATISTICS

Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ARRESTS</b>									
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS</b>									
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### **Hate Crimes**

There were no hate crimes reported in 2024, 2023, and 2022.

### **Unfounded Crimes**

There were no unfounded crimes reported in 2024, 2023, and 2022.

The table above includes statistics of Clery Act crimes in DMU Clery geography when provided by local law enforcement.

### **Clery Act Geography**

The Clery Act specifically defines the geography of the University which is used to report crimes and in certain cases arrests and referrals for discipline.

**On Campus.**

- (i) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and
- (ii) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

**Non campus building or property**

- (i) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or
- (ii) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

**Public property**

All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

DMU does not maintain on campus residence halls. At DMU, the specific Clery Act geography is as follows

**[INCLUDE A PROPERTY LIST OF ADDRESSES OR A MAP].**

**Clery Act Crimes**

The following are definitions of crimes that are reportable under the Clery Act reporting requirements.

**Federal Clery Act Crimes****Primary Crimes****Murder and non-negligent manslaughter**

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

**Manslaughter by negligence**

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

**Sex Offenses**

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

**Rape**

The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with anybody part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

### **Fondling**

The touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

### **Incest**

Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

### **Statutory Rape**

Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

### **Robbery**

The taking or attempting to take anything of value 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. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

### **Burglary**

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

### **Motor vehicle theft**

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft is classified as any case where an automobile is taken by a person not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, including joy riding.

### **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.

### **Drug, Alcohol, and Weapons Violations**

#### **Liquor law violations**

The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

### **Drug abuse violations**

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

### **Weapon law violations**

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

## **Offense Definitions Relating to Hate/Bias-Related Crime**

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

In addition to the Primary Crime offenses defined above, there are also four additional criminal offenses related to Hate Crimes, they are: larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. The following are definitions of Hate/Bias crimes that are reportable under the Clery Reporting Requirements:

### **Larceny-Theft**

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

### **Simple assault**

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

### **Intimidation**

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

### **Destruction/damage/vandalism of property**

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

### **Violence Against Women Act Crimes**

#### **Domestic violence.**

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- By any other person against whom 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 based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- For the purposes of this definition—
- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

### **Stalking**

- Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition—

Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts that the stalker directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property.

Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

### **Virginia State Crime Definitions**

Conduct that violates DMU's Policies may also constitute a crime under the laws of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred. The Commonwealth of Virginia criminalizes some forms of Sexual Assault, Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Exploitation, Stalking and Assault (this description of Virginia law was adopted from the Annual Security Report of Virginia Commonwealth University).

The criminal statutes that may apply in cases of Assault and Intimate Partner Violence are found in various sections of Chapter 4, Articles 1 (Homicide) and 4 (Assault and Bodily Wounding), of Title 18.2 of the Code of Virginia. The following compilation of Virginia criminal statutes is not exhaustive, but is offered to notify the university community that some forms of "Prohibited Conduct" may also constitute crimes under Virginia law, which may subject a person to criminal prosecution and punishment in addition to any sanctions issued.

The criminal statutes relating to Sexual Assault are found in the Code of Virginia §§ 18.2-61 through 18.2-67.10. The Code of Virginia § 18.2-61 states "if any person has sexual intercourse with a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in sexual intercourse with any other person and such act is accomplished (i) against the complaining witness's will, by force, threat or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person; or (ii) through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness; or (iii) with a child under age 13 as the victim, he or she shall be guilty of rape."

The Code of Virginia does not define Consent; however, the definition for rape in § 18.2-61 describes the concept of unwillingness in the context of rape, and § 18.2-67.1 describes "mental incapacity" and "physical helplessness" in the context of sexual violence.

The Code of Virginia does not define Dating Violence; however, "Sexual Violence" is defined in § 23.1-806 as "physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent."

Although the Code of Virginia does not specifically define "Domestic Violence," § 16.1-228 defines "Family Abuse" as "any act involving violence, force, or threat that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury and that is committed by a person again such person's family or household member. Such act includes, but is not limited to, any forceful detention, stalking, criminal sexual assault in violation of Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2, or any criminal offense that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury." The Code further defines "Family or Household Member" (§ 16.1-228) as "(i) the person's spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the

same home with the person, (ii) the person's former spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (iii) the person's parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters, half-brothers, half-sisters, grandparents and grandchildren, regardless of whether such persons reside in the same home with the person, (iv) the person's mother-in-law, father-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law who reside in the same home with the person, (v) any individual who has a child in common with the person, whether or not the person and that individual have been married or have resided together at any time, or (vi) any individual who cohabits or who, within the previous 12 months, cohabited with the person, and any children of either of them then residing in the same home with the person."

Stalking is described in the Code of Virginia § 18.2-60.3 as on more than one occasion engaging in conduct directed at another person with the intent to place, or when he knows or reasonably should know that the conduct places that other person in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to that other person or to that other person's family or household member. If the person contacts or follows or attempts to contact or follow the person at whom the conduct is directed after being given actual notice that the person does not want to be contacted or followed, such actions shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person intended to place that other person, or reasonably should have known that the other person was placed, in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to himself or a family or household member.

The Code of Virginia § 18.2- 386.1 and § 18.2-386.2 provide for criminal penalties in some cases of Sexual Exploitation.