

Sexual Misconduct Policies, Prevention And Resources

Sexual misconduct is a violation of SMU policy and of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the federal law that prohibits discrimination based on sex. Sexual misconduct encompasses all forms of sexual harassment, including sexual assault and gender-based harassment, and it will not be tolerated in our University community.

In the event that a student experiences sexual misconduct, SMU has resources in place to provide support, including law enforcement officials, a Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Title IX Coordinators, and confidential counselors trained in sexual misconduct issues. These resources are described in more detail on the following pages. Sexual misconduct is a serious issue at universities and colleges across the country. SMU supports national efforts to eradicate sexual misconduct, including those of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault. The University takes seriously its obligations under Title IX, which requires universities and colleges to investigate allegations of sexual misconduct and to have internal grievance procedures to address Title IX violations. SMU is committed to providing prompt and effective resolution of complaints and to holding violators accountable, while treating all students fairly.

In fall 2012, President R. Gerald Turner appointed the Task Force on Sexual Misconduct Policies and Procedures to examine SMU policies and procedures related to sexual misconduct in comparison with benchmark practices nationwide. The Task Force made recommendations for revised and new initiatives, including initiatives regarding education, training, policies and procedures. Most of the recommendations have been implemented, and the faculty, staff and students serving on the Task Force Implementation Group will continue to monitor the implementation of all recommendations. Initiatives include expanded education and training for students, faculty and staff; a campus climate survey; a research-based bystander intervention program; and participation in the White House “It’s On Us” campaign, as well as a student-led awareness campaign, “Not On My Campus.”

SMU is committed to policies and procedures that support students’ well-being and foster a healthy learning environment based on respect and responsible behavior. Parents play an important role in SMU’s efforts to educate students about sexual misconduct and are asked to be partners in encouraging students to live responsibly.

Learn more on SMU’s Health and Safety website, smu.edu/LiveResponsibly.

SMU POLICY AND FEDERAL AND STATE LAW

Sexual misconduct is prohibited by SMU’s Title IX Harassment Policy, Policy 2.5.1, and the federal law Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The policy is available online at www.smu.edu/IAE/PoliciesAndProcedures. Students found responsible for sexual misconduct face disciplinary sanctions up to and including expulsion from the University.

Sexual misconduct includes sexual harassment, gender-based harassment, sexual violence, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and sexual exploitation. Please see the section “Sexual Misconduct Definitions and Examples” for more information.

Sexual harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that has the effect of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working or academic environment. There are two forms of sexual assault: non-consensual sexual contact and nonconsensual sexual intercourse. Non-consensual sexual contact means any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any object, by a man or woman upon a man or woman that is without consent and/or by force. Non-consensual sexual intercourse means any sexual

intercourse, however slight, with any object, by a man or woman upon a man or woman that is without consent and/or by force.

Consent means voluntary, clear, continuous, mutually understandable permission, given by words or actions, regarding one's willingness to engage in sexual activity.

A sexual interaction is considered consensual when individuals willingly and knowingly engage in the interaction. Someone who is incapacitated (by alcohol, drug use, unconsciousness, disability, or other forms of helplessness) cannot consent. Consent cannot be procured by the use of physical force, compulsion, threats, intimidating behavior or coercion. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. Previous relationships or previous consent for sexual activity is not consent to sexual activity on a different occasion. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another person. Silence or absence of resistance is not consent. Consent can be withdrawn at any time. Previous consent does not mean ongoing consent. For example, consent to certain acts does not mean consent to the same acts later in the same evening.

In addition to violating SMU policy and federal law, sexual assault is a crime punishable under Texas law by imprisonment from two to 20 years plus a fine up to \$10,000. A person convicted of sexual assault must register as a sex offender for the remainder of his or her life.

SMU is committed to maintaining a campus where sexual assault does not occur. However, studies have shown that sexual assault is an underreported crime nationwide and that sexual assaults reported on college campuses often involve students who know one another. SMU seeks to provide a supportive environment for students to come forward to report any violations and to obtain help. All community members should be aware that sexual assault can happen to anyone and that sexual assault is not the victim's fault.

Students who experience sexual assault are urged to immediately seek safety and medical attention and alert police. Students can choose to pursue criminal charges, an internal grievance process under SMU's Title IX Harassment Policy or both of these processes.

Much of the information on the following pages focuses on resources and complaint options available in cases of sexual assault. Please note, however, that resources are available in all cases of sexual misconduct.

Contact SMU's Title IX Coordinator in the Office of Institutional Access and Equity for more information; call 214-768-3601, email accessequity@smu.edu or visit smu.edu/iae.

GETTING HELP IN CASE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

It is critical that any student who has experienced sexual assault find safety and seek medical attention immediately.

Students also are urged to report sexual assault to police as soon as possible.

Please see the following section, "Reporting Sexual Assault."

Please know that sexual assault can happen to anyone and is never the victim's fault. SMU and community resources are available to help.

SEEK MEDICAL CARE AND PRESERVE EVIDENCE

Students are urged to go to Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Dallas, where a certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) will provide medical care and a sexual assault exam; call 214-345-6203 or visit texashealth.org/dallassane.

- SMU Police officers, who are trained in sexual misconduct issues, are available to transport and accompany students to the hospital; call 214-768-3333. Officers will not be present during the exam. Students may bring a friend or family member for support.
- A confidential counselor in SMU Counseling Services who specializes in sexual misconduct issues also can accompany students to the hospital. Call 214-768-2277 (an emergency contact number is provided at all hours), or SMU Police can contact Counseling Services for students.

In addition to providing medical care, the nurse examiner gathers forensic evidence that can aid in prosecution. Students should preserve evidence before the exam. They should not bathe, shower or douche; they should not eat, drink or use toothpaste or mouthwash. They also should not wash clothing, bed sheets, pillows or other potential evidence.

FOR CONFIDENTIAL COUNSELING. SMU Counseling Services provides confidential counseling and assistance from counselors who specialize in sexual misconduct issues. Call 214-768-2277; an emergency contact number is provided at all hours. The SMU Chaplain's Office also provides confidential counseling; call 214-768-4502. A community resource, the Dallas Area Rape Crisis Center (DARCC), provides confidential counseling and can assist students at Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Dallas; call 972-641-7273 (available 24/7) or visit www.dallasrapecrisis.org.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE. SMU also can assist students by providing no contact orders, letters to professors requesting leniency, escort and transportation services, classroom and housing accommodations, assistance filing protective orders through the district attorney's office and assistance contacting local law enforcement if the sexual assault occurred off campus. For more information, please contact SMU's Title IX Coordinator, 214-768-3601, or email accessequity@smu.edu.

REPORTING SEXUAL ASSAULT

SMU urges anyone who has experienced sexual assault to alert police as soon as possible.

IN THE CASE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT ON CAMPUS, SMU Police can be reached at 911 from a campus phone; at 214-768-3333 from a cell phone; or by picking up a blue-light phone on campus at any time of day or night.

IN THE CASE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT OFF CAMPUS, students should call 911 to reach police in that jurisdiction or call 214-768-3333 to reach SMU Police, who can connect callers with police in the appropriate jurisdiction. *Students also may choose to report a sexual assault to resources including the SMU Title IX Coordinator. See "Confidential and Other Campus Resources."*

Reporting an incident to police does not automatically lead to criminal charges being filed or criminal prosecution. However, when a student immediately reports an incident, police are better able to collect evidence that may be helpful in building a criminal case, even if the student decides to wait until a later date to file criminal charges. In addition, a student will have input about his or her case after talking with police.

SMU is committed to responding to sexual assault reports in a timely manner. When a case of on-campus sexual assault is reported to SMU Police, police officials conduct an investigation, which may include gathering evidence and witness statements and obtaining search and arrest warrants.

SMU issues a crime alert by campus email if the University believes that the alleged perpetrator may pose a continuing or serious threat to the community or that the alert will aid in the prevention of similar crimes in the future. Crime alerts also are posted online at smu.edu/police.

SMU Police also notify the Dallas County District Attorney's Office or other appropriate external law enforcement agency that a sexual assault has been reported and is under investigation. Students who report sexual assault have the right to decide to pursue a criminal process, an SMU internal grievance process or both processes. Learn more about these options in the section "Options Under State Law and Federal Mandates."

ANONYMOUS REPORTING. Those who wish to anonymously report information may call the SMU Police Silent Witness Program at 214-768-2TIP (2847) or submit a report online at smu.edu/police through the Silent Witness Form. Anonymous reports also may be emailed to accessequity@smu.edu or mailed to the Title IX Coordinator, P.O. Box 750200, Dallas, TX 75275-0200.

RETALIATION PROHIBITED. SMU prohibits threats or acts of retaliation against students who are involved in any manner of a report of sexual misconduct, investigation, proceeding, or hearing under SMU's Title IX Harassment Policy. Retaliation can take many forms, including sustained abuse or violence, threats, coercion, intimidation and discrimination. Students who engage in retaliation or harassment by any means – including in person, through others or on social media – will be subject to disciplinary action. Retaliation is also a criminal offense under Texas law, and students may face criminal charges. Students who observe retaliation or who are threatened in any way should promptly notify SMU Police, 214-768-3333; the SMU Title IX Coordinator, 214-768-3601; or the Office of Student Conduct & Community Standards, 214-768-4563.

CONFIDENTIAL AND OTHER CAMPUS RESOURCES

Students may choose to report sexual assault to the confidential resources or other campus officials listed below. These campus resources are available to all students, including students who have been accused of sexual assault, witnesses in sexual assault cases and friends of students involved in these cases.

CONFIDENTIAL CAMPUS RESOURCES

The following resources must honor confidentiality, except under very limited circumstances such as an imminent threat of danger to self or others.

- SMU Counseling Services 214-768-2277 (an emergency contact number is provided at all hours) smu.edu/counseling
- SMU Chaplain's Office 214-768-4502 smu.edu/chaplain

CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNITY RESOURCE

- The Dallas Area Rape Crisis Center 972-641-7273 (24-hour hotline) www.dallasrapecrisis.org

OTHER CAMPUS RESOURCES

To the extent possible, the following campus officials will protect the privacy of all parties involved in a report of sexual assault, but are required to report sexual assaults to SMU's Title IX Coordinator for follow-up.

In addition, the following officials are some of the persons at SMU who are required by the federal Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990, as amended, to notify SMU Police that sexual misconduct has been reported, but they are not required to provide the name of the person reporting the misconduct.

- SMU Police (criminal reporting) 214-768-3333 smu.edu/police
- SMU Title IX Coordinator (internal grievance reporting) 214-768-3601 smu.edu/IAE

- Office of the Dean of Student Life 214-768-4564 smu.edu/studentlife
- Violence Prevention & Support Services 214-768-4512
- Women & LGBT Center 214-768-4792 smu.edu/womenandlgbtcenter
- Residence Life and Student Housing 214-768-2407 smu.edu/housing

OPTIONS UNDER STATE LAW AND FEDERAL MANDATES

Students who report sexual assault have the right to decide to pursue a criminal process, an SMU internal grievance process or both processes. Students also may choose not to file a grievance or pursue criminal charges. The internal grievance process and the criminal process, which are independent of each other, can be pursued at the same time.

THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. A student may decide immediately or at a later date to pursue criminal charges and prosecution in a criminal court. If a student decides to pursue criminal charges, the district attorney's office in the appropriate jurisdiction determines whether to present the case to a grand jury to obtain an indictment and proceed with a trial, after law enforcement officials have presented the findings of their investigation.

SMU Police are available to counsel and accompany students through this process; call 214-768-3333.

SMU INTERNAL GRIEVANCE PROCESS.

A student who reports sexual assault may file a complaint under the University's Title IX Harassment Policy with the SMU Title IX Coordinator in the Office of Institutional Access and Equity. The internal grievance process includes an investigation of the allegations, sanctions and an appeal process.

Students reporting sexual assault are encouraged to share as much information as they are comfortable sharing. Pending the outcome of the grievance process and to protect the safety of the SMU community, the University may impose temporary interim measures, such as no contact orders, campus restrictions and temporary suspension.

Students involved in a sexual misconduct case may qualify to receive amnesty for other violations of the Student Code of Conduct, such as alcohol violations, as outlined in the Conduct Review Process. The investigation will focus primarily upon the allegations of sexual misconduct.

For more information about this process or to file a grievance, contact the SMU Title IX Coordinator in the Office of Institutional Access and Equity at 214-768-3601 or email accessequity@smu.edu.

TITLE IX AT SMU

As defined by the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 protects people from discrimination based on sex in education programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance, including SMU.

Title IX prohibits all forms of sexual harassment, including sexual assault and other acts of sexual violence. Title IX requires universities and colleges to investigate reports of sexual harassment and to provide internal grievance procedures. These procedures offer students reporting sexual assault an avenue for holding violators accountable for their actions, in addition to the criminal process.

Title IX also requires the University to appoint a Title IX Coordinator. SMU's Title IX Coordinator resides in the Office of Institutional Access and Equity, which develops and manages University policies, procedures and programs of equal opportunity, diversity and affirmative action. The office serves SMU students, employees, applicants and visitors. SMU's prohibition against discrimination, including on the basis of sex, includes any employment practice, education program or educational activity.

SMU's Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Coordinators are available to assist students who have questions or concerns regarding sexual misconduct or who wish to file an internal complaint under the University's Title IX Harassment Policy. The Coordinator and Deputies also can provide students with information about SMU and community resources. Please feel free to contact any of the following SMU employees for assistance. Deputies serve campus-wide; their departments and schools are listed for informational purposes only.

SMU Title IX Coordinator

- Samantha Thomas, Office of Institutional Access and Equity, 214-768-3601 or email thomassa@smu.edu

SMU Deputy Title IX Coordinators

- Carolyn Hernandez, Office of Institutional Access and Equity, 214-768-3601 or email hernandez@smu.edu
- Denise Gauthier, Office of Institutional Access and Equity, 214-768-3601 or email dgauthier@smu.edu
- Marci Armstrong, Cox School of Business, 214-768-4486 or email marci@mail.cox.smu.edu
- Martin L. Camp, Dedman School of Law, 214-768-4178 or email mlcamp@smu.edu
- Monique Holland, Department of Athletics, 214-768-1650 or email hollandm@smu.edu
- Creston Lynch, Student Affairs, 214-768-4434 or email cclynch@smu.edu Learn more about Title IX and read SMU's Title IX Harassment Policy at www.smu.edu/IAE.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES DEFINITIONS

Consent: Voluntary, clear, continuous, mutually understandable permission, given by words or actions, regarding one's willingness to engage in sexual activity. A sexual interaction is considered consensual when individuals willingly and knowingly engage in the interaction.

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. Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

Domestic violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim 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, or anyone who is protected from the respondent's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Gender-based harassment: Acts of verbal, nonverbal or physical aggression, intimidation or hostility based on sex or sex-stereotyping, even if those acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature.

Incapacitation: The inability to provide consent due to the use of drugs or alcohol, when a person is asleep or unconscious, or because of an intellectual or other disability that prevents an individual from having the capacity to give consent.

Retaliation: Any adverse action, or attempted adverse action, against an individual (or group of individuals) because of their participation in any manner in an investigation, proceeding or hearing under the University's Title IX Harassment Policy, including individuals who file a third-person report. This includes action taken against a bystander who intervened to stop or attempt to stop discrimination, harassment or sexual misconduct. Retaliation can take many forms, including sustained abuse or violence, threats, coercion, intimidation and discrimination. Action is generally deemed retaliatory if it would deter a reasonable person in the same circumstances from opposing practices prohibited by the Title IX Harassment Policy. Any individual or group of individuals engaging in retaliation can be held responsible. Examples of conduct which may be retaliation include, but are not limited to:

- Threats of harm to an individual or the individual's property;
- Forcing or pressuring an individual to take time off from school or work;
- Pressuring an individual to refrain from talking to the media;
- Removing an individual from sports teams or other extracurricular activities for reporting Title IX harassment;
- Unreasonably failing to accommodate an individual's housing or academic needs; or
- Terminating, demoting, reassigning or denying benefits to an employee.

Sex discrimination: Giving preferential treatment to one gender to the disadvantage of the other because of his or her gender. It may occur also when policies or practices are facially neutral, but have a disproportionately adverse impact on a particular gender when applied.

Sexual assault (non-consensual sexual contact): Any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any object, by a man or woman upon a man or woman that is without consent and/or by force. Sexual contact includes: intentional contact with the breasts, buttock, groin or genitals, or touching another with any of these body parts, or making another touch you or themselves with or on any of these body parts; any intentional bodily contact in a sexual manner, though not involving contact with/of/by breasts, buttocks, groin, mouth or other orifice.

Sexual assault (non-consensual sexual intercourse): Any sexual intercourse, however slight, with any object, by a man or woman upon a man or woman that is without consent and/or by force. Intercourse includes: vaginal penetration by a penis, object, tongue or finger; anal penetration by a penis, object, tongue or finger; or oral copulation (mouth to genital contact or genital to mouth contact), no matter how slight the penetration or contact.

Sexual exploitation: Occurs when a student takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his/her own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of the other sexual misconduct offenses.

Sexual harassment: A form of sex discrimination that means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when –

a. submission to such conduct is made either an explicit or an implicit term or condition of an individual's employment, academic evaluation or advancement, or status in a course, program or activity of the university;

b. submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for academic or employment decisions affecting such individual; or

c. such conduct has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working or academic environment or unduly interfering with an individual's work or academic performance. For purposes of the Title IX Harassment Policy, "undue interference" is defined as improper, unreasonable or unjustifiable behavior going beyond what is appropriate, warranted or natural.

Sexual harassment includes two categories:

■ "Hostile environment sexual harassment" means verbal, physical or visual forms of harassment that are sexual in nature, "sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive" and unwelcome. A single, severe incident, such as a sexual assault, could create a hostile environment. A "hostile environment" is often created by a series of incidents.

■ "Quid pro quo sexual harassment" means "this for that." An example of this form of sexual harassment occurs if a member of the faculty (or staff member) stipulates that one's grade or performance rating (or participation on a team, in a play, etc.) will be based on whether one submits to unwelcome sexual conduct. Whether one refuses a sexual demand or submits to it is not relevant; the conduct violates the law.

Sexual misconduct: Includes sexual harassment, gender-based harassment, sexual violence, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and sexual exploitation.

Sexual violence: A physical sexual act perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to the victim's use of drugs or alcohol. An individual also may be unable to give consent due to an intellectual or other disability. A number of different acts fall into the category of sexual violence, including rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion. All such acts of sexual violence are forms of sexual harassment prohibited by Title IX and the University's Title IX Harassment Policy.

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

- Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Examples

If sufficiently severe or pervasive, the following types of actions serve as non-exhaustive examples of Title IX harassment prohibited by SMU:

- Physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will, or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to that person's use of drugs or alcohol or due to an intellectual or other disability;
- Direct or implied statements, threats or demands for sexual favors, sexual advances, accompanied by implied or actual promises of preferential treatment for submission to such demands; or implied or actual threats that failure to submit to such demand may result in adverse treatment concerning the person's admission, enrollment, employment, work status, promotion, grades or recommendation;
- Persistent unwelcome flirtation, requests for dates, repeated and unwanted staring, advances or propositions of a sexual nature;
- Gratuitous displays of sexually suggestive objects or pictures, including images displayed, transferred, forwarded or shared via the Internet, text messaging or other electronic means;
- A pattern of conduct unrelated to an academic course or the requirements of the workplace intended to cause discomfort or humiliation or both that includes one or more of the following: comments of a sexual nature; sexually explicit statements, questions, jokes, anecdotes or gestures; a pattern of conduct that would cause discomfort or humiliation, or both, to a reasonable person to whom the conduct is directed and that includes one or more of the following:
 - unnecessary touching, such as patting, pinching, hugging or repeated brushing against a person's body;
 - remarks of a sexual nature about a person's clothing or body; or
 - remarks about sexual activity or speculations about previous sexual experience.
- Treating individuals adversely because they do not conform to stereotypical norms of feminine or masculine gender behavior.

Acts of Title IX harassment may take many different forms.

Examples include the following: direct threats and other verbal statements; email or other electronic messages; physical contact; jokes; gestures; and pictures or other visuals.

Harassment that violates SMU policy goes beyond the mere expression of views or thoughts (spoken or written) that an individual may find offensive. The conduct must be sufficiently severe or pervasive as to limit unlawfully an individual's ability to participate in or benefit from the activities of SMU. Further, one must evaluate such conduct from the perspective of a reasonable person in the alleged victim's position, taking into account the totality of the circumstances involved in a particular matter.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

SMU's Office of Violence Prevention & Support Services (214-768-4512), the Women & LGBT Center (214-768-4792), the Assistant Director for Health Education (214-768-2393) and Counseling Services (214-768-2277) coordinate and provide educational and prevention programs on sexual misconduct.

Education for incoming students includes a required comprehensive online course and an informational program during the first week of the fall term. All students are required to take Wellness courses, which provide information on respectful relationships. A research-based bystander intervention training program developed by SMU psychology professors also is provided in Wellness courses. Information is posted on SMU's Health and Safety website, smu.edu/LiveResponsibly, and on posters across campus.

Campus-wide programs include Sexual Assault Awareness Month, Relationship Violence Awareness Month, National Night Out and Take Back the Night.

Programs also are available to individual classes, Residential Commons and Greek organizations upon request. Call Violence Prevention & Support Services, 214-768-4512.

Student organizations involved in raising awareness of sexual assault include Not On My Campus, the Women's Interest Network, The Well: Health Promotion and Wellbeing, and Peer Health Educators. Call the Assistant Director for Health Education, 214-768-2393.

CAMPUS SECURITY: SMU Police patrol campus 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The department coordinates actions with neighboring agencies and criminal investigations with the Dallas County district attorney's office. Emergency blue-light phones across campus connect directly to SMU Police.

SMU Police provide crime prevention education and self-defense training to student groups and are available upon request; 214-768-3333. Information about crimes may be reported anonymously through the SMU Police Silent Witness Program by calling 214-SMU-2TIP or online at smu.edu/police under "Forms."

SMU urges students to call for a security escort. Giddy-Up offers free rides on campus from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. during the fall and spring terms when classes are in session; call 214-768-1111. SMU Police are also available to provide secure rides on campus; call 214-768-3388. SMU Rides provides rides off and on campus 24 hours a day; the full cost of the ride is charged to the student's SMU account; call 214-768-7433 (RIDE).

CRIME REPORTS: SMU Police maintain a daily crime log, which is available online at www.smu.edu/police and to the public for review during business hours, at the dispatch window at Patterson Hall, 3128 Dyer Street.

SMU issues crime alerts by campus email if the University believes that an alleged perpetrator may pose a continuing or serious threat to the community or that the alert will aid in the prevention of similar crimes in the future. Crime alerts are issued by campus email and are also posted online at smu.edu/police.

SMU's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, posted online at smu.edu/cleryreport, includes reported crimes for the previous three years.

Learn more at smu.edu/LiveResponsibly.