ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

2026

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2026 Annual Security Report

Thank you for spending time reviewing our annual crime and fire safety report. Logan University publishes this report in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act and the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. This report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Logan University; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The report also contains information regarding campus security and personal safety including topics such as crime prevention, crime-reporting policies and other matters of importance related to security and safety on campus. The 2026 report includes data for calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Logan University is committed to working toward a safe and secure environment by consistently seeking and finding ways to promote, preserve and deliver a feeling of security, safety and quality of service to its employees, students and the community to which it services.

Regardless of our efforts to provide a safe campus, there is no guarantee that a person will not become a victim of a crime while on campus. Crime prevention is a shared responsibility between the University and its community members. Students, faculty and staff must accept responsibility for helping to maintain a safe environment. Logan University encourages all individuals who attend, work or visit the campus to follow basic personal and property crime prevention and procedures for yourself and for those around you.

The Security Department at Logan University works diligently with other departments and agencies to compile the necessary information for this report. The Logan Security Department, the Logan Safety Committee, Physical Plant, Student Affairs, Human Resources, St. Louis County Police Department, Chesterfield Police Department, St. Charles County Police Department and surrounding residential neighbors are just a few of the "key players" that assist us in providing important information for this report. I encourage all community members to take a few minutes and review this report. Please become familiar with the various services and procedures that are outlined in this report. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at any time at 636-230-1932.

Sincerely,

P. Herbert Caldwell, Ed.D.
Chief of Compliance & Engagement
Title IX Coordinator| Logan University
1851 Schoettler Road | Chesterfield, MO 63017
Phone: (636) 230-1932 | www.logan.edu

LOGAN UNIVERSITY
LEADERS Made

I. Campus Law Enforcement

Mr. Floyd Padgett is the Security Manager for Logan University and is pivotal to leading efforts around safety and security. Additionally, Campbell Security Services is contracted to assist in providing services 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to the Logan University community. The goal is to assist in enhancing a safe learning, working and patient care environment. This is accomplished by the use of security officers, surveillance cameras, foot/vehicle patrols, emergency notification systems, cellular phones and digital two-way radios.

Logan Campus Security has jurisdiction and reporting duty for Logan University and clinics operated by Logan University. Logan Campus Security does not have enforcement authority, or authority to detain or make arrests. While there may or may not be a formal Memorandum of Understanding, Logan University maintains an open line of communication with local law enforcement agencies. Logan University maintains effective working relationships with Chesterfield, St. Peters and Saint Louis County Police, as all these agencies have jurisdiction in the geography of our campus and clinics.

II. Reporting Procedures

All faculty, staff, students, visitors and campus neighbors are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to the Logan University Chief of Security or Chesterfield Police Department. By promptly reporting crimes, it will ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and will aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate.

Security is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Students and employees should report any incidents or criminal action to Logan Campus Security. Any report of criminal activity will result in an immediate response by Logan Campus Security. In the event of an emergency, 911 should be contacted first, followed by a call to Campus Security. Response time may be affected by various factors, such as the number and location of available personnel and/or their involvement at the time a report is received. Response to an incident may also involve other personnel (i.e., Student Affairs in an incident involving a student); or an outside police agency or other agencies if an incident requires specialized abilities beyond the capabilities of security. All security officers are equipped with two-way radios to stay in constant communication with the front desk receptionist and physical plant and carry cell phones for immediate connectivity to St. Louis County Police, Chesterfield Police or other responding 911 contacts. Reporting of crimes to Logan Campus Security should be prompt and accurate. In the event a victim of a crime is unable to make such a report, Logan Campus Security on their behalf may contact law enforcement and make a report based on collected facts and evidence. Confidential Advisors, are not obligated to report crimes to the University or law enforcement in a way that identifies the reporting or responding party. Confidential Advisors will work to assist staff and students with the appropriate networks and resources for support.

III. Timely Warning

In the event a situation/crime arises, either on campus or at an off-campus clinic, that, in the judgment of Logan University administration has been deemed a serious, on-going threat or reportable offense, Logan Campus security will issue a "timely warning" crime bulletin to notify the employees, faculty, staff.

The warning will make clear the crime, and will notify the Logan community of the appropriate action or next step. The timely warning may be issued via text service, campus email or posted on campus digital display. Reports shall be provided to students and employees in a manner that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences

IV. Emergency Response and Evacuation

Logan Campus Security will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. Logan University administration with consultation from local law enforcement or emergency responders may confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation.

Logan University administration with consultation from local law enforcement or emergency responders may determine if the threat applies to all students, faculty and staff or a particular segment of campus, or if the threat is isolated to specific building or area. Logan Campus Security, along with the Director of Marketing and Communications, Plant Supervisor and the Chief Financial Officer may determine the content of the notification to be sent.

In such cases the University will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency

Logan Campus Security will disseminate the notification via text, email, **www.logan.edu**, social media and campus digital display. Any follow up information, including an all clear will also be delivered by Logan Campus Security via text, email, **www.logan.edu,** social media and campus digital display. Logan University Administration may determine that an emergency or dangerous situation could be potentially impactful to the larger community, and may release notification to local radio, television, and print media.

Logan University will annually test and make public our emergency response and evacuation procedures. The Safety Committee meets quarterly and trains on the University's response to a critical incident through a variety of exercises. The Safety Committee also determines the dates for scheduled drills, exercises and any follow through activities. These tests may be announced or unannounced depending on the type of exercise. Community members are encouraged to review the University's emergency response plan and evacuation procedures located on the Logan website **https://www.logan.edu/students/campus-resources/campus-security**.

V. Local Police Department

Logan University has a strong relationship with the Chesterfield Police Department. Not only do they support by routinely having an officer patrol and visit campus, but we receive annual reports from Chesterfield Police, St. Louis County Police, and St. Peters Police in regards to crimes committed in their jurisdiction that may involve our students.

VI. Security and Access to Campus Facilities

Access to campus buildings and grounds is a privilege extended to students, faculty, staff and authorized guests. The University encourages an open environment with limited constraints to ensure reasonable protection of all members of the community. The campus does not allow access to the buildings after midnight. Since the offsite clinic facilities are leased, the University works with the landlord and local law enforcement on any security or crime issues.

The Administrative Building is open, at a minimum, during normal business hours. Most facilities have individual hours, and the hours may vary at different times of the year. Officers patrol the buildings on a regular basis. Exterior lights and landscape control is a critical part of that commitment

VII. Maintenance of Campus Facilities

We make every effort to maintain and care for the campus while minimizing interruptions to the academic enterprise of the University. Members of the Physical Plant and Campus Security Department periodically conduct security surveys to ensure campus lighting is adequate and the landscape appropriately controlled. Other measures may be implemented by the Safety Committee to ensure our campus is well maintained and compliant with appropriate codes.

Physical Plant personnel are also available to respond to calls for service regarding unsafe facility conditions. These conditions may include unsafe steps and handrails, unsafe roadways on campus and unsecured equipment, etc. Any issue with maintenance should be reported to the receptionist at the Administration Building, Campus Security or Physical Plant.

VIII. Education Programs

As part of the orientation process, each new student at Logan University receives the student and emergency handbook. These manuals along with other resources help to make students aware of procedures and practices as related to security and safety. Employees all have access to the emergency handbook which spells out in detail our procedures and practice for safety and security.

IX. Alcohol and Drug Policy

The Logan University drug and alcohol policy includes all students, faculty, staff, fellows, residents, administration and volunteers. Logan University has a significant interest in ensuring that the work environment is free from the hazards to patients, students, employees, and visitors that are created due to the unauthorized use of alcohol, drugs, or controlled substances.

The Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988 and Drug Free Schools and Community Act of 1989 requires Logan University, as a Federal grant recipient and contractor, to certify that it will provide a drug free workplace and learning environment. A drug free awareness program has been established to inform all employees and students about:

- The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace
- The University's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace
- The availability of drug counseling, rehabilitation, student and employee assistance programs
- Potential penalties for drug abuse violations.

This is accomplished by providing to each employee and student a copy of the University's Drug Free Workplace policy statement, and requiring that as a condition of employment under such a grant or contract the employee will abide by the terms of this statement; and notify the Director of Human Resources of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five (5) days after such conviction. Copies of this policy can be obtained from the Dean of Students and Director of Human Resources.

Standards of Conduct

The purpose of a drug and alcohol free campus is to promote the safety, health and general well-being of students and employees and to facilitate the efficient operations of campus business toward accomplishing the college mission. Accordingly, employees and students will not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of controlled substances, illicit drugs, or alcohol while on University property or engaged in University-related activities. Controlled substances include, but are not limited to, narcotics, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabis (marijuana), and prescription drugs, except when used in accordance with instructions from a proper medical authority. Logan also prohibits the sale, use and dispensing of alcoholic beverages on College premises with the exception of University sponsored events, where alcohol may be served. When alcohol is served at University sponsored events, employees and students are expected to comply with all University policies, including Logan's Guidelines for Appropriate Conduct.

University Sanctions

The illegal sale, manufacture, distribution, or unauthorized use of drugs or controlled substances whether on or off Logan University premises or reporting to work, classes, clerkships, preceptorships or laboratory research under the influence of unauthorized drugs or controlled substances may constitute grounds for immediate dismissal including suspension/expulsion or termination of employment.

The unauthorized use or possession of alcoholic beverages on Logan University's premises or reporting to the school under the influence of alcohol also may constitute grounds for immediate dismissal including suspension/expulsion or termination of employment.

The University may in its discretion take appropriate disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment or suspension/expulsion against anyone who has violated the above rules. In some cases, the individual in question may be referred for counseling and treatment through the Employee Assistance Program or via Student Assistance Program. The University is under no obligation to refer an employee or student who has violated the above rules to the EAP/SAP or to any other rehabilitation program.

Any employee or student who is suspected of being under the influence of any alcoholic beverage or drug while on duty and who refuses to be medically evaluated or to release the results or such evaluation to the University or appropriate administrative officer of the University will be relieved from duty and will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including suspension/expulsion or termination of employment.

Legal Sanctions

Local state and federal governments have enacted laws making it a criminal offense to unlawfully possess, use or distribute illicit drugs or alcohol. These laws cover the one time, "social or recreational" users as well as the alcoholic and drug addict. In order to assist you in understanding the potential legal implications of such conduct, a summary of the criminal sanctions which may be imposed under local, state, and federal laws is provided below:

Missouri Law

Conviction for possession of illicit drugs results in up to 7 years imprisonment and a maximum fine of $5,000, unless the offense involves 35 grams or less of marijuana, which entails up to 1 year in prison and a fine of $1,000.

The purchase, attempt to purchase, or possession of any intoxicating liquor by a person under 21 years of age is punishable by a fine of $50 to $1,000 and up to a year in jail. The same penalties apply to persons knowingly furnishing alcohol to minors.

Federal Law

Conviction for possession of illicit drugs results in 1 to 3 years imprisonment and a minimum fine of $1,000, unless the offense involves cocaine base (crack) which may carry mandatory imprisonment for up to 5 to 20 years.

The severity of the sanctions imposed for both possession and distribution offenses depend on the type and quantity of drugs, prior convictions, and whether death or serious injury resulted. Sanctions may be increased for offenses which involve distribution to minors or occur on or near Campus. In addition, other federal laws require or permit forfeiture of personal or real property used to illegally possess, facilitate possession, transport or conceal a controlled substance. A person's right to purchase a firearm or receive federal benefits, such as Student loans, grants, contracts, or professional or commercial licenses, may be revoked or denied as a result of a drug conviction. Additionally, federal law mandates that any Student who has been convicted of an offense under any federal or state law involving the

possession or sale of a controlled substance shall not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance during the period on the date of such conviction and ending after the interval specified.

Health Risks

There are numerous, serious health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol. Substance abuse, when left untreated, may lead to damaged vital organs such as the liver, brain, and kidneys. Other problems normally associated with substance abuse include nausea, vomiting, loss of memory, slurred speech, blurred vision, and violent acts of aggression. These effects can lead to poor academic performance, loss of jobs, arrests, arguments with family and friends, and serious accidents.

https://www.drugabuse.gov/sites/default/files/cadchart.pdf

Effects of Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher manual functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicated that children of alcoholic parents are at a greater risk of becoming alcoholics than other children.

Effects of Drug Use

Drug abuse often leads to harm to the individual and to society. Each of the known classifications of drugs has its unique effect leading to some sort of change in the individual and to specific harmful effects if taken habitually or in overdose quantities. However, it is important to note that signs and symptomology can be misleading. They may merely signify normal variability in human behavior or health. Any conclusions arrived at regarding the use of drugs should be based on incontrovertible fact, not on appearance, assumptions or rumor. The harmful effects of the ingestion of hallucinogens include hallucinations and other disorders of the senses. Hallucinogens, such as marijuana, L.S.D., psilocybin and synthetic compounds, D.M.T., P.C.P., etc., may result in dilated pupils, excessive perspiration, body odor, distorted perceptions of sight, touch, hearing or smell, and distinct mood and behavior changes from positivity to terror and violence. Withdrawal symptoms from addiction to hallucinogens, their derivatives or analogs are severe, painful and may actually be dangerous to one's life. Stimulants, such

as cocaine, amphetamines, crack and 101 similar compounds can lead to high blood pressures, physical violence, psychosis, dependence, and addiction. This is a very dangerous form of drug abuse. Users are excessively active, often lose interest in food and sleep, and frequently are irritable, nervous and argumentative. Cocaine users will eventually develop a runny nose, dry mouth and lips, dilated pupils and bad breath. The use of stimulants can quickly lead to addiction. The symptomology of excessive use of depressant drugs such as tranquilizers, barbiturates, chloral hydrate and similar sedative depressants including alcohol, which may be used in conjunction with the depressant, are not as readily apparent. However, slurred speech, unsteady gait, frequent complaints of nervousness, stress, insomnia and attempts to get prescription drugs at numerous pharmacies are characteristic of the user of depressants. All of the depressants can lead to physical and psychological dependence, impaired judgment and slowed reactions.

Continued excessive use of one or more of these depressants can result in impairment of interpersonal relations, loss of memory and gradual deterioration in performance and productivity. Drugs made from opium and drugs with effects like those of opium are called narcotics. Narcotics have a unique effect on the mind and body of the user. Breathing is slowed and with large dosages can stop altogether. Lethargy, drowsiness, constricted pupils, use of clothing to hide needle marks, and erratic or secretive behavior to conceal stealing, borrowing and excessive drug use are characteristic of narcotic abuse. Addiction to a narcotic builds quickly, a matter of a few weeks. Tolerance to the drug increases and the withdrawal illness is severe. There is always the danger of an overdose and death with narcotics or any illicit drug. The damage to the health of a society by those who overuse drugs is incalculable. The physical and psychological destruction of self and others is a major health problem. Crimes against property, violent crimes and the crimes associated with the manufacture and distribution of illicit drugs are directly related to the use and abuse of drugs.

Counseling and Assistance

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) and Student Assistance Programs (SAP) offers professional guidance counseling and a referral service for substance abuse, as well as other concerns, to students, employees and their immediate families free of charge. For confidential information, contact EAP/SAP at 314-845-8302 or 800-832-8302.

The following agencies provide alcohol and substance abuse treatment:

Assisted Recovery Center of America (ARCA)
6651 Chippewa Ave., #224 St. Louis, MO 63109, 314-645-6840
17300 N. Outer Forty, #212 Chesterfield, MO 63005, (636) 532-8333

Bridgeway Behavioral Health
118 N. Second Street, St. Charles, MO 636-224-1210
https://pfh.org/dv/

CenterPointe Hospital
4801 Weldon Spring Pkwy St. Charles, MO 63304, 636-441-7300
www.centerpointehospital.com

Mercy Edgewood Program
970 Executive Parkway Dr. St. Louis, MO 63141, 314-628-6500
www.mercy.net/practice/edgewood-program
Helplines and Websites

- Alcoholics Anonymous 14 Sunnen Dr St. Louis, MO, 314-647-3677, www.aastl.org
- Behavioral Health Response (BHR) 314-469-6644 1-800-811-4760
- Cocaine Anonymous 314-361-3500 **www.camissouri.org**
- Narcotics Anonymous 314-830-3232
- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse 314-962-3456
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) 24/7 Treatment Referral Helpline: 1-800-662-HELP (4357) 1-800-487-4889 (TDD) www.samhsa.gov

X. Hazing

Logan University prohibits hazing, which refers to:

(1) an intentional, knowing, or reckless act; (2) that is an explicit or implicit condition for initiation to, admission into, affiliation with, or continued membership in a group or organization (regardless of whether that group or organization is officially recognized by Logan University); and (3) that involves an individual in practices that are injurious or potentially injurious to an individual's physical, emotional, or psychological well-being (as determined at the sole discretion of the University.

Hazing can be understood as an act that causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in Logan University or the organization, of physical or psychological injury. Hazing may include a level of "force," or "requirement," or "highly encouraged" or anything that implies that those who participate gain social capital over those who do not participate.

Examples of hazing include, but are not limited to:

1. Any physical brutality such as whipping, beating, striking, paddling, branding, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on the body, or similar activity;
2. Any act causing, coercing, or otherwise including sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement, calisthenics, or other activity that subjects a student to risk of harm, or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of a student;
3. Any activity involving consumption of food, liquid, alcoholic beverage, drug, or substance that subjects a student to risk of harm, or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of a student;
4. Any act causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
5. Any activity that intimidates or threatens a student with ostracism, subjects a student to extreme mental stress, shame or humiliation, or adversely affects the mental health or dignity of a student, or that may reasonably be expected to cause a student to leave the organization or the University rather than submit to acts described above; this includes any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
6. Any activity, in which a person solicits, plans, encourages, directs, aids, or attempts to aid another in hazing or intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly permits hazing to occur and/or knowingly fails to report the incident; and,
7. Any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law, or any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

Hazing is strictly prohibited, even if an individual participates in such practices voluntarily. Complaints of hazing will be addressed under the Student Conduct Policy. Anyone who witnesses or becomes aware of hazing activities has a responsibility to report and disclose the factual and descriptive information including, but not limited to, identity of persons involved, dates, times, actions taken if any, and other relevant information to the Dean of Students.

Hazing is also prohibited by Missouri law, which makes it illegal to participate in or cause acts of hazing. Hazing is a Class A misdemeanor punishable by fines up to $1,000, imprisonment of up to one year, or both. However, if the hazing "creates a substantial risk to the life of the student or perspective member," the act is a Class C felony punishable by fines up to $5,000, imprisonment of up to seven years, or both. Under Missouri law, consent is not a defense for hazing.

Logan University is committed to its student first approach and maintains an environment of respect and support. Hazing violates university policies as well as state law. Logan University offers hazing prevention training programs throughout the academic year. Further hazing prevention resources can be found online at stophazing.org

XI. Crime Statistics

	On-Campus			Non-Campus Building			Public Property		
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES									
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault with an Object	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NON-FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSES									
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER OFFENSES									
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUMBER OF ARRESTS/REFERRAL									
Liquor Law Violations Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referred for Campus Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referred for Campus Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Violations Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referred for Campus Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES									
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

There were no hate crimes to report for 2023, 2024, 2025. Logan doesn't have on-campus housing, there is no requirement to maintain a daily fire log or missing students report.

XII. HEOA Victim Notification

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

XIII. Sex Offender Registry

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) of 2000 is a federal law that provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at, or employed by, institutions of higher education. The CSCPA is an amendment to the Jacob Wetterling Crimes against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Act.

In accordance with section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 and the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, persons required to register under a state offender registration program must notify the state concerning each post-secondary school at which the offender works or is a student. The State of Missouri has developed a state-wide registry list. The Revised Statues of Missouri, Sections 589.400 to 589.425 and 43.650 RSMo mandate that the Missouri State Highway Patrol shall maintain a sex offender database and a website on the Internet that is accessible to the public. The information on the website refers only to persons who have been convicted of, found guilty of or plead guilty to committing or attempting to commit sexual offenses and may not reflect the entire criminal history of a particular individual. Offenders who are required to register for crimes of kidnapping, felonious restraint or child abuse may not be listed.

State of Missouri Sex Offenders List

http://www.mshp.dps.mo.gov/CJ38/search.jsp

XIV. Dating Violence, Domestic violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Logan University does not discriminate based on sex in any educational programs or activities. In addition, Logan University prohibits Sexual Harassment, as defined in this policy, in its educational programs and services. For purposes of this policy, such conduct is referred to as "Title IX Sexual Harassment" and includes a range of behaviors such as *Quid Pro Quo* Sexual Harassment, Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Stalking, Dating Violence, and Domestic Violence. These behaviors violate Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which states, "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Sexual harassment can occur among peers (e.g., student to student, employee to employee), between persons of unequal power or position (e.g., supervisor to subordinate, faculty to student), or an offense may be committed by the person who appears to have less power (e.g., subordinate to supervisor, student to faculty).

This policy covers Title IX Sexual Harassment that occurs on campus and in university programs and activities at other locations and events within the United States where the university has substantial control over the Respondent and the circumstances in which the alleged conduct occurred.

All members of the campus community have the right to file a report of Title IX Sexual Harassment without fear of retaliation. The Title IX Coordinator is the campus administrator whose role is to ensure university compliance with applicable laws and federal guidance. This includes facilitating the Grievance Process for Title IX Sexual Harassment. Questions about the applicability of this policy or Logan's compliance with Title IX, can be directed to:

Title IX Coordinator
P. Herbert Caldwell, EdD
Chief of Compliance
1851 Schoettler Rd
Chesterfield, MO 63017
636-230-1932
herb.caldwell@logan.edu

Office of Civil Rights
Kansas City Office
US Department of Education
One Petticoat Lane
1010 Walnut St., Suite 320
(816)-268-0550
ocr.kansascity@ed.gov

This policy prohibits all members of the campus community from engaging in Title IX Sexual Harassment; however, the Grievance Process contained in this policy applies in more limited circumstances as defined below. In instances in which there are reports of conduct by faculty or staff that may constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will consult with the Human Resources Department to determine appropriate responses.

Importantly, behavior that does not rise to the level of Title IX Sexual Harassment may still violate other university standards, including, but not limited to, Conduct Standards and Professional Behavior

Standards. For this reason, if the Title IX Coordinator determines that reports of conduct do not meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment as outlined in this policy, the Title IX Coordinator may refer the report to other campus administrators who have responsibility for applicable university policies.

Prohibited Behavior

For this policy, Title IX Sexual Harassment is conduct based on sex that meets one or more of the following:

- ***Hostile Environment:*** Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the university's education program or activity.
- ***Quid Pro Quo Harassment:*** When a university employee conditions the provision of university aid, benefit, or service on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
- ***Clery Act /VAWA Offenses:*** An occurrence of Sexual Assault, Stalking, Dating Violence, or Domestic Violence as defined by the Jeanne Clery Act and Violence Against Women Act (and defined below).

Sexual Assault***:*** An offense that meets the definition of Rape, Fondling, Incest, or Statutory Rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the *National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manua*l from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

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

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

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.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety, the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

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

Dating Violence***:*** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the Complainant'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.

- *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*.

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

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

Retaliation is also prohibited by this policy and occurs when a person enacts an adverse action against an individual for making a report of Title IX Sexual Harassment or for testifying or otherwise participating in a Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Process. Logan University prohibits behavior that is threatening, intimidating, harassing, or coercive and/or any other conduct that could discourage a reasonable person from engaging in activity protected under this policy. Acts of retaliation may be considered as an independent violation of this policy even when there is no determination of responsibility for Title IX Sexual Harassment.

Related Definitions

Complainant refers to an individual who is alleged to be the victim of Title IX Sexual Harassment.

Consent is positive, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement to engage in specific sexual activity throughout a sexual encounter. Consent cannot be inferred from the absence of a "no;" a clear "yes," verbal or otherwise, is necessary. Consent to some sexual acts does not constitute consent to others, nor does past consent to a given act constitute present or future consent. Consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual encounter and can be revoked or withdrawn at any time. Consent cannot be obtained by threat, coercion, or force. Agreement under such circumstances does not constitute consent.

Consent cannot be obtained from someone who is asleep or otherwise mentally or physically incapacitated, whether due to alcohol, drugs, or some other condition. A person is mentally or physically incapacitated when that person lacks the ability to make or act on considered decisions to engage in sexual activity. Engaging in sexual activity with a person whom you know, or reasonably should know, to be incapacitated constitutes sexual misconduct.

Under Missouri State Law:

- Those 13 years old and younger cannot consent to sex with anyone.
- 14-, 15-, and 16-year-olds cannot consent to sex with someone who is more than 4 years older, or who is 21 and older.
- 17-year-olds can consent to sex with anyone 14 years or older.

Respondent refers to an individual who is alleged to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment.

Reporting & Resources

Title IX Reporting

It is the university's intention to create a supportive environment that will encourage individuals to report incidents. While reporting does not compel the party reporting to pursue any specific course of action, reporting is the only mechanism by which those responsible for policy violations can be held accountable by the university. Reporting provides the opportunity for the university to provide thoughtful, effective intervention, support, and remediation, and to help prevent such incidents from occurring.

Incidents involving students or employees and allegations of sexual discrimination and other potential Title IX violations can be reported as described below.

Employees, members of the public, or beneficiaries should contact:

Nichole Nichols
Vice President of Human Resources & Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Nichole.Nichols@Logan.edu
636-230-1720

Students should contact:

P. Herbert Caldwell, EdD
Chief of Compliance
Title IX Coordinator
Herb.Caldwell@Logan.edu
(636) 230-1932

Erica Ehrhard, MA
Assistant Dean of Student Progress
Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Erica.Erhhard@Logan.edu
(636) 230-1924

When the university receives a report of a potential violation of the Title IX Sexual Harassment policy, the Title IX Office will contact the individual impacted by the offending behavior (the Complainant). The Title IX Office will offer the Complainant resources and supportive measures and will inform them of their right to file a Formal Complaint.

Confidential Reporting

The only confidential reporting option at the university is to speak with Logan's Student Care Manager. The Student Care Manager may also help the Complainant decide how to proceed through the provision of information regarding additional reporting options as well as available support services and referrals. All other university employees are considered "mandatory reporters," meaning that they are obligated to notify the university's Title IX Coordinator when they become aware of information that may indicate Title IX Sexual Harassment has occurred within the university's education programs and activities.

Other Reporting

Any individual who believes they have experienced conduct prohibited by this policy is encouraged to seek immediate assistance from the appropriate resources, which may include law enforcement, medical professionals, clergy, or crisis counseling services. They are also encouraged to utilize campus departments to ensure that they receive on-campus support and are referred to available community-based resources.

Individuals may file a report with the Logan Security Office or the appropriate law enforcement agency by dialing 911. Logan provides round-the-clock security personnel on campus 365 days a year, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, who may be reached by dialing 636 230-1900.

In some cases, it is necessary for medical professionals to diagnose and treat injuries related to a sex-based incident as well as collect and preserve evidence. These procedures are called forensic exams, and in the case of sexual assault, should be conducted within 72 hours of the incident. Below is the list of area hospitals that conduct forensic exams:

- Barnes-Jewish Hospital
- Mercy Hospital St. Louis
- Missouri Baptist Hospital
- Saint Louis University Hospital

Additional information about these resources is found at the end of this policy.

Confidentiality

The university will keep the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination confidential unless otherwise permitted by law or as required to implement this policy, such as through the provision of supportive measures or to conduct the Grievance Process. The identities of respondents or witnesses will similarly be treated confidentially. While the university strives to maintain such information as confidential, it cannot guarantee complete confidentiality.

While the university works to provide confidentiality to those involved in a complaint of sex discrimination, the parties are not prevented from discussing the details of a report or Formal Complaint.

Supportive Measures

At any point after receiving a report of a potential violation of the Title IX Sexual Harassment policy, the Title IX Coordinator may implement non-disciplinary, non-punitive supportive measures as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or Respondent. Supportive measures are available regardless of whether a Complainant files a Formal Complaint under this policy. Supportive measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the university's educational programs or activities without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties and/or the university's educational environment. Depending on the specific nature of the allegation, such supportive measures may include, but are not limited to, implementation of a no-contact order, temporary course/classroom assignment changes, access to counseling services, access to medical services, alteration of work location, alteration of work hours, escorts to class, and access to tutoring and/or other accommodations to provide equitable support.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the supportive measures and has the discretion to implement, rescind, or otherwise modify any supportive measures based on the available information.

Grievance Process for Title IX Sexual Harassment

Logan University has instituted a Grievance Process to respond when there is a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment.

The Grievance Process contained in this policy applies when the Complainant or Respondent is a student of the university. In instances where the Complainant or Respondent is a faculty or staff, the Title IX Coordinator will consult with the Human Resources Department to determine appropriate responses. In instances where both the Complainant and Respondent are faculty or staff members, such allegations will be referred to Human Resources for further investigation and the Grievance Process in this policy shall not apply.

Formal Complaint

The Grievance Process is initiated by the filing of a Formal Complaint. For purposes of this policy, a Formal Complaint is a document filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment against a Respondent and requesting that the university investigate the allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment. A Complainant may file a Formal Complaint by submitting a signed physical document or electronic submission that contains the Complainant's digital signature or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the person filing the Formal Complaint.

In instances in which a Complainant chooses not to file a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will assess the available information and determine whether to file a Formal Complaint on behalf of the university. In assessing the appropriate university action(s), the Title IX Coordinator will consider the Complainant's express preference(s) in light of the following factors:

- The seriousness, persistence, or pervasiveness of the Prohibited Behavior;

- Whether there have been other reports of Prohibited Behavior against the Respondent;
- The right of the Respondent to receive notice and relevant information at the initiation of any Grievance Process;
- Whether the circumstances suggest there is an increased risk of the Respondent committing additional acts of Prohibited Behavior;
- Whether the Respondent has a history of arrests or prior conduct violations (at the university or elsewhere) indicating a history of violence;
- Whether the Respondent threatened further acts of Prohibited Behavior or other violence against the Complainant or others;
- Whether the Prohibited Behavior was committed by multiple individuals;
- Whether the circumstances suggest there is an increased risk of future acts of Prohibited Behavior under similar circumstances;
- Whether the university possesses other means to obtain relevant information (e.g., security cameras or personnel, physical evidence);
- The Respondent's right to receive information if such information is maintained in an "education record" under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. §1232g; 34 C.F.R. Part 99;
- The university's obligation to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment; and
- Other factors deemed relevant in light of the specific circumstances of the allegations of Prohibited Behavior.

If the Title IX Coordinator files a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a Complainant or Party during the Grievance Process.

The university will respect a Complainant's request for anonymity and their decision not to file a Formal Complaint. A Complainant may access any of the available supportive measures without filing a Formal Complaint. However, there may be circumstances in which the Title IX Coordinator decides to file a Formal Complaint themselves due to the nature of the allegations and information known to the Title IX Coordinator, as outlined above. When the Title IX Coordinator determines that a Formal Complaint should be filed absent a Formal Complaint being filed by the Complainant, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant of this decision. The Title IX Coordinator will also provide the Complainant with an explanation of the investigation process, including an invitation to participate. However, the university will respect any decision made by the Complainant not to participate in any investigation or Grievance Process. Alternatively, the university may implement other measures to limit the effects of the alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment and prevent its recurrence that do not involve disciplinary action against the Respondent or disclosing the identity of either the Respondent or the Complainant.

Initial Review and Dismissal of Complaint

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will conduct an initial review. If the behavior reported by the Complainant, even if the report is true, fails to meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment, then the Title IX Coordinator must dismiss the Formal Complaint.

The Title IX Coordinator must also dismiss the Formal Complaint if the alleged behavior happened outside of the United States or at a location or event outside of Logan's control as an activity or educational program.

The Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to dismiss a Formal Complaint if the Complainant withdraws the complaint or allegations, the Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by Logan, or if specific circumstances prevent the school from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination.

Dismissal may happen at any time during the Grievance Process.

Upon dismissal, the Title IX Coordinator will notify both parties in writing, explaining the criteria leading to the dismissal, as well as informing both parties of their right to appeal. In the event the dismissal occurs before the Respondent is initially notified of the filing of the Formal Complaint, the Respondent will not receive notice of the dismissal.

Such a dismissal does not preclude action against a Respondent under another provision of university standards, including, but not limited to, Conduct Standards and Professional Behavior Standards.

Emergency Removal

The university reserves the right to remove a Respondent from the university's education program or activity on an emergency basis. Prior to such removal, the university will conduct an individualized safety and risk analysis to determine whether an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment justifies removal. In the event of removal under this policy, the university will provide the Respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal.

Advisors

Each party may have an Advisor of their choice present for meetings and proceedings related to the Grievance Process. The Advisor does not have to be a member of the university community and may be an attorney retained by the party at the party's sole expense. The primary function of the Advisor is to support the party throughout the Grievance Process, including assisting them in understanding the Grievance Process, reviewing the Investigative Report, and providing general support. In addition, the advisor is responsible for cross-examination of the opposing party during the live hearing. Other than conducting cross-examination during the live hearing, the Advisor's role is limited to being a support

person for the party, meaning the Advisor may not actively participate in any other meetings or any other part of the Grievance Process on behalf of the parties.

Any Advisor is expected to demonstrate appropriate behavior and follow rules of decorum at the live hearing as established by the hearing officer.

If a party is unable to choose an Advisor, Logan can appoint a trained Advisor free of charge.

Informal Resolution

Parties can forego a hearing and pursue informal resolution if both parties voluntarily and without threat or coercion agree to do so. Notice of Allegations, Notice of Rights, and information on confidentiality and withdrawing from the informal resolution must be provided to both parties.

Any facilitator of an informal resolution must have special training in both Title IX adjudication and informal resolution. Logan cannot require parties to undergo informal resolution.

Formal Investigation

Following the Initial Review, if the Title IX Coordinator determines that the Formal Complaint contains allegations that, if true, could constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will send a Notice of Investigation to the Complainant and to the Respondent. The Notice of Investigation will include:

- Name of Complainant
- Name of Respondent
- Date, time, and location of the alleged incident
- Description of the acts that would constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment
- Policy on false statements and retaliation

The investigation presumes that the Respondent is innocent, with no determination of responsibility being made until after the Grievance Process has been completed. Each party will also be informed of their right to have an Advisor of their choice and their right to review evidence. Once both parties have been issued a written Notice of Investigation, the case is assigned to an investigator.

The Title IX Coordinator will assign an impartial investigator, who may be a Logan employee or a third-party investigator. The investigator is not a decision-maker; rather, their responsibility is to collect facts concerning the allegations. Investigators are responsible for collecting facts, without partiality, bias, or conflict of interest. The burden of gathering evidence is not on the Complainant or Respondent. The investigator may interview both parties and witnesses, collect communications (text, emails, social media posts), and/or review video or other records that may be relevant in serving as evidence. To ensure accuracy of statements, interview sessions with parties and witnesses may be recorded, and the resulting statements, including directly related evidence, will be reviewable by each party.

Investigators have discretion to determine what information and witnesses are relevant to the investigation. The investigation will not request or include information that is protected by privilege, such as information shared with an attorney, pastor, or physician. A party protected by privilege may choose to waive their privilege and disclose protected information. If such a waiver of privilege occurs, protected information may be included only if it is determined relevant to the investigation.

The culmination of the investigators' work is the Investigative Report, which is a document that fairly summarizes relevant evidence to include statements from the Complainant, Respondent, witness(es), and all evidence.

The university will provide both parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a Formal Complaint, including the evidence upon which the university does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence, whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.

Prior to completion of the Investigative Report, the university will make available to each party and the party's Advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review. The parties must have at least 10 calendar days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the Investigative Report.

The finalized Investigative Report will be submitted to both parties and must be circulated for a minimum of 10 days prior to a decision or hearing.

Live Hearing

Upon completion of the Investigative Report, and barring dismissal, a live hearing will be scheduled. Each party will receive a written Notice of Hearing, informing them of the date, time, location, and purpose of the hearing. The hearing is the opportunity for parties to be heard in front of the decision - makers and/or hearing panel. Equal opportunity will be given to both parties to have access to witnesses and evidence, including inculpatory or exculpatory evidence. Prior to the hearing, each party will have had the opportunity to choose an Advisor.

During the hearing, no party is allowed to personally cross-examine the other party; cross examination is solely the role of Advisors. Cross examination is the opportunity for Advisors to ask questions of parties and for witnesses to challenge the other party's denials. Cross-examination questions must be relevant, so decision-makers must decide if an asked question is relevant before the party or witness has to answer it. In addition to protected and privileged information being excluded from the investigative report and hearings, questions about the sexual history of parties will not be allowed unless that information proves someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment or it relates to sexual behavior between the parties to demonstrate consent.

If requested, the entire hearing must be held with the parties located in separate rooms, with technology enabling everyone the ability to see and hear each other. Logan may also opt to hold the

entire hearing virtually or allow participants to appear virtually. If a party chooses not to appear, or not to answer questions during a hearing, the decision-maker will exclude those statements and evaluate evidence that does not involve those statements. Inferences will not be made about determining responsibility based on the fact that a party or witness did not participate.

Hearings will be recorded and the transcript made available to parties for inspection and review.

Adjudication

The Title IX Coordinator will designate Decision-makers who may be members of the university community or qualified third parties. Depending on the nature of the allegations, the decision-maker(s) may be a panel of up to three (3) Logan faculty and staff trained specifically in Title IX. Decision-maker(s) will be free from conflicts of interest or bias against either party. The Title IX Coordinator and investigator(s) assigned to the case are prohibited from serving in the role of Decision-maker. Each Decision-maker is charged with reviewing the investigative report and all evidence and statements provided by parties and witnesses during the live hearing to determine if there was a violation of Title IX policy.

The Decision-maker(s) will make their determination of responsibility using the preponderance of the evidence standard (i.e., whether the sexual harassment was more likely than not to have occurred).

Once a decision is made, each party will simultaneously be issued a Notice of Determination, which is a written document that includes:

- Identification of each allegation and the corresponding policy violation
- Explanation of procedural steps of the Grievance Process
- Finding of facts that led to the final decision
- Statement and rationale for the determination of responsibility
- Disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent
- Information describing the Appeals process

Sanctions

If the Decision-maker(s) determine that the Respondent is responsible for one or more forms of Title IX Sexual Harassment, the Decision-maker(s) will determine the appropriate sanctions. If a Decision-maker in a specific Grievance Process was a third-party, the Title IX Coordinator will designate a sanctions Decision-maker. A determination of sanctions will be based on the facts and circumstances of each case and will be designed to eliminate Title IX Sexual Harassment and prevent any reoccurrence of such conduct. Logan University may assign the following sanctions:

- Written reprimand or warning
- Mandated counseling assessment
- Campus restrictions or loss of privilege
- Disciplinary probation
- Restitution
- Fines
- Community service
- Notification to outside national organizations or licensing boards
- Educational sanctions

- Parental notification (when appropriate)
- Limitations of university activities and access
- Administrative hold on university account
- Postponement of activity participation and conferring of honors or degrees
- Suspension
- Expulsion

In determining the appropriate sanction, the Decision-maker may consider the following factors:

- The nature of the conduct at issue;
- The impact of the conduct on the Complainant;
- The impact of the conduct on the university community;
- Prior misconduct by the Respondent, including the Respondent's relevant prior discipline history, both at the university or elsewhere, and any criminal convictions;
- How the university has previously sanctioned similar conduct;
- Whether the Respondent has accepted responsibility for the conduct;
- Protection of the university community; and
- Any other mitigating, aggravating, or compelling circumstances in order to reach a just and appropriate outcome in each case.

Appeals

Both parties have the right to appeal a decision made after a dismissal or at the conclusion of the Grievance Process. Parties may appeal by submitting a written notice to the Title IX Coordinator within three (3) business days of receiving a Notice of Dismissal or Notice of Determination. An appeal will be considered if:

- A procedural irregularity or deviation that affected the outcome;
- A member of the Title IX team involved in the case had a conflict of interest that affected the outcome; or
- New evidence has been discovered that was not reasonably available at the time of the dismissal or determination of responsibility that would affect the outcome.

If there is an appeal, both parties will be notified in writing, including the applicable grounds for appeal.

Upon receipt of an appeal, the Title IX Coordinator will designate an Appellate Officer. The Appellate Officer cannot be the Title IX Coordinator, the investigator, or any Decision-maker from the process that is the subject of the appeal.

The Appellate Officer will first review the appeal to determine if the party has stated sufficient grounds for appeal. If not, the appeal will be dismissed.

If the party has stated sufficient grounds for an appeal, both parties will have equal opportunity to submit a written statement supporting or challenging the outcome. The Appellate Officer will also have access to the underlying Grievance Process file and may request any additional information necessary to determine the appeal.

If the Appellate Officer upholds the appeal, the Appellate Officer shall determine what remedy is necessary to correct the error noted in the appeal. Such remedies may include, but are not limited to, remanding to the Decision-maker(s) for consideration of additional evidence and to address any procedural irregularity noted in the appeal.

The Appellate Officer will prepare a written decision stating the rationale for the decision, which will be distributed to the parties simultaneously. The Appellate Officer's decision is final.

When it is reported that there is a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault, Logan University will provide written explanation of rights and options to the employee or students.

The University, upon written request, will release the report of the University disciplinary proceeding results to the alleged victim of the crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such a crime or offense, the next of kin of the victim shall be treated as the alleged victim.

Campus Resources

Campus Security
Administration Building Front Desk
636-230-1900

Dean of Students
Administration Building 158B
636-230-1797

Student Care Manager
Administration Building 138
636-230-1970

Title IX Coordinator
Administration Building 117
636-230-1932

Local Hospitals

St. Luke's Hospital
232 S. Woods Mill Rd, Chesterfield
314-434-1500

Missouri Baptist Hospital*
3015 N. Ballas Rd, St. Louis

314-996-5000

Barnes-Jewish Hospital*
1 Barnes Jewish Hospital Plaza, St. Louis
314-747-3000

*can perform forensic exams for sexual assault

Additional Resources

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)
1-800-656-4673
www.rainn.org

YWCA Sexual Assault Center
314-531-7273
www.ywcastl.org

Safe Connections
314-646-7500
www.safeconnections.org

H&H Health Associates
314-845-8302
www.hhhealthassociates.com

National Domestic Abuse Hotline
1-800-799-7233
www.thehotline.org