

2019 Annual Security Report

A GUIDE FOR THE RICE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE-PARIS COMMUNITY

From the Director of External Programs of the Rice School of Architecture and Director of the Rice School of Architecture in Paris: John Casbarian

Welcome to the Rice University Study Abroad Program at the Rice School of Architecture in Paris (RSAP) and a semester of study, teaching, research, and work.

Despite its small size of only 1,400 square feet, we are very fortunate to have a Rice University School of Architecture campus in the heart of Paris, France. It is located in a beautiful and authentic Parisian neighborhood, close to parks, shops, restaurants, and, like Rice's Houston campus, hospitals. Our RSAP program complements the strength of our Houston curriculum with an intensive exposure to the history and culture of Paris in particular, and the European context in general. While in Paris, students retain the same responsibilities and obligations as on the Rice campus in Houston, and all Rice student codes and rules of conduct remain in effect.

Before you get wrapped up in your work, studies and recreation, I hope you will take a few minutes to read this Annual Security Report. It contains valuable information that may help improve your safety and the safety of others on the RSAP campus. Our students' safety is of great concern and we are very grateful for the efforts of our Resident Director Garry White for his sensitivity and diligence in implementing this safety plan. At RSAP, as at Rice in Houston, we take very seriously any crimes that our students might experience, not only because crimes may involve physical injury or property loss but because criminal occurrences interfere with our collective enjoyment of this diverse living and learning environment. Any such crime should be reported to an administrator or faculty member. In this document we provide you with detailed information on how to seek assistance in resolving any safety or security issues, including other problems requiring medical assistance or counseling.

Access to the RSAP facility is limited to students participating in the program, faculty invited to instruct, personnel employed to maintain the facility and those persons designated as guests by the RSAP Resident Director or Director Casbarian. The security of the Paris Campus depends on the teamwork of all members of our small campus community. The Resident Director informs students at the beginning of each semester of campus security measures they should take to protect themselves and their colleagues and to prevent crimes on the campus.

Before providing you with the various crime data required by U.S. federal law, this report provides some practical safety and security tips. Please report all suspicious activity to the RSAP Resident Director Garry White (a Campus Security Authority). If you should become a victim of a crime, notify the Paris Police Department and the Resident Director right away. A timely tip could give us the opportunity to issue a crime alert that will help prevent others from becoming victims and perhaps lead to the arrest of a criminal. The Campus Security Authority can also assist you with emergency medical care and facility safety. Students who have concerns about alcohol or other substance abuse may contact the Rice Counseling Center in Houston, Texas anytime by calling long-distance at 011 713 348 3311. You may also visit the Rice Counseling Center website at <http://wellbeingandcounseling.rice.edu/>. This report offers more information about these and other services that you should know about before a crisis occurs.

RSAP's security report is provided to assist you while attending classes at the Rice School of Architecture-Paris. You should not hesitate to call any of us should the need arise. In the meantime, enjoy this unique opportunity of living and working in the greatest European city. I wish all members of the RSAP community a safe, rewarding, enjoyable and successful academic endeavor.

TIMELY WARNING

In the event that a crime is committed on the RSAP Campus, or in the immediate proximity of the Campus, and the Resident Director determines if the circumstances or perpetrator present an immediate or ongoing threat to members of the RSAP Campus. If so, the Resident Director will inform the members of the Campus community of the event and recommend steps that members of the Campus community should take to avoid becoming victims. Depending on the circumstances, this may be done by electronic mail, posting notices in the Campus facility, or telephonic communications in a timely manner so that RSAP community members may take appropriate action.

PREPARATION OF ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

This report includes statistics of crimes compiled annually by the Resident Director and Director and includes information, as available, from the Paris Police Department. The report itself is a collaborative effort of the RSAP, the Rice University Police Department (RUPD) and Rice's Office of the General Counsel. Statistics are provided for the most recent three calendar years and includes those crimes required to be reported by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act).

VOLUNTARY CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING

It is the policy of Rice University to comply with all federal requirements for disclosure of crime statistics, including taking necessary steps to prepare this annual disclosure of crime statistics. RSAP and RUPD also maintain procedures through which survivors or witnesses of crime may report crimes on a confidential basis for inclusion in RSAP's annual report of crime statistics. Pastoral and professional counselors are encouraged, as they deem appropriate, to inform persons they are counseling of these procedures which allow confidential reporting for purposes of inclusion in annual disclosure of crime statistics. Confidential reports of crimes for inclusion in the statistics of future versions of this report may be made to the Resident Director, the Director, the RUPD (Tel. 001 713 348 6000), or the Office of Student Judicial Programs at the Houston campus (Tel. 001 713 348 4786). Confidential reports can also be submitted by phone or email through the University's confidential reporting mechanism (EthicsPoint) by visiting www.rice.edu/ethics or calling the toll-free number: 011 866 294 4633.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITY AND REPORTING CRIMES AND EMERGENCIES

Due to its small size, the RSAP Campus does not have a campus police agency. Resident Director Garry White oversees all day-to-day operations at RSAP including security of the facilities and, as such, he is designated as RSAP's primary Campus Security Authority. He should be informed immediately of any criminal violations or safety concerns on or near RSAP's Campus. Law enforcement services on the RSAP Campus are provided by the Paris Police Department and you are encouraged to report all crimes to that agency and to the Resident Director. Students and community members may also report crimes to Director Casbarian (also a Campus Security Authority) or to RUPD on the Houston campus (Tel. 001 713 348 6000). If you are a victim of a crime at a location away from RSAP campus, you should notify the police agency with responsibility for that area and also inform the Resident Director.

Emergency Contacts

Resident Director

Garry White
9 rue de l'Indre
75020 PARIS
metro Gambetta (line 3)

Office phone: 01 53 17 04 61
Home phone: 01 80 06 41 83
Cell: 06 12 47 84 12
E-mail: gwhite.rsap@gmail.com OR gwhiteparis@gmail.com

Director RSAP, Director of External Programs RSA

John J. Casbarian
Houston Office: 001 713 348 5152
Houston Mobile: 001 713 628 8104
France Mobile: 06 62 88 32 79
E-mail: jjc@rice.edu

Rice School of Architecture	001 713 348 4864 (Houston)
Rice University Police (24/7)	001 713 348 6000 (Houston)
Rice University Counseling Center (24/7)	001 713 348 3311 (Houston)
Student Wellbeing Office	011 713 348 3311 (Houston)
Rice University Director of Student Judicial Programs	001 713 348 4786 (Houston)
SOS Médecins (home visit by a doctor 24/7):	01 47 07 77 77
Paris Fire & general emergency:	18 or 112
Paris Emergency Medical Aid:	15 or 112

Paris Emergency Police:	17 or 112
Europe emergency number:	112
US Embassy Emergency:	01 43 12 22 22 [then dial 9 (nine) when you hear the automated greeting]

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION, RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Emergencies should be reported immediately to the Resident Director, who will assess (often in consultation with the Director) the situation, including any continuing or imminent risk, and will advise the RSAP campus of appropriate action. In an emergency, the Resident Director's priority is to get students to safety and to ensure they get any medical attention that may be necessary.

Personal incidents

For thefts, personal injury and other incidents affecting an individual student or small group of students, contact French security officers immediately. A police station is called "un Commissariat", and these stations are indicated on city plans. If useful, you may place French security officers in contact with the Resident Director. If the Resident Director cannot be reached, contact Director Casbarian.

Housing incidents

In the event of an emergency at a student's place of residence, RSAP can move students to safety into other apartments or hotels in the city.

Major emergencies (natural disaster, terrorist attack, civil unrest)

In the event of an act of war or of terrorism, a major natural disaster, or serious civil unrest, students should immediately contact the Resident Director for instructions (06 12 47 84 12; 01 80 06 41 83; 01 53 17 04 61). If communication lines are down, meet directly at the Resident Director's residence (9 rue de l'Indre, 2nd floor, apartment on left, 20th arrondissement) if you can safely travel there.

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on the RSAP campus and involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty or staff members, RSAP will provide information to the campus community during such emergencies. RSAP may utilize a variety of communication methods, including text messaging to mobile phones, email, phone calls, and meetings. To ensure that students, faculty or staff members receive emergency information, they should update their contact information with the Resident Director upon arrival at RSAP.

At RSAP, confirmation of significant emergency or dangerous situations is usually made through the Resident Director, who may consult the Director or the Rice University Crisis Management Team in Houston. The content, appropriate distribution and initiation of any emergency communications will usually be determined through these same channels. These determinations will be made while taking into account the safety of the community, and emergency notifications will be made without delay (unless issuing notifications will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency). The offices listed above, as well as the various members of the Rice University Crisis Management Team, are responsible for making the decisions discussed in this paragraph.

RSAP will test its emergency communications systems at least once per calendar year, at which time RSAP will publicize and remind the RSAP participants of the importance of emergency communications. This testing will usually be announced in advance. RSAP will document the nature and date of the test (as well as whether the test was announced or unannounced).

Evacuation procedures

If a mass evacuation of Paris is declared, we will plan to meet and regroup in either of two meeting places, depending on the circumstances. If the north-bound high speed train lines (TGV) are functioning, meet in Lille in front of the Lille-Flandres train station (55 minutes by train from Gare du Nord).

If the north-bound high speed train lines are not functioning, meet in the Cours d'Honneur at the Ecole d'Architecture de Versailles, 5 Avenue de Sceaux, 78000 Versailles. This is 5 minutes from the Versailles-Rive-Gauche train station (RER C) or 15 minutes from the Versailles-Chantiers train station (commuter trains from Gare Montparnasse in Paris).

NOTICE OF MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

Federal law requires that each university establish a policy for notifying parents or other designated persons in the event the university determines that a student residing on campus is missing. This policy requirement is not applicable to RSAP due to the lack of on campus housing, though students may find the policy used at Rice's Houston campus at <https://rupd.rice.edu/safety/missing-student-policy>. For RSAP participants, Rice reserves the right to apply the same procedures should an RSAP student be determined to be missing. In this regard, students should note the following:

- If any person believes that an RSAP student is missing, the person should make a report to the Paris Police Department, a RSAP Campus Security Authority or RUPD. Any investigation of a potentially missing student will likely be conducted by the Paris Police Department. RUPD will make the notifications advised by federal law.
- Rice will initiate emergency contact procedures in accordance with the student's designation if a determination is made that, a student who is the subject of a missing person report has been missing for more than 24 hours and has not been located.
- Each student may identify a person or persons to be contacted by Rice not later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing by RUPD or local law enforcement agencies. Students can register this contact information confidentially through the Esther website (<https://esther.rice.edu/>). Access to this information will be limited to authorized campus personnel, such as the Director, Resident Director, RUPD, the Office of the Dean of Undergraduates and/or the Office of the Dean of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies.
- If a student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, Rice is required to notify a custodial parent or guardian (in addition to any other contact person designated by the student) and the notification must occur not later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing.
- Regardless of whether the student has named a confidential contact person under this procedure, Rice will refer any report of a missing RSAP student immediately to the Paris Police Department or other appropriate local law enforcement agencies.

SECURITY AND BUILDING ACCESS

Members of the RSAP community can help protect their personal security and the security of the campus building and offices by not letting strangers into the building and by not propping doors open.

Security in residential facilities

Though RSAP has no residential facilities, each RSAP student should take care to lock their individual rooms or apartments. Any crime occurring in students' residences should be reported immediately to the local police and to the Resident Director.

Security in academic areas

Students, faculty and staff should keep the RSAP campus secure by helping keep buildings secure by locking doors and windows, and by reporting suspicious persons or activities to the RSAP Campus Security Authority.

SECURITY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Although not available during the one semester at the RSAP, students, faculty and staff while at Rice's campus in Houston are provided a number of educational programs throughout the year to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape and other forcible and non-forcible sex offenses by the Wellbeing and Counseling Center, student groups such as Students Organized Against Rape (SOAR) and the Houston Area Women's Center. Some of these programs may be available to students online through Rice's Wellbeing Office. RUPD also presents Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) training at the Houston campus. Should any student wish information about any of these topics while at RSAP, he or she should contact the Resident Director.

CRIME PREVENTION

As on Rice's Houston campus, it is easier and safer for all concerned to prevent a crime than it is to apprehend a criminal who has already committed a crime.

While in Houston, students may avail themselves of presentations made by RUPD regarding personal safety, crime prevention and crime reporting. RUPD also offers Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) training for all women of the Rice community. These workshops are led by certified RAD instructors, and they are conducted in conjunction with the Women's Resource Center. The program is designed to better equip persons, especially women, to deal with threatening situations through both mental and physical preparation. A schedule of programs may be obtained from the department. RUPD also offers Active Shooter Training to the campus community. Safety education programs are also presented by such groups as the Wellbeing Office and the Houston Area Women's Center. These programs are intended to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their safety, to prevent crimes, such as sexual assault and drug and alcohol violations, and to inform members of the community how to report such incidents.

Written information on these subjects is included in the Rice Student Handbook and on RUPD's website and at times is distributed to departments.

In Paris, the cooperation and involvement of students, staff and faculty in campus security is essential. Community members are encouraged to assume responsibility for their own personal safety and assist the security and safety of others. Student, faculty and staff should:

- Lock offices, room doors and windows.
- Mark valuable items and record serial numbers.
- Lock bicycles with U-bolt style locks.
- Lock vehicles.
- Protect the security of buildings and offices by not letting strangers in or propping doors open.
- Report suspicious persons or activities to the Paris police and the Resident Director.
- Report crimes promptly to the Paris police and the Resident Director.
- Report all security-related maintenance problems to the Resident Director.
- Stay aware of campus crime trends and crime areas.
- Take reasonable precautions to ensure your own personal safety.

Basic safety tips while abroad

- Use common sense.
- Be aware of common big city dangers (pickpockets, muggers, confidence schemes).
- Have an emergency plan.
- Always carry emergency contact phone numbers with you.
- If you wouldn't do it back home, don't do it abroad.
- Learn basic phrases in French.
- Use a money belt.
- Carry your keys separate from personal information (home or school address and phone).
- Learn how to call emergency numbers: police, ambulance, fire department.
- Be aware of laws regulating pedestrian right-of-way and consumption of alcohol.
- Learn which areas are considered unsafe.
- Avoid advertising your nationality.
- Dress inconspicuously, try to blend in and keep a low profile.
- Avoid places Americans congregate.
- Avoid large groups of Americans and loud behavior.
- Consult the US Embassy website for travel warnings before making travel plans (<https://fr.usembassy.gov/u-s-citizen-services/>).
- Always inform the Resident Director of your travel plans while in the RSAP program.
- Have a mobile phone with you when you travel (if possible).

General safety

- Be aware of your surroundings and alert to any signs that something may be wrong or out of place. Listen to your instincts.
- Stay in well-lit areas and walk midway between curb and building. Stay away from alleys and bushes when possible.
- Be sure to lock the door to your space.
- Don't carry extra credit cards or money.
- Walk with someone whenever possible.
- Don't fight back if someone demands or forcibly takes your wallet, backpack or purse. Turn it over rather than risk personal injury.
- Keep an inventory of valuable possessions. Mark all items that do not have a unique serial number.
- When using an automated teller machine after banking hours, use a well-lit, visible location. ATMs located inside buildings during business hours provide more security.
- Call the police to report a crime or suspicious activity or to discuss any other concern.
- When jogging, do not wear headphones or earbuds and be sure to pay attention to others around you and to vehicles approaching jogging paths.
- If you feel threatened, go to the nearest place you feel secure and call the police.
- If you feel you are being followed, go to a safe location and call the police. If you are driving, do not go to your residence or attempt to outrun the other person. Drive to the nearest police station if possible.

Office safety

- When working late, make sure doors to your work-space are locked. Let someone know your location and the time you expect to leave.
- Never prop doors open, even for a short time.
- Do not loan your office keys or allow them to be copied.
- Do not hold the door open for anyone unknown to you.
- Use main stairwells or elevators whenever possible.

Bike safety

- Ride defensively.
- Use hand signals.
- Walk your bike across busy intersections.
- Perform regular bike maintenance.
- Use bicycle racks and a high-security U-shaped lock.
- Do not chain or otherwise attach bikes to trees, handrails, light poles, or other devices or structures where they could become a safety hazard or cause property damage.
- Report suspicious persons loitering around bike racks.

Keeping others informed

- Provide the Resident Director with copies of your important travel documents (i.e. passports, visa, plane tickets, traveler's checks, prescriptions).
- Register with the U.S. Embassy in Paris.
- Keep the Resident Director and an emergency contact at home well informed of your whereabouts and activities.
- If an incident in Paris or the Paris region causes injuries and/or deaths (e.g. major fire, metro accident, mob violence, terrorist attack), contact the Resident Director to inform of your status as soon as possible. This is necessary even if you were nowhere near the incident.

Keeping yourself informed

- Read the appropriate sections of a Paris travel guide to familiarize yourself with safety issues and note important information.
- When planning to travel outside Paris, look into the same issues for the places you will visit. Also, the US Embassy (t: 01 43 12 22 22; https://fr.usembassy.gov/u-s-citizen-services/security-and-travel-information/?_ga=2.185210799.769377273.1506700341-248203643.1506700341) provides travel advisories and warnings from the State Department (<http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/country.html>) regarding travel to specific countries and areas.
- The Office of American Services also assists U.S. citizens who are destitute, ill, incarcerated or have relatives who die in the Paris Consular District.
- Refer to the following U.S. Embassy in Paris website for an expanded list of emergency numbers and a description of French medical emergency services: <https://fr.usembassy.gov/u-s-citizen-services/emergency-contact/>.

Medical care and counseling

- Students should have medical insurance that covers them during their stay in France.
- Students should be aware of the hospital emergency room nearest their places of residence and nearest the RSAP facilities.
- SOS Médecins provides on-site assistance within the hour. Tel: 01 47 07 77 77
- The Resident Director maintains a complete list of professional contacts for medical and psychological consultation. Other resources are available by phone from the Rice Counseling Center (001 713 348 3311 – 24 hours a day), Rice Wellbeing Office (001 713 348 3311), Title IX Resource Navigator (011 713 348 3311), Houston Area Women's Center (011 713 528 7273 – 24 hours a day).

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT RESOURCES – INTERNATIONAL SOS

International SOS is a Rice-sponsored service for faculty, students and staff traveling internationally. Rice's Global Assistance Program is managed by International SOS. Operating in over 70 countries, International SOS is a leading international healthcare, medical assistance and security services company organization with international operations. Information related to International can be found at: <https://riskmanagement.rice.edu/traveling-abroad-intl-sos>.

Anyone traveling on University business or for a University related activity is eligible. University business and University related activities/programs are broadly defined as part of professional or academic work including research, attendance or speaking at a conference, study abroad, summer jobs or internships. Personal travel such as vacations or travel home to visit family are not covered. An informative and interactive e-learning module outlines International SOS services and is found at <https://www.internationalsos.com/elearning/comprehensive/>.

International SOS services include:

Medical Assistance Services

- 24-hour access to SOS worldwide alarm centers staffed with multilingual coordinators
- Emergency and routine medical advice by SOS physicians
- Medical and dental referrals
- Medical evacuation/repatriation
- Outpatient case management
- Arrange for inpatient admission and identify receiving physician

- Arrange ground transportation and accommodation for accompanying family members
- Assistance with documentation for insurance claim forms
- Repatriation of mortal remains

Travel Assistance Services

- Legal referrals
- Emergency message transmission
- Lost document advice and assistance
- Compassionate visit/family travel assistance
- Return of minors

Security Assistance Services

- 24-hour access to SOS security specialists who provide up-to-date security and safety information
- Access to security crisis center
- Coordination and transportation for security evacuations

Additional Services: For Countries with SOS Clinics and/or Alarm Centers

- Access to SOS member-only clinics for primary and 24-hour emergency care
- Country-specific information
- In-country SOS resources (staff and facilities)
- Direct 24-hour access to local alarm centers for medical information, referrals and appointments

On-line Services: Services via International SOS Online

- On-line Country Guides (English language)
- On-line Security Country Reports
- On-line Security City Guides
- Employee sign-up/registration for receipt of emailed medical and security Alerts and Situation Updates as they happen

Steps To Take To Access and Navigate The International SOS Site

- To access this site you must log into the International SOS site using your NetID and password
- Once on the site go to personal travel locator
- You will need to copy the auto-generated Member ID number 11BYSG000011 and then select Set Up New User name and password
- You will need to create a unique User name and a strong user password
- Once your information is set up, create a name for your trip (e.g., country, month and year: Sri Lanka Jan 2011)
- Print and take your International SOS member card with you when you travel abroad
- You may also add the flight information and rental car information
- You can also create a profile
- For easy to follow instructions go to <https://riskmanagement.rice.edu/traveling-abroad-intl-sos>
- Link to International SOS-Global Assistance Program
https://netid.rice.edu/cas/login?service=https://www.internationalsos.com/Members_Home/login/clientaccess.cfm?custno=11BYSG000011

What You Do In Case of An Emergency While Traveling Abroad

If a medical or security situation arises while you are abroad, contact International SOS as soon as possible at +1 215-942-8478 (you may call collect) for immediate advice or referral to an appropriate healthcare facility or safe haven.

To access this site and learn more about the services provided by International SOS click the link below and log in to the secure site.

Click this link to access information on the International SOS Membership App

ADDITIONAL NOTE: If you are viewing this information in a format that does not also include Rice's Campus Safety Report, which includes campus crime statistics, that report can be accessed online at <http://www.rice.edu/safety>.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ISSUES

The RSAP Campus is subject to Rice University Alcohol Policy No. 848 as well as the applicable Parisian and French laws regarding illegal alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs.

WEAPONS

All members of the RSAP community, including faculty, staff, students, contractors and visitors are prohibited from possessing firearms, explosives, other dangerous weapons or replicas of dangerous weapons while on the RSAP Campus, just as they are on the Houston campus. In addition, the RSAP campus is subject to local laws regarding possession of weapons. Any person in violation of these local laws and/or university policy will be subject to arrest, prosecution and/or university sanctions. Any questions about compliance with Rice rules or French law may be addressed to the Resident Director.

SEXUAL ASSAULT/SEXUAL MISCONDUCT /SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Rice University will not tolerate sexual assault or sexual violence in any form, including acquaintance rape, whether at its Houston campus or in connection with the RSAP program. If you have experienced sexual assault, you have the right to:

- Report the incident to appropriate law enforcement authorities (likely the Paris Police Department) and pursue criminal charges. The Director or Resident Director can assist a student or employee in notifying appropriate law enforcement officials.
- Seek medical treatment as soon as possible, including the collection and preservation of evidence crucial to pursuing criminal action (an important step even if you are not immediately certain you want to pursue a criminal complaint).
- Report the matter to campus disciplinary authorities if the assailant is an RSAP or Rice student or employee. This report can be made to Student Judicial Programs in Houston, any of Rice's Title IX Coordinators, the RSAP Director or the Resident Director.
- Choose to pursue any or none of these options, together or independently.
- Access the wide range of support services provided by the Houston campus and by off-campus organizations. All support services are independent from whether the person files a police or student discipline complaint.

Any student experiencing sexual assault or sexual violence who chooses to report the incident also helps to deter further assaults or violence. Others who are aware that an RSAP student has been subjected to such conduct may make a report to ensure that survivors receive necessary services and support. Incidents may be reported to the Paris Police Department or the RUPD in Houston, any of Rice's Title IX Coordinators, Student Judicial Programs at the Houston campus, the Director or Resident Director. Reports should be made as soon as possible. Medical assistance should be sought to ensure preservation of physical evidence and to provide medical treatment. Psychological counseling is always available at any time through the Rice Counseling Center in Houston campus. Also, arrangements will be made for local counseling in Paris when requested.

The options to report sexual assault, misconduct or violence are further explained in Rice's policy on this subject, which can be found at the website: safe.rice.edu.

In addition to criminal sanctions for sexual assault, sexual misconduct, and other sexual violence or offenses, the university's disciplinary procedures allow for a range of sanctions up to and including expulsion from the institution and termination of employment status. Accommodations can also be made for changes to academic and living arrangements.

The Resident Director can assist a survivor in contacting the police, in coordinating changes to academic and living accommodations, and filing a complaint against the accused within the university's disciplinary system. More detailed procedures for campus disciplinary action in cases of alleged sex offenses are found in Rice's Policy on Harassment and Sexual Misconduct, Code of Student Conduct and University Policy No. 830, available online at safe.rice.edu and <https://sjp.rice.edu> and <https://sjp.rice.edu/sexual-misconduct-policy>. The standard of proof used in student and employee disciplinary cases is whether the person charged with a disciplinary violation is more likely than not to have committed the violation, sometimes referred to as a "preponderance of evidence" standard. The complainant and the respondent have an equal opportunity to have others present at a disciplinary hearing, to know the final determination and sanction arising from the proceeding, and to appeal any outcome. Sanctions can include suspension or expulsion from Rice or termination of employment. For further information, refer to the policies noted previously, the Code of Student Conduct or contact the director of Student Judicial Programs, Office of Interpersonal Misconduct Prevention and Support or one of Rice's Title IX coordinators or Rice's Title IX Resource Navigator. The university will disclose to a complainant of a crime of violence or forcible or nonforcible sex offense (or the complainant's next of kin if the person is deceased), the results of any disciplinary action against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. The University prohibits retaliation against anyone who exercises rights under the crime reporting laws and/or Title IX, and will respond quickly and decisively to any reports of retaliation.

Students, faculty and staff should also report sexual harassment. Rice policy provides for resolving problems through any of the several channels set forth in Rice's Policy on Harassment and Sexual Misconduct, the Policy Prohibiting Harassment and Sexual Misconduct (Policy No. 830), or through a formal complaint, which can be filed with one of Rice's Title IX Coordinators or the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity Programs by calling 011 713 348 4930, or with Student Judicial Programs by calling 011 713 348 4786.

The university's policy and processes regarding responding to sexual harassment and general violence are continually evolving to reflect improved practices and regulatory requirements.

INFORMATION ON REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

Unlike at the Houston campus, there is at present no French resource providing a registry of sex offenders. With regard to the Houston campus, that information is provided by the state of Texas and may be obtained through the Rice University Police Department website at <http://rupd.rice.edu> or directly at <https://records.txdps.state.tx.us/Dpswebsite/index.aspx>.

CRIME LOG

For the most recent 60-day period, RSAP's Resident Director maintains a public, written, daily crime log that records by date any crime reported that occurred on campus or on public property which fall within RSAP's federal reporting obligation (adjacent sidewalks, street, and sidewalk on the other side of the street). The log includes the nature of the crime, date, time, general location and disposition (if known). RSAP makes entries to the log within two business days (unless disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize survivor confidentiality). Information may be withheld only pursuant to federal reporting exceptions. The crime log is available during normal business hours.

CLERY ACT STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The Clery Act establishes the requirements for collecting and reporting campus crime statistics. The classifications of crimes used in these reports are defined in the Federal Bureau of Investigation Unified Crime Reports Reporting Handbook and/or the UCR Reporting Handbook: NIBRIS edition. RSAP and RUPD prepare the following report based on information collected by it and the Paris Police Department. Because there are no non-campus properties or residential facilities at Rice School of Architecture Paris, these categories are not shown in the statistics. Any "referrals" referenced in the data below refers to referrals to the university judicial process.

2018

Crime	On Campus	Public Property ¹
Criminal homicide:		
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0
Rape	0	0
Fondling	0	0
Incest	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0
Sex offenses:		
Forcible sex offenses	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0
Robbery	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0
Burglary	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	0
Arson	0	0
Unfounded	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0
Stalking	0	0
Hate Crimes	0	0
Arrests/Referrals	Arrests / Referrals	Arrests / Referrals
Liquor law violations	0/0	0/0
Drug law violations	0/0	0/0
Weapons law violations	0/0	0/0

¹ On-campus housing facilities and non-campus buildings or properties are not listed as they do not apply to this location.

2017

Crime	On Campus	Public Property ¹
Criminal homicide:		
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0
Rape	0	0
Fondling	0	0
Incest	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0
Sex offenses:		
Forcible sex offenses	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0
Robbery	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0
Burglary	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	0
Arson	0	0
Unfounded	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0
Stalking	0	0
Hate Crimes	0	0
Arrests/Referrals	Arrests / Referrals	Arrests / Referrals
Liquor law violations	0/0	0/0
Drug law violations	0/0	0/0
Weapons law violations	0/0	0/0

2016

Crime	On Campus	Public Property ¹
Criminal homicide:		
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0
Rape	0	0
Fondling	0	0
Incest	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0
Sex offenses:		
Forcible sex offenses	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0
Robbery	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0
Burglary	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	0
Arson	0	0
Unfounded	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0
Stalking	0	0
Hate Crimes	0	0
Arrests/Referrals	Arrests / Referrals	Arrests / Referrals
Liquor law violations	0/0	0/0
Drug law violations	0/0	0/0
Weapons law violations	0/0	0/0

HATE CRIMES

For the categories of crime listed above and for crimes of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property and any crime perpetrated on the basis of prejudice that results in bodily injury, the university is required to report hate crimes (crimes manifesting evidence that the victim was selected due to their actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, ethnicity or disability) by category of prejudice, geographic location, year the incident was reported and category of crime. However, for the years covered by this report (2018, 2017, and 2016), RSAP has received no reports of crimes that fit these criteria.

DEFINITIONS OF GEOGRAPHICAL CATEGORIES

- A. "On campus" means
- 1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residential halls, and
 - 2) Any building or property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution, but controlled by any other person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).
- B. "Public property" means all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT DISCLOSURES

In keeping with its educational mission and federal law, Rice, including the RSAP, prohibits and will not tolerate sexual assault, sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking within the Rice and RSAP communities. Members of the Rice and RSAP communities must be able to work, study, research and learn free from all forms of these offenses. The University seeks to eliminate these and all forms of sexual and relationship violence and misconduct through prevention and education programs, staff training, policy prohibitions, and effective responses to (and severe sanctions for) criminal conduct and violations of Rice rules of conduct.

Sexual activity between two persons must be based on mutual consent. Consent is an active, ongoing, and voluntary agreement by each participant to engage in sexual activity or sexual contact, communicated by clear actions or words. In the absence of shared consent about sexual activity, or where there is confusion or ambiguity about whether consent has been given, students and other members of the community can cause harm or be harmed and also find themselves charged with, and found guilty of, crimes or rules violations involving sexual misconduct.

Crime definitions below are from the Texas Penal Code and may differ from the French Penal Code.

Sexual assault is general understood to refer to any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs by force or without consent of the recipient of the unwanted sexual activity, including forced sexual intercourse, forcible sodomy, child molestation, incest, fondling and rape, as well as sexual acts against persons who are unable to consent due to age or lack of capacity. In Texas, Penal Code section 22.011 specifies that sexual assault is committed when a perpetrator intentionally or knowingly: (a) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent; (b) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the perpetrator, without the person's consent; or (c) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus or sexual organ of another person, including the perpetrator. Sexual assault is also committed when a perpetrator—whether or not the perpetrator knows the age of the child at the time of the offense—intentionally or knowingly: (a) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means; (b) causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the perpetrator; (c) causes the sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus or sexual organ of another person, including the perpetrator; (d) causes the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus or sexual organ of another person, including the perpetrator; or (e) causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person, including the perpetrator. (The law specifies a defense to prosecution of certain crimes involving children if the conduct consists of medical care and does not include contact with the anus or sexual organ of the child and the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of the actor or a third party. There is also an affirmative defense to sexual assault involving children if the persons are married to each other or are within three years of age and the child is at least 14 years old.) Section 22.011(b) further specifies that a sexual assault is **without consent** in various enumerated situations, including if: (a) the perpetrator compels the other person to submit or participate by use of physical force, violence or coercion; (b) the perpetrator compels the person to submit or participate by threatening use of force or violence against the other person or to cause harm to the other person, and the person believes the threat; (c) the other person has not consented and the perpetrator knows the other person is unconscious or physically unable to resist; (d) the perpetrator knows that because of a mental disease or defect the other person is at the time of the assault incapable of either appraising the nature of the act or resisting it; (e) the other person has not consented and the perpetrator knows the other person is unaware that the assault is occurring; (f) the perpetrator has intentionally impaired the other person's power to appraise or control the other person's conduct by administering any substance without the other person's knowledge; (g) the perpetrator compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against any person, and the other person believes that perpetrator has the ability to execute the threat; (h) the perpetrator is a public servant who coerces the other person to submit or

participate; (i) the perpetrator is a mental health services provider or a health care services provider who causes the other person, who is a patient or former patient of the perpetrator, to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the perpetrator; (j) the perpetrator is a clergyman who causes the other person to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the clergyman in the clergyman's professional character as spiritual adviser; or (k) the perpetrator is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident, unless the two are formally or informally married to each other. (Texas Penal Code § 22.011 available at <https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/PE/htm/PE.22.htm#00>)

Aggravated sexual assault is defined in the Texas Penal Code section 22.021 and is committed when a perpetrator intentionally or knowingly: (a) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent; (b) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the perpetrator, without that person's consent; or (c) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus or sexual organ of another person, including the perpetrator, AND the perpetrator (i) causes serious bodily injury or attempts to cause the death of the victim or another in the course of the same criminal episode; (ii) the perpetrator, by acts or words, places the victim in fear that the victim or any person will become the victim of a human trafficking offense or that death, serious bodily injury or kidnapping will be imminently inflicted on any person; (iii) by acts or words in the presence of the victim threatens to cause any person to become the victim of a human trafficking offense or threatens to cause death, serious bodily injury or kidnapping of any person; (iv) the perpetrator uses or exhibits a deadly weapon during the criminal episode; (v) the perpetrator acts in concert with another who engages in conduct described above toward the same victim and occurring during the course of the same criminal episode; (vi) with the intent of facilitating the offense, administers or provides to the victim of the offense any substance capable of impairing the victim's ability to appraise the nature of the act or to resist the act. Aggravated sexual assault is also committed if the perpetrator commits the acts described above and the victim is younger than 14 years old (regardless of whether the person knows the victim's age at the time of the offense) or is an elderly or disabled individual. The same conditions defining lack of consent in Section 22.011 above apply to aggravated sexual assault, as does the defense relating to providing medical care to a child. (Texas Penal Code § 22.021 available at <https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/PE/htm/PE.22.htm#00>)

Texas law defines **consent** by enumerating instances in which consent does not exist, including when: (a) the perpetrator compels the other person to submit or participate by use of physical force, violence or coercion; (b) the perpetrator compels the person to submit or participate by threatening use of force or violence against the other person or to cause harm to the other person, and the person believes the threat; (c) the other person has not consented and the perpetrator knows the other person is unconscious or physically unable to resist; (d) the perpetrator knows that because of a mental disease or defect the other person is at the time of the assault incapable of either appraising the nature of the act or resisting it; (e) the other person has not consented and the perpetrator knows the other person is unaware that the assault is occurring; (f) the perpetrator has intentionally impaired the other person's power to appraise or control the other person's conduct by administering any substance without the other person's knowledge; (g) the perpetrator compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against any person, and the other person believes that perpetrator has the ability to execute the threat; (h) the perpetrator is a public servant who coerces the other person to submit or participate; (i) the perpetrator is a mental health services provider or a health care services provider who causes the other person, who is a patient or former patient of the perpetrator, to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the perpetrator; (j) the perpetrator is a clergyman who causes the other person to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the clergyman in the clergyman's professional character as spiritual adviser; or (k) the perpetrator is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident, unless the two are formally or informally married to each other. (Texas Penal Code § 22.011(b) available at <https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/PE/htm/PE.22.htm#00>)

Stalking is generally understood to refer to a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear. Stalking is specifically defined under Texas law as occurring if the perpetrator, on more than one occasion and pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct directed specifically at another person, knowingly engages in conduct that: (1) the actor knows or reasonably should know the other person will regard as threatening (a) bodily injury or death for the other person, (b) bodily injury or death for a member of the other person's family or household or for an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship, or (c) that an offense will be committed against the other person's property; (2) causes the other person, a member of the other person's family or household, or an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship to be placed in fear of bodily injury or death or fear that an offense will be committed against the other person's property or to feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended; and (3) would cause a reasonable person to (a) fear bodily injury or death, (b) fear bodily injury or death for a member of the person's family or household or for an individual with whom the person has a dating relationship, or (c) fear that an offense will be committed against the person's property, or (d) feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended. (Texas Penal Code § 42.072 available at <https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/PE/htm/PE.42.htm>)

Dating violence is generally referred to as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on length and type of the relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Specifically in Texas, Family Code section 71.0021 defines "dating violence" as an act (other than a defensive measure to protect oneself) by a perpetrator that is committed

against a victim or applicant for a protective order with whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship or because of the victim's or applicant's marriage to or dating relationship with an individual with whom the perpetrator is or has been in a dating relationship or marriage, and is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the victim in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault or sexual assault. (See Texas Family Code § 71.0021 available at <https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/FA/htm/FA.71.htm>)

Domestic violence is generally considered to be a pattern of abusive behavior that is used by an intimate partner to gain or maintain power and control over the other intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure or wound someone. In Texas, the concept is encompassed in the broad definition of "family violence" and means:

- (1) an act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault or sexual assault, but does not include defensive measures to protect oneself;
- (2) abuse by a member of a family or household toward a child of the family or household (Texas Family Code §71.004); or
- (3) dating violence, as that term is defined in Texas Family Code §71.0021.

Bystanders witnessing any conduct that appears to constitute the crimes described above should, as soon as possible, contact RUPD or their local police agency, college masters or RAs, the assistant dean for Student Judicial Programs, the Office of the Dean of Undergraduates, the dean of the Office of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies or Rice's Title IX coordinator.

As with other crimes of a violent or sexual nature, the crimes listed on Page 13, 14 and 15 can be reported as explained in the section titled "Sexual Misconduct/Assault/Violence," and the same protective measures and assistance in reporting are available for these crimes as well.

It is important to preserve evidence of the above crimes in a manner described in earlier sections of this report. Survivors of these crimes have the same options to report to various police agencies, university disciplinary processes or to choose to do neither; these options will be explained to victims and provided in writing. It may be possible for a victim of these crimes to obtain no contact or restraining orders against a perpetrator; RUPD can assist a survivor in seeking advice about such options. Procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases involving the above misconduct are the same as for other acts of sexual harassment or misconduct, including providing prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution by university officials who regularly receive training in handling these types of matters and in protecting reporting parties. In university disciplinary processes, the accused and accuser will be provided equal opportunities to have support persons present, will receive written notice of outcomes and possibilities for appeal. Rice will treat reports of the above misconduct or crimes discretely and on a need-to-know basis, including providing appropriate protections of survivors' names (including in publicly available records). Persons reporting the crimes listed above may also request changes in academic, living, transportation or work situations.

The university makes available awareness and prevention training beginning with Orientation Week and continuing throughout the year in the same manner as explained in "Crime Prevention and Victim Assistance." The risk reduction guidance, including avoiding alcohol or drug overuse or abuse described earlier, applies to the offenses described above. All students, including survivors of the crimes listed above, are eligible for the support services and resources provided by the University and which are Rice's policy prohibiting sexual assault and other gender-based misconduct (see safe.rice.edu for more details).

RICE POLICE AS A RESOURCE DURING YOUR RSAP PARTICIPATION

RUPD takes great pride in the many police and service functions offered to the university community, and may also be able to provide you assistance with issues of crime or safety during your RSAP participation. If you have a question about crime, safety, or a complaint about a specific incident, you are welcome to:

- Visit the website at <http://rupd.rice.edu>.
- Call police dispatch and ask to speak with a shift supervisor (011 713 348 6000).
- Send a written inquiry or complaint to:
Rice University
Chief James Tate
RUPD-MS 551
P. O. Box 1892
Houston, TX 77251-1892
- Contact the chief by email at james.d.tate@rice.edu or by telephone at 713-348-6333.

A FINAL NOTE ABOUT FIRE SAFETY & RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

RSAP has no residential facilities on campus. Therefore, RSAP is not required by federal law to maintain a campus fire log that records data about fires in its on-campus housing facilities. The University has therefore not compiled a separate Fire Safety Report for the RSAP campus. Information about fires on the Houston campus for the most recent 60-day period is available for public inspection during normal business hours or may be accessed anytime at http://safety.rice.edu/Fire_and_Life_Safety/Fire_Statistics_and_Reporting.