

*2015 ANNUAL CAMPUS
SECURITY
&
FIRE SAFETY REPORT*



University of
Science & Technology
Police Department

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**In accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy
and Campus Crime Statistics Act**

Greetings:

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act required all postsecondary institutions participating in Title IV student financial aid programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. The act was amended in 1992, 1998, 2000, 2008, and 2013. The 1998 amendments renamed the law the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act* in memory of a student who was slain in her dorm room in 1986.

The *Clery Act* requires higher education institutions to give timely warnings of crimes that represent a threat to the safety of students or employees, and to make public their campus security policies. It also requires that crime data is collected, reported and disseminated to the campus community and submitted to the Department of Education. The act is intended to provide students and their families with accurate, complete and timely information about safety on campus so that they can make informed decisions. Visit the website to learn more about the [Jeanne Clery Act](#).

In compliance with this act, the Missouri S&T Police Department has produced this report, "Campus Crime and Fire Safety Report", which contains the aforementioned information. Compliance with these provisions does not constitute a violation of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA). Campus crime statistics include crimes reported to the Missouri S&T Police Department, designated campus officials, and local law enforcement agencies. In addition to campus crime statistics, this report also is a resource guide for campus safety services, crime prevention strategies, as well as fire safety information and fires reported by campus residence halls. Upon completion of the report, students, faculty, and staff are notified of its availability and provided with the website where the report can be accessed. Copies of the report may be obtained at the Missouri S&T Police Department.

We hope this publication proves helpful, informative, and provides an opportunity for communication between the Missouri S&T Police Department and the community which it serves.

Sincerely,

Raymon Bogart

Raymon Bogart
Interim Chief of Police

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MISSOURI S&T POLICE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Chapter 172.350 of the Missouri Revised Statutes grants Missouri S&T Police Officers the power to maintain order, preserve peace, and make arrests as now held by peace officers, and with the further power to expel from the public buildings, campuses, grounds, and farms persons violating the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri. Additionally, all sworn members of the department also hold police officer commissions with the City of Rolla Police Department. All sworn members are required to be licensed by the Missouri Department of Public Safety's Peace Officers Standards and Training Program. Therefore Missouri S&T Police Officers have complete authority to apprehend and arrest anyone involved in an illegal act on-campus and within the city limits of Rolla.

In the case of a major offense, such as rape, murder, aggravated assault, and robbery, Missouri S&T Police Department may choose to handle the investigation or request the assistance of another law enforcement agency such as the Missouri State Highway Patrol, City of Rolla Police Department, or Phelps County Sheriff's Department. The department however does not have any written agreement with any of the other local law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of criminal incidents. The prosecution of criminal offenses are handled by either the City of Rolla Prosecuting Attorney's Office or the Phelps County Prosecuting Attorney's Office. In cases involving minor offenses by students, the campus police may also refer the individual to the Office of the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs. Missouri S&T Police Department officers can and do respond to student related incidents that occur in close proximity to campus. Through coordination with local law enforcement agencies, criminal activity engaged in by students at off campus locations may be reported to the Office of the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs for any action or follow-up that may be required.

Campus Police personnel work closely with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. All 911 calls for Phelps County are answered by the City of Rolla Police Department's Central Dispatch Center, which handles dispatching services for the Missouri S&T Police Department. Missouri S&T Police Officers have direct radio communication with City of Rolla Police Officers. Police personnel can access the National Crime Information Computer system (NCIC), the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES), and other law enforcement databases. These databases are used for accessing criminal history data, nationwide police records, driver/vehicle identification information, as well as other local, state, and federal law enforcement information.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Missouri S&T Police Department is to support the campus community in fulfilling its commitment to teaching, research, and service by providing a safe and secure environment for students, faculty, staff, and visitors in partnership with all members of the campus community.

VALUES

The members of the Missouri S&T Police Department adhere to the following values:

M. I. N. E. R.

Making a difference: We are proud of our profession and committed to making a difference.

Integrity: We will hold ourselves to the highest legal, moral and ethical standards.

Neighborhood: We will partner with the university neighborhood in order to jointly resolve concerns.

Excellence: We will strive for personal and professional excellence.

Respect: We will ensure that all persons are treated with equality, courtesy, and compassion.

I. Clery Geography

The Clery Act requires crime statistics to be broken down according to the geographic location where the offense occurred. These locations are defined as Missouri S&T's "Clery Geography." The Clery Act divides Missouri S&T's Clery Geography into four categories: On-Campus Property, On-Campus Student Housing Facilities (a sub-set of On-Campus Property), Public Property, and Non-Campus Property.

On-Campus Property. On-Campus Property includes any building or property owned or controlled by Missouri S&T within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by Missouri S&T in direct support of, or in a manner related to, its educational purposes, including residence halls. On-Campus Property also includes any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to Missouri S&T's other On-Campus Property that is owned by Missouri S&T but controlled by another person or entity, is frequently used by students, and supports Missouri S&T's institutional purposes.

On-Campus Student Housing Facilities. On-Campus Student Housing Facilities include any dormitory or other residential facility for students that is located on Missouri S&T's On-Campus Property. Missouri S&T's On-Campus Student Housing Facilities are part of Missouri S&T's On-Campus Property, but the Clery Act requires Missouri S&T to separately disclose statistics for the total number of crimes that occurred on its On-Campus Property, including On-Campus Student Housing Facilities, and the number of crimes that occurred in On-Campus Student Housing Facilities as a subset of the total.

Missouri S&T's On-Campus Student Housing Facilities include property that is owned and controlled by Missouri S&T; property that is owned by Missouri S&T and managed by a third party; and property owned by Missouri S&T and leased to officially-recognized student organizations.

Public Property. For Clery purposes, Missouri S&T's Public Property includes all public property, including thoroughfares (such as public bike paths or walking trails), streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within Missouri S&T's On-Campus Property or immediately adjacent to and accessible from Missouri S&T's On-Campus Property. Generally, Missouri S&T's Public Property includes any public sidewalk that borders Missouri S&T's On-Campus Property, the public street along the sidewalk, and the public sidewalk on the other side of the street. It also includes public trails or parks immediately adjacent to Missouri S&T's On-Campus Property. Major roadways through the Missouri S&T On-Campus Property are considered Public Property because they are not controlled and maintained by Missouri S&T.

Non-Campus Property. The final category of Clery Act property is Non-Campus Property. Non-Campus Property includes any building or property owned or controlled by a

student organization that is officially recognized by Missouri S&T. It also includes any building or property owned or controlled by Missouri S&T that is not reasonably geographically contiguous with Missouri S&T's On-Campus Property, used in direct support of or in relation to educational purposes, and is frequently used by students. Non-Campus Property does **not** include all properties owned or controlled by Missouri S&T. Properties that are not used in direct support of or in relation to educational purposes or frequently used by students are excluded from Missouri S&T's Non-Campus Property and from Missouri S&T statistical disclosures.

The following is a list of Missouri S&T's Non-Campus Property for the years included in this Report. For property owned by Missouri S&T, the Clery Act requires Missouri S&T to disclose statistics only for the portion of the property that is used in direct support of or in relation to educational purposes and frequently used by students. Property that was leased to third parties or used for administrative offices but not frequently used by students is not included in Missouri S&T's statistical disclosures. For property controlled (but not owned) by Missouri S&T, the Clery Act requires Missouri S&T to disclose statistics only for crimes that occurred when Missouri S&T had control of the property, i.e., the dates and times specified in its lease or other written agreement. Likewise, if Missouri S&T's written agreement is for part of a building or property, Missouri S&T discloses statistics only for crimes that occurred on the contracted space, as well as any other areas of the property that students or employees must use to access that space.

Separate Campus. In addition to breaking down statistics for On-Campus Property, Public Property, and Non-Campus Property, the Clery Act requires Missouri S&T to separately report statistics for any location that qualifies as a Separate Campus. For purposes of the Clery Act, a Separate Campus is a location owned or controlled by Missouri S&T that is not reasonably geographically contiguous with its main campus and that offers an organized program of study, or courses in educational programs leading to a degree, certificate, or other recognized credential.

Missouri S&T's Global-St. Louis qualifies as a separate campus for Clery purposes. The S&T Global – St. Louis is located at 12837 Flushing Meadows Drive, St. Louis, MO, 63131, and it offers Distance and Continuing Education courses and certificates in a wide variety of topics and skills. S&T Global – St. Louis's On-Campus Property includes the S&T Global building and parking lot, as well as the green space that separates it from adjoining properties. S&T Global's Public Property consists of the adjacent portions of Flushing Meadows Drive and Hidden Creek Court. S&T Global – St. Louis has no On-Campus Student Housing Facilities or Non-Campus Property.

Missouri S&T PD does not provide police service or investigate crimes at S&T Global. Members of the University community should immediately report any crimes that occur at S&T Global to the City of Town and Country Police Department by calling 911 or the department's non-emergency number, (314) 737-4600. Crimes also may be reported to Missouri S&T PD at (573) 341-4300, and UMSL PD will forward the report to the local law enforcement agency. Because S&T Global – St. Louis is not within Missouri S&T PD's patrol jurisdiction, Missouri

S&T's crime log does not include crimes reported for S&T Global – St. Louis, and S&T Global has no on-campus housing and is not included in Missouri S&T's fire log. **Missouri S&T's policies described in this report also apply to students who attend classes at Missouri S&T Global-St. Louis unless otherwise indicated.**

REPORTING OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Annual Campus Security Report

The Missouri S&T Police Department has the role of gathering information for, preparation of, and submission of the institution's Annual Campus Security Report. The annual campus security report is reviewed and updated annually as one cohesive document per the requirements of federal law. It is the duty of the Missouri S&T Police Departments' Chief, or their designee, to gather the required information for and submit the institution's Annual Campus Security Report prior to set deadlines.

Daily Crime Log

The Missouri S&T Police Department maintains a written, easily understood Daily Crime Log that records, by the date the crime was reported, any crime that occurred on campus, on a non-campus building or property, on public property, or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police department and was reported to the department via a Campus Security Authority or another law enforcement agency. This log includes: the nature, date, time, and general location of each crime, and the disposition of the complaint, if known. This log will not include reports made to other agencies. It shall be the duty of Missouri S&T Police Department to prepare this report in a timely manner so the community and media have access to the information.

Timely Warnings

The Missouri S&T Police Department provides timely warnings about reported crimes to the campus community, in a manner that will aid in the prevention of

similar crimes if it is determined that a serious or continuing threat exists. Departmental supervisors review all reports taken by the department in a timely manner to determine any offenses that are subject to disclosure in the Annual Campus Security Report and represent a serious or continuing threat to faculty, staff, and students of the campus community. If it is determined that there is a serious or continuing threat, the supervisor, or their designee shall notify the public information officer, or their designee who will send out a media release, mass e-mail, and/or do a web posting of the incident to alert the campus community.

Mass Notification

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency, the Chief of Police or the Director of Communications and or their designee will provide immediate notice to appropriate segments of the campus community; unless such notice would compromise efforts to contain the emergency. Notifications may occur through use of the university's mass notification service, through the local media, or through other communication channels as appropriate for the emergency. The university's mass notification service allows for notification through multiple means, including home phone, work phone, cell phone, and email addresses.

Mass Notification Annual Test

As part of Missouri S&T's emergency preparedness program, Missouri S&T tests its mass notification system. The test focuses on the messaging capabilities of the system. More information about the [University of Missouri System's Emergency Mass Notification System](#), as well as registration instructions, can be found on the website.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The university's [Emergency Management Plan](#) can be found on the website.

The S&T Police Department's Initial Response under an 'All Hazard' plan:

- 1) In the event of an unanticipated natural or man-made disaster, the first sworn member on the scene will immediately assume the duties of Incident Commander until relieved by a sworn member of higher rank.

- 2) Uniformed patrol officers will attempt to secure the area by stopping all traffic into the affected area (with the exception of emergency response units).
- 3) Communications Officer will notify the appropriate medical, fire agencies, and/or additional resources, as indicated by the Incident Commander.
- 4) The Incident Commander will notify the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police or their designee will determine what parts of the critical incident plan should be initiated and if the Campus Emergency Management Plan needs to be initiated.
- 5) Assistance from other agencies may be requested and used to provide for command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration of the incident.
- 6) The Incident Command System (ICS) protocols shall be used when appropriate in natural and man-made disasters. The ICS identifies the Incident Commander, the Command Staff, and the General Staff positions. The ICS also includes functional provisions for command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration.

Crime Reporting

Students, faculty, staff, and visitors are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents in a timely manner to the Missouri S&T Police Department. The Missouri S&T Police Department is the primary agency for reporting and investigating all crimes that occur on university property. Any instances of criminal or suspicious acts and emergencies occurring on the campus, including residence halls, should be reported to the Missouri S&T Police Department regardless of how seemingly insignificant the crime.

The Missouri S&T Police Department can be contacted by telephone, emergency phone or in person. Emergency phones are located across campus. The non-emergency phone numbers is (573) 341-4300. The emergency number is 911. If dialing 911, the initial call will go to the City of Rolla Police Department's Central Communications. The Rolla Police Department's Central Communication is the dispatching center for all public safety agencies in Phelps County which includes the Missouri S&T Police Department. Officers will respond as quickly as possible to any request for assistance, whether it is an emergency or not. Response time

is based on current activity load and the urgency of the call. Crimes in progress, traffic accidents and medical emergencies have a higher priority than other types of calls.

In all instances of criminal activity, the Missouri S&T Police Department works to determine the exact nature and perpetrator(s) of the crime for the purposes of developing a viable case to be forwarded to the City of Rolla Prosecutor's Office or the Phelps County Prosecutor's Office for prosecution. In some cases offense reports will also be forwarded to the department of student affairs for adjudication through the campus disciplinary process. Statistics for cases forwarded to student affairs that are offenses pursuant to The Jeanne Clery Act will appear in this report. Additionally, the Missouri S&T Police Department reports crime statistics to the Missouri State Highway Patrol for inclusion in the Uniform Crime Report published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting System

The university does not have a voluntary confidential reporting system for annual crime statistics. There are some very good reasons, in addition to prosecuting criminal activity, to promptly report crime. Timely notification about certain types of crime may affect the safety of others. These crimes include murder, rape, sexual assault, burglary, robbery, motor vehicle theft and arson. When you make your report, you assist Missouri S&T Police Department in maintaining accurate records of the incidence of crime on campus. This information helps to keep the campus safe by providing the most accurate information on criminal activity to members of the campus community.

Notification of Missing Students

If a member of the university community has reason to believe a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should report it immediately to the residence hall assistant (RHA) for the facility where the individual is currently a resident or the Missouri S&T Police Department. In the event the applicable RHA cannot be reached immediately the duty resident director (RD) should be contacted.

The Missouri S&T Police Department should be contacted immediately if the student has been missing for 24 hours. It is preferred that the concerned individual talk directly to a Missouri S&T Police Officer.

Designation of Contact for Missing Students

When a student checks into their residential life assignment they will have the opportunity to specify an individual, other than their emergency contact, that should be contacted in the event that the student is confirmed as missing. If a student does not specify someone, then the emergency contact will be considered the contact for the purposes of these procedures. Students will also be informed that if they are younger than 18 years old (and not emancipated) when they are determined to be missing the university will, within 24 hours, contact their custodial parent or guardian in addition to the contact designated for situations where they are determined to be missing. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement as appropriate. Update emergency notifications through Joe'SS at: joess.mst.edu.

Homeland Security and Terrorism

The Missouri S&T Police Department works with numerous law enforcement agencies to combat terrorism and related crimes in our service area. To aid our department and the community combat terrorism it is essential that the community reports suspicious activity that may be related to terrorism. If you have seen a person or incident that you consider suspicious or related to terrorist type activity, please report it to the Missouri S&T Police Department at (573) 341-4300. Immediate or emergency information can be relayed by calling 911.

Important Phone Numbers

Emergency	911
Missouri S&T Police Department (<u>non-emergency</u>)	573-341-4300
University Information	573-341-4111

Rolla Police (<u>non-emergency</u>)	573-308-1213
Phelps County Regional Medical Center	573-458-8899
Student Health	573-341-4284

CRIME PREVENTION

Crime Prevention Programs

The Missouri S&T Police Department has a crime prevention officer that provides educational programming and other crime prevention functions to the university community. The crime prevention officer educates the members of the university community about safety. Periodically during the academic year the Crime Prevention Officer and other members of the Missouri S&T Police Department present crime prevention awareness sessions. A common theme of all the awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others. Knowing how to protect yourself and being aware of your environment are the best ways to prevent from becoming a victim. The Missouri S&T Police Department offers several programs centered on preventing crimes. All programs are free to anyone affiliated with the university and include:

R.A.D. (Rape Aggression Defense): A comprehensive course that covers awareness, prevention, avoidance and hands on defense training.

Personal Safety: General overview of individual safety tips and concerns.

Alcohol/Drug Awareness: Risks and impact of alcohol and drug abuse.

Operation ID: Department provided engraver for marking personal property.

Programs are presented on a requested basis. To register for a program or to schedule one for your area, please contact the Missouri S&T Police Department at (573) 341-4300. You can get a detailed explanation of each program on our web site at:

<http://police.mst.edu/aboutus/services/>.

Your Role in Crime Prevention

A secure environment is made possible through community involvement in crime prevention. The purpose of community crime prevention is simple: to help you recognize your own vulnerability to crime, and reduce your risk through preventive action and cooperation with the police. A high percentage of campus crimes are incidents of opportunity. Often campus community members contribute to situational crimes by needlessly placing themselves or their property at risk. Crime will occur wherever there is opportunity, but prevention efforts can be effective in reducing these opportunities. You play an essential role in crime prevention efforts. Be cautious, careful, and alert to your own safety; protect your possessions and university property.

Theft is the most common crime on the Rolla campus. Most thefts occur during the daylight hours, and thieves enter the structure without forced entry. In your residence, living group or office, exchange information about your schedule and watch your neighbors' rooms and work areas.

Security at Non-residential Buildings

Most non-residential campus buildings and facilities are accessible to members of the campus community and guests and visitors during normal hours of business, Monday - Friday, and for limited designated hours on Saturday and Sundays. Access times will vary depending upon the nature of the building and activity. Except for those students, faculty and staff with keys or appropriately authorized access cards, access is generally restricted to university-affiliated personnel during recognized holidays

It is the policy of the Missouri S&T Police Department that after normal working hours, all buildings should be locked to maintain security of the buildings and their contents. Faculty, students and staff members may be issued keys to university buildings upon recommendation of the department chairman or administrative head, in accordance with established procedures. Keys are issued for entry to university buildings for conducting university business only.

Security at Residence Halls

All university residence halls have a 24-hour security program which includes locking the exterior doors at midnight. Residents can protect themselves and their property by

making responsible decisions. Unescorted persons should not be given access to residence hall after hours; residents can access their own halls after hours by using their student key. Doors should not be propped open at any time. The names and telephone numbers and locations of on-call student staff are posted in the residence halls; each resident should locate this information in advance of an emergency. Keeping every room door locked at all times will deter crime, as almost every theft in a residence hall is a result of an unsecured room or unattended belongings. Every security measure taken by the residence hall staff depends on the responsible actions of each resident for its effectiveness.

Other tips for your security include:

- Ask strangers to wait in common areas while their friends are summoned.
- Lock your room door and windows when you leave, even if only for a minute, and take your keys with you.
- Keep small valuable items out of sight, in a closed drawer, or another safe place.
- Politely offer assistance to persons in your building or residence you do not recognize. If they have legitimate business, they will appreciate your help. If they do not, ask them to leave.
- Keep your room locked when you are out during move-in. Do not leave your car unlocked when loading or unloading.
- Do not leave coats, books, or other valuable items in common areas. Keep them in your room.
- If you hear or see something suspicious, call the police immediately.

Maintenance and Security of Campus Facilities

Landscaping and outdoor lighting on campus are surveyed and modified for pedestrian safety and security. Campus grounds personnel trim shrubs from sidewalks, walkways, and building entrances to enhance lighting and visibility. Campus walkways are inspected regularly to ensure adequate lighting and replacement of burned-out lights. Many campus emergency telephones follow major walkways. Maps showing walkways and emergency telephones are available at the Missouri S&T Police Department.

Security Officers employed by the Missouri S&T Police Department lock exterior doors on campus buildings each evening. These security officers also report door and security hardware operating deficiencies.

Safety Escorts

Whether you are a student, faculty, staff, or visitor there may be times that you find yourself on campus at night. Rather than walking alone to your car or residence hall you can call the Missouri S&T Police Department at (573) 341-4300 to request an escort to your campus destination. Your escort will be a member of the Missouri S&T Police Department and in department uniform.

Bystander Intervention

Bystanders are the largest group of people involved in criminal incidents – they greatly outnumber both the perpetrators and the victims. Bystanders have a range of involvement in incidents. Some know that a specific crime is happening or will happen; some see a crime or potential crime in progress. Regardless of how close to the crime they are, bystanders have the power stop crimes from occurring and to get help for people who have been victimized. If you find yourself in this situation, follow the below Tips and Options for intervening in a situation potentially involving a crime.

Tips & Options:

- Approach everyone as a friend
- Try to split up the parties involved
- Do not be antagonistic
- Redirect the focus of one person somewhere else
- Avoid using violence
- Be honest and direct whenever possible
- Recruit help if necessary
- Keep yourself safe
- If things get out of hand or become too serious, contact the police

STEP-UP! is Missouri S&T's bystander intervention training. It is a prosocial behavioral and educational program for college students with the goals of:

- Raising awareness of helping behaviors
- Increasing motivation to help

- Developing skills and confidence when responding to problems or concerns
- Ensuring the safety and well-being of self and others

STEP-UP! is being offered by the STEP-UP! Training Committee and is available on a request basis. Please contact the Missouri S&T office of [Counseling, Disability Support and Student Wellness](#) for more information.

Warning signs of Abusive Behavior

Past abuse

An abuser may say, "I hit someone in the past, but she made me do it." An abusive person who minimizes what happened with a previous partner is likely to be violent with their current partner. Abusive behavior does not just go away; long-term counseling and a sincere desire to change are necessary.

Threats of violence or abuse

Threats can involve anything that is meant to control the victim. For example, "I'll tell your parents about your drug use if you don't do what I want." Healthy relationships do not involve threats, but an abusive person will try to excuse this behavior by saying that "everybody talks like that."

Breaking objects

An abuser may break things, beat on tables or walls or throw objects around or near the victim. This behavior terrorizes the victim and can send the message that physical abuse is the next step.

Use of force during an argument

An abuser may use force during arguments, including holding the victim down, physically restraining the victim from leaving the room, and pushing and shoving. For example, an abuser may hold a victim against the wall and say, "You're going to listen to me."

Jealousy

An abuser will say that jealousy is a sign of love. In reality, jealousy has nothing to do with love. It is a sign of insecurity and possessiveness. An abuser may question the victim about whom they talk to or be jealous of time spent with other people. As the jealousy progresses, the abuser will call the victim frequently, stop by unexpectedly or monitor the victim's activities.

Controlling behavior

An abuser will claim that controlling behavior is out of concern for the victim's welfare. They will be angry if the victim is late and will frequently interrogate the victim. As this behavior gets worse, the abuser will control the victim's appearance and activities.

Quick involvement

An abuser will often pressure someone to make a commitment after a very short

amount of time. The abuser comes on quickly, claiming "love at first sight," and will tell the victim flattering things such as "You're the only person I could ever love."

Unrealistic expectations

The abuser is dependent on the victim for everything and expects perfection. The victim is expected to take care of everything for the abuser, particularly all emotional support. The abuser will say things like, "You're the only person I need in my life."

Isolation

The abuser will attempt to diminish and destroy the victim's support system. If a female victim has male friends, she is accused of being a "whore." If she has female friends, she is accused of being a "lesbian." If she is close to her family, she is accused of being "tied to the apron strings." The abuser will accuse people who are close to the victim of "causing trouble."

Blames others for problems

Abusers will rarely admit to the part they play in causing a problem. She will blame the victim for almost anything that goes wrong.

Blames others for their feelings

An abuser will tell the victim, "I hurt you because you made me mad," or "You're hurting me when you don't do what I ask." Blaming the victim is a way of manipulating them and avoiding any responsibility.

Hypersensitivity

An abuser can be easily insulted. The slightest setbacks are seen as personal attacks. An abuser will rage about the everyday difficulties of life as if they are injustices -- such as getting a traffic ticket or not doing well on an exam.

Cruelty to animals or children

An abuser may brutally punish animals or be insensitive to their pain or suffering. Pets can be used to control the victim or to emotionally abuse them.

"Playful" use of force during sex

The abuser may like to hold the victim down during sex. They may want to act out sexual fantasies in which the victim is helpless. An abuser may show little concern about whether the victim wants to have sex and use sulking or anger to manipulate the victim into compliance. They may demand sex or start having sex with the victim when they are sleeping or very intoxicated.

Rigid sex roles

Male abusers often expect women to serve and obey them. They view women as inferior to men and believe that a woman is not a whole person without a relationship with a man.

Jekyll-and-Hyde personality

Explosiveness and mood swings are typical of abusers, and these behaviors are related to other traits such as hypersensitivity. This is not always a sign of mental health problems but may be a way of controlling the victim by being unpredictable.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Missouri S&T Alcohol Policy

The use or possession of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on all university property, except in the Chancellor's residence. The sale, use, or possession of alcohol may be allowed in certain instances, but only by appropriate university approval and any use is subject to all legal requirements.

It is the responsibility of each recognized student organization to see that those in attendance at their social functions and meetings conduct themselves in accordance with Missouri S&T regulations, local ordinances, state and federal laws, and the organization's national affiliation regulations. Each recognized student organization shall be held responsible, as an organization, for any violation of Missouri S&T regulations, local ordinances, state and federal laws, and the organization's national affiliation regulations committed on any premises under its control.

The Missouri S&T observes and enforces applicable state and federal laws and local ordinances regulating the sale and possession of alcoholic beverages. For more information view the [Missouri S&T Alcohol Policy](#) online.

Missouri S&T Drug Policy

Missouri S&T regulations prohibit the manufacture, use, possession, sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages or any controlled substance without the proper prescription or required license or as expressly permitted by law or university regulations, including operating a vehicle on university property, or on streets or roadways adjacent to and abutting a campus, under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance as prohibited by law of the State of Missouri. The Missouri S&T Police Department observes and enforces applicable state and federal laws and local ordinances regulating controlled substances. Check out the [Missouri S&T Drug Policy](#) online.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Programs

The university has developed programs to prevent the illicit use of drugs, the abuse of alcohol and sexual violence awareness. The programs provide services related to drug use and abuse including dissemination of informational materials, educational programs, counseling services, and disciplinary actions. These programs include:

PEERS

Joe's P.E.E.R.S is a student group that promotes healthy behaviors through awareness campaigns, skill-building programs, and distribution of wellness and health info. The group works closely with the student wellness office to provide health promotion for campus. Joe's P.E.E.R.S. members are trained in leadership, communication, programming, and presentation skills, as well as specific wellness topic areas.

STUDENT HEALTH 101

Student Health 101 is a monthly electronic newsletter (August - May) that covers health and wellness issues that YOU, as a student need to know (i.e. staying healthy on campus, adjusting to life away from home, mental health, alcohol and drugs, sexual responsibility, and more).

ELECTRONIC CHECK-UP TO GO (e-CHUG)

e-CHUG is a brief self-assessment that provides accurate and detailed information about personal risk patterns, individual level of alcohol tolerance, unique family risk factors, harm reduction strategies and helpful resources on campus and in the community.

MOST MINERS

Most Miners is an on-going health awareness campaign that is conducted by the student wellness office to inform the campus community that Missouri S&T students make healthy, responsible choices. The campaign is designed to correct misperceptions about Missouri S&T students by providing accurate information about them in the form of messages that are taken from annual student health behavior surveys. This strategy is referred to as social norms clarification.

NEW STUDENT PROGRAMS

During opening week new students, transfer students, and upper classmen leaders are involved in sessions regarding Title IX information, sexual assault/violence/harassment

awareness and prevention. Sessions include: Sex, Alcohol and Clicker (SAC), Mentor Training, Volunteer Training, bystander intervention, and suicide prevention.

Further information regarding these programs can be found online at the [Missouri S&T Wellness Resource Center](#).

SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, and STALKING POLICY, PROCEDURES, AND PROGRAMS

Risk Reduction

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only rapists are responsible for rape, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org):

1. **Be aware** of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
2. Try to **avoid isolated areas**. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
3. **Walk with purpose**. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
4. **Trust your instincts**. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
5. **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
6. **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cash money.
7. **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
8. **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
9. **When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends**. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
10. **Trust your instincts**. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
11. **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
12. **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust**. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.

13. **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
14. **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately by calling 911.** Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
15. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
 - a. Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - b. Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
 - c. **Have a code word with your friends or family** so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
 - d. **Lie.** If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
16. **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
17. If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

Procedures and Policies

The Missouri S&T Police Department has a policy and procedure in place for handling the prohibited acts of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking incidents. If you are a victim of any of the aforementioned crimes at this university, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain necessary medical treatment. The Missouri S&T Police Department strongly advocates that victims report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation.

If you are a victim of any of the above crimes you should call the Missouri S&T Police Department at 911. If the incident occurred off-campus, you may still call the Missouri S&T Police Department. If you choose, the Missouri S&T Police Department will notify the appropriate agency to handle the report. If you choose to call the Missouri S&T

Police Department an officer will contact you at the scene of the incident, the hospital, or another location. The Missouri S&T Police Department complies with all Missouri state statues regarding orders of protection, no contact orders, and restraining orders. These orders can be obtained by contacting the Phelps County Prosecutor's Office or the Dean of Students office.

For sexual assaults, you should seek medical attention in an emergency room or another medical provider that performs legal sexual assault exams. Local resources are the Phelps County Regional Medical Center, (573) 458-8899 and student health services, (573) 341-4284. To preserve evidence, you should not bathe or change clothes or do any cleaning up in any manner prior to receiving medical assistance.

You should also seek support and assistance from a private physician, friend, relative, or other service. Some local service resources are

- **EMERGENCY 911**
- Missouri S&T Counseling Services (573) 341-4211
- Russell House/Abuse Shelter Hotline 800-998-8340
- Pathways Community Behavioral Healthcare (573) 364-7551
- Missouri S&T Student Health Services (573) 341-4284
- Phelps County Regional Medical Center (573) 458-8899

You can decide to have the incident handled in the following ways:

- You may press charges against the suspect.
- You may ask that university disciplinary action be initiated against the suspect.
- You may ask the police to contact the suspect about the incident and choose not to have the suspect arrested.
- You may tell the police not to contact the suspect about the incident and choose not to have the suspect arrested.

University procedures provide the following in addition to, or in lieu of, pressing criminal charges in cases of alleged violence or sexual assault through the office of Institutional

Equity, Diversity & Inclusion under [CRR 200](#)-Student Conduct, [CRR 370](#)-Academic Grievance and [CRR 380](#)-Staff Grievances:

- 1) The Primary Administrative Officer(s) shall be trained in the administration of student conduct matters. Confidentiality of the victim is of utmost importance.
- 2) There shall be a prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution.
- 3) Written notification will be made available to victims regarding counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance and other services on-campus and in the Rolla community as well as a written explanation of the their rights and options.
- 4) If the accused is subject to university sanctions, the student conduct office shall use the preponderance of evidence standard in deciding to initiate formal conduct procedures or not. The sanctions may include a warning, probation, loss of privileges, restitution, discretionary sanctions, residence hall suspension, residence hall expulsion, dismissal from the university, suspension from the university for a specified time, or permanent expulsion from the university.
- 5) The accuser and accused are equally entitled to have an advisor or counselor present during his or her participation in the hearing.
- 6) The accuser and the accused shall be informed in writing of the outcome of any campus disciplinary proceeding (action) brought alleging a crime of violence or sexual assault.
- 7) The accuser and the accused shall be informed in writing that they have the right to appeal the outcome:
 - a) **Student Conduct Right to Petition for Review:** (other than University expulsion, University dismissal, or University suspension).
 - (1) In all cases where the sanction imposed by the Committee is other than University expulsion, University dismissal, or University suspension, the Primary Administrative Officer/Designee(s) or the accused student may petition the Chancellor or Designee in writing for a review of the decision within five business days after written notification. A copy of the Petition for Review must also be served upon the non-appealing party or parties within such time. The Petition for Review must state the grounds or reasons for review in detail, and the non-appealing party or parties may answer the petition within five business days.

(2) The Chancellor or Designee may grant or refuse the right of review. In all cases where the Petition for Review is refused, the action of the Committee shall be final. If the Chancellor or Designee reviews the decision, the action of the Chancellor shall be final unless it is to remand the matter for further proceedings.

b) **Student Conduct Right of Appeal** (University expulsion, University dismissal, or University suspension only).

(1) When an accused student is expelled, dismissed, or suspended from the University by the Committee, the Primary Administrative Officer/Designee(s), the accused student may appeal such decision to the Chancellor or Designee by filing written notice of appeal stating the grounds or reasons for appeal in detail with the Chancellor within ten business days after notification of the decision of the Committee. The appealing party may file a written memorandum for consideration by the Chancellor with the Notice of Appeal, and the Chancellor may request a reply to such memorandum by the appropriate party.

(2) The Chancellor or Designee shall review the record of the case and the appeal documents and may affirm, reverse, or remand the case for further proceedings and shall notify the accused student in writing of the decision on the appeal. The action of the Chancellor shall be final unless it is to remand the matter for further proceedings.

b) **Academic Appeal of the GRP findings:**

(1) Within fifteen calendar days, either the grievant or the respondent may appeal the GRP findings and recommendations, if any, to the Chancellor using the Grievance Appeal Form (in Appendix B).

(2) The Chancellor will have thirty calendar days from the time it is received to act on the appeal. If the Chancellor needs more time, then the Chancellor shall provide reasons and a new estimated time via a letter to all parties (grievant, respondent, GRP, Oversight Committee representative). If the Chancellor does not act within thirty calendar days and does not provide such a letter, the decision of the GRP becomes final.

(3) If neither party appeals the GRP decision within fifteen days, then the Chancellor will have an additional thirty days to accept or reject the findings of the GRP in whole or in part, and accept, reject or modify the recommendations of the GRP. If the Chancellor needs more time, then the Chancellor shall provide reasons and a new estimated time via a letter to

all parties (grievant, respondent, GRP, Oversight Committee representative). If the Chancellor does not act within such additional thirty calendar days and does not provide such a letter, the decision of the GRP becomes final.

- c) **Staff Submission of Appeal:** Should the employee decide the reply is unsatisfactory, the employee or the employee's representative shall within five days submit an appeal to the Campus Grievance Representative. The Campus Grievance Representative or designate shall respond in writing to the grievance within five days from the date of the review. If the grievance is resolved, no further action will be necessary. If the grievance is not satisfactorily resolved, the employee or the employee's representative, may appeal within five days after receipt of response to the University Grievance Representative (Vice President, Human Resource Services or a designated representative) for the purpose of reviewing the grievance. The decision of the University Grievance Representative or designate shall be made in writing to the employee and/or to employee's representative within five days after the date of the review. Should the employee decide that the reply of the University Grievance Representative or designate is unsatisfactory, the matter may be appealed within five (5) days of receipt of the response through the University Grievance Representative to a grievance committee which shall be established as follows:
- (1) The employee or employee's representative may designate one member.
 - (2) The University through its Grievance Representative, with the approval of the Chancellor of the campus, shall appoint one member.
 - (3) The selection of the third member shall be made by these two members. If mutually agreeable, the two designated members may select the third member from a list recommended by either and approved by both. Otherwise selection will be made from a list of committee members supplied by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The selection will be made by reducing the list in alternate turns. The toss of a coin shall determine the elimination sequence.
 - (4) A decision of the grievance committee may be reached upon the concurrence of any two of the three members.
 - (5) A hearing will be scheduled as soon as feasible after selection of the third committee member.
 - (6) The grievance committee shall keep a complete record of the hearing before it, including any exhibits or papers submitted to it in connection with the hearing and a complete record of any testimony taken. Upon the rendering of its decision, the complete record shall be filed in the Office of

- the President of the University and shall be available to the employee, employee's representative and the University Grievance Representative.
- (7) Any cost of the third party on the committee and cost of transcript (if requested) shall be paid equally by the employee and the University.
- d) In the event the decision of the grievance committee is unsatisfactory to either the employee or the University Grievance Representative, either may within five days after receipt of the decision appeal to the Board of Curators by delivering such notice of appeal to the President of the University.
- e) Upon the receipt of the notice of appeal, the President of the University shall cause the record of the hearing before the grievance committee to be filed with the Board of Curators of the University, who shall review such record. The decision of the Board of Curators, upon such review, will be final.
- 8) The accuser and accused shall be simultaneously notified in writing of any change in the results (outcome) that occurs prior to the time the results become final and when results are final.

Request assistance in changing your academic, living, transportation, and working situation regardless if a police report is initiated by contacting:

- Dean of Students office
107 Norwood Hall
320 W. 12th Street
Rolla, MO 65409
(573) 341-4292
dos@mst.edu
- Human Resources office
Title IX Coordinator, Shenethia Manuel, J.D.
Vice Chancellor, Human Resources, Equity and Inclusion
113 Centennial Hall
300 W. 12th Street
Rolla, MO 65409
(573) 341-4920
manuels@mst.edu

Educational Programs

Missouri S&T offers several programs to educate the campus community about relationship and sexual assault offenses. Each year there is a sexual assault awareness month with a variety of programs and activities offered during that month. The programs and activities vary from year to year. The Missouri S&T Police

Department also offers Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D) periodically during the calendar year and upon request of an organization or group. Certified instructors teach the class. In September the 'Walk a Mile in Her Shoes' rally occurs. This program is to rally the community to take action to prevent sexual violence. Bystander Intervention Training is also presented upon request. This training encourages attendees to intervene when someone is engaging in high risk behavior. High risk behavior can lead to a person becoming a victim of a sexual assault.

TAKE BACK THE NIGHT

Missouri S&T hosts a 'Take Back the Night' candlelight march annually. Take Back the Night is a national organization which helps promote awareness of sexual violence. Both men and women are welcome to attend the march. Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to anonymously share their survivor stories through the Counseling, Disability Support and Student Wellness office.

DENIM DAY

Missouri S&T hosts 'Denim Day' annually as a rape prevention education campaign and asks community members, elected officials, businesses and students to make a social statement with their fashion by wearing jeans on this day as a visible means of protest against the misconceptions that surround sexual assault.

Victim's Rights

For information on victim's rights pertaining to the criminal process contact the [Missouri Attorney General's Office](#).

Missouri S&T Title IX Coordinator

Shenethia Manuel, J.D.
Vice Chancellor, Human Resources, Equity and Inclusion
113 Centennial Hall
300 W. 12th Street
Rolla, MO 65409
(573) 341-4920

Information on Registered Sex Offenders in Missouri

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, the Jeanne Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act require institutions of higher education to advise the campus community where law enforcement information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. In Missouri, convicted sex offenders must register with state law enforcement. You may receive a copy of the registered sex offenders list for Missouri from the [Missouri State Highway Patrol](#).

You can obtain a copy of the Guidelines for the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act Amendment to the [Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act](#) go to their web site.

CRIME STATISTICS AND DEFINITIONS

The following contain crime statistics from the past three years. These statistics only slightly differ from UCR crime statistics reported by the Missouri S&T Police Department. These numbers reflect crimes reported to the Missouri S&T Police Department and numbers reported to the Missouri S&T Police Department by local law enforcement (City of Rolla & Phelps County) and campus security authorities (student life, residential life, the athletic department & all other campus groups). Numbers in this report have been reviewed to reduce or eliminate duplication. Crimes are recorded in the calendar year they were reported. This report does not use a map to depict its campus, non-campus buildings or property, and public property areas.

Crime Statistics 01/2014 to 12/2014					Sub-Category of On-Campus	Unfounded Reports	Hate Crimes		
Type	Total Reported	Total On-campus	Total Non-Campus	Total Public Property			Residential Facilities Only	Total	On-Campus
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)	9	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	5	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stalking	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Burglary	16	12	4	0	6	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	2	1	0
Larceny-theft	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	1	0	1
Property Damage / Vandalism	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law	142	119	3	20	98	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arrest	23	11	3	9	3	n/a	n/a	20	n/a
Referral	119	108	0	11	95	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Drug Law	15	8	5	2	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arrest	8	5	1	2	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Referral	7	3	4	0	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Crime Statistics 01/2013 to 12/2013					Sub-Category of On-Campus
Type	Total reported	Total On-campus	Total Non-Campus	Total Public Property	Residential Facilities Only
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Violence	11	10	1	0	5
Sexual assault	2	1	1	0	0
Domestic violence	6	6	0	0	5
Dating violence	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	3	3	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	1	0
Burglary	14	8	6	0	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	1	1	0	0
Arson	2	1	1	0	0
Liquor Law	126	123	0	3	118
Arrest	2	1	0	1	0
Referral	124	122	0	2	118
Drug Law	12	6	1	5	6
Arrest	8	2	1	5	2
Referral	4	4	0	0	4
Illegal Weapons	1	1	0	0	1
Arrest	0	0	0	0	0
Referral	1	1	0	0	1
Hate Crime	0	0	0	0	0

Crime Statistics 01/2012 to 12/2012					Sub-Category of On-Campus
Type	Total reported	Total On-	Total Non-	Total Public	Residential Facilities
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	6	2	1	3	1
Forcible	6	2	1	3	1
Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2	0	1	1	0
Burglary	9	6	3	0	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	1	0	0
Arson	3	2	1	0	2
Liquor Law	89	77	10	2	73
Arrest	5	1	3	1	1
Referral	84	76	7	1	72
Drug Law	5	3	0	2	2
Arrest	3	1	0	2	0
Referral	2	2	0	0	2
Illegal Weapons	1	1	0	0	0
Arrest	1	1	0	0	0
Referral	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime	0	0	0	0	0

Missouri S&T Global – St. Louis (Separate Campus)

Clery Annual Report Data Table

Missouri University of Science and Technology S&T Global - St. Louis Campus: Annual Crime Report Statistics

Crimes Reported To	On Campus									Total				
MST-PD and Town & Country PD	(includes Column 2)													
(by type-includes attempts)	2012	2013	2014							2012	2013	2014		
Homicide														
Murder	0	0	0									0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0									0	0	0
Sex Offenses														
Forcible (combined offenses)	0	0	*									*	*	*
Rape (seperated in 2014)	n/a	n/a	0									n/a	n/a	0
Fondling (seperated in 2014)	n/a	n/a	0									n/a	n/a	0
Non-Forcible	0	0	*									*	*	*
Incest (Seperated in 2014)	n/a	n/a	0									n/a	n/a	0
Statutory Rape (seperated in 2014)	n/a	n/a	0									n/a	n/a	0
Robbery	0	0	0									0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0									0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0									0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0									0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0									0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0									0	0	0
Docestic Violence	0	0	0									0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0									0	0	0
Total	0	0	0									0	0	0

*This location became a separate campus in 2012. It was not reported as a separate campus previously because of a misclassification of the property. Zero crimes have been reported at this location since 2012.

Arrests and Referrals

Liquor Law Violations	2012	2013	2014							2012	2013	2014		
Arrest	0	0	0									0	0	0
Referral†	0	0	0									0	0	0
Drug Law Violations														
Arrest	0	0	0									0	0	0
Referral†	0	0	0									0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations														
Arrest	0	0	0									0	0	0
Referral†	0	0	0									0	0	0
Total	0	0	0									0	0	0

*arrests from incidents ocuring in another jurisdicton Referral

†Referred for Non-Criminal Administrative Review

All Hate Crimes

The Missouri University of Science and Technology had no reported hate crimes for the 2013 calendar year.

Hate Crimes (By Predjudice)

Crimes Reported To	On Campus									Total				
MST-PD and Town & Country PD	(includes Column 2)													
(by type)	2012	2013	2014							2012	2013	2014		
Vandalism Destruction of Property	0	0	0									0	0	0

Definitions

The following definitions were used in determining the crime statistics.

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

Criminal Homicide: Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence. Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

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

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

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of State and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

2013 Statistical Definitions and prior:

Sexual Assault: Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. *OR* Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

A. Forcible Rape-The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).

B. Forcible Sodomy-Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

C. Sexual Assault With An Object-The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

D. Forcible Fondling-The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

E. Incest-Non-Forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

F. Statutory Rape-Non-Forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

G. Consent – Voluntary, positive agreement between the participants to engage in specific sexual activity.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a family or household member which includes spouses, former spouses, any person related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, any person who is or has been in a continuing social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and anyone who has a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time.

Dating Violence: Sexual or physical abuse *or the threat of such abuse* committed by any person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

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

2014 Legal Definitions

Rape is generally defined as forced sexual intercourse. It may also include situations where the victim is incapable of giving consent due to incapacitation by means of disability or alcohol or other drugs. Many rapes are committed by someone the victim knows, such as a date or friend.¹

Missouri Revised Statutes TITLE XXXVIII

<http://www.moga.mo.gov/mostatutes/statutesAna.html>

Sexual Assault- Rape/Statutory Rape/Sodomy statutes:

<http://www.moga.mo.gov/mostatutes/ChaptersIndex/chaptIndex566.html>

566.030, Rape in the first degree, 1. A person commits the offense of rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse.

566.031 Rape in the second degree 1. A person commits the offense of rape in the second degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent.

566.032 Statutory rape and attempt to commit, 1. A person commits the crime of statutory rape in the first degree if he has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years old.

¹ As Recommended by The NCHERM Group, LLC, Sample Clery Act ASR Template Language to Comply with VAWA Section 304

566.034 Statutory rape, second degree, 1. A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age.

566.060, Sodomy in the first degree, 1. A person commits the offense of sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse.

566.061, Sodomy in the second degree, 1. A person commits the offense of sodomy in the second degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent.

566.062, Sodomy in the second degree, 1. A person commits the offense of sodomy in the second degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent.

566.064, Statutory sodomy, second degree, 1. A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age.

Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Abuse statutes:

566.093, Sexual misconduct, first degree 1. A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the first degree if such person: (1) Exposes his or her genitals under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; (2) Has sexual contact in the presence of a third person or persons under circumstances in which he or she knows that such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; or (3) Has sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse in a public place in the presence of a third person.

566.095, Sexual misconduct, second degree 1. A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the second degree if he or she solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct under circumstances in which he or she knows that such request or solicitation is likely to cause affront or alarm.

566.100, Sexual abuse in the first degree 1. A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the first degree if he or she subjects another person to sexual contact when that person is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion.

566.10, Sexual abuse, second degree 1. A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the second degree if he or she purposely subjects another person to sexual contact without that person's consent.

Domestic Violence statutes:

565.072, Domestic assault, first degree 1. A person commits the crime of domestic assault in the first degree if he or she attempts to kill or knowingly causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to a family or household member, including any child who is a member of the family or household, as defined in section 455.010.

565.073, Domestic assault, second degree 1. A person commits the crime of domestic assault in the second degree if the act involves a family or household member, including any child who is a member of the family or household, as defined in section 455.010, and he or she: (1) Attempts to cause or knowingly causes physical injury to such family or household member by any means, including but not limited to, by use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or by choking or strangulation; or (2) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such family or household member; or (3) Recklessly causes physical injury to such family or household member by means of any deadly weapon.

565.074, Domestic assault, third degree 1. A person commits the crime of domestic assault in the third degree if the act involves a family or household member, including any child who is a member of the family or household, as defined in section 455.010 and: (1) The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury to such family or household member; or (2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such family or household member by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; or (3) The person purposely places such family or household member in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means; or (4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death or serious physical injury to such family or household member; or (5) The person knowingly causes physical contact with such family or household member knowing the other person will regard the contact as offensive; or (6) The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such family or household member by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting such family or household member's access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.

Stalking statute:

565.225 A person commits the crime of stalking if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, harasses or follows with the intent of harassing another person.
3. A person commits the crime of aggravated stalking if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, harasses or follows with the intent of harassing another

person, and: 1) Makes a credible threat; or (2) At least one of the acts constituting the course of conduct is in violation of an order of protection and the person has received actual notice of such order; or (3) At least one of the actions constituting the course of conduct is in violation of a condition of probation, parole, pretrial release, or release on bond pending appeal; or (4) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is seventeen years of age or younger and the person harassing the other person is twenty-one years of age or older; or (5) He or she has previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of domestic assault, violation of an order of protection, or any other crime where the other person was the victim.

There is currently no Missouri Statue governing Dating Violence

Clery Act Hate Crime Definitions

Hate crimes must also be reported under the Clery Act such as those motivated by race, religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, disability, gender identification, or national origin. The below crimes are reportable in addition to the above crimes.

Larceny-Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

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

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

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except "Arson"): To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Fire Safety and Related Residential Life Policies

The full text of Residential Life policies as well as other important information is available in the [Student Guide](#).

In the residence halls residents' use or possession of appliances and electronics is restricted by the type, size and number permitted. Permitted appliances and electronics include one compact (2.0 cubic feet or smaller) refrigerator in each bedroom, one microwave (under 1000 watts or .8 cubic feet) in each bedroom, and halogen lamps 22 (bulbs of 300 watts or less and protective wire or glass cover – see below for more information). Coffee makers, popcorn poppers, and hot pots are permitted provided that they operate with an enclosed element.

Student rooms are not equipped to accommodate the electrical and sanitary demands of other forms of cooking, such as George Foreman grills, toasters, or toaster ovens – thus they are prohibited. Other prohibited items include any items with exposed flames or embers, exposed heating elements or present other fire hazards. These prohibited items include but are not limited to space heaters, and multi-headed, plastic-shaded lamps. In the university student apartments and some other university operated apartments additional appliances are permitted.

One of the most common causes of fire in residence halls is from the use of candles and incense. Because of the threat this poses to persons and property we do not allow any possession of any fire or incendiary materials in the residence halls except for smoking materials.

Residents who choose to smoke must smoke outside, at least 15 feet from any door or window, or may use the provided smoking shelter. Smoking is prohibited inside all residential life owned or operated buildings.

Due to implications with and associations of “hookahs” to drug paraphernalia, “hookahs” are not allowed to be used or stored on residential life property.

The use, possession, display or ignition of fireworks or any type of explosive device is prohibited on university property.

Halogen lamps pose a threat to the safety of the residence halls when cloth, paper, or other flammable items are placed in contact with the halogen bulb. It has been shown that such contact can result in rapid ignition and combustion. Only halogen lamps of 300 watts or less are permitted in Missouri S&T's campus-approved housing.

All Torchiere-style halogen lamps are required to be fitted with a protective wire or glass shield. Lamps with multiple opposable arms and plastic light covers are not permitted.

Students are expected to take the following precautions when using lamps:

- Never place lamps near combustible items (e.g. curtains, bed linen, window treatments)
- Never drape combustible items over the lamp
- Never leave the lamp on when leaving the room for more than 30 minutes
- Ensure that the lamp will not tip over

Fire Safety Equipment

All residential life facilities are equipped with notification systems that can be initiated by the presence of smoke, heat or via a manual pull station. The initiation of the alarm notifies residents audibly and visually and initiates dispatching of the Missouri S&T Police Department and/or emergency responders if needed. All facilities are equipped with sprinklers in the hallways. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of the facilities are equipped with sprinkler systems and all facilities will be equipped by 2020. All residential life facilities have fire extinguishers in compliance with the applicable code

In most cases, residents should not attempt to use the fire safety equipment to extinguish fires. The hoses and extinguishers are designed to be used to either put out very small fires or to clear an exit through a fire. Any person who is found to be tampering with any residence hall fire safety equipment will be considered to be in violation of the residence hall misconduct policy.

Example of tampering with fire safety equipment would include but not be limited to the following:

- Activating a fire alarm when no fire emergency actually exists.
- Using fire hoses or extinguishers at any time other than during a fire emergency.
- Opening a fire extinguisher cabinet at any time other than during a fire emergency.
- Vandalizing any fire safety related equipment.

- Tampering or rendering ineffective any smoke detector or fire alarm equipment.
- Knowingly acting as an accomplice with any person involved in the above mentioned activities.

Fire Alarm Procedures

Any time a fire alarm is activated all residents are expected to immediately leave the building. The following are some procedures to follow during fire alarms:

1. Once you hear an alarm, immediately prepare to leave the building. If possible first put on a pair of shoes, and if the weather is cold, take along a coat or a blanket.
2. Before opening any doors first use the backside of your hand to feel them for heat. Never open a door that is hot to touch.
3. If a hallway or corridor is partially filled with smoke, crawl with your head about three feet above the floor. Never proceed into a hallway that is entirely filled with smoke.
4. Never attempt to use the elevators. Always exit through the stairs. While using stairs, always stay next to the interior stairwell wall.
5. After you are out of the building, stay clear of all exits and stay at least 50 feet away from the building. If you are aware of any persons who were unable to get out of the building, report this to a residence hall or university staff member.
6. If you cannot leave the building because you are trapped by smoke or fire, you should then enter a resident room, stuff a towel or cloth under the bottom of the door to prevent smoke from entering. You should then drape a sheet or towel from the window as a signal, and close the window.

2012-2014 Fire Safety Report

2014 Annual Fire Safety Report						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Altman Hall 905 North State St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buehler Hall 207 West 9th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farrar Hall 620 West 9th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
McAnerney Hall 635 West 10th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murry Townhouses 1303 North Elm St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagagomi #2 810 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagagomi #3 820 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagagomi #4 830 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential College #1 700 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential College #2 1575 Watts Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
RollaMo Building 1204 North Pine St	1	1	Towels under oven	0	0	0
Solar Houses 800 West 10th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas Jefferson Hall 202 West 18th St	0	0	0	0	0	0

2013 Annual Fire Safety Report						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Altman Hall 905 North State St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farrar Hall 620 West 9th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holtman Hall 680 West 8th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelly Hall 655 West 10th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lovett House 1606 North Rolla St	0	0	0	0	0	0
McAnerney Hall 635 West 10th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagagomi #2 810 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagagomi #3 820 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagagomi #4 830 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential College #1 700 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0

Residential College #2 1575 Watts Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar Houses 800 West 10th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas Jefferson Hall 202 West 18th St	0	0	0	0	0	0

2012 Annual Fire Safety Report

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Altman Hall 905 North State St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farrar Hall 620 West 9th St	1	1	Household Chemical Reaction	0	0	0
Holtman Hall 680 West 8th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelly Hall 655 West 10th St	1	1	Chemical Reaction	0	0	\$50
Lovett House 1606 North Rolla St	0	0	0	0	0	0
McAnerney Hall 635 West 10th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miner Village 900 Collegiate Blvd	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagagomi #2 810 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagagomi #3 820 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagagomi #4 830 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential College #1 700 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential College #2 1575 Watts Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar Houses 800 West 10th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas Jefferson Hall 202 West 18th St	0	0	0	0	0	0