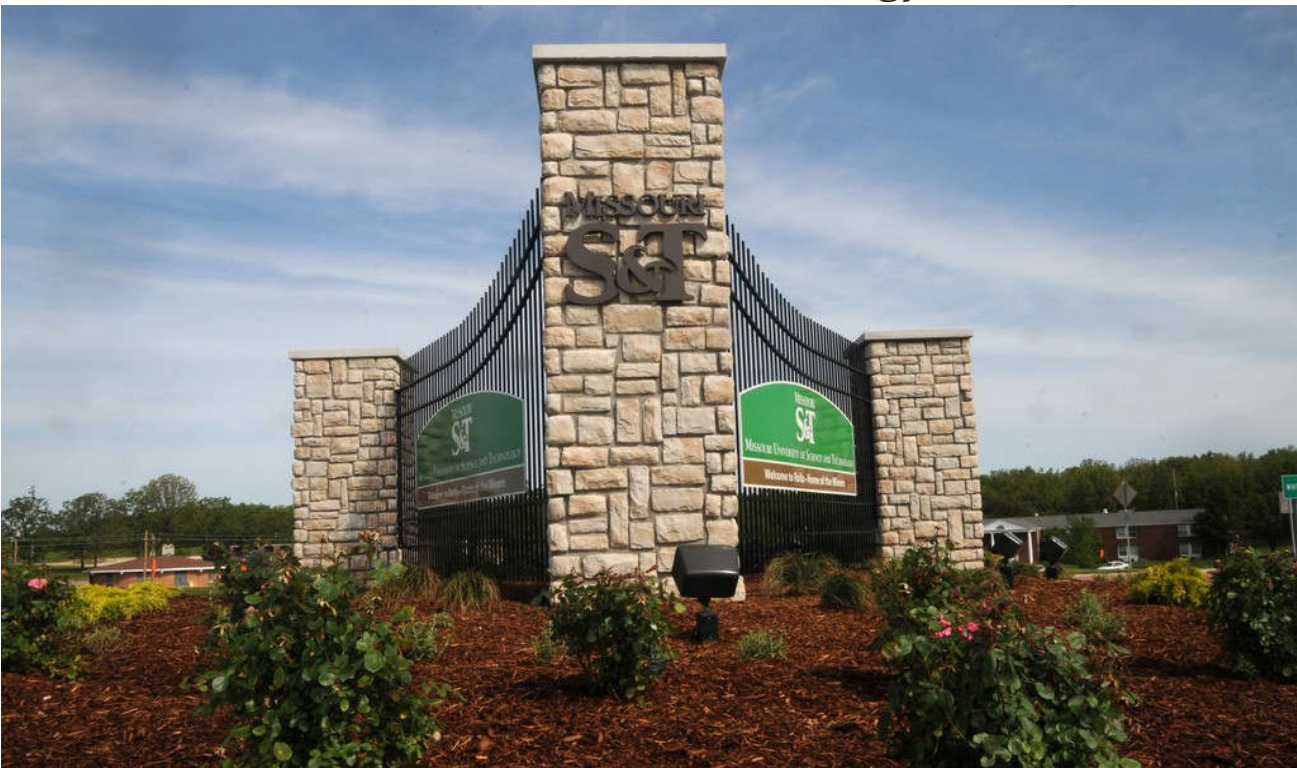


MISSOURI S&T

University of
Science & Technology



2021 Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report

Police Department 1201 North State Street Rolla, MO 65409 Phone:
573-341-4300

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 through the eConnection 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,



Doug Roberts
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 prosecutions of criminal offenses are processed 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.

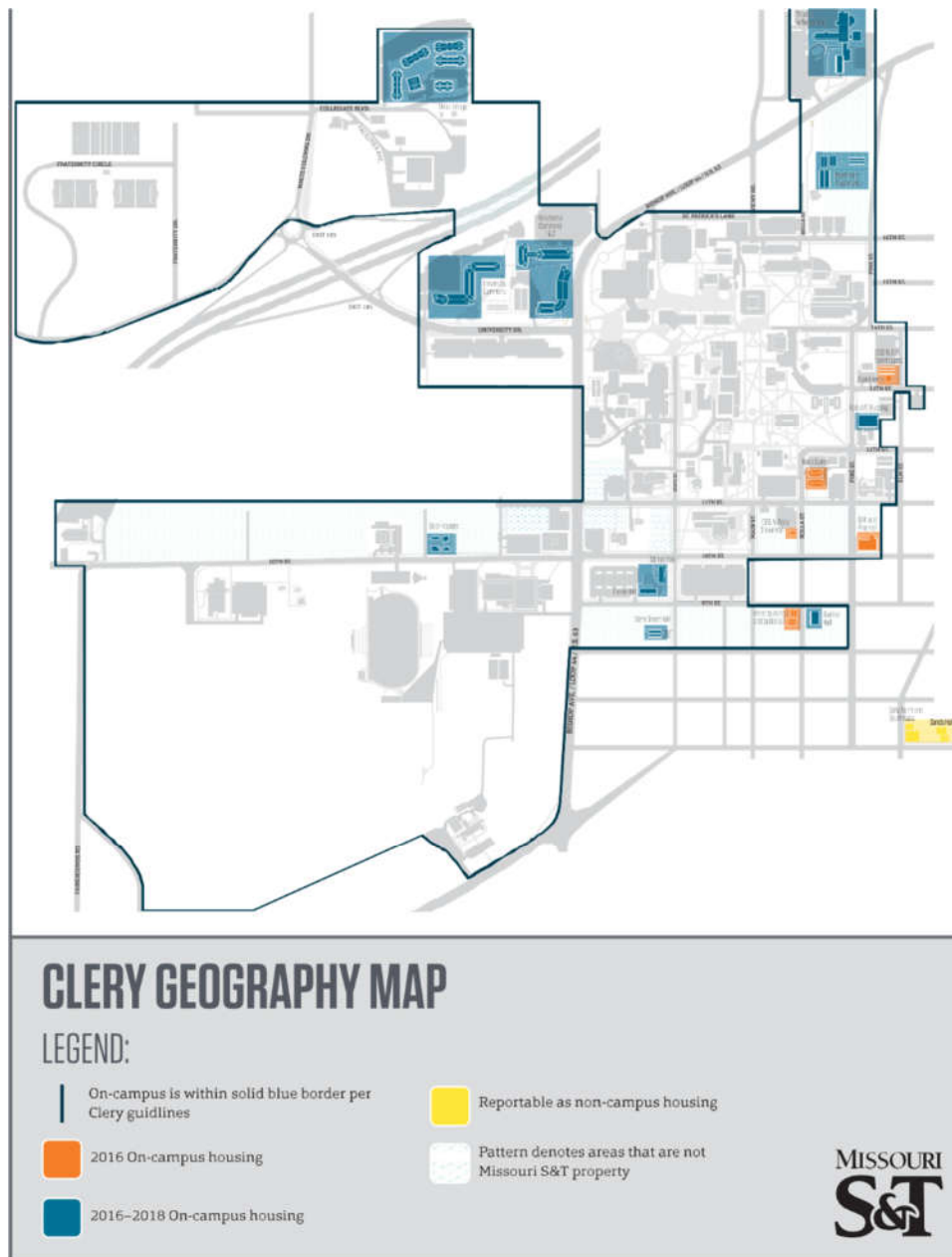
Making a difference: We are proud of our profession and committed to making a difference.

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.



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. Missouri S&T's On-Campus Student Housing Facilities for the years (2015 – 2017) included in this report are:

Missouri University of Science and Technology On-Campus Student Housing Facilities			
Name	Address	Type	Control
Farrar Hall	620 West 9 th Street Rolla, MO 65401	Residence Hall	Missouri S&T Residential Life & Housing

Miner Village	900 Collegiate Blvd Rolla, MO 65401	Residence Hall	Missouri S&T Residential Life & Housing
Residential Commons 1	700 University Drive Rolla, MO 65401	Residence Hall	Missouri S&T Residential Life & Housing
Residential Commons 2	1575 Watts Drive Rolla, MO 65401	Residence Hall	Missouri S&T Residential Life & Housing
Rolla Suites	1204 North Pine St Rolla, MO 65401	Residence Hall	Missouri S&T Residential Life & Housing
Solar Houses	800 West 10 th St Rolla, MO 65401	Student Housing	Missouri S&T Residential Life & Housing
Thomas Jefferson Hall	202 West 18th Street Rolla, MO 65401	Residence Hall	Missouri S&T Residential Life & Housing
University Commons	850 University Drive Rolla, MO 65401	Residence Hall	Missouri S&T Residential Life & Housing

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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.

Missouri University of Science and Technology Non-Campus Property 2018-2020		
Name	Address	Ownership / Control
Baptist Student Union	Basement Classroom 610 West 10 th Street Rolla, MO 65401	Leased
Research Offices	4000 Enterprise Dr. Units 1 & 2 Rolla, MO 65401	Leased
Classroom	16300 Co Rd 7550 Newburg, MO 65550	Owned
Office	1000 W 10 th Street Rolla, MO 65401	Leased
Beta Sigma Psi Fraternity	2 Fraternity Dr. Rolla, MO 65401	Student approved housing off campus
Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity	215 W 8 th Street Rolla, MO	Student approved housing off campus
Delta Tau Delta Fraternity	2631 Vienna Rd Rolla, MO 65401	Student approved housing off campus
Kappa Alpha Fraternity	1 Fraternity Dr. Rolla, MO 65401	Student approved housing off campus
Kappa Sigma Fraternity	1701 White Columns Dr. Rolla, MO 65401	Student approved housing off campus
Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity	1705 N Pine St Rolla, MO	Student approved housing off campus

Phi Kappa Theta Fraternity	707 State St Rolla, MO 65401	Student approved housing off campus
Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity	1701 N Pine St Rolla, MO	Student approved housing off campus
Sigma Chi Fraternity	1310 N Pine St Rolla, MO	Student approved housing off campus
Sigma Nu Fraternity	205 East 12th St Rolla, MO	Student approved housing off campus
Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity	801 Park St	Student approved housing off campus
Sigma Pi Fraternity	206 East 12th St Rolla, MO	Student approved housing off campus
Sigma Tau Gamma Fraternity	5 Fraternity Dr	Student approved housing off campus
Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity	1107 State St	Student approved housing off campus
Theta Xi Fraternity	1605 N Pine St Rolla, MO	Student approved housing off campus
Triangle Fraternity	807 State St	Student approved housing off campus
Chi Omega Sorority	1607 N Pine St Rolla, MO	Student approved housing off campus
Kappa Delta Sorority	1800 N Pine St Rolla, MO	Student approved housing off campus
Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority	204 East 12th St Rolla, MO	Student approved housing off campus

Chancellor's House	10539 Limestone Lane	Leased

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's Global campus 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 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.

Campus Security Authorities

“Campus security authority” is defined as - An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings.

An **official** is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution. Clery further defines campus security authorities as:

A campus police department or a campus security department of an

institution. If your institution has a campus police or security department, those individuals are campus security authorities. A security department can be as small as one person.

Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g., an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into institutional property). Include individuals who provide security at a campus parking kiosk, monitor access into a campus facility, act as event security or escort students around campus after dark.

Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses. If you direct the campus community to report criminal incidents to anyone or any organization in addition to police or security-related personnel, that individual or organization is a campus security authority.

□

An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. An **official** is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

Examples of individuals who meet the criteria for being campus security authorities include:

A coordinator of Greek affairs.

A dean of students who oversees student housing, a student center or student extracurricular activities.

A director of athletics, a team coach or a faculty advisor to a student group.

A student resident advisor or assistant or a student who monitors access to dormitories.

A physician in a campus health center, a counselor in a campus counseling center or a victim advocate or sexual assault response team in a campus rape crisis center if they are identified by your school as someone to whom crimes

should be reported or if they have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. However, if these individuals are not identified as people to whom crimes should be reported or do not have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, they would not be considered CSAs.

Each month The Clery Coordinator sends emails to identified Campus Security Authorities asking them to fill out an online CSA Crime statistics reporting /data gathering form to report their crime statistics.

Twice a year an invitation to a Canvas CSA Training module is sent to all identified CSAs. The training only has to be completed once a year per Clery requirements.

MO S&T's Campus Security Authorities can also view the Campus Safety and Security Reporting Training documentation, <http://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/handbook.pdf>, provided by the Department of Education.

The Clery Coordinator is a member of the police department assigned the responsibility of collecting statistics from Campus Security Authorities and compiling the information received into the Campus Crime Act and Fire safety report.

Local Law Enforcement

The Missouri University of Science and Technology Police Department is committed to assisting our campus community; we have concurrent jurisdiction and responsibility to provide professional police service, investigate crimes on all property owned or controlled by the University, and provide educational safety classes to the campus community. Missouri S&T Police also hold a city commission with the local police department. We send requests annually for Clery crime statistics to agencies in our Clery geography, inquiring if they have received any reportable offenses not previously shared with the Campus Police.

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 Reports

The MO S&T Police Department provides timely warnings about reported crimes to the campus community (Faculty, Staff, and Students), 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 and/or information provided to the department by Campus Security Authorities or Local Police Authorities 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 help prevent similar crimes from happening.

Emergency Mass Notification

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency, the Chief of Police, Police Lieutenants or the Director of Communications and or their designee will, will provide immediate notice to appropriate segments of the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency, 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 cell phone, email addresses, text messaging.

Mass Notification Annual Test

As part of Missouri S&T's Crisis Communication Plan, Missouri S&T tests its mass notification system at least once every semester. The test focuses on the messaging capabilities of the system. When a test has been deemed appropriate, the Emergency Notification System is activated and people enrolled in the system

are notified that a test is being performed and there is no immediate emergency. 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.

Procedures Used to Notify the Campus Community

In the event of a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, the University has various systems in place for

communicating information quickly. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of emergency notification to all or a segment of campus community. These methods of communication include the Missouri S&T's Mass Notification (Rave Mobile Safety System), The Rave Mobile Safety System send alerts as a phone call, text message and emails. The University will post updates during critical incident on the S&T Alert homepage <http://alert.mst.edu/>

Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation and Initiating the Emergency Notification System

The Missouri University of Science and Technology Police Department and /or other campus police officer may become aware of a critical incident or other emergency situation that potentially affects the health and/or safety of the campus community. Generally, campus police officer become aware of these situations when they are reported to the Police Dispatch Recorder or upon discovery during patrol or other assignments. Once campus police officer confirm that there is, in fact, an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the campus community, the campus police will notify the on duty or supervisor, Chief of Police or a member of the S&T Communication Department to issue an emergency notification. The University's authorized representatives will immediately initiate all or some portions of the University's emergency notification system. If, in the professional judgment of police officer, issuing a notification potentially compromises efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency, the University may elect to delay issuing an emergency notification. As soon as the condition that may compromise efforts is no longer present, the University will issue the emergency notification to the campus community.

Determining the Appropriate Segment or Segments of the Campus Community to Receive an Emergency Notification

When a mass notification message is sent, it is sent to the entire campus community. Depending on the situation, the message can be sent via text, phone, and/or email. The initial message sent will include basic information pertaining to the event and suggested actions. The initial message will be followed up as information or the situation develops, but typically at the very least, every fifteen

minutes. The campus community will be sent a closing message after the event concludes. Everyone who signs up for the mass notification messaging will receive the messages.

Determining the Contents of the Emergency Notification

The S&T Police or the S&T Communications responsible for issuing the emergency notification (usually the senior supervisor) will, in concert with University and the on scene campus police officer, determine the contents of the notification. The goal is to ensure individuals are aware of the situation and that they know the steps to take to safeguard their personal and community safety. Messaging is character limited, therefore messages may be followed immediately by other messages with additional information included. The University Police and the University Communications Department have pre-established message templates for certain situations that need to be only populated with the location and instructions. This is designed to enable the message to go out in a timely and efficient manner.

Procedures for Disseminating Emergency Information to the Greater Community

If there is an emergency condition on University property that may endanger the surrounding community the campus police office will notify dispatch who will notify local city and county departments by radio and telephone and inform them of the current situation and actions be undertaken by the University.

Enrolling in the University's Emergency Notification System

We encourage members of the campus community to enroll in the S&T Alert system by visiting <http://mstalert.com/signup/> We encourage University community members to regularly update their information at the same site.

Notice on Non-Retaliation Policy

An institution, or an officer, employee, or agent of an institution, may not retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights under the Clery Act.

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 is located at 1201 North State Street G-10 Campus Support Facility Building. The S&T Police Department 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 a non-emergency call. 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 work 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.

Crimes Involving Student Organizations at Off-Campus Locations

The Missouri University of Science and Technology relies on its established, close-working relationships with local law enforcement agencies to receive information about incidents involving Missouri University of Science and Technology students and recognized student organizations, on and off campus. In coordination with local law enforcement agencies, the Missouri University of Science and Technology will actively investigate certain crimes occurring on or near campus. If the University Police learns of criminal activity involving students or student organizations, it will coordinate with the appropriate external law enforcement agency to forward information about the situation to the Office of Student Conduct, as appropriate.

The University encourages all recognized student organizations to abide by federal, state, and local laws, and University regulations. The University will generally be limited to conduct which occurs on the Missouri University of Science and Technology premises or at University-sponsored or University-supervised functions. However, the University may take appropriate action, including, but not limited to the imposition of sanctions under Sections 200.020 and 200.025 of the Collected Rules and Regulations against students for conduct occurring in other settings, including off campus, in order to protect the physical safety of students, faculty, staff, and visitors or if there are effects of the conduct that interfere with or limit students' ability to participate in or benefit from the University's educational programs and activities.

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.

Missouri S&T Missing Student Notification Procedural Summary

Policy Statement

Every student residing in on-campus housing shall have the option to identify a confidential individual to be contacted by the University in the event that the student is determined missing in accordance with the S&T Missing Student Notification Protocol. Only authorized campus officials and law enforcement officers in furtherance of a missing person investigation shall have access to this information.

Purpose of Protocol

In accordance with Section 485 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA), every institution of higher education maintaining on-campus housing is required by law to establish a missing student notification procedure for on-campus housing residents.

Departments or Persons to Whom a Report should be made

The departments or persons to which individuals should report a student as missing include: a Resident Director, Residential Life Staff, Office of the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, and S&T Police Department.

Procedural Summary

- 1) Students residing in on-campus housing are provided written notice of the Higher Education Opportunity Act requirements pertaining to missing student procedures prior to the beginning of fall semester coursework. This notification outlines the policy requirements and the process associated with identifying a confidential contact to be notified in the event the student is deemed missing by University officials.
- 2) Students are afforded the opportunity to provide Missing Persons Emergency Contact Information during the Residential Life check-in process; students may choose not to provide this information. This information will be secured electronically by the Residential Life department and accessible to authorized University officials only.

- 3) If University officials reasonably determine there is justification to investigate the welfare or missing status of a student residing in on-campus housing, a report concerning their status will be filed with the University Police Department.
- 4) If the University Police Department's investigation determines the student is missing, they will notify the Dean of Students Office who will obtain the emergency contact information listed for the student in question. Notification will be made to the identified contact in accordance with standard operating procedures outlined by University Police Department in emergency situations.
- 5) If the missing student is under the age of eighteen (18), and not an emancipated individual, the University is required to contact the missing student's parent[s] or guardian[s]. If the missing student is eighteen (18) years of age or older, the University will contact the confidential contact person provided by the student.

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 (non-emergency)

573-341-4300

Rolla Police (non-emergency)

573-308-1213

Phelps Health Hospital

573-458-8899

Student Health

573-341-4284

CRIME PREVENTION

Crime Prevention Programs

The Missouri S&T Police Department provides educational programming and other crime prevention functions to the University community. The Department educates the members of the University community about safety. Periodically, during the academic year the 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 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.

RTBAV (Refuse to be a Victim): A National Rifle Association program that teaches the tips and techniques you need to be alerted to dangerous situations and to avoid becoming a victim.

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.

Active Shooter: Run – Hide – Fight, Active Shooter Response Training

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 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 and online at <http://police.mst.edu/media/campussupport/police/documents/EmergencyPhones.pdf>

Security Officers employed by the Missouri S&T Police Department lock interior and exterior doors on campus buildings each evening. These security officers also report door, light and security hardware operating deficiencies. Security Officers serve as an extra set of eyes and ears to help supplement the police department team.

Campus Services Officers are University students employed by the Missouri S&T Police Department. They also lock exterior doors on campus buildings and report door, light 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.

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. He or 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

Alcohol and Drugs

Missouri S&T Police officers enforce laws regulating the use of alcoholic beverages and underage drinking. Missouri S&T is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy environment for the campus community. Alcohol and other drugs should not interfere with the University's educational mission. All Missouri S&T students, faculty members, staff members, and administrators are subject to local, state and federal laws regarding the unlawful possession, distribution, or use of alcohol or illegal drugs. Violations of Missouri University of Science and Technology regulations can result in disciplinary action up to and including expulsion for students and discharge for employees.

Missouri S&T Alcohol Policy

The use or possession of any alcoholic beverage is strictly prohibited on all University property except where appropriate University approval is given, subject to legal requirements. To request the use of alcoholic beverages, individuals should inquire at the Student Life Office, located in room 218 of the Havener Center, phone (573) 341- 6771.

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 University of Science and Technology observes and supports all applicable state and federal laws and local ordinances regulating the sale and possession of alcoholic beverages. Additional information about the Missouri S&T alcohol policy is available on line at https://www.umsystem.edu/ums/rules/collected_rules/facilities/ch110/110.050_alcoholic_beverages

Drug Policy

Missouri University of Science and Technology regulations prohibit the unlawful possession, use, distribution, manufacture, and sale of alcoholic beverages and illicit drugs without 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

Drug, Alcohol Abuse, and Sexual Violence 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 false perceptions 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.

Alcohol-Talk, Educate & Advocate for Miners (A-TEAM)

Missouri S&T A-TEAM promotes a healthy and safe environment by engaging with campus and community partners to prevent and reduce high-risk drinking and other problematic behaviors. A-TEAM builds awareness and encourages action by providing knowledge and resources to foster responsible and educated choices.

NOT ANYMORE

Not Anymore is a video-based, online module designed to assist students in developing strategies to prevent and protect themselves and others from sexual misconduct and harassment. Topics covered within the program are: Sexual Assault, Consent, Dating & domestic violence, Stalking, Bystander Intervention and What to do if....

Miners 4 Recovery (recovery/sobriety support group)

Miners4 Recovery offers S&T Counseling, disability support and student wellness program and services for students in recovery for alcohol and drug use.

Substance Use Intervention Program

The goal of the Substance Use Intervention program (SUIP) at Missouri S&T is to motivate students to reduce risky behaviors associated with alcohol consumption. SUIP will provide you with a structured opportunity to assess your own risk, identify potential changes that could work for you and help you to reduce your risk for developing future problems

The Student Alcohol Responsibility Training (START)

START is a program which assist student in planning and hosting a successful, fun, and safe event of any kind.

The State of Missouri Alcohol Responsibility (SMART)

SMART is a web-based course for those who own or work for any Missouri establishment licensed to sell alcohol.

Student Tobacco Cessation

Student Wellness offers a one on one student smoking cessation program for those student who are thinking about or are ready to quit.

Marijuana 101

Marijuana 101 is a course that is consistently updated with the latest and strongest drug research available. 6 lessons cover a variety of key issues such as marijuana dependence, effects of marijuana, mental health issues, synthetic marijuana, local laws and legalization issues, and legal penalties associated with use.

STEP-UP!

This 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
- Educating Bystanders about preventing Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

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 Student Wellness Center for more information.

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

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 to 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
- Speak up when people use racist, sexist, homophobic or other harmful language.
- If you encounter a situation involving a possible Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and or Stalking. The following steps should be taken:

1. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
2. Ensure friends who are incapacitated do not leave the party or go to secluded places with another person.
3. Confront people who seclude, hit on, and attempt to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
4. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
5. Call police when a person is yelling at another and it is not safe for you to intervene.
6. Refuse to leave the area (or call police) if a person is trying to get you to leave so they can take advantage of another.

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 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.

Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct as defined in policy 600.020 C3: 1) nonconsensual sexual intercourse; 2) nonconsensual sexual contact involving the sexual touching of the genitals, breast or anus of another person or the nonconsensual sexual touching of another with one's own genitals whether directly or through the clothing; 3) exposing one's genitals to another under circumstances in which he or she should reasonably know that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; or 4) sexual exploitation.

The University of Missouri System, Standards of Conduct prohibits sexually violent acts, termed "Sexual Misconduct" by the University of Missouri System, which can be crimes as well. Sexual misconduct includes non-consensual sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual contact, sexual exploitation,

interpersonal relationship violence, sex/gender-based stalking and sexual harassment. While The University of Missouri System utilizes different standards and definitions than the Missouri State Statutes, sexual misconduct often overlaps with crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence. Victims of these behaviors are protected by federal laws, specifically Title IX <https://titleix.mst.edu/>, and the Clery Act, which mandates the contents of this report.

It is the policy of the University to notify the campus police department when sexual misconduct occurs, typically without providing identifying information about the incident, unless a victim wishes that information to be shared, or an emergency requires disclosure. Victims have the option to notify the campus police directly, or to be assisted in doing so by campus authorities. If requested, campus officials can facilitate reporting to campus or local law enforcement, but may also respect a victim's request not to do so. In an effort to reduce the risk of sexual misconduct as well as the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence occurring among its students, faculty and staff the Missouri University of Science and Technology utilizes a range of campaigns, strategies and initiatives to provide awareness, educational, risk reduction and prevention programming.

It is the policy of the Missouri University of Science and Technology to offer programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault (including stranger and known offender assaults) and stalking each year. Educational programs are offered to raise awareness for all incoming students and employees, and are often conducted during new student and new employee orientation and throughout an incoming student's first semester.

Programs and other campaigns offered throughout the year to all students and employees include strong messages regarding not just awareness, but also primary prevention (including normative messaging, environmental management and bystander intervention), and discuss institutional policies on sexual misconduct as well as the Missouri State Statute definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and consent in reference to sexual activity.

Programs also offer information on risk reduction that strives to empower victims, how to recognize warning signals and how to avoid potential attacks, and do so without victim-blaming approaches. Throughout the year, ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns are directed to students and employees, including faculty, often taking the form of campaigns, emails, guest speakers and events such as Campus Safety Walk, Social Norms campaign, Bystander campaign, Speak

up/Speak Out, Campus Do's and Don'ts, Faculty/Staff orientations, Denim Day just to name a few. Bystander engagement is encouraged through safe and positive intervention techniques and by empowering third-party intervention and prevention such as calling for help, using intervention-based apps, identifying allies and/or creating distractions. Bystander empowerment training highlights the need for those who intervene to ensure their own safety in the intervention techniques they choose, and motivates them to intervene as stake holders in the safety of the community when others might choose to be bystanders.

In the event that sexual misconduct, gender-based violence or the crimes of sexual assault, stalking, dating violence or domestic violence does occur, the Missouri University of Science and Technology takes the matter very seriously. The University employs interim protection measures such as interim suspension and/or no contact orders in any case where a person's behavior represents a risk of violence, threat, pattern or predation. If a student is accused of sexual misconduct, other gender-based violence or the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence or domestic violence, she/he is subject to action in accordance with the institution's appropriate discrimination and harassment policies. Anyone wishing to officially report such an incident may do so by contacting Human Resources Institutional Equity, Diversity and Inclusion 573-341-7734, Student Affairs 573-341-4292 or the Police Department 573-341-4300. Anyone with knowledge about sexual misconduct or gender-based violence or the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence or domestic violence is encouraged to report it immediately.

If you are the victim of sexual misconduct, gender-based violence or the crimes of rape, acquaintance rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence or domestic violence, some or all of these safety suggestions may guide you after an incident has occurred:

1. Go to a safe place and speak with someone you trust. Tell this person what happened. If there is any immediate danger, contact the Police Department at 911. If the offense occurred off campus, the victim may still call Missouri S&T Police Department and receive assistance in notifying the appropriate agency to respond to their location.
2. Consider securing immediate professional support (e.g.: counseling, victim advocacy, medical services, etc.) to assist you in the crisis.
3. If you are on campus during regular business hours, you may go to

Counseling, Disability Support, and Student Wellness, Located at 320 W. 12th Street. Room 204 Norwood Hall 573-341-4211.131 for support and guidance. These are considered confidential resources.

4. For your safety and well-being, immediate medical attention is encouraged. Further, being examined as soon as possible, ideally within 96 hours, is important in the case of rape or sexual assault. The hospital will arrange for a specific medical examination at no charge or can work with you to arrange state reimbursement.
 - To preserve evidence, it is recommended that you do not bathe, shower, douche, eat, drink, smoke, brush your teeth, urinate, defecate or change clothes before receiving medical attention. Even if you have already taken any of these actions, you are still encouraged to have prompt medical care, and evidence may still be recoverable.
 - Typically, if police are involved or will be involved, they will obtain evidence from the scene, and it is best to leave things undisturbed until their arrival. They will gather bedding, linens or unlaundered clothing and any other pertinent articles that may be used for evidence. It is best to allow police to secure items in evidence containers, but if you are involved in transmission of items of evidence, such as to the hospital, secure them in a clean **paper** bag or clean sheet, to avoid contamination.
 - If you have physical injuries, photograph or have them photographed, with a date stamp on the photo.
 - Record the names of any witnesses, and their contact information. This information may be helpful as proof of a crime, to obtain an order of protection or to offer proof of a campus policy violation.
 - Try to memorize details (physical description, names, license plate number, car description), or even better, write notes to remind you of details, if you have time and the ability to do so.
 - If you obtain external orders of protection (e.g. restraining orders, injunctions, protection from abuse), please notify Missouri S&T Campus Police Department so that those orders can be enforced by the police department.
5. Even after the immediate crisis has passed, consider seeking support from Missouri S&T Counseling Services, 573-341-4211, 320 West 12th Street or contact the S&T Police so they can get you in touch with someone from counseling.

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 the 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 go to the Missouri S&T Police Department or call 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 S&T Police Officer can provide the victim with a University Wellness Resources Card. This card informs them about Counseling, Disability Support and Student Wellness and the services provided by that department, Dean of Students, Student Affairs which provides the victim with campus and off campus resources and a Title IX reference card that explains Title IX if the S&T Police Officer deems it appropriate. The Missouri S&T Police Department complies with all Missouri state statutes 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

Resolution procedures for accusations of Dating Violence.

1. General

The University will act on any formal or informal complaint or notice of violation of the University's anti-discrimination policies. The procedures described below apply to all such complaints or notice when the Accused is a student, students or a student organization.

2. Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction of the University of Missouri generally shall be limited to conduct which occurs on the University of Missouri premises or at University-sponsored or University-supervised functions. However, the University may take appropriate action, including, but not limited to, the imposition of sanctions under Section 200.025 of the Collected Rules and Regulations against students for conduct occurring in other settings, including off-campus, in order to protect the physical safety of students, faculty, staff, and visitors or if there are effects of the conduct that interfere with or limit students' ability to participate in or benefit from the University's educational programs and activities.

Procedure for when the accused is a Student (200.025)



EQUITY RESOLUTION PROCESS FOR THE ACCUSED STUDENT

STEP 1 INITIAL CONTACT

STEP 2 INVESTIGATION

STEP 3 RESOLUTION PROCESS

STEP 1: INITIAL CONTACT

Institutional Equity, Diversity and Inclusion receives a report about your case from the Complainant, a witness or a mandated reporter. If the Complainant wishes to pursue an investigation, interim remedies may be provided by our office.

STEP 2: INVESTIGATION

You may have an advisor of your choice in attendance at all meetings with our office.

You will meet with our Intake Officer and our Investigator for an interview. It will consist of your account of the incident for our records and to clarify any preliminary questions we may have. We will also collect witness names, if any.

Witnesses will be sent outreach so that we may schedule a time to meet with them to assist in the investigation.

Prior to our meeting with you, our office will have met with the Complainant (other party) to discuss their side of the events and the situation. Our office will act as a neutral party during the conversations on all sides. Evidence will be gathered at this time. We will gather as much relevant information as possible from all parties involved.

The Title IX Coordinator will review the evidence and decide whether to move the case to the resolution process.

ACCUSED NOT FOUND RESPONSIBLE

If the Title IX Coordinator finds that (you) the Accused could NOT be found responsible by a reasonable person, you will receive a letter explaining that there is not enough information to move forward and that the case has been closed. Complainant may request that the Title IX Coordinator review the case and decision again. If you are found not responsible after review, the investigation process concludes.

ACCUSED FOUND RESPONSIBLE

If the Title IX Coordinator finds that (you) the Accused could be found responsible by a reasonable person, then both parties will receive a NOTICE OF CHARGE and the Title IX Coordinator will direct the process to continue.

STEP 3: RESOLUTION PROCESS

Typically, cases are filtered through the informal process, but it is ultimately the parties of the case that decide how to proceed. **You and the Complainant will have the choice from the following three options.**

INFORMAL RESOLUTION PROCESS

The Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator will meet with you and the Complainant and will render a decision.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROCESS

This process could be mediation or facilitated dialogue between you and the Complainant to come to an agreeable resolution. This process will NOT be used in cases of sexual misconduct or violent behavior of any kind.

FORMAL RESOLUTION PROCESS

A hearing date will be set and you will receive a NOTICE OF HEARING. At least two days prior to the hearing, both parties can pick up copies of evidence gathered, names of Hearing Panel members, and the list of witnesses. A three-member Hearing Panel will listen to the case. Witnesses are called, both you and the Complainant are allowed to present, and a decision is rendered.

POSSIBLE SANCTIONS INCLUDE

Warning; loss of privileges; housing penalties; educational sanctions; suspension; expulsion

APPEALS

You have the right to appeal findings and sanctions based on procedural error, new evidence, or because sanctions don't fit the severity of the offense.

YOUR RIGHTS

In accordance with UM System Collected Rules and Regulations:

1. To be treated with respect by University officials.
2. Access to campus support resources (such as counseling and mental health services and University health services), unless suspended from campus pending the completion of the process.
3. To have an Advisor accompany them to all interviews, meetings and proceedings throughout the Equity Resolution Process.
4. To refuse to have an allegation resolved through conflict resolution procedures or using the Informal Resolution process.
5. An equal opportunity to present a list of potential witnesses and provide evidence.
6. To receive notice of the policies alleged to have been violated and notice of a Formal Resolution Hearing.
7. To have complaints heard in substantial accordance with these procedures.
8. To be informed of the finding, rationale and sanction of the complaint in writing.
9. Equal opportunity to appeal the findings and sanction.



Institutional Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

For more information, please see CRR sections 200.025 & 600.020.
titleix.mst.edu

Procedure for when the accused is a Faculty Member (600.040)



EQUITY RESOLUTION PROCESS FOR THE COMPLAINTS AGAINST A FACULTY MEMBER

STEP 1 INITIAL CONTACT

STEP 2 INVESTIGATION

STEP 3 RESOLUTION PROCESS

STEP 1: INITIAL CONTACT

The Institutional Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Intake Officer receives a report about your case from you, a witness, or a mandated reporter. You will receive outreach from our Intake Officer — we want to know how you're doing! **You will have two options.**

DO NOT RESPOND TO OUTREACH

Complainant (you) may choose not to respond to the outreach. If no response is received, a second outreach will be attempted. If you change your mind, you may contact us at any time. However, the longer you wait, the more limited our options may become.

RESPOND TO OUTREACH

Responding to our outreach does not mean that you must pursue the complaint. However, appropriate interim remedies may be provided at this time. The Complainant (you) may choose to meet with the Intake Officer and schedule an interview. You may request to remain anonymous.

Even if you choose not to pursue a complaint, the university may continue with an investigation when it is necessary to protect the university community and provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment.

STEP 2: INVESTIGATION

You may have an advisor of your choice in attendance at all meetings with our office.

You will meet with the Intake Officer and University Investigator for an interview. Your account of the incident will be recorded and we will ask preliminary questions. Names of witnesses or any other parties involved will also be collected at this time.

Witnesses will receive outreach so that we may schedule a time to meet with them to assist in the investigation.

After our meeting with you, the Investigator will meet with the Accused (other party) to discuss their side of the situation. Our office will act as a neutral party during the conversations with both sides. Evidence will be gathered at this time. We will gather as much relevant information as possible from all parties involved.

The Title IX Coordinator will review the investigation and make a summary determination whether a reasonable person could find the Accused responsible for violating University policy.

ACCUSED COULD NOT FOUND RESPONSIBLE

The Title IX Coordinator finds that the Accused could NOT be found responsible by a reasonable person. Complainant may request that the Title IX Coordinator review the case and decision again. If the Accused is again found not responsible, the investigation process concludes.

ACCUSED FOUND RESPONSIBLE

If the Title IX Coordinator finds that the Accused could be found responsible by a reasonable person, then both parties will receive a NOTICE OF CHARGE and the Title IX Coordinator will direct the process to continue.

STEP 3: RESOLUTION PROCESS

Typically cases are filtered through the Administrative Resolution Process or Conflict Resolution Process, but you have the right to choose the resolution process used for your case from the following three options. You have the right to be informed in writing of the finding, rationale and sanctions.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESOLUTION PROCESS

The Title IX Coordinator will meet with the Accused — and possibly others — to review alleged policy violations and will render a decision with sanctions IF the accused is found responsible.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROCESS

This process could be mediation or facilitated dialogue between you and the Accused to create dialogue and restorative justice. This process will NOT be used in cases of sexual misconduct or violent behavior of any kind.

HEARING PANEL RESOLUTION PROCESS

A hearing date will be set and you will receive a NOTICE OF HEARING. At least two days prior to the hearing, both parties can pick up copies of evidence gathered, names of Hearing Panel members, and the list of witnesses. A three-member Hearing Panel will listen to the case. Witnesses are called, both you and the Complainant are allowed to present, and a decision is rendered.

POSSIBLE SANCTIONS INCLUDE

Warning, performance improvement plan, required counseling, required training, loss of annual pay increase, immediate termination (non-regular faculty), suspension without pay (tenured faculty)

APPEALS

You have the right to appeal findings and sanctions based on procedural error, new evidence, or because sanctions don't fit the severity of the offense.

YOUR RIGHTS

In accordance with UM System Collected Rules and Regulations:

1. To be treated with respect by University officials.
2. To be free from retaliation.
3. To have access to campus support resources (such as counseling and mental health services and University health services).
4. To have an Advisor of the Complainant's choice accompany the Complainant to all interviews, meetings and proceedings throughout the Equity Resolution Process.
5. To refuse to have an allegation resolved through Conflict Resolution or Administrative Resolution Processes.
6. To have an opportunity to present a list of potential witnesses and provide evidence to the Investigator.
7. To have Complaints heard in substantial accordance with these procedures.
8. When the Complainant is not the reporting party, the Complainant has full rights to participate in any Equity Resolution Process.
9. To be informed in writing of the finding, rationale and sanctions.
10. To report the matter to law enforcement (if applicable) and to have assistance in making that report.
11. To have an opportunity to appeal the findings and sanctions.



Institutional Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

For more information, please see CRR sections 600.040 & 600.020.
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Procedures for when the accused is a Staff Member (600.050)



EQUITY RESOLUTION PROCESS FOR THE ACCUSED STAFF MEMBER

STEP 1 INITIAL CONTACT

STEP 2 INVESTIGATION

STEP 3 RESOLUTION PROCESS

STEP 1: INITIAL CONTACT

Institutional Equity, Diversity and Inclusion receives a report about your case from the complainant, a witness or a mandated reporter. The investigator will meet with the complainant or other individuals to obtain preliminary evidence. Once the preliminary investigation is complete, you will receive a notice of investigation within 7 business days after the commencement of the investigation.

STEP 2: INVESTIGATION

You may have an advisor of your choice in attendance at all meetings with our office.

Our office will make all possible efforts to meet with you for an interview; this would consist of your account of the incident for our records and to clarify any preliminary questions we may have. We will also collect witness names, if any. We will make all reasonable efforts to meet with your witnesses to collect evidence.

Witnesses will be sent outreach so that we may schedule a time to meet with them to assist in the investigation.

Prior to our meeting with you, our office will have met with the Complainant (other party) to discuss their side of the events and the situation. Our office will act as a neutral party during the conversations on all sides. Evidence will be gathered at this time. We will gather as much relevant information as possible from all parties involved.

The Title IX Coordinator will review the investigation and make a summary determination whether a reasonable person could find (you) the Accused responsible for violating University policy.

ACCUSED NOT FOUND RESPONSIBLE

If the Title IX Coordinator finds that (you) the Accused could NOT be found responsible by a reasonable person, you will receive a letter explaining that there is not enough information to move forward and that the case has been closed. The Complainant may request that the Title IX Coordinator review the case and decision again. If you are found not responsible after review, the investigation process concludes.

ACCUSED FOUND RESPONSIBLE

If the Title IX Coordinator finds that (you) the Accused could be found responsible by a reasonable person, then both parties will receive a NOTICE OF CHARGE and the Title IX Coordinator will direct the process to continue.

STEP 3: RESOLUTION PROCESS

Typically, cases are filtered through the administrative resolution process, but it is ultimately the parties of the case that decide how to proceed. You will receive a joint finding on each of the alleged policy violations in writing within five business days of the resolution process proceedings. **You and the Accused will have the choice from the following two options.**

CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROCESS

This process could be mediation or facilitated dialogue between you and the Complainant to come to an agreeable resolution.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESOLUTION PROCESS

The Title IX Officer will meet with the Accused—and possibly others—to review alleged policy violations and the investigation report. For any disputed violations, the Officer will utilize preponderance of the evidence standard and determine appropriate sanctions or remedial actions.

POSSIBLE SANCTIONS INCLUDE

Warning; demotion; required training; suspension without pay; termination

APPEALS

You have the right to appeal findings and sanctions based on procedural error, new evidence, or because sanctions don't fit the severity of the offense.

YOUR RIGHTS

In accordance with UM System Collected Rules and Regulations:

1. To be treated with respect by University officials.
2. To have access to campus support resources (such as counseling and mental health services and University health services), unless removed from campus pending the completion of the process.
3. To have an Advisor of the Accused's choice accompany the Accused to all meetings and proceedings throughout the Equity Resolution Process.
4. To refuse to have an allegation resolved through the Conflict Resolution process.
5. To have an opportunity to present a list of potential witnesses and provide evidence to the Investigator.
6. To receive notice of the policies alleged to have been violated.
7. To have Complaints heard in substantial accordance with these procedures.
8. To be informed in writing of the finding, rationale and sanction.
9. To have an opportunity to appeal the findings and sanction.



Institutional Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

For more information, please see CRR sections 600.050 & 600.020.
titleix.mst.edu

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
- Institutional Equity, Division and Inclusion
Title IX Coordinator, Neil A Outar.
Interim Chief Diversity Officer, Inst Equity, Div and Inclusion
108 Temporary Facility A
1200 North Pine Street
Rolla, MO 65409
(573) 341-6038
naoutar@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.

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.

Building a Foundation: Discrimination Prevention and Title IX

Employees, student hires, and other workers within the University of Missouri System are required to successfully complete an online compliance training

Upon completion of this training module, you will be able to:

- Identify who is protected against discrimination and understand intent.
- Recognize harassment in the workplace.
- Recall who is protected against retaliation and tips to avoid retaliation.
- Know special rules for sex-based discrimination.
- Understand the University's reporting of sex/gender-based discrimination.
- Understand the University's reporting of non-sex/gender-based discrimination.
- Locate and follow the process for resolving complaints.
- Know what to do and understand your rights if accused.

Title IX Training

This training will include the process of filing a report, provide definitions and terms, and provide a greater understanding of consent. Points of this training can be adapted for different audiences to include; residence life, Greek life, athletics, new student programs and other areas of campus. This training may be modified to include case studies and scenario practice that includes intervention models from the bystander intervention program Step Up!

Title IX First Responder Training

This training is geared towards faculty and staff members in the Missouri S&T community who work closely with students and focuses on how to work with students/individuals who disclose that they have experienced a form of sexualized discrimination/harassment/assault. Definitions, responsibilities, best practices and case studies are covered.

Mandated Reporter Training

A Mandated Reporter is any employee of the University who becomes aware of an act of sexual harassment (including sexual misconduct) or behavior which could be characterized as sexual harassment when perpetrated against a faculty, staff, student, or visitor of the University.

Employees with a legal obligation or privilege of confidentiality (including health care providers, counselors, lawyers, and their associated staff) are not considered mandated reporters and are not required to report when the information is learned in the course of a confidential communication.

Diversity & Inclusion at Missouri S&T Training

An introduction to diversity and inclusion at Missouri S&T - this training is provided during monthly new employee orientation for staff. This training attempts to build a greater understanding of our own community and how we can work together to fulfill our mission. Outcomes for this training are as follows:

- Develop the ability to express the importance of diversity and inclusion in the Missouri S&T community.
- Be able to articulate definitions of diversity and inclusion.
- Discover tools to help understand, prevent and/or challenge micro-aggressions/bias behavior.
- Be able to identify personal diverse traits.
- Be able to identify available resources to further professional development and training on diversity and inclusion.

Sexual Violence Prevention Training

To ensure that we are doing all we can to create and preserve a safe and inclusive environment for our campus community, we are requiring that all new students view and complete the Sexual Violence Prevention training from Vector Solutions. This video-based, online module will assist in helping students develop strategies to prevent and protect themselves and others from sexual violence and harassment. Through interactive videos and activities, the program covers topics such as consent, sexual assault, bystander intervention, dating/intimate partner violence and stalking.

STEP UP!

STEP UP! is founded on the principles that most problems happen in group settings, most people will be a situation in which they can help in the future, and peers are usually in the best position to help. STEP UP!

MinersThink

Missouri S&T New Student Programs host MinersThink on opening week every year for new freshman. : This program addresses topics concerning social issues, alcohol, sexual assault (Title IX), safety, Facebook, drugs, sex, intervention, and responsibility/choices.

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.

WALK A MILE IN HER SHOES

Missouri S&T Hosts 'Walk a Mile in Her Shoes' which is an International Men's March to stop Rape, Sexual Assault and Gender Violence and is a fun way to raise awareness on a serious topic.

Victim's Rights

In accordance with UM System Collected Rules and Regulations:

1. To be treated with respect by University officials.
2. Access to campus support resources (such as counseling and mental health services and University health services), unless suspended from campus pending the completion of the process.
3. To have an Advisor accompany them to all interviews, meetings and proceedings throughout the Equity Resolution Process.
4. To refuse to have an allegation resolved through conflict resolution procedures or using the Informal Resolution process.
5. An equal opportunity to present a list of potential witnesses and provide evidence.
6. To receive notice of the policies alleged to have been violated and notice of a Formal Resolution Hearing.
7. To have complaints heard in substantial accordance with these procedures.
8. To be informed of the finding, rationale and sanction of the complaint in writing.
9. Equal opportunity to appeal the findings and sanction.

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

Missouri S&T Title IX Coordinator

Neil A Outar
Interim Chief Diversity Officer & Title IX Coordinator
108 Temporary Facility A
1200 North Pine Street Rolla,
MO 65409
(573) 341-6038
naoutar@mst.edu

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.

Clery Annual Report Data Table															
Missouri University of Science and Technology S&T Global - St. Louis Campus: Annual															
Crimes Reported To	On Campus												Total		
MST-PD and Town & Country PD	(includes Column 2)														
(by type-includes attempts)	2018	2019	2020										2018	2019	2020
Homicide															
Murder	0	0	0										0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0										0	0	0
Sex Offenses															
Forcible (combined offenses)	0	0	0										0	0	0
Rape (separated in 2014)	n/a	0	0										n/a	0	0
Fondling (separated in 2014)	n/a	0	0										n/a	0	0
Non-Forcible	0	0	0										0	0	0
Incest (Separated in 2014)	n/a	0	0										n/a	0	0
Statutory Rape (separated in 2014)	n/a	0	0										n/a	0	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
Domestic 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														
Arrests and Referrals															
Liquor Law Violations	2018	2019	2020										2018	2019	2020
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 occurring in another jurisdiction Referral † Referred for Non-Criminal Administrative															
All Hate Crimes The Missouri University of Science and Technology had no reported hate crimes for the 2016 calendar year.															
Hate Crimes (By Prejudice)															
Crimes Reported To	On Campus												Total		
MST-PD and Town & Country PD	(includes Column 2)														
(by type)	2018	2019	2020										2018	2019	2020
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.

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

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or

narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

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

2013 Statistical Definitions:

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>

566.30, 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.

566.31 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.

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

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.

566.60, 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.

566.61, 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.

566.62, Statutory Sodomy, first degree, 1. A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years of age.

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.

566.101, 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.

2017 Domestic Violence statutes:

565.072. Domestic assault, first degree — 1. A person commits the offense 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 domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002.

2. The offense of domestic assault in the first degree is a class B felony unless in the course thereof the person inflicts serious physical injury on the victim, in which case it is a class A felony.

565.073. Domestic assault, second degree — 1. A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the second degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002, and he or she:

(1) Knowingly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by any means, including but not limited to, use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or by choking or strangulation; or

(2) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such domestic victim; or

(3) Recklessly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of any deadly weapon.

2. The offense of domestic assault in the second degree is a class D felony.

565.074. Domestic assault, third degree — 1. A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the third degree if he or she attempts to cause physical injury or knowingly causes physical pain or illness to a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002.

2. The offense of domestic assault in the third degree is a class E felony.

565.076. Domestic assault in the fourth degree, — 1. A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the fourth degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002, and:

(1) The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain, or illness to such domestic victim;

(2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument;

(3) The person purposely places such domestic victim in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means;

(4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to such domestic victim;

(5) The person knowingly causes physical contact with such domestic victim knowing he or she will regard the contact as offensive; or

(6) The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such domestic victim by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting his or her access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.

2. The offense of domestic assault in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor, unless the person has previously been found guilty of the offense of domestic assault, of any assault offense under this chapter, or of any offense against a domestic victim committed in violation of any county or municipal ordinance in any state, any state law, any federal law, or any military law which if committed in this state two or more times would be a violation of this section, in which case it is a class E felony. The offenses described in this subsection may be against the same domestic victim or against different

domestic victims.

Stalking statute:

565.225 A person commits the crime of stalking if he or she purposely, through 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

Post VAWA(2014) Definition Revisions Sex

Offenses—Forcible

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.

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.

Sex Offenses—Nonforcible

Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse.

A. *Incest*—Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

B. *Statutory Rape*—Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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.

Code of Federal Regulations

Dating Violence Definitions

Dating violence. Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social

relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

(i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

(ii) For the purposes of this definition—

(A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

(B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

(iii) purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Domestic Violence Definitions

Domestic violence. (i) A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—

(A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;

(B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;

(C)) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;

(D)) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or

(E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

(ii) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Stalking Definitions

Stalking.

(i) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

(A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or

(B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

(ii) For the purposes of this definition—

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

(B) *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

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

(iii) Purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

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 Training Programs

Information regarding fire reporting and prevention is reviewed with University Staff and Resident Assistants annually. For the training the Rolla Fire Department trains the Resident Assistants in the proper use of a fire extinguisher. The Resident Director then reviews with each Resident Assistant, building specific information for buildings they will be overseeing sections of. The Resident Assistants then disseminate this information to the tenants of their section during the first meeting of each semester.

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.

More specific information about the equipment in each property is enumerated in the following table.

Campus Fire Safety System Report

Residential Fire Safety Systems 2020										
Building or house name	Address in Rolla, Mo		Central Fire Alarm 24	Detectors	Sprinkler System	Fire Extinguisher	Evacuation Plans Posted	Fire Drills Each Year	Monthly Fire Testing	Fire Alarm Testing Per Year
Altman Hall	905 N State st	owned	Yes	Smoke, heat, pull stations	No	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	12
Farrar Hall	620 W 9 th St.	owned	Yes	Smoke, heat, pull	No	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	12
Residential College 1	700 University Drive	owned	Yes	Smoke, heat, pull stations	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	12
Residential College 2	1575 Watts Drive	owned	Yes	Smoke, heat, pull stations	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	12
Solar House	800 W 10 th St.	owned	No	Hard wired smokes	No	Yes			Yearly battery changes	1
Thomas Jefferson Hall	202 W 18 th St.	owned	Yes	Smoke, heat, pull stations	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	12
Miner Village	900 Collegiate Blvd.	owned	Yes	Battery smoke detectors, and fire system pull stations	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	12
Rolla Suites North	1104 N Rolla St.	owned	Yes	Smoke, heat, pull stations	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	12
Rolla Suites South	1102 N Rolla St.	owned	Yes	Smoke, heat, pull stations	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	12
University Commons	850 University Dr.	owned	Yes	Smoke, heat, pull stations	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	12
ECO Village	910-912 Innovation Dr.	owned	Yes	Hard wired smokes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yearly battery	1

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.

Fire Reporting

Any time a fire occurs on campus it should be reported to the appropriate parties. This includes the University Police Department as well as the party that oversees the location that the fire occurred. In addition, all fires must be reported to the following parties:

- Tom French-Manager for Facilities Operations
- Dorie Paine-Residential Life Director
- Joni Burch-Residential Life Associate Director

- Sarah Perry-Residential Life Area Coordinator
- Jacob Sherry-Residential Life Area Coordinator

2018-2020 Fire Safety Reports

2020 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
Farrar Hall 620 West 9th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miner Village 900 Collegiate Blvd	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
Rolla Suites 1204 N Pine St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar Houses 800 West 10 th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas Jefferson Hall 202 West 10 th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
University Commons 850 University Dr.	0	0	0	0	0	0

2019 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
Buehler Hall 207 West 9 th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farrar Hall 620 West 9th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keller Building 1 807 North Rolla St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keller Building 2 811 North Rolla St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miner Village 900 Collegiate Blvd	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pine Apt 1701 N Pine St	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
Rolla Suites 1204 N Pine St	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Street Hall 805 N State St	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
University Commons 850 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0

2018 Annual Fire Safety Report

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Buildi	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
Altman Hall 905 North State St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buehler Hall 207 W 9 th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farrar Hall 620 West 9 th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keller Building 1 807 North Rolla St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keller Building 2 811 North Rolla St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miner Village 900 Collegiate Blvd	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pine Apartments 1701 N. Pine St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential College #1 700 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
Rolla Mo Building 1202 North Pine St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rolla Suites 1204 N Pine St	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Street Hall 805 North State St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar Houses 800 West 10 th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas Jefferson Hall 202 West 18 th St	0	0	0	0	0	0
University Commons 850 University Dr	0	0	0	0	0	0