MARYVILLE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

2023 Combined Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Crime Statistics for 2020, 2021 and 2022

MARYVILLE UNIVERSITY

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Maryville University

2023 COMBINED ANNUAL SECURITY AND ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. It provides students, employees, and visitors of Maryville University of Saint Louis ("University") with information on the University's security arrangements, policies and procedures; educational programming on safety topics such as drug and alcohol abuse, sex offense awareness and defense, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the University will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide the entire Maryville community with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by Public Safety Director Lewis Sweigart and Assistant Director of Public Safety Brandon Baethke in cooperation with multiple law enforcement agencies and campus partners. It includes information provided by the responding agencies as well as by various university elements, primarily its Public Safety Department, Division of Student Life, and other Campus Security Authorities. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Department of Public Safety, Buder Commons, 650 Maryville University Dr., Saint Louis, MO 63141. The University is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all community members. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The Maryville University Department of Public Safety is responsible for campus safety at the University. Members of the Public Safety Department are not commissioned law enforcement officers. They have the authority to detain and carry firearms. The Department's jurisdiction covers all of the University's property and immediate area surrounding the campus.

In the event that a police presence is necessary or required, Public Safety works primarily with the Town & Country Police Department, as the university resides within their jurisdiction. There is a Memorandum of Understanding in place with the Town & Country Police Department to provide law enforcement services to the University beyond the capability of the Public Safety Department. Such services include but are not limited to emergency response, subject transport, and the investigation of crimes. Additionally, Maryville Public Safety Department occasionally works with the Chesterfield Police Department, Creve Coeur Police Department, and St. Louis County Police Department.

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the University, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate law enforcement agencies. Such a report is encouraged even when the victim of a crime elects not to make a report or is unable to do so.

- All crimes occurring on or near University property should be reported immediately to the Public Safety Department. The number to contact is (314) 529-9500. A Public Safety Officer is available 24/7.
- If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing 911.
- Students, staff, and visitors may also report situations to one of the campus security authorities identified below on page 4. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate law enforcement agency. If requested, a University staff member will assist in making the report to police.
- Anonymous incident reports can also be made by e-mail to Public Safety at PublicSafetyStaff@maryville.edu or by calling (314) 529-9500.

Confidential Reporting

The University will protect the confidentiality of victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity.

Pursuant to the University's Sexual Harassment Policy (https://www.maryville.edu/policies/sexual-harassment-policy/) when an employee who is not a confidential resource becomes aware of alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the employee is responsible for reporting that information, including the status of the parties if known, to the Title IX Coordinator or one of the Deputy Title IX Coordinators.

A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the University disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a Campus Security Authority.

Upon the victim's request, a report of the details of the incident can be filed with the University without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still helps the University take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the University.

The University encourages its pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics.

Campus Security Authorities

The University has designated certain officials to serve as campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the University's annual report of crime statistics. The campus security authorities to whom the University would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Department of Public Safety Staff at (314) 529-9500
- Dean of Campus Life at (314) 529-9476
- Dean of Student Wellness at (314) 529-9388
- Director of Residential Life at (314) 529-9362
- Director of Athletics at (314) 529-9288
- Director of Student Involvement at (314) 529-9280
- Director of Diversity and Inclusion at (314) 529-9446
- Director in Student Success at (314) 529-9333

- Health and Wellness Staff at (314) 529-9520
- Title IX Coordinator at (314) 529-6721

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Access to campus buildings and grounds is a privilege extended to students, faculty, staff, and visitors. The University encourages an open environment with limited constraints to ensure reasonable protection of all members of the community. The Academic and Administrative Buildings are open, at a minimum, during normal business hours. Most facilities have individual hours, and the hours may vary at different times of the year. Access to some of these buildings is controlled by card access after normal business hours, and all these buildings have varied levels of access. Most Academic and Administrative Buildings do not have a Public Safety Officer assigned to them. However, Public Safety Officers patrol the Academic, Administrative and Residence Hall Buildings on a regular basis to evaluate and monitor security related matters.

For information about the access protocol for a specific building, see the Building Manager, a Department Head, or contact Public Safety at (314) 529-9500.

All academic buildings are secured during the evenings and weekends. Access to the buildings is only allowed for Faculty and Staff members, and students who are accompanied by Faculty and Staff members.

All residence halls are equipped with an automated card access control system on the exterior doors that are used by students to enter their building. Guests and other visitors may visit residence halls if they are a guest of a residential student. The security doors to student residence halls remain locked 24 hours a day.

Students and employees are asked to be alert and to not circumvent practices and procedures that are meant to preserve their safety and that of others.

- Do not prop doors open or allow strangers into campus buildings that have been secured.
- Do not lend keys or access cards to non-students and do not leave them unattended.
- Do not give access codes to anyone who does not belong to the campus community.

Keys to the offices, laboratories, and classrooms on campus will be issued to employees only as needed and after receiving the proper authorization. Each department supervisor is responsible for assuring their area is secured and locked.

Employee and student identification cards may be used to verify the identity of persons suspected to be in campus facilities without permission.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Maryville University is committed to campus safety and security. Exterior lighting and landscape control are a critical part of that commitment. Members of the Facilities and Public Safety Departments periodically conduct security surveys to ensure campus lighting is adequate and the landscape appropriately controlled. Public Safety Officers conduct routine checks of lighting on campus during regular assigned patrol duties. If they observe that some lights are out or very dim, they will initiate a service request for Facilities to repair the problem.

We encourage community members to report any deficiency in lighting to Facilities at (314) 529-9304 or Public Safety at (314) 529-9500. Facilities personnel are also available to respond to calls for service regarding unsafe facility conditions. These conditions may include unsafe steps and handrails, unsafe roadways on campus, and unsecured equipment, etc. Public Safety Officers, on a scheduled basis, check the University's emergency blue light phones, fire extinguishers, sprinkler valves, panic alarms, ADA doors, CCTV systems, etc., and document their findings by completing a checklist and completing a work order for any problems they find while checking the equipment.

Security procedures used in the maintenance of residential facilities involve coordination between the Public Safety, Residential Life and Facilities Offices. Students must complete a work order form through the Maryville portal system before any work orders can be completed. This form allows the student to decide if they would like to be present when the work order is completed (which must be mentioned in the work order). In times of emergency, members of the Facilities Department have permission to enter rooms to make the necessary repairs. Off campus maintenance personnel are not allowed access to residential halls without permission from the Director of Facilities (or designee).

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The University seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. These programs are discussed below.

The University provides information at the beginning of each academic term for students and employees regarding the University's security procedures and practices. This information is in the form of posters and other displays, coordination with Residential Life, during the University's involvement fair as a standalone booth, and emails. Among other things, it advises students and employees of the importance of reporting criminal activity, to whom crimes should be reported, being responsible for their own safety and the safety of others and practices regarding timely warnings and emergency notifications.

During orientation in August and throughout the month of September during "Campus Safety Month," students are informed about a variety of services offered by the Public Safety

Department. Crime prevention programs and sexual assault prevention programs are offered on a continual basis. Periodically, during the academic year, the Public Safety Department, in cooperation with other University organizations and departments, presents crime prevention awareness sessions on sexual assault, stalking, domestic and dating violence, alcohol abuse, date rape drugs, theft prevention, etc. During the 2022 calendar year, the University offered approximately twenty-three health and safety, crime prevention, and security awareness programs. Topics such as personal safety, positive mental health, residence hall security, drug and alcohol abuse awareness, and sexual assault awareness and prevention are some examples of topics covered during the academic year.

When a new employee is hired, the Office of Human Resources provides information on how to obtain a copy of the Annual Security Report. This report contains information pertaining to campus security procedures, practices and crime prevention programs. All employees are encouraged to participate in programs offered by the Public Safety Department.

All members of the community are continually reminded they must be responsible for their own security and the security of others. This message is reinforced through security awareness programs offered by the Public Safety Department, in the "Timely Warnings" distributed to the campus community, and with the Department Motto “It takes all of us working together to keep the campus safe”.

Crime prevention programs are also presented each semester by the Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance (Title IX) and Residential Life. In addition, e-mail blasts are periodically sent out to students and employees with crime prevention and other safety tips, and pamphlets and videos on crime prevention are available in the Office of Student Services and Office of Human Resources.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The University does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off campus locations and therefore does not monitor or record criminal conduct occurring at such locations.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, the University will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

The use, sale, delivery, possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in or on any property owned or controlled by the University are strictly prohibited except as specifically stated in University policy. The Public Safety Department, along with Residential Life, enforce all University policies, including those related to alcoholic beverages.

Any city, state and federal laws pertaining to the illegal use of alcoholic beverages, particularly the laws that prohibit the sale to or possession of alcoholic beverages by person(s) under the age of 21 and State Underage Drinking Laws, fall under the jurisdiction of the Town & Country Police Department and/or other Missouri police agencies. The University will assist these agencies in enforcing such laws.

It is also a violation of University policy to possess alcohol in any public area of campus even if the person in possession is of legal age. Any groups or persons violating the University's alcohol/substance policies or laws may be subject to arrest by local law enforcement and/or disciplinary sanctions by the University.

Maryville University is committed to promoting the health and safety of its campus community through a program of alcohol education and the implementation of relevant policies. The University enforces compliance with local and state alcoholic beverage laws on campus and at University-sponsored activities. The University affirms its adherence to the following principles:

- The misuse and/or abuse of alcoholic beverages and related behavior, such as disorderly conduct, illness due to excessive consumption of alcohol, and destruction of property, pose a danger to individual members of the University community and to the community at large.
- The promotion of alcoholic beverage consumption as the primary focus of on-campus and off-campus activities is inappropriate because it invites members of the University community to violate University regulations and Missouri law.
- Consumption of alcoholic beverages should only be by persons of legal age and by personal choice.
- Those who choose to consume alcoholic beverages should do so responsibly and in moderation.
- Consumption of alcoholic beverages should not be the main focus of an event or the only means of refreshment at an event.
- The responsibility for proper consumption of alcoholic beverages and for compliance with laws of Missouri rests with each individual member of the University community.

Maryville University also enforces federal and state drug laws through its policies. The possession, sale, manufacture, use or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus or as any part of the University’s activities. Violations of federal, state, or local laws related to illegal drugs fall within the jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies and the University will assist such agencies as necessary. Individuals who violate University policies or federal and

state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and may be subject to criminal prosecution.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.01.2023)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally-defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. 812.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, "liquid ecstasy"), or Flunitrazepam (or, "Rohypnol"), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to $10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed $500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than $250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than $250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university **(21 U.S.C. § 860)** face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a

mandatory fine of no less than $1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of $2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of $5,000.

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statues)
Possession of Marijuana	Statutorily, marijuana remains a Schedule I controlled substance. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 195.017(2)(3)(ff). Possession for personal use of less than 10 grams for a first offense is a class D misdemeanor with a maximum fine of $500 and no jail time. § 579.015(4). For a second offense, the charge elevates to a class A misdemeanor with a maximum fine of $2,000 and up to one year in jail. § 579.015(4). The same punishment applies to possession of more than ten grams but thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid. § 579.015(3). Possessing more than 35 grams is a class D felony with a maximum fine of $10,000 and up to 7 years in jail. § 579.015(2). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the use of recreational marijuana was legalized via a ballot amendment to the Missouri Constitution in 2022. As of December 8, 2022, individuals over the age of twenty-one may purchase, possess, and consume up to 3 ounces of dried marijuana. Mo. Const. art. XIV § 2. Medical marijuana for certain conditions is allowed, and up to four ounces may be purchased every 30 days. Mo. Const. art. XIV § 1.
Controlled Substances	Missouri statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to the possession and delivery of controlled substances. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 579.015–579.040. Possession of a controlled substance, except thirty-five grams or less of marijuana, is a class D felony, with a term of up to seven years and a fine up to $10,000. § 579.015(1). Delivery of a controlled substance other than 35 grams or less of marijuana is a class C felony, resulting in a prison term of not less than 3 years and not more than 10 years, and a fine up to $10,000. §§ 579.020(2), 558.002, 558.011. If a controlled substance is distributed or delivered within one thousand feet of a park designed for public recreation purposes or on public housing property, the charge elevates to a class A felony, resulting in imprisonment between 10 or 30 years or life imprisonment. §§ 579.030, 558.011. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the use of recreational marijuana was legalized via a ballot amendment to the Missouri Constitution in 2022. As of December 8, 2022, individuals over the age of twenty-one may purchase, possess, and consume up to 3 ounces of dried marijuana. Mo. Const. art. XIV § 2.
Alcohol and Minors	In Missouri, it is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess, purchase, or attempt to purchase any intoxicating liquor, subject to class D misdemeanor carrying a fine not to exceed $500. §§ 311.325, 558.002. A

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statues)
	subsequent violation is a class A misdemeanor, subject to a term of up to one year in jail and a fine not to exceed $2,000. *Id.*; § 558.011(6). Anyone between the ages of 17 and 21 who represents that s/he is 21 for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquor is guilty of a misdemeanor. § 311.320(1). The use of a fake identification is subject to a $500 fine. § 311.320(2). An attempt to purchase, or possession of alcohol, may also result in license suspension. § 311.325(1).
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	A person is guilty of a DUI if the person has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent. § 577.012. A first offense results in a class B misdemeanor resulting in a suspended license for 30 days then a restricted license for 60 days, and may require a certified ignition interlock device. § 302.525(2)(1). A second offense within five years results in a one-year restricted license and additional penalties. *Id.*

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the University has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness and assess whether sanctions are being consistently enforced. For more information, see below.

- **The Employee and Student Alcohol and Drug Policy:** https://www.maryville.edu/policies/alcohol-and-controlled-substances-policy
- **Biennial review of the University's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program:** Copies can be obtained through the Health and Wellness Office, located in the University Library, 610 Maryville University Drive, St. Louis, MO 63141.

The following Alcohol and Drug Programs were presented by various departments during the calendar year 2022. All programs on this list included educational elements concerning the potential dangers of drug and alcohol abuse.

- **Mindfulness Meditation** | Office of Service & Spiritual Life
- **Knots of Love** Mental Health Day Blanket Making Center for Student Engagement | Office of Service & Spiritual Life
- **MSP Peer Educator Workshop: Effects of Mental Health** | Residential Life
- **Snack Attack with Public Safety** | Department of Public Safety
- **The ABC's of STDs** | Residential Life
- **The Clothesline Project** | Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance
- **Title IX Training for Resident Assistants** | Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance
- **Safety National Company Info Night** | Actuarial Science Club
- **Fall Safety Awareness Festival** | Student Life
- **Title IX Trivia Night** | Residential Life / Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance
- **Various Recovery Group** | Counseling Center
- **"Tips on Safe Drinking" Digital Signage Series** | Department of Public Safety

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the University prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The University's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Sexual Harassment Policy (Includes Sexual Violence and Assault): https://www.maryville.edu/policies/sexual-harassment-policy/

The following sections of this report discuss the University's educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; provides information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses, and advises students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program

The University conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the University prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	Missouri's protective order statutes provide the following definitions (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010): • "Abuse", includes but is not limited to the occurrence of any of the following acts, attempts or threats against a person who may be protected pursuant to this chapter, except abuse shall not include abuse inflicted on a child by accidental means by an adult household member or discipline of a child, including spanking, in a reasonable manner. • "Domestic violence" is abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member. • "Family" or "household member", [includes] spouses, former spouses, any person related by blood or marriage, persons who are

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	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. In addition, Missouri criminal statutes include various degrees of the crime "Domestic Assault," as follows: • Domestic Assault, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.072): 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. ○ Mo Rev. Stat. § 565.002(6) indicates that a "domestic victim" is a household or family member as the term "family" or "household member" is defined in 455.010, including any child who is a member of the household or family. • Domestic Assault in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.073): 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. • Domestic Assault, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.074): 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. • Domestic Assault in the Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.076): 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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	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.
Stalking	• Stalking, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.225): A person commits the offense of stalking in the first degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs or follows with the intent of disturbing another person and: (1) Makes a threat communicated with the intent to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety, the safety of his or her family or household member, or the safety of domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property. The threat shall be against the life of, or a threat to cause physical injury to, or the kidnapping of the person, the person's family or household members, or the person's domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property; 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 disturbing the other person is twenty-one years of age or older; or (5) He or she has previously been found guilty of domestic assault, violation of an order of protection, or any other crime where the other person was the victim; or (6) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is a participant of the address confidentiality program under sections 589.660 to 589.681, and the person disturbing the other person knowingly accesses or attempts to access the address of the other person. • Stalking, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.227.1): A person commits the offense of stalking in the second degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs, or follows with the intent to disturb another person.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	• As used in the definitions of stalking above, the term "disturbs" shall mean to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that serves no legitimate purpose and that would cause a reasonable person under the circumstances to be frightened, intimidated, or emotionally distressed.
Sexual Assault	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri's criminal statutes do not define the term sexual assault. However, Missouri's protective order statutes indicate that "sexual assault" means causing or attempting to cause another to engage involuntarily in any sexual act by force, threat of force, duress, or without that person's consent. (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010(1)(e)).
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Missouri law are as follows: • Rape in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.030): 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. • Rape in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.031): 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. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term fondling. • Incest (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.020.1): A person commits the offense of incest if he or she marries or purports to marry or engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with a person he or she knows to be, without regard to legitimacy, his or her: (1) Ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or (2) Stepchild, while the marriage creating that relationship exists; or (3) Brother or sister of the whole or half-blood; or (4) Uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the whole blood. • Statutory Rape, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.032): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years of age.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	• Statutory Rape, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.034.1): 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.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	Other crimes under Missouri law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following: • Sodomy in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.060): 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. • Sodomy in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.061): 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. • Statutory Sodomy, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.062): 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 (14) years of age. • Statutory Sodomy, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.064): 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. • Child Molestation, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.067): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the first degree if he or she subjects another person who is less than fourteen (14) years of age to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense. • Child Molestation, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.068): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the second degree if he or she: (1) Subjects a child who is less than twelve years of age to sexual contact; or (2) Being more than four years older than a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	• Child Molestation, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.069): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the third degree if he or she subjects a child who is less than fourteen years of age to sexual contact. • Child Molestation, Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.071): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the fourth degree if, being more than four years older than a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact. • Sexual Misconduct Involving a Child (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct involving a child if such person: (1) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm to the child; (2) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; (3) Knowingly coerces or induces a child less than fifteen years of age to expose the child's genitals for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; or (4) Knowingly coerces or induces a child who is known by such person to be less than fifteen years of age to expose the breasts of a female child through the internet or other electronic means for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child. • Sexual Misconduct, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.093): 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. • Second Degree Sexual Misconduct (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.095): 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. • Sexual Abuse in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.100): 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.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	• Sexual Abuse, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.101): 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.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.061(14))	Consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if: (a) It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or (b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or (c) It is induced by force, duress or deception.

University Definition of Consent

The University uses the following definition of consent in its Sexual Harassment Policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence, including sexual assault, has occurred:

"Consent" refers to words or affirmative actions that a reasonable person in the perspective of the respondent would understand as agreement to engage in the sexual conduct at issue. A person who is incapacitated is not capable of giving consent.

Consent must be given voluntarily. It cannot be procured through physical violence, threats, blackmail, or other unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. Consent to some form of sexual activity cannot be automatically taken as consent to any other form of sexual activity. Previous relationships or prior consent do not imply consent to future sexual acts.

In order to give effective consent, a person must be of legal age. In the State of Missouri, the legal age of consent is 14. If a person is over 18, but fewer than 21, the age of consent is 14. If a person is over 21, the person may not have sexual intercourse with anyone under 17. Sexual acts with someone less than 14 are a violation of state law and of this policy.

Risk Reduction

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

- **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.

- Try to **avoid isolated areas.** It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- **Walk with purpose.** Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- **Trust your instincts.** If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money.
- **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.** If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- **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.
- **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).** Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
- **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.

- **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?
- **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.
- **If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation**, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:
    a. Make your limits known before going too far.
    b. You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. It is important to tell a sexual aggressor "NO" clearly and loudly. Do not be afraid to assert yourself.
    c. Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
    d. Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
    e. Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
    f. Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
    g. Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating "rape drug" like Rohypnol or GHB.
- **If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior,** these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:
    a. Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
    b. Don't make assumptions about the other person's consent or about how far they are willing to go.
    c. Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
    d. If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
    e. Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
    f. Consider "mixed messages" a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
    g. Don't take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don't be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
    h. Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations;

isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; "playful" use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are "individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it."[1] We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list[2] of some ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

- 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.
- Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
- Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

[1] Burn, S.M. (2009). A situational model of sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention. *Sex Roles, 60*, 779-792.

[2] Bystander intervention strategies \adapted from Stanford University's Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods

The PPAP and Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the University. Methods include, but are not limited to: presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by multiple offices during orientation.
- All new employees are required to complete an online training module on these topics upon hire and are required to retake the online training each year.
- As part of its ongoing campaign, the University uses a variety of strategies, such as in-person presentations by sexual assault organizations, email blasts with pertinent information, portal announcements, etc. While programming occurs throughout the year, the University also offers educational sessions and literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign

The University also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Here is a list of programs conducted by Maryville University in these areas:

- 1/23/22 5:00 PM **Res Life & Title IX Event, "Cookies and Consent"** | Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance
- 1/25/22 5:00 PM **Conversation Cafe: Self Care + Mental Health w/ Body Pride Body Pride Team** | Empower
- 2/10/22 4:30 PM **Presentation to MSG: Gratitude Bags (Consent is Sweet)** | Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance
- 4/6/22 6:00 PM **It's More Than A Feeling: Stalking Awareness Month Event** | Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance
- 4/18/22 8:00 AM **The Clothesline Project** | Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance
- 8/16/22 3:00 PM **Title IX Training for Resident Assistants** | Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance
- 9/13/22 5:00 PM **Safety National Company Info Night** | Actuarial Science Club
- 10/1/22 12:00 **PM Fall Safety Awareness Festival** | Student Life
- 10/13/22 4:00 PM **Surviving Domestic Violence: Case Studies Department of Public Safety** | Empower | Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance

- Nov/Dec 22 **Various Recovery Group** Counseling Center
- 11/9/22 9:45 AM **Workplace Safety Training for Faculty and Staff** | Department of Public Safety | Human Resources
- 11/15/22 6:00 PM **Title IX Trivia Night Residence Life** | Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance
- 11/29/22 11:00 AM **Eliminate Domestic Violence Against Women of Color** | Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance
- 12/1/22 11:00 **Be a Positive Bystander** | Department of Public Safety & Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance

Procedures to Follow if you are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

If you are a victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, go to a safe place and call 911, or call the Department of Public Safety at (314) 529-9500. You may also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator at (314) 529-6721 office located at Gander 138 or by contacting the Dean of Student Life and Deputy Title IX Coordinator at (314) 529-9476 office located at the Donius University Center 111.

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. Victims of a physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Do not bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at:

- St. Luke's Hospital - 232 South Woods Mill Road, Chesterfield, MO 63017 (314) 434-1500

- Missouri Baptist University Hospital - 3015 North Ballas Road, St. Louis, MO 63131 (314) 996-5000
- Mercy Hospital - 615 South New Ballas Road, Saint Louis, MO 63141 (314) 364-3000.

Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report. Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking. As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, they nevertheless should consider speaking with Campus Public Safety or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim decides to report the incident to law enforcement or the University at a later date to assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Although the University strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report. Furthermore, victims have the right to decline to notify law enforcement. The University (Director of Public Safety, who can be reached at (314) 529-9564, or Title IX Coordinator, who can be reached at (314) 529-6721 will assist any victim with notifying law enforcement if the victim so desires.
- Maryville Department of Public Safety, (314) 529-9500.

- Town & Country Police Department, located at 1011 Municipal Drive St. Louis, MO 63131, (314) 737-4600.

- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above, either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

In Missouri, victims may obtain an Adult Order of Protection, which provides protective relief for victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault. Information about Adult Orders of Protection may be found at: https://www.courts.mo.gov/page.jsp?id=533

A protection order may be obtained by filing a petition with the court. Courts can issue two types of orders: (1) Ex Parte Orders, which act as a temporary emergency order to protect a victim, for up to 15 days, until a court hearing, and (2) Full Orders of Protection, which may be issued for up to one year. Additional information about the orders may be found at: http://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=69655

- A Petition for Order of Protection should be filed for in the Family Court of Saint Louis. The address is: 105 South Central Avenue – Room S16, Clayton, Missouri 63105. The phone number is (314) 615-4725. More information is available here: http://stlcountycourts.com/DEP_Family_Court.php
- Information about obtaining an Order of Protection in St. Louis County can be found here: https://stlcountycourts.com/forms/file-for-an-order-of-protection/ The circuit court clerk's office can provide the necessary forms and may assist in completing the forms. Forms may also be found online at: http://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=537 A victim should be prepared to present documentation and/or other forms of evidence when filing for an order of protection.

Victims may contact local domestic violence and sexual assault advocates for assistance in obtaining a protection order.

- Advocates from the St. Louis County Order of Protection Assistance (COPA) program may be available Monday through Friday during regular office hours to meet with Petitioners at the time they are filing the petition for Order of Protection. If you need special accommodations, you may want to contact the COPA office at (314) 615-3210 and schedule an appointment to meet with an advocate.
- Advocates are also available at weekly Domestic Violence (DV) Court dockets and through several community domestic violence agencies. https://stlcountycourts.com/courts-departments/family-court/

When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department.

The University will also enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact orders against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Maryville University Department of Public Safety and provide a copy of the restraining order, so that it may be kept on file with the University and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the University will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

The University does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of University policy, the University may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The University may also issue a "No Trespass Warning" if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause

harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

Available Victim Services

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the University and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

University Resources

- **Health Clinic** - Provides students with health education, emergency care and treatment of minor illness or injury, referrals and resources for confidential care. University Library 610 Maryville University Dr., (314) 529-9520
- **Counseling Center** – Mental health support and counseling; including the referral to off-campus resources University Library 610 Maryville University Dr., (314) 529-9556
- **After Hours Counseling Support Line** (314) 529-6630.
- **Student Financial Aid** – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, they should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The University's financial aid website can be found at: https://www.maryville.edu/admissions/financial-aid/

State/Local Resources

- **St. Luke's Hospital**
  232 South Woods Mill Road, Chesterfield, MO 63017
  (314) 434-1500
- **Missouri Baptist Hospital**
  3015 North Ballas Road, Saint Louis, MO 63131
  (314) 996-5000
- **Mercy Hospital**
  615 South New Ballas Road, Saint Louis, MO 63141
  (314) 364-3000
- **Mercy Hospital Behavioral Health**
  615 New Ballas Road, Saint Louis, MO 63141
  (314) 251-4845
- **St. Anthony's Medical Center**
  10010 Kennerly Road, Saint Louis, MO 63128
  (314) 525-4400
- **St. Mary's Behavioral Health**
  6420 Clayton Road, Richmond Heights, MO 63117

(314) 344-6700

- **CenterPointe Hospital**
  763 S. Ballas Road, Suite 130 Saint Louis, MO 63141
  (800) 345-5407
- **YWCA Advocacy Group/Rape Crisis Center**
  3820 West Pine Blvd, Saint Louis, MO 63108
  (314) 531-7273-Hotline
  (314) 726-6665
- **Legal Services of Eastern Missouri (LSEM)**
  4232 Park Forest Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63108
  (314) 534-4200
  (800) 444-0514

National Resources

- **National Domestic Violence Hotline**: (800) 799-7233
- **National Sexual Assault Hotline:** (800) 656-4673
- **Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN)**: https://www.rainn.org/
- **US Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women**: https://www.justice.gov/ovw
- **National Coalition Against Domestic Violence**: http://www.ncadv.org/
- **National Sexual Violence Resource Center**: http://www.nsvrc.org/
- **U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services**: https://www.uscis.gov/
- **Immigration Advocates Network:** https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/

Accommodations and Protective Measures

The University will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available, the University is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to Public Safety or local law enforcement. The written notification will include information regarding the accommodation options, available assistance in requesting accommodations, and how to request accommodations and protective measures (i.e., the notification will include the name and contact information for the individual or office that should be contacted to request the accommodations).

Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may include transferring to a different section of a class, or withdrawing and taking a class at another time if there is no option for moving to a different section. Potential changes to living situations may include moving to a different room or residence hall. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours. Possible changes in transportation may include having the student or employee park in a different location, assisting the student or employee with a safety escort.

Requests of this nature should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at (314) 529-6721 or by visiting the Donius University Center, Suite 111 (Deputy Title IX Coordinator/Dean of Campus Life). The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented. When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the Title IX Coordinator may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and respondent share the same residence hall, dining hall, class, transportation or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the University's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the Title IX Coordinator in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the University will inform the Complainant or survivor of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking involving faculty, staff and students will be processed in the same manner through the Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance. The University's policy and procedures are located at: https://www.maryville.edu/policies/sexual-harassment-policy/

Standardized investigative procedures will be utilized whenever or wherever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and the respondent.

All reports of all Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking made to Public Safety will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless of whether the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to one of the following individuals:

Claudia Lyerly, Ed.D.

Executive Director and Title IX Coordinator
Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance, Gander 138B
650 Maryville University Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63141
(314) 529-6721
clyerly@maryville.edu

Aretha Hardrick, Ed.D.

Dean of Campus Life and Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Student Life, Donius University Center 111
650 Maryville University Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63141
(314) 529-9476
ahardrick@maryville.edu

Upon receipt of a report, the Title IX Coordinator will conduct a preliminary assessment to determine whether the conduct falls within the scope of the Sexual Harassment Policy and could constitute sexual harassment. If so, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the complainant (if known) to discuss supportive measures and options for filing a formal complaint

Within seven (7) days of receipt of a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will provide notice to the parties of the investigation, including a description of the process to be utilized, the identities of the parties, the conduct at issue, and the date and location of the alleged incident.

During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses, including both fact and expert witnesses, and other supporting evidence. The investigator(s) will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, both parties will be provided an opportunity to review the evidence gathered during the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint. The University strives to complete each investigation within thirty (30) to forty-five (45) days.

Upon completion of the investigation, both parties will have the opportunity to review all of the evidence obtained directly related to the allegations. The parties will have ten (10) days in which to submit a written response. The investigator will then complete a written report that will be transmitted to the Title IX Coordinator, the parties, and their advisors.

The parties will be given the option of two different adjudication processes. The hearing process will be used unless both parties voluntarily consent to an administrative adjudication. The parties will have three (3) days to make that decision.

If the hearing process is chosen, there will be a prehearing conference, and then a hearing. The hearing will be conducted live with simultaneous and contemporaneous participation by the parties.

During the hearing, each party's advisor will be permitted to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions including those bearing on credibility. The decision maker(s) will issue a written determination of responsibility. If the decision maker(s) determines that the respondent is responsible for violating the policy, prior to issuing a written decision, will consult with the appropriate University official with disciplinary authority over the respondent and such official will determine any discipline to be imposed. Although the length of the adjudication by hearing will vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, the University strives to issue the hearing officer's decision within fourteen (14) days of the conclusion of the hearing.

If the administrative adjudication process is chosen, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint an administrative officer. The administrative officer will set a deadline by which the parties must submit a written response to the investigation report. After reviewing the responses, the administrative officer will meet separately with the parties, and will then resolve the disputed facts. The administrative officer will consult with any University official and the Title IX Coordinator and will prepare a written decision, which is subject to appeal. The University strives to issue the administrative officer's written determination within twenty-one (21) days of the transmittal of the initiating written notice.

At any time after the parties are provided written notice of the Formal Complaint, and before the transmission of the hearing officer's written determination, the parties may voluntarily consent, **with the Title IX Coordinator's approval**, to engage in mediation, facilitated resolution, or other form of dispute resolution the goal of which is to enter into a final resolution resolving the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint by agreement of the parties. Administrative Adjudication as specified above is a form of informal resolution.

The specific manner of any informal resolution process will be determined by the parties and the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation together. Prior to commencing the informal resolution process agreed upon, the Title IX Coordinator will transmit a written notice to the parties that:

- Describes the parameters and requirements of the informal resolution process to be utilized;
- Identifies the individual responsible for facilitating the informal resolution (who may be the Title IX Coordinator, another University official, or a suitable third-party);
- Explains the effect of participating in informal resolution and/or reaching a final resolution will have on a party's ability to resume the investigation and adjudication of the allegations at issue in the Formal Complaint; and

- Explains any other consequence resulting from participation in the informal resolution process, including a description of records that will be generated, maintained, and/or shared.

After receiving the written notice specified in this paragraph, each party must voluntarily provide written consent to the Title IX Coordinator, before the informal resolution may commence.

If the parties reach a resolution through the informal resolution process, and the Title IX Coordinator agrees that the resolution is not clearly unreasonable, the Title IX Coordinator will document the terms of the agreed resolution in writing and present the resolution to the parties for their written signature. Once both parties and the Title IX Coordinator sign the resolution, the resolution is final, and the allegations addressed by the resolution are considered resolved and will not be subject to further investigation, adjudication, remediation, or discipline by the University, except as otherwise provided in the resolution itself, absent a showing that a party induced the resolution by fraud, misrepresentation, or other misconduct or where required to avoid a manifest injustice to either party or to the University.

A party may withdraw their consent to participate in informal resolution at any time before a resolution has been finalized.

Absent extension by the Title IX Coordinator, any informal resolution process must be completed within twenty-one (21) days. If an informal resolution process does not result in a resolution within twenty-one (21) days, and absent an extension, abeyance, or other contrary ruling by the Title IX Coordinator, the informal resolution process will be deemed terminated, and the Formal Complaint will be resolved pursuant to the investigation and adjudication procedures. The Title IX Coordinator may adjust any time periods or deadlines in the investigation and/or adjudication process that were suspended due to the informal resolution.

Other language in this section notwithstanding, informal resolution will not be permitted if the respondent is a non-student employee accused of committing Sexual Harassment against a student.

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal a determination (other than one obtained by informal resolution) by filing a written appeal with the Vice President for Academic Affairs within seven (7) days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation, or if the other party appeals, within three (3) days of the other party appealing, whichever is later. The non-appealing party will be notified of the appeal and permitted to submit a written statement in response. The Vice President for Academic Affairs will resolve the appeal within twenty-one (21) days of receiving it, and may take any and all actions that they determine to be in the interest of a fair and just decision.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
    - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
        - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
        - Conducted in a manner that:
            - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
            - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
            - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
        - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
    - Maryville University staff and faculty attends D. Stafford & Associated Title IX Investigator Training courses. The University also provides annual Title IX and legal update training annually to the entire faculty & staff on campus through Husch Blackwell. Multiple training programs are available through the Title IX Office for student engagement and the community.
    - Such training addresses topics such as the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the University's educational programs and activities; how to conduct investigations, hearings, and appeals and informal resolutions (as applicable); relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding; proper techniques for questioning witnesses; basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding; and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest.

3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.

4. Have the outcome determined using the Preponderance of the Evidence Standard.

5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, "result" means "any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters" and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that the University May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses

Following a final determination in the University's disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the University may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved.

The possible sanctions for employees include: written warning; counseling/education; written documentation in personnel file; suspension with pay*; suspension without pay*; reassignment; demotion; and termination of employment.

**An employee may be suspended for any length of time as determined appropriate by the Vice President for Finance & Facilities. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Director of Human Resources to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.*

The possible sanctions for students include: formal warning; conduct probation; restriction or loss of privilege; restriction or removal of guest privileges; education; behavioral contract; housing probation; administrative move; removal from housing; administrative hold on University account; restriction on eligibility to represent the University at any official function or in any intercollegiate competition; interim suspension, suspension, or expulsion.

If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. Following a suspension, the student will be required to meet with the Dean of Campus Life to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

The University may implement protective measures following the report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking which may include some or all of the following actions: no contact order between the parties, anti- retaliation policy that applies to third parties, change in housing, change in academic settings, change in work space, remote participation (telephone, video conferencing, use of privacy screen, safety escorts, etc.), or removal of respondent from campus.

Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are criminal acts which also may subject the perpetrator to criminal and civil penalties under federal and state law.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping

The University will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the University to the extent permitted by law. The University does not publish the name of crime victims or other identifiable information regarding victims in the Daily Crime Log or in the Annual Crime Statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. Furthermore, if a Timely Warning Notice is issued based on a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the name of the victim and other personally identifiable information about the victim will be withheld.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights

When a student or employee reports to the University that they have been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the University will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the University of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Public Safety Director at (314)529-9564. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: https://www.rainn.org/

The University can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include: forbidding the accused from entering the victim's residence hall and from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security/safety escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, etc.

Timely Warnings & Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring on campus that in the judgment of the Director of Public Safety or the Executive Director of Strategic Marketing & Communications constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide "timely warning" will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate. constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide "timely warning" will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

- Department of Public Safety (314) 529-9500
- Director of Public Safety (314) 529-9564
- Assistant Director of Public Safety (314) 529-9553
- Dean of Campus Life (314) 529-9476
- Executive Director of Strategic Marketing and Communications (314) 529-9380

The University has communicated with local law enforcement asking them to notify the University if it receives reports or information warranting a timely warning.

Emergency Response

The University has an Emergency Response Plan designed to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to: tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, fires, active shooters, etc. The University has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the University about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Department of Public Safety at (314) 529-9500 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

The Director of Public Safety in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and will, without delay, and considering the safety of the

community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also, as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

The Department of Public Safety will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and will be responsible for initiating the institution's response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other University Departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Director of Public Safety will consult with other appropriate University officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the University community to be notified. In the Directors absence, the Executive Director of Strategic Marketing and Communications will lead this process.

The Director of Public Safety will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

If deemed necessary, the Director of Public Safety will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

The University has an Emergency Operation Plan designed to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to: inclement weather, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, fires, active shooters, etc. The University's Campus Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan includes information about the management of emergency response and operations, Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and communication responsibilities. University Departments are responsible for developing contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the University about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Several Public Safety Officers, Supervisors and University Administrators have received training in Incident Command Systems (ICS) and response to critical incidents on a college campus. When a serious incident occurs or emergency exists that causes an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and employees on campus, the first responders to the scene are usually the Maryville University Public Safety Officers and the Town & Country Police

and/or the West County Fire & EMS agencies, when their assistance is necessary. These agencies typically respond and work together to manage the incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, other University Departments and local or federal agencies could also be involved in responding to the incident.

The institution has general evacuation guidelines, in the event that a segment of the campus needs to be evacuated. The plan would be affected by a myriad of factors, including the type of threat, the occupancy of the other buildings and areas of the campus at the time of the incident, etc. Therefore, specific information about a multi-building or area evacuation cannot be shared with the campus community in advance. Maryville University expects members of the community to follow the instructions of first responders on the scene, as this type of evacuation would be coordinated on-site. In some emergencies, you may be instructed to "shelter-in-place". If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors. To "shelter-in- place" means to make a shelter of the building that you are in until it is safe to go outside. This means that if an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged; stay inside in an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out.

If your building is damaged, take your personal belongings (purse, wallet, access cards, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest University building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions. Additional information about the emergency response/evacuation procedures and updates to the plans for the University are available on the portal under "Public Safety".

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Department of Public Safety at (314) 529-9500 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

The Public Safety Department has the responsibility of responding to and summoning the necessary resources, to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, Public Safety has a responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does in fact, pose a threat to the community. However other departments such as Facilities, Student Health, etc., may be involved in the confirmation process, depending on the nature of the potential threat.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Director of Public Safety will consult with other appropriate University Officials as needed to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the University community to be notified.

If Public Safety, in conjunction with our other campus officials (Facilities, Health & Wellness, Student Life, etc.) or local first responders (Town & Country Police, West County Fire & EMS, MO Highway Patrol, etc.) confirm there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of our community, the Director of Public Safety and/or the Executive Director of

Strategic Marketing & Communications, or designees, will initiate the emergency notification protocol. In the event of an emergency/immediate or imminent threat, which may be declared as noted above or by the Office of the President, Office of the Vice President of Student Life (or designee) the campus community shall be notified immediately or soon as practical. This notification shall inform the community the nature of the incident and what actions should be taken for personal safety.

It should be noted that unlike the Timely Warning requirement, an Emergency Notification is not restricted just to Clery reportable crimes. Incidents such as a serious gas leak, hazardous materials spill, tornado warning, etc., could warrant the use of this protocol. The Public Safety Department and/or the Strategic Marketing & Communications Department will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the first responders (Maryville Public Safety, Town & Country Police, and West County Fire & EMS, etc.), compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also, as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

After the initial communication, the primary means of providing follow-up information to the community will be on the University's main web page (www.maryville.edu). The University may also use any of the systems listed above to provide follow-up information, as deemed appropriate. During a significant emergency, the University's main web page may be removed and replaced with a basic web page (http://emergency.maryville.edu) that would have information that strictly deals with the situation and will be constantly updated throughout the emergency.

The Director of Public Safety or the Executive Director of Strategic Marketing & Communications, or their designee, will notify local law enforcement of the emergency, if they are not already aware of it, and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency. The larger community, including parents, neighbors and other interested persons can obtain information about an emergency on campus via the University webpage (www.maryville.edu) or the local or national media.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The method(s) listed below may be utilized when the University issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign Up Instructions
Saints Alert (Text, email, phone message, social media, and digital signage)	All Faculty/Staff/ & Students are auto enrolled, https://www.maryville.edu/publicsafety/saints-alert/.
Rave Guardian App from Rave Mobile Safety	This optional application can be downloaded onto iOS and Android devices. Once registered, these devices will receive Saints Alerts notifications.
Email	Email will be sent to all current, student, faculty, and staff Maryville email accounts
Website	www.maryville.edu

Testing & Documentation

Maryville University will annually test its Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures. Throughout the year the Critical Incident Management Team will meet and train on the University's response to a critical incident through a variety of exercises including a tabletop, functional or live exercises. These tests may be announced or unannounced depending on the type of exercise. Community members are encouraged to review the University's Emergency Operations Plan and evacuation procedures located on the portal under "Public Safety". If you wish a hard copy of the Emergency Flip Chart, please contact the Public Safety Department at (314) 529-9500.

The Director of Public Safety maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the University will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Missing Student Policy

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing for more than 24 hours, they should immediately notify the Public Safety Department at (314) 529-9500. All University officials are required to notify Public Safety immediately upon being notified about a missing student. Public Safety will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the University in the event the student is determined to be missing more than 24 hours. Students who wish to identify a confidential contact can do so by contacting the Office of Residential Life. This information is confidential, accessible by authorized campus officials and law enforcement only, and will not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation.

If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the University will notify the student's parent or legal guardian, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student within 24 hours after Public Safety has determined that the student has been missing within 24 hours of making that determination.

After investigating the missing person report, should Public Safety determine the student is missing and has been missing for more than 24 hours, Public Safety will notify the Town & Country Police Department and the student's confidential contact. Even if the student hasn't registered a confidential contact person, the University will contact the Police Department (unless it was the Police Department that made the determination that the student is missing). Contact will be made no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing.

Crime Statistics

The Clery Act requires the University to include four general categories of crime statistics:

Criminal Offenses: Criminal Homicide, including Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, and Manslaughter by Negligence; Sexual Assault, including Rape, Fondling, Incest and Statutory Rape; Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; and Arson.

Hate Crimes: Any of the above-mentioned offenses, and any incidents of Larceny/Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, or Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property that were motivated by bias.

VAWA Offenses: Any incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking. Note that Sexual Assault is also a VAWA Offense but is included in the Criminal Offenses category for Clery Act reporting purposes

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons, Drug Abuse and Liquor Law Violations: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.

The statistical summary of crimes for Maryville University Main Campus over the past three calendar years is as follows:

	On Campus			In Campus Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Crime	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	8	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	On Campus			**In Campus Housing**			**Non-Campus**			**Public Property**		
Crime	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	69	50	46	69	50	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	7	6	12	7	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	4	4	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:
2022: 0 hate crimes reported
2021: 0 hate crimes reported
2020: 0 hate crimes reported

Crimes unfounded by the University:
2022: 0 unfounded crimes.
2021: 0 unfounded crimes.
2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:
2022: 0 unfounded crimes.
2021: 0 unfounded crimes.
2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:
The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the University's Clery Geography.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

The University maintains on-campus housing for its students. Below is a description of fire safety systems and the number of fire drills conducted during the previous calendar year for the Maryville University Campus located at: 650 Maryville University Drive, Saint Louis, MO 63141

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills in 2022
Cedar Apartments 631 Maryville University Dr., St. Louis, MO 63141	X		X	X	X	X	1
Cove House 13648 Conway Rd, St. Louis, MO 63141				X	X	X	1
Elm Apartments 325 Lovin's Dr. St. Louis, MO 63141	X		X	X	X	X	1
Maple Apartments 317 Lovin's Dr., St. Louis, MO 63141	X		X	X	X	X	1
Mouton Hall 674 Maryville University Dr., St. Louis, MO 63141	X		X	X	X	X	1
Oak Apartments 309 Lovin's Dr., St. Louis, MO 63141	X		X	X	X	X	1
Pine Apartments 301 Lovin's Dr., St. Louis, MO 63141	X		X	X	X	X	1
Potter Hall 511 Maryville University Dr., St. Louis, MO 63141	X		X	X	X	X	1
Ranch House 13644 Conway Rd., St. Louis, MO 63141				X	X	X	1
Saints Hall 663 Maryville University Dr., St. Louis, MO 63141	X		X	X	X	X	1

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

In January 2012, Maryville University became a smoke-free institution. The only place on campus a person is allowed to smoke is in their personal vehicle. Residents and their guests may not smoke inside any on-campus residence or interior area of the buildings, including the balconies of Mouton Hall and Potter Hall.

No lighting or heating device that produces an open flame or smoke is allowed in any on-campus residence. This includes candles, incense, open flames, kerosene, electric or propane heaters, hot plates and fuel containers.

A reasonable number of electrical appliances may be used if they are electrically safe and do not have exposed wires or heating elements. Residence hall wiring is not able to handle high-wattage appliances. The maximum wattage allowed for a microwave is 700 watts.

In the apartments, the use of additional freezers, full size refrigerators, washers, dryers, dishwashers, and stoves are not permitted.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

If a fire occurs, students are instructed to leave hazardous areas per the evacuation routes and get to a predetermined location before calling 911 and Public Safety for help. In the event of a fire in the residence hall, community members should quickly shut the door to their room and proceed to the nearest exit where they can leave the building safely.

If the alarm has not sounded; please activate the nearest pull station if you can do so safely. Once outside the building, please call 911 and notify the Fire Department of the emergency. If possible, contact Public Safety at (314) 529-9500. ***Do not use an elevator while the alarm is activated.***

Upon exiting your residence hall, please proceed to the evacuation gathering points listed in this paragraph.

- All residents residing in the student apartments are to meet on the east side of the Parking Lot #20, near the large dumpster, across from Elm and Oak Apartments.
- Mouton residents will meet on the Commencement Lawn, just north of the Donius University Center.
- Potter Hall students will meet on the Energizer Parking Lot, in the rear of the building (west side).
- Residents of the Cove House and the Ranch House will meet across the parking lot from their residence.

Fire Education and Training Programs

Fire safety education programs for all residents of on-campus student housing and all employees with responsibilities related to that housing are held at the beginning of each semester. Their purpose is to familiarize everyone with the fire safety system in each facility,

train them on procedures to follow if there is a fire and inform them of the University's fire safety policies. Information distributed includes maps of each facility's evacuation route and any fire alarms and fire suppression equipment available in the facility. Attendees are advised that participation in fire drills is mandatory and any student with a disability is given the option of having a "buddy" assigned to assist them.

Fire safety training is available upon request by notifying the Director of Public Safety. Fire safety education and training programs are taught through West County Fire and EMS, the Town and Country Fire Marshal, and through the West County Safety House. Residence Assistance are trained at the start of each academic year of fire safety procedures during their orientation sessions.

Reporting Fires

The University is required to disclose each year statistical data on all fires that occurred in on-campus student housing. When a fire alarm is pulled and/or the fire department responds to a fire, these incidents are captured. If you encounter a fire that presents an emergency situation, ensure your own safety and then please call 911.

There may also be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly and an alarm is not pulled or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one, you should contact the Department of Public Safety at (314)529-9500. When providing notification of a fire, give as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire.

In 2022, Maryville University had no reported fires on campus including any buildings either residential or academic.

Plans for Future Improvements

An entirely new fire detection system was implemented in the University Library as of August, 2023, including a new panel and all new devices. This brings our fire detection system up to new technology standards and increases safety. As we continue to add and upgrade our facilities, the University will continue to look at ways to improve our fire safety, including providing additional training opportunities to our community members.